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THE BEAST

THE MAGAZINE THAT BITES BACK



2nd ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

ANIMAL LIBERATION

FIRST HAND REPORTS FROM THE FRONT LINE

BEAST

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EDITORIAL

THE BEAST is two years old, and this anniversary issue represents a return to our roots — a restatement of animal liberation in action. As we go to press, news comes in of 20 activists arrested after chaining themselves to lamp-posts at the Club Row market in London. Our opening news pages describe direct action operations in Japan, Britain, France and Holland. Our features include Paul Watson's first-hand report from the Canadian seal hunt and Patrick Wall's own story from the dolphin killing grounds at Izu.

In two years the animal liberation movement has grown enormously, largely due to the efforts of activist groups such as Animal Aid and Greenpeace, the ALF and the Coalition to Abolish the Draize Rabbit-Blinding Test, PCAP and the Hunt Saboteurs. Vivisectionists and intensive farmers have become increasingly nervous of animal rights campaigns. Animal Liberation and Animal Rights are phrases which are slowly but surely becoming common currency.

The movement is full of optimism and ideas. It is one which remains open enough to work with other related movements for common objectives. Concern for life is the fundamental concept linking animal liberationists and nuclear disarmers, ecological activists and safe energy proponents. It is an idea that can be built on, using coalitions and networks of people and ideas.

We hope you will stay with us through THE BEAST's third year. And thanks to the many, many people who have given us the help and encouragement to get this far.

In response to criticism of our coverage (see Biteback), we trust this issue provides a better balance of material. We hope also that by recognising no divisions in the news pages, the magazine has a better flow.

As for the Lennon/Ono badges, they have been withdrawn from the mail order.

Two other points: In the last issue, we promised to run this time a report on vivisection in schools. This investigation is continuing and will now be published in our next issue. We are also planning a major feature on the LD-50 to support the new Coalition to Abolish the LD-50 Test (see Page 10) and would appreciate Beast Investigation Fund donations for this purpose.

Finally, we are planning to make a new approach to W.H. Smith to try and get THE BEAST properly distributed throughout the country. It would be an enormous help if readers could write to Mr George Moore of Smith's retail division expressing your desire to see the magazine on the news-stands. The address is: Mr George Moore, Retail News Buyer, W.H. Smith, 10 New Fetter Lane, London EC4.

In the meantime, we recommend readers to take out a subscription in order to assure themselves of getting copies. If each current subscriber could get (or give) a subscription from one sympathetic friend, we'd be . . . well, not rich, but well on the road to giving you better service.

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HOW I CHAINED MYSELF TO A JAPANESE WHALER'S HARPOON

An exclusive first-hand account by PATTY HUTCHINSON, 23 year old Greenpeace activist.

The walkie talkie suddenly stopped spewing static and spoke in English. "I see a killer ship. This is it, folks." We were just off the coast of Japan, in two rubber boats, and since morning had been awaiting word from our spotter on shore. In a few moments we, too, could see the *Ryuho Maru 10*, a whale "killer" boat, on the horizon. Kevin and Bruce gunned the engines. As we raced full throttle towards the whaler, the ship itself was headed towards the port of Wada Ura, on the Honshu island of Japan. She had a dead sperm whale lashed to her port side, which would be deposited at the coastal flensing station, where the world's largest animals are rendered into slabs of meat. So that the lone whale might be joined by its family members, the ship planned to return immediately to the whaling grounds. We planned to stop her.

The 618 ton *Ryuho Maru* in front of us was tangible proof that Japan's companies are willing to force the sperm whale to follow its cousins, the fin and blue whales, to the brink of extinction.

Greenpeace had a message for the whaling crew, written in Japanese on leaflets I carried in a bag hung over my shoulder. But I didn't believe a simple plea would stop the ship. I had earlier locked a chain around my waist. Five feet of steel chain was coiled in a bag secured around my middle. I planned to make a statement the whalers could not ignore.

As we came alongside the *Ryuho* I reached up to grasp her railing. It was an easy job to swing on board. But I didn't have much time to wonder at the ease with which I found myself on board a whaling ship. Two crew members were near the steps leading up to the baby-blue painted harpoon. I handed one a leaflet. "Sumimasen. Yonde kudasai," I smiled. "Excuse me. Please read this." Although his jaw dropped he accepted the leaflet. I jogged up the stairs and kneeled facing the harpoon. I quickly pulled the chain from its bag, looped the end around the harpoon's post and locked it securely. As crew members approached I stood and threw the key to the lock overboard.

I handed them leaflets and they examined the chain. It didn't take them long to figure out why I was there. "Greenpeace Desu ka?" I answered in Japanese, "Yes, I am a Greenpeace member. Please try to understand why I do this."

Regardless of whether they understood my reasoning, they certainly understood that I couldn't remain chained to their harpoon. We headed for the port of Misaki, a 3-hour trip, where I was met by police and removed from the ship. Because of police questioning the *Ryuho Maru* was unable to leave port that day, and the whales were given that time to elude their captors. The sperm whale season ended 4 days later.

Patty Hutchinson adds: *"I am 23 years old, from Stow, Ohio. I joined Greenpeace in 1978 and went to Japan in 1980 for three months to observe whaling operations. The Japanese have yet to decide whether to arrest me, so as of this writing I am still free and in Japan."*



GREENPEACE

BREAKOUT!

ANIMAL LIBERATIONISTS STEP UP THE PRESSURE

The current burst of direct action by groups involved in rescuing animals from scientific and medical establishments has reached an all-time high. To our knowledge there have been some twenty raids in the last three months, virtually all of which have gone unreported by the national press, except in passing.

The Animal Liberation Front has never been as active and has twice taken what it claims were ill-treated pets from their owners' homes by force. This is a move bound to cause considerable debate within the movement and outside.

We report on how the Northern Animal Liberation League continues to stage large-scale, well-organised raids and how it has successfully reunited a rescued lab dog with its former owner. (A profile of the NALL appears on pages 36-37).

In addition, the Katpat liberationists of France have sent *The Beast* a communique and photos of their latest action and news reaches us of raids by the Dutch ALF.

This is a story of our times. Its image is a hooded figure holding a beagle. Animal liberation is an active reality.



CHRIS BALCOMBE

THE WICKHAM RAID

On the night of Saturday, 28 February 1981, 11 beagles were "liberated" from Wickham Research Laboratories at Wickham in Hampshire. The following is an account of that action, carried out by members of the Animal Liberation Front.

"The raid was the culmination of many months of patient surveillance and planning. The ALF had received reports that Beagles were being used for experimentation at a contract Research Laboratory known as Wickham Research Laboratories (WRL). The laboratory is part of a complex which includes a large veterinary practice founded by William Cartmell; he is a practising Ministry vet licensed to examine shipments of live animals for export (for which he receives a fee), and he is the founder and a Director of the Laboratory group which includes the euphemistically named Torbay Farm situated a few miles away at Lower Upham. The 'Farm' produces Specific Pathogen Free chickens, eggs and other SPF products. To the best of ALF's knowledge, Beagles have been used at WRL for at least ten years.

"A preliminary look at the premises was not encouraging. Wickham is a busy little country town; the laboratories are sited on the main road and are flanked on two sides by cottages owned by Cartmell for the use of his staff and his own house, and on the remaining side there is a new housing estate.

"The first internal examination brought a real stroke of luck. The street lights in the housing estate were all out, probably due to repair work which also revealed a large gap in the fencing surrounding the laboratory. A light was on in the office and a briefcase had been left outside the building; presumably its owner, David Walker (Research Director), was in the office. The ALF members withdrew taking with them the briefcase, the contents of which were to prove invaluable. There were copies of the Business Prospectus with coloured photos of various animals undergoing experimentation and details of the work undertaken by the laboratories — inhalation tests, where "smoke, dusts, gases and aerosols can be administered by whole body or head only exposure", "ocular, anal or cutaneous irritancy tests, skin sensitization, experimental surgery, mutagenicity" etc. on a wide range of animals. There was also a business diary containing many addresses with contact names and a letter detailing business arrangements for the expansion of WRL at Torbay Farm, Lower Upham. Also, a very interesting document relating to the purchase of Beagle puppies from Allington Farm at Porton Down, which were "not to weigh more than 3Kg i.e. the smaller the better," these puppies were to be injected with Fellocel and transshipped to Beecham Laboratories. There was also evidence of similar transactions with Pfizer and Fisons.

"Three more visits were made to establish exactly where the dogs were housed and to ascertain methods of entry and exit etc.

"The activists assembled at Winchester Station shortly before midnight on Saturday, 28 February, where they had arranged to meet Chris Balcombe, a local freelance journalist.

"Once at Wickham, the cars were parked close to a padlocked but unused gate near the housing estate. The advance party armed with a sledgehammer for the kennel block door and bolt cutters for the gates and padlocks went into the laboratory through the garden of a house bordering the laboratory. Once the padlock on the gate was cut the remainder of the group entered the compound and positioned themselves with the four lookouts at strategic points. Fourteen Beagles make a lot of noise



ALF member carries liberated beagle from Wickham Research Laboratories.

once aroused and speed was of the essence. The door gave way with little trouble, and bolt cutters made short work of the cage doors, but there were three dogs to a cage, which had not been expected, and it was at this point that two dogs got loose. However, the remaining animals were picked up and taken to the cars, which left in different directions in order to maximise the chance of some, if not all, of the animals getting safely away. The dogs or rather puppies were quiet, if a little bewildered, but soon settled down for their journey.

"They stayed at their initial destination whilst tests were made to ensure that they were not contagious or suffering in any way, then sent on to their final homes.

This was a typewritten statement. A handwritten report of the same events arrived in the post later and contained a slightly different version.

This claimed that the raid was carried out after inside information was received from someone working at the lab.

Regarding statements in the press that the dogs were carriers of parvovirus disease, the ALF commented: "This was known to be untrue at the time of the raid and the beagles have been given a clean bill of health by subsequent veterinary examination."

The report continues: "It is also untrue that the dogs were being used to test parvovirus vaccine. They were due to undergo a variety of different experiments including the notorious LD50 test . . . . Some of the beagles, which are all bitches, were going to be used to breed more dogs for vivisection and others would have been sold to other laboratories."

ALF PET SNATCH

February:
Seven members of the ALF wearing balaclava helmets broke into the home of Brian and Lesley Smith at Barnston, Essex, and snatched a black and white mongrel named Smudge. The raid took place at 10.30 at night and the ALF told the Smiths that they had cut the outside telephone wires. Smith, described in the *Sunday People* as an "unemployed butcher", said:

"They asked for Smudge and I had to give him to them. They said they were taking him away because I had been kicking him."

"I never kicked Smudge in the two-and-a-half years I've had him. I've only smacked him when he has needed some discipline. As they left the girl smacked my face. They told me never to get a pet again, not even an insect, or they would be back."

The RSPCA condemned the action and stated: "They are anti-social and in the long run counter-productive to the welfare of animals."

An ALF written comment on the incident, sent to *The Beast*, reads: "Sometimes an animal is taken away from a private home where ALF has firm evidence that the animal is being very badly treated. Usually ill-treated animals are taken away from private homes while the occupiers are away but sometimes this is not possible and the animal has to be taken away from its owner while they are there."

They claim Smith had beaten and kicked the dog frequently and severely and that the RSPCA had been unwilling to take the matter further.

They write: "The RSPCA have no right to condemn the ALF tactics in this and similar cases. If they improved their local animal rescue services . . . there would be less need for the ALF to take this type of action."

ALF ACTION DIARY



March 1: ALF claims responsibility for daubing Canada House in Trafalgar Square with red paint as a protest against the Canadian seal slaughter.

March 5: In the early hours of the morning, ALF activists throughout Britain attack fifty fur shops, smashing windows, squeezing superglue in the locks and painting slogans. Selfridge's and other leading West End stores are among the targets.



Later in the month two ALF activists in Hove are ordered to pay more than £1,100 by magistrates as a result of the fur trade raids in the town.

April: Early in the month, three ALF members paint slogans on the walls and path of the Barnet home of Professor Lindsay Symon, a top neurosurgeon who works at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London's West End.

The ALF claims in a written comment entitled "Baboon Torturer Gets Paint Job" that the ALF got their information from a worker at the hospital, where Symon carries out brain experiments on baboons on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

April 11: ALF members rescue 36 gerbils and 10 mice from a school in Milton Keynes. The animals were due to be killed for dissection.

April 12: Ten beagle puppies, aged 5-10 weeks, believed to have been bred for scientific research, are rescued by ALF activists from the Harewood Park breeding kennels near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, run by Mr and Mrs Arthur David.

In Scotland, Dr James Parratt, who carries out research on live rats at Strathclyde University to investigate the causes of sudden heart attacks, had the words "Doctor Blood Murder" daubed in red paint on his garage doors.

As a result of these paint attacks, two ALF members were arrested in Wandsworth and have been charged with causing criminal damage.

May 4: ALF members cause £3,000 damage by immobilising 15 lorries and daubing them with paint at the premises of Faccenda Chickens at Brackley, Northamptonshire.



Some of the Harewood Park beagles.

The 3 am raid is disturbed by police and 10 people have been arrested. One is known to be Robert August (32), a computer operations manager from East Dulwich, who has been charged with the theft of the dogs worth £1,200. He has been granted unconditional bail.

April 23: ALF claims to have carried out a further 50 paint attacks on scientists' homes and some animal research laboratories.

These included: Professor Denis Melrose, inventor of the heart-lung machine; Professor R.J. Levinsky, a paediatric immunologist at the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital; Professor Brigitte Askonas, a research immunologist.

The RSPCA's Special Investigation and Operations Dept. had spent six months investigating the firm and finally brought a total of 90 charges against them under the 1967 Slaughter of Poultry Act, for failing to kill birds without pain.

The case was due to last three days but it was thrown out of court in three hours because the summons had been rubber stamped rather than signed by a magistrate's hand.

A few days later the ALF struck.

May 6: At Doncaster Magistrates' Court, Ellis Fox admits 53 offences of animal cruelty at his farm, where he dealt in the sale of animals for ritual slaughter.

The police prosecutor said at this trial: "To refer to Fox's premises as a farm is something of a misnomer. It was more of an animal death camp."

The tally of animals found was 300 poultry, 200 budgerigars, 40 guinea pigs, 40 rabbits, 100 ferrets, 42 cats, 10 dogs, 50 goats, 18 pigs and two bullocks. Many of them had to be destroyed.

Fox, aged 32, was ordered to pay £1,500 in fines and costs and was banned from keeping dogs and holding a pet shop licence for 10 years.

While he was in court, ALF members took twelve pets, including nine dogs, from the farm. Denying press reports, the ALF wrote: "There was no threat of violence to Fox's girlfriend. The raiders had to wear masks so as not to be recognised, and crowbars etc were carried to break into sheds and cages in which animals were imprisoned."

They further claimed: "Fox is strongly suspected of being a member of a syndicate which is involved in selling animals for vivisection in the South Yorks/East Midlands area."

May 13: ALF claims responsibility for causing £700 damage to a house under construction at A.E. Beckett & Sons, poultry specialists of Wythall, near Birmingham. Police forces throughout the West Midlands are put on alert after a warning of a series of planned raids on poultry farms.

May 15: ALF members snatch a two-year-old cross-bred collie from its owners, the Currans of Milton Keynes, claiming the dog was being very badly treated. Police called in to investigate the incident are reported in the *Daily Mail* as saying: "Our investigation has shown a complete vindication of the family's behaviour. The behaviour of the Animal Liberation Front has been completely mischievous and is an extreme over-reaction."

The local RSPCA branch secretary commented: "It would appear no family pet is safe with the ALF around. It is quite amazing a group with a lunatic fringe should take the law into their own hands."

The ALF response: "Radical reforms of the RSPCA local inspectorate are urgently needed. Less failed policemen who like dressing up in uniform and more people genuinely concerned about animals' rights would be a start."



JOSICK VAN DROMME

FRANCE: THE KATPAT COMMUNIQUE

In May, The Beast received the following communique from a French direct action group, together with its report of a raid carried out against an animal supplier at Nogent-Sur Marne.

Paris, April 28, 1981.
We have formed a group in France called "KATPAT". There are 10 of us altogether: four women and six men.

We aim to draw public attention to the problem of animal experimentation by getting publicity in the press.

We shall continue as long as the public authorities do nothing.

We are concentrating on the supplies of laboratory animals.

The press cuttings we enclose concern a case which took place one month ago. We raided a laboratory manufacturing pharmaceutical products: the ALLARD laboratory at Nogent-sur-Marne.

We rescued 8 beagles.

The raid had some success in France, with coverage on radio, television and in the press.

We were pleased to learn that a similar action took place in England at about the same time, which is why we thought you would be interested in our raid.

Excuse us for not giving you a precise address. You will understand that we must guard our anonymity in order to continue.

— *Commando "KATPAT"*

The Allard Raid

Saturday February 21: eight dogs rescued, eight beagles destined for a Lethal Dose 50 experiment.

2.30 am:
Cold night, melting snow, several cars on the main road of the area.

The rough ground leading to the wall of the laboratory is on a slope. Also we have to skirt the fencing to reach the shadows so we won't be seen.

2.35 am:
Two of us, followed by a third, climb the wall onto the corrugated iron roof of the animal house. We slide to the ground just in front of the cages.

The evacuation is immediate. The little dogs are passed from hand to hand to the foot of the wall. There are eight of them. We get them altogether and begin to leave.

Moment of fear: a policeman! But he passes without realising our presence and we head for our van in which we put the dogs.

Departure in the direction of . . . X.

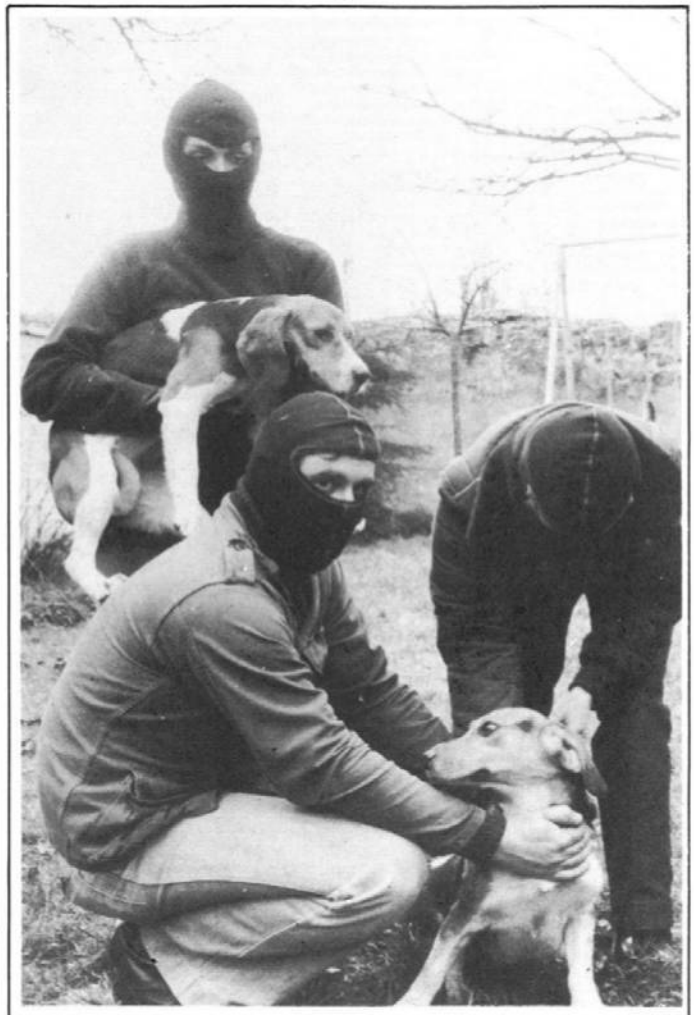
The raid has lasted four minutes. It is snowing with large flakes and the snow, our accomplice, covers our tracks.

The journey goes without incident: Providence has protected us.

We wish to say that we chose the Allard laboratory because it is a typical example of a laboratory manufacturing pharmaceutical products; because we wish to draw public attention to the overproduction of medicines; because we wish to warn people of the total absence of controls on advertising for new medicines . . .

Finally, we denounce the Lethal Dose 50 Test (LD-50) which kills too great a number of animals in order to find out toxicity levels.

We demand that the public authorities establish a national organisation devoted to developing alternatives, especially for the pharmaceutical industry . . . .



JOSICK VAN DROMME

Above & top: Commando Katpat in action.

THE DUTCH ALF

Dierenbevrijoings Front, the Dutch ALF, has in recent months: rescued twelve beagles from a laboratory in Zeist; liberated 200 mink and three foxes from factory fur farms all over Holland; freed 400 pheasants (which were going to be used for shooting in various European countries); rescued some ponies and sheep which were being ill-treated by a Dutch politician; rescued dozens of hens from factory farms and 21 cats from a laboratory animal supplier.

THE RAID ON EAGLE KENNELS

On Sunday March 15, the Northern and Eastern Animal Liberation Leagues organised a raid and demonstration by over 100 activists, including members of the HSA, Animal Aid and Animal Activists, against Eagle Kennels at Swinderby, Lincolnshire.

The NALL has sent us a detailed report of this action, part of which is printed below. The first page of the report explains that Eagle Kennels, which supplies animals to laboratories, was chosen as a target after activists became convinced, after lengthy investigations, that its owner, a Mr Stanley McGill, was involved in pet-snatching operations.

The Beast *has no evidence to support this accusation. The NALL sent us copies of identification tags which they claim were found on four dogs "rescued" from the Lodge Moor laboratory. These tags state that the animals were obtained from a "McGill". The NALL claims that the dogs were definitely pets because of their "response to oral commands", and this was subsequently partially confirmed when one of the dogs was reunited with its owner (see story on page 8).*

The NALL report states that Stanley McGill's movements were observed by animal activists over a considerable period, and that he was twice seen at Club Row market in London. They say that police were approached with the evidence that had been accumulated against McGill, but "no action whatsoever" was taken for at least six months. At which point "the NALL and EALL decided that something had to be done. If the authorities would not act against this trade in misery, then we would!"

The Eagle Kennels action was tightly planned, with about 40 activists (group "A") entering from the rear to "rescue" the animals and a further 60-70 activists (group "B") demonstrating outside the front to distract McGill himself and any police. Food and a mild sedative were prepared for the dogs, together with homes ready to accept them and a vet to check their condition.

What follows is the NALL description of the raid.

At 1.45 pm on March 15th supporters moved off from the prearranged meeting place towards Swinderby village. The convoy of cars and vans bypassed the village itself, taking a round about route to the kennels, and eventually parked to the west of our objective — just off one of the minor roads and close to some woods which provided good cover. Supporters were rather disturbed to see two police cars parked off one of the roads whilst en route, but as they did not follow or interfere in any way we continued regardless. At this point the getaway vehicles and horse boxes to be used for transporting the animals were positioned, and supporters split into the two groups. Group "A" moved away across the fields towards the back entrance of McGill's kennels whilst Group "B" headed down the main road to the front of the buildings for the demonstration designed to attract McGill's attention and keep him occupied.

It had been previously mentioned that it appeared likely that McGill had a network of underground kennels situated under a small old tower block in one of the fields at the back of his property, and members of Group "A" were to check this out whilst on their way towards their objective. Activists forced their way into this building without much difficulty and found here a large steel trap-door in the floor which obviously led to some kind of underground network, but this was extremely solid and bolted and padlocked down. However, noticing that the two police cars spotted earlier were now on their way towards the kennels and the support demonstration outside, Group "A" carried on towards the kennels. Climbing over two small barbed wire fences, supporters rushed into the grounds and made their way to 4 or 5 large wooden oblong sheds which we knew contained those animals stolen off the streets and which were awaiting sale to yet another animal torture centre.

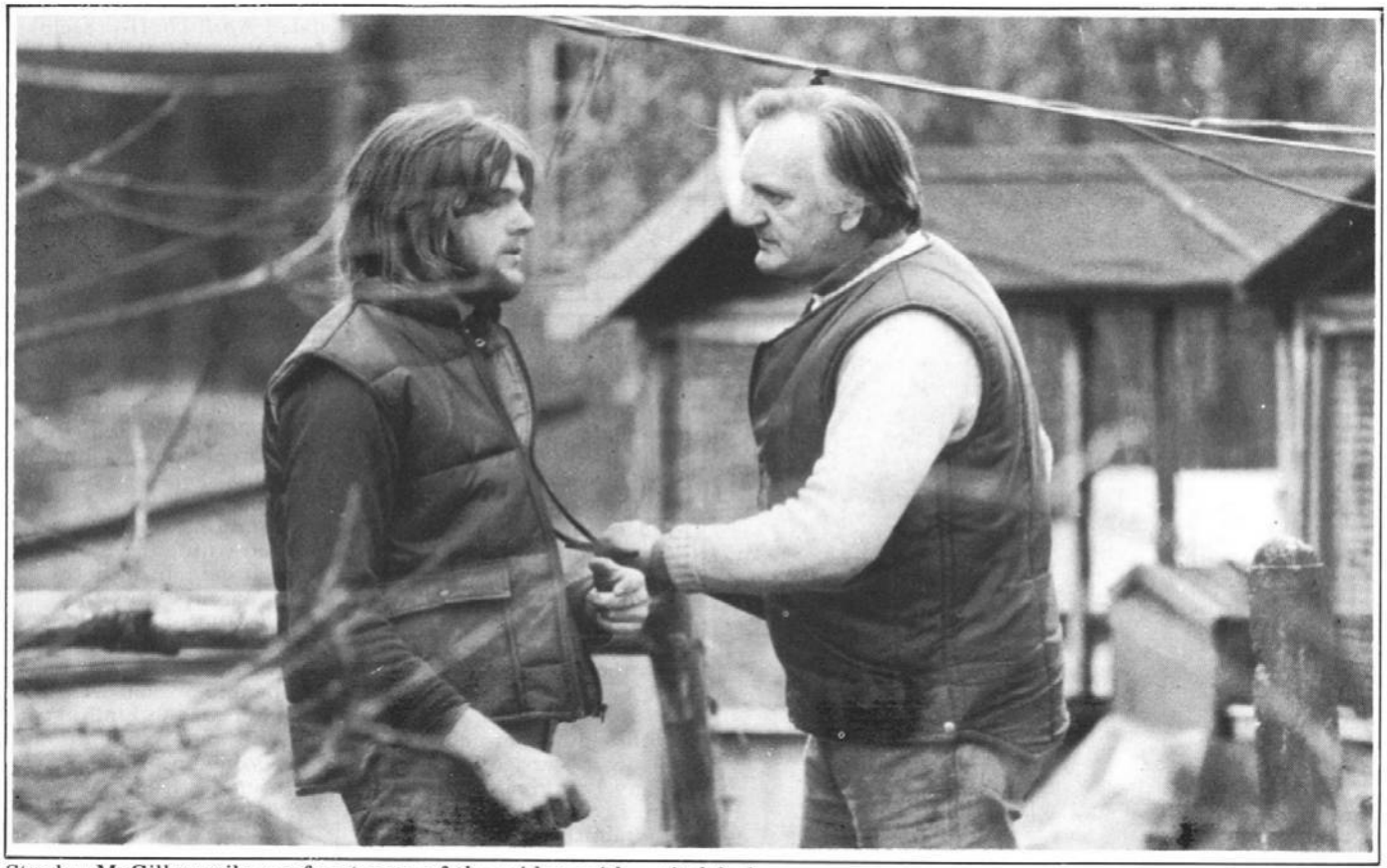
At this point McGill himself, armed with a pitchfork and accompanied by his two sons, came out to confront the demonstration. Noticing that activists were already breaking into the kennels they immediately ran round to the back where for a few brief moments fighting broke out, with one supporter being hit across the shoulders with the pitchfork. However, vastly outnumbered and realising that there was little that he could do, McGill backed away and started hurling lumps of concrete, bricks and wood at supporters. His two sons joined in and although their aim was not particularly accurate, one female activist was unfortunately hit in the stomach by half a brick. By now two police from the cars had arrived on the scene, and rather than try to stop McGill and his sons they merely helped out with McGill's vicious attack and began trying to move supporters back from his property. However, they met with little success, and whilst occupied here other members broke into the remaining kennels to release the dogs caged inside.

Still hurling anything that they could lay their hands on, McGill and his son (one of them having already fled) tried to stand their ground outside the kennels. Suddenly two or three other supporters were struck by missiles, which immediately prompted the rest of those gathered to



DAILY STAR

NALL activists break a dog out from Eagle Kennels.



DAILY STAR

Stanley McGill angrily confronts one of the raiders with a pitchfork.

retaliate likewise. No longer prepared to merely stand defenceless against these two violent individuals, a barrage of bricks, bottles, pieces of wood and other objects were hurled back by those assembled. Two smoke bombs were set off and thrown into the grounds to add to the confusion and aid those still attempting to enter the last few kennels, and such was the anger of supporters that one by one every single window in McGill's house was smashed. With McGill by now seeking refuge indoors, activists stormed into the grounds and the windows and tyres on his three vehicles parked nearby were all slashed; all six kennels were broken into and the animals released, and the overall damage to his pet-stealing centre was considerable. Very little was left intact by the time supporters had finished, and what had once been one of the leading pet-stealing centres in the area was left a virtual wreck.

It is hoped that this will serve as a warning to those who would contemplate taking part in this evil trade, which causes so much distress, heartache, anxiety and suffering for those concerned. One cannot allow compassion or other such sentiments to cloud our opinions and action against such individuals, who themselves merely make fat profits from misery. They must be treated with the contempt that their vile trade deserves, and our actions are in return for all those innocent "pets" stolen and sold into misery by McGill and his clan.

At this point, after having laid seige to McGill's premises for at least half an hour, a squad of extra police arrived on the scene, closely followed by an SPG unit from Lincoln. During the following few minutes 3 or 4 supporters were physically freed from attempted arrest by the police. By now all supporters were congregated outside the kennels once more, back on the minor road nearby, and the police formed a solid line between McGill and ourselves. All animals rescued were well away by this time.

road another group of activists suddenly appeared, complete with an effigy of McGill strung up to a 5 foot pole. This was passed forward to the front of the demonstration at which point it was set ablaze, bringing loud cheers from those assembled and anger from both the police and McGill. Who knows — perhaps the countless animals sold and imprisoned by McGill to vivisection labs were cheering too?

As the remnants of McGill's effigy lay smouldering before them the police suddenly moved into the demonstration without warning and physically dragged away 6 of our supporters. They put up a valiant struggle, but it was quite obvious that the attitude of the police was just to arrest as many as they could in an attempt to disperse those gathered. It is important to point out that at this time none of those arrested and thrown into the waiting police vans were doing anything special; these were merely random arrests brought about by a feeling of panic and frustration on the part of the police. After our members had been driven away the demonstration slowly dispersed, with activists leaving McGill in little doubt as to our determination to put an end to his evil trade.

Apparently at about 5pm the same day there was a further attack on McGill's kennels — this time by local villagers from Swinderby and Newark who had heard details of the earlier raid on radio and TV. The police once again had to return to the kennels and eventually managed to disperse those gathered, who were about 50 in number. Many of these supporters were people who themselves had lost family "pets".

Some time later activists arrived at Lincoln police headquarters to enquire about those arrested. We were met outside the station by a squad of more than 30 police and advised that they would be held overnight and appear in court the following morning on charges of criminal damage and breach of the peace. The case was adjourned.



ENID BREEDON

"Blackie" reunited with the Hallams.

PET-SNATCHING: THE FIRST HARD EVIDENCE

For years rumours have been circulating that family pets are being snatched by dealers and sold to laboratories to be experimented on. Now, for the first time, positive proof has been provided in the shape of a jet-black labrador — Blackie.

Following the raid last October on the Lodge Moor laboratories, Sheffield, by the Northern Animal Liberation League, photos and details of rescued dogs were sent to Mrs Enid Breedon who runs an animal investigation division that tries to reunite animals with their former owners.

She was able to return Blackie to the Hallams of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

By her account, however, this is only the tip of a large iceberg. She claims that in the area she operates in — Nottingham/Derby/Leicester/Lincoln — there are some 40-50 separate "pet snatches" a month, involving some 400 animals — mainly dogs and cats but also rabbits and ferrets.

She and her investigators claim to have extensive details of the pet snatching trade and that cattle markets are one of the main places where the exchange is made — animals for money. She says they have a "mole" working in the business but that every time they make a report to the police, their evidence is ignored.

Mrs Breedon also told *The Beast* that she has had threatening phone calls but that no police action has been taken. "We seem to be on the wrong end of the law all the time," she said, "whereas the dealers get away with it."

When Lodge Moor was faced with the evidence, Dr Roger Allum, the university's assistant registrar, said: "The only comment we have to make is that we buy animals from accredited animal dealers who have to sign a certificate saying they are not stolen animals or pets."

LODGE MOOR: THE LETTER

In *Beast 9* we published a letter from someone who worked at the Lodge Moor Hospital in Sheffield, the target of a raid last October by the Northern Animal Liberation League. Our correspondent accused animal technicians and experimenters of "atrocities" and said members of the Anatomy Dept. used animals to practise surgical skills.

As the writer was unsure of the legal position, we withheld his/her name and the letter carried no address. Many *Beast* readers have since written in, anxious to contact the author.

We would be grateful if the author would get in touch with us.

DIRTY TRICKS AT SSPCA

The Beast has received allegations that the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA) manipulated voting rights at its AGM on April 23 in order to defeat a resolution condemning hunting with hounds.

According to SSPCA member Alan Reekie, the Society's Board of Directors ruled unconstitutionally that members joining after the 31st of March would be refused voting rights at the AGM. This followed rumours that members of the Hunt Saboteurs Association were planning to join the SSPCA in force, in order to push through the anti-hunting resolution.

Mr Reekie states that a Mr Bert Walls sent the SSPCA a £2.50 postal order for membership on April 15. His postal order stubs were dated April 15. His receipt from the SSPCA, of which *The Beast* has a copy, is dated April 16. Yet he was given voting rights at the AGM.

It happens that Mr Walls is a hunt saboteur, but in his application to join the SSPCA he posed as pro-hunt, expressing distress at the Antis infiltrating the Society and saying he would like to come along and voice his opinion.

Mr Reekie further alleges that "another member of the SSPCA marked down as an anti because she comes from the same area as the person who proposed the anti-hunt motion, was refused voting rights even though she joined on the 11th March, before the unconstitutional deadline."

Mr Reekie also claims that at the AGM itself half the people present were members of the Linlithgow and Stirling Foxhounds and that points of order concerning unconstitutional voting restrictions were ignored four times by the chair.

The SSPCA's own attitude to hunting is clear. In a letter circularised to members on April 6, Chairman Neill McCall Smith wrote:

"Traditionally the Society has not opposed field sports because many of its supporters, who are sincere members of the animal welfare movement, themselves participate in one or more field sports. This does not mean that the Society is itself in favour of field sports, but that it neither approves or disapproves of them.

"Some members who disapprove of field sports find this policy difficult to understand . . ."

Smith recommended to members a counter-resolution tabled by the Society's Board of Directors. This proposed that "the control of predators by hunting" should continue to be left to individual SSPCA members' consciences.

The anti-hunting resolution was voted down at the AGM and the counter-resolution adopted.

The Beast looks forward to receiving the SSPCA's response to Mr Reekie's allegations.

HERCULES: THE REAL STORY

Charges against Mr Andrew Robin, owner of the European brown bear which escaped in the Hebrides last year, have been dropped.

Robin was expected to appear at Lochmaddy Sheriff Court, North Uist, to answer a charge of owning a wild animal without a licence. In April, however, the Procurator Fiscal in Stornoway, Mr Colin Scott Mackenzie, announced that no action would after all be taken against Robin if he could produce a new licence (though the charge related to the time the animal escaped).

Mr Mackenzie admitted that there had been some public pressure. Children, he said, had written in asking that the charge against "Hercules" — the name given to the bear by Robin — be abandoned.

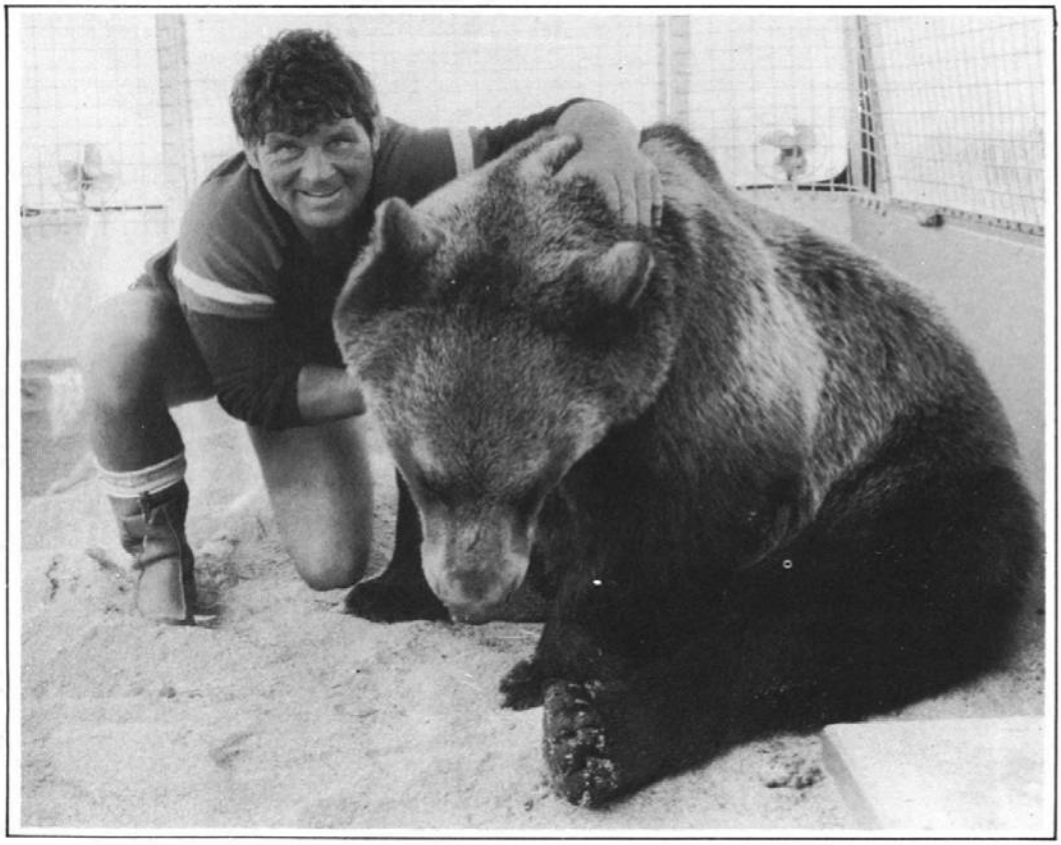
The affair has been a stunning victory for anthropomorphism. Following Hercules' escape attempt and the worldwide publicity afforded his recapture, Robin is a wealthy man. The animal, which he originally bought to parade in a third-rate wrestling spectacle and which graduated to television commercials for Kleenex, is now worth thousands of pounds per appearance, and is in demand across the world.

And the whole charade is based upon an image, nurtured by Robin and gratefully propagated in the media, of the cuddly domesticated bear, the "big softy" in Robin's term, which loves his owners for the sweets and champagne they let him guzzle, playfully wrestles with Robin but would never hurt him, loves human beings so much he wants to share their lifestyle, and displayed last autumn a lovably wilful character in disappearing for three weeks — like Huckleberry Finn — into the wilderness, causing his owners no end of worry and fears that he might be dead, before mischievously returning — like Finn — to be "civilised".

It is a lie and it must be repudiated.

Why did none of the hundreds of press men covering the search for the bear in Benbecula and North Uist question why Robin refused to call on the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to supervise the hunt? This would normally have been standard practice — the SSPCA even supervises seal culls.

The reason is that in 1975-77 the SSPCA fought to stop Robin being granted a licence for the bear. Their reasons were correct and honourable. They considered that the European brown bear should not be subjected to the degradation of being pummelled in public by a chubby retired wrestler, to assist him in turning a quick buck. Specifically, they objected to Robin's plan to pull out the animal's claws and work on its teeth. Last week, the Secretary of the SSPCA in Edinburgh told me: "We still cannot imagine how he got a veterinary surgeon to remove the claws. It is against all the ethics of the profession."



Andrew Robin "reunited" with Hercules.

SYNDICATION INTERNATIONAL

But he did. Clawless, Hercules has little chance of being anything other than a "big softy".

And the Huckleberry Finn adventures in the wild? Robin has it that the bear went for a swim, got lost, tramped around fastidiously refusing to eat sheep (which belong to humans, Hercules' friends), and eventually found his way back to his kindly guardians (Robin and wife). This, shamefully, has also been the press interpretation.

The beast escaped.

Robin was filming a commercial on the east coast of Benbecula. He let the bear off its chain briefly, to allow it to enter the water. It swam off towards the tiny offshore island of Wiay before evading Robin's attempts to recapture it and making for the shore of Benbecula again. It then spent three weeks happily . . . . here I go now, anthropomorphising, you have to watch it. In truth, I don't know whether the animal was happy, sad or indifferent. Nor does Robin or any other human being. It was just free.

It then spent three weeks on the loose in North Uist before being spotted on the west coast. It was so pleased with the prospect of returning to chocolate and champagne that it repeatedly evaded capture attempts before finally being hit by a tranquilliser dart, bundled into a net and airlifted to Lochmaddy. It was then put in the back of a truck and driven, half conscious, back to Robin's home. Its public engagements recommenced within days.

Robin used the fact of its having lost a considerable amount of weight to assure the press that it had not damaged a living creature while loose (an important assurance to give in a livestock-conscious crofting area). In fact, the bear had in all probability regained fitness weight, having been overweight in captivity. Clawless, it might not have had the capacity to revert to natural methods of satisfying its carnivorous appetite. But it is plain absurd for anybody to state with confidence that it did not kill.

— *Roger Hutchinson*

INTERNATIONAL COALITION TO ABOLISH LD-50

What may prove to be the major anti-vivisection campaign of the next three years was announced Saturday May 23 at the Animal Aid rally in Birmingham. Jean Pink of Animal Aid and Henry Spira of the Coalition to Abolish the Draize Rabbing-Blinding Test told the demonstrators that they were jointly establishing an international coalition to campaign for abolition of the LD-50 test. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

LD-50 stands for Lethal Dose 50 per cent. It involves administering chemical substances to a group of animals until half of them die. (The other half survive, but are of course acutely ill). By definition, the test is applied to animals without benefit of anaesthetics and results in extreme suffering. Even some members of the vivisection community agree that it is crude and wasteful. Nonetheless it is the prime test of the toxicity of new chemical products of all kinds, including medicines, weed-killers, detergents, fly-sprays, cosmetics, paints, drugs, oven-sprays, etc. In many countries it is required by law.

The new coalition, which at the time of going to press has yet to be given an official name, will operate along similar lines to the coalition to abolish the Draize. There will be a separate Coordinator or Coordinating Council in each country (Spira in the USA). All humane, anti-vivisection, animal welfare and other concerned groups will be invited to affiliate to the coalition, but will remain free to contribute to the campaign in the manner and to the extent they wish. Affiliation involves no cost.

If the LD-50 campaign follows the same methods as the one against the Draize, the initial step will be to target one or more large, well-known corporations that employ the test. Proctor & Gamble and Unilever are the names currently under consideration. These corporations will be approached and asked to discuss ways in which the test can be halted and replaced by non-animal alternatives. If no satisfaction is obtained, public awareness of the company's use of the test will be stimulated by mass leafletting, newspaper ads, demonstrations, and consumer boycotts of the companies' products.

Henry Spira told *The Beast:*

"We are aiming at better protection of the public. The LD-50 is not just cruel, it is also an archaic method of testing for toxicity. The question that the test puts is: 'How many bars of pure ivory soap does it take to kill half of a batch of 20, 30 or 60 dogs?' It's ridiculous."

Spira estimates that in the US the chemical industry using the LD-50 has a turnover of $450 billion a year. He aims to pressurise these companies into putting up "a quick $10 million" for research into alternatives.

This follows the Draize coalition's success in persuading cosmetic companies to fund alternative research. Revlon has stumped up $750,000, Avon $750,000. Estee Lauder $250,000, Rimmel and two other small companies an as yet undisclosed amount.

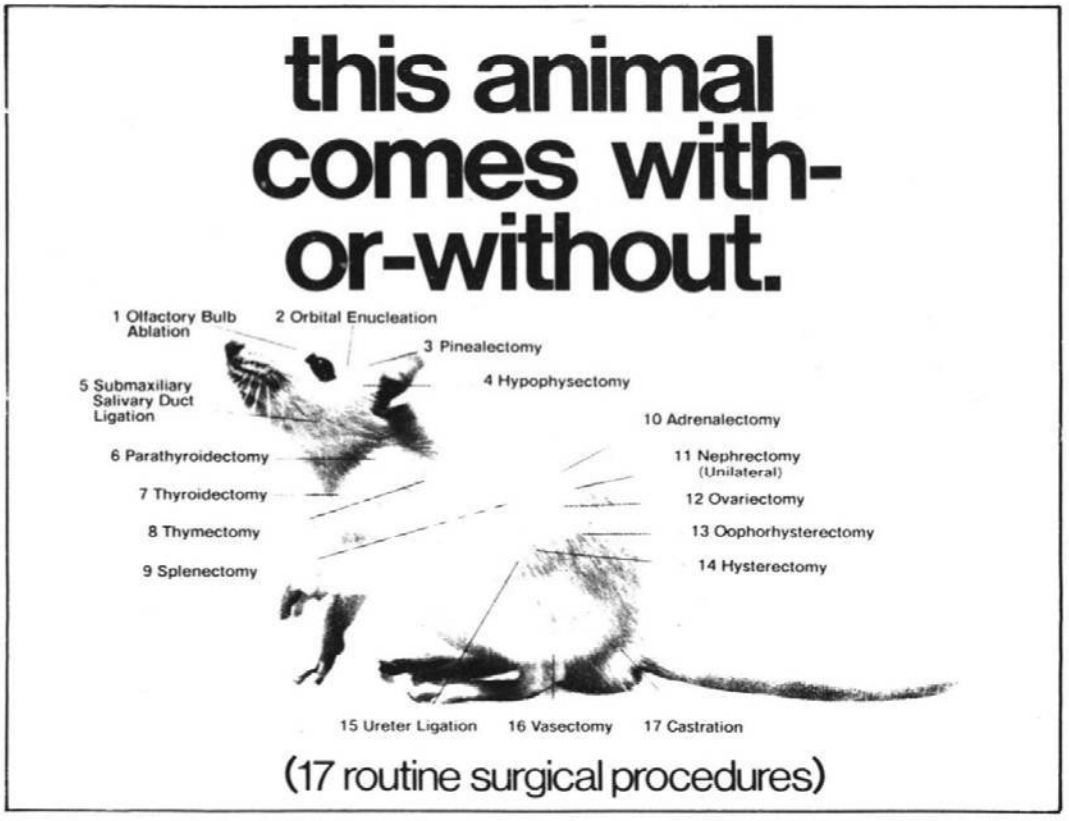
"Even though it might be a long road," Spira says, "at least we've started on it. We have developed good relations with the research and toxicology community. Regulatory agencies are revising their position on the need for tests like the Draize. We are acting as catalysts to make it possible for these people to do what they should be doing in the first place — developing a humane toxicology that does not require animals. Also, the Draize campaign has established the basic principle that companies involved in animal testing have a social responsibility to fund research into alternatives. It is similar to the principle that companies that contribute to pollution have a responsibility to pay for cleaning up their mess."

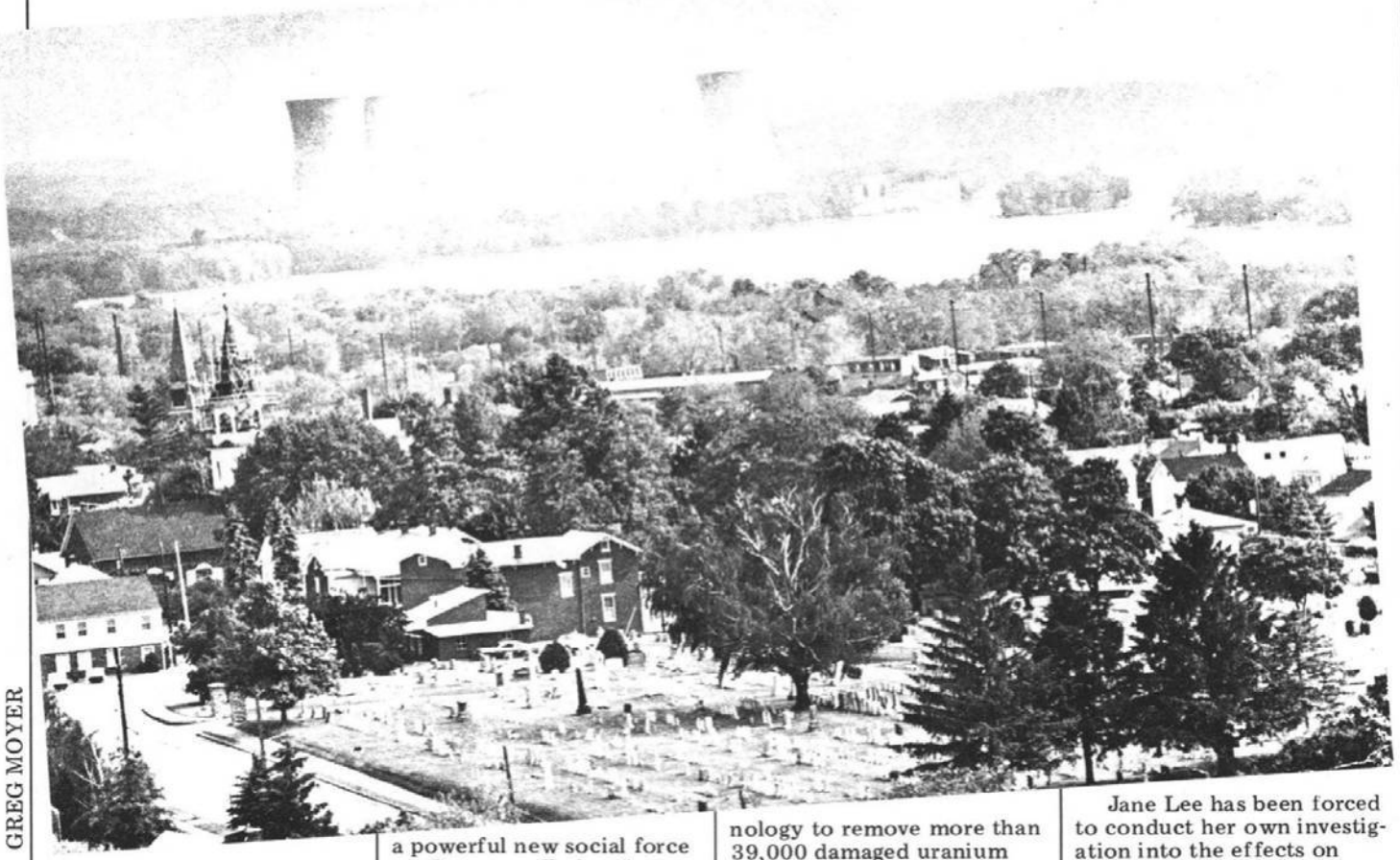
The use of coalitions to fight and win specific issues represents a relatively new development in the animal welfare movement and has largely been inspired by Henry Spira's work in New York. In the past three years he has succeeded in obtaining the repeal of New York state's Metcalf-Hatch act, which allowed impounded strays to be handed over to labs for vivisection, halted sex experiments on cats at New York's Museum of Natural History, and masterminded the continuing Draize campaign.

All these coalitions, however, can be seen as trial runs for the LD-50 campaign. The LD-50 is a symbol of the cruelty and wastefulness of modern vivisection. In Britain alone, according to a 1979 Home Office Advisory Committee estimate, some 229,500 animals a year are killed in LD-50s. In the US, the figure probably exceeds one million.

Individuals and groups interested in affiliating to or participating in the new coalition, or in forming related coalitions in other countries, can contact Jean Pink at Animal Aid (see Network) and Henry Spira at the Coalition to stop the Draize (also in Network).

— *Michael Marten*





GREG MOYER

POSTCARD FROM THREE MILE ISLAND

"We are told we need nuclear power because building nuclear power plants means jobs. Highway accidents and airline crashes provide jobs for ambulance drivers, tow truck operators, mechanics, hospital workers and funeral directors. But the Machinists' Union doesn't tell people to go out and buy a plane crash or car wreck. We aren't buying the old blackmail scheme."

This was William Winpisinger, president of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), at a demonstration on March 28, the second anniversary of the Three Mile Island accident.

The march coordinator, Jerry Gordon, told the large crowd of 15,000 trade unionists, environmentalists and others: "Today there is a powerful new social force on the scene. Today the safe energy wing of the American labour movement has thrown its muscle into the struggle."

Their demands were simple: "No more Three Mile Island. Keep Unit One closed. No dumping of radioactive water in the Susquehanna River." The demonstration was supported by others in Britain and France.

The man with the job of cleaning up the Three Mile Island plant is Gale Hovey, profiled in *People* magazine in a feature entitled "The Next Time You Think You Have the Worst Job in America, Consider These".

Hovey, a former atomic submarine officer, sees his task as a vocation. "Until Three Mile Island is cleaned up, there will be a cloud over nuclear power. We have got to get new orders for nuclear plants flowing again."

The task he faces is formidable. Hovey's 750-member team have got to remove 700,000 gallons of highly radioactive water from the containment building, decontaminate the structure, develop the technology to remove more than 39,000 damaged uranium fuel rods in the core and dispose of the radioactive remains. All the time this is going on, Hovey has to face the possibility of another accident in Unit 2.

His viewpoint is: "In the future it is the only way my children can enjoy the standard of living that I do now." He is taking medication for high blood pressure.

Jane Lee, a farmer who lives about 5 km from Three Mile Island, has been invited by farmers from the Northeast Polder in the Netherlands to make a speaking tour in order to publicise the relationship between agriculture and nuclear energy. The Dutch government is planning to build two 1,000 MW reactors in the area.

Jane Lee's family has owned the farm for 200 years. Since 1975 she has kept a detailed record of birth defects, spontaneous abortions and sicknesses amongst her livestock. Since the TMI accident, these records show a significant increase in difficult deliveries, premature births and blind animals.

Jane Lee has been forced to conduct her own investigation into the effects on farms and livestock in the region and has a lot of information on events that have never been officially explained.

For instance, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission investigated a white powdery substance which farmers found on their fields before the accident. It caused the grass to discolour and cows which ate it got diarrhea. The NRC claimed it was fly ash from a nearby coal-burning plant. Why then, did the substance disappear directly after TMI shut down?

Finally, American consumers can now buy Three Mile Island Creamy Mushroom Dressing, a new product from the Catalyst Company of St Louis, who also brought you pet rocks.

The advertising copy says the dressing "melts down on your salad with the flavour explosion ofmushrooms."

Wilton Husch, the man behind this marketing brainstorm, claims: "People have enough sense to know it's not going to be radioactive."

The ad kicker reads: "Survive tastefully."

THE BADGER BATTLE
Lord Z Under Growing Attack

"I uncovered not a vestige of scientific foundation for widely publicised statements from 'protestors' to the effect that none of the story was 'true' and that, in effect, the whole thing was a hoax perpetrated by government servants."

Lord Zuckerman, Nature, 19.2.81



ERIK HANSEN/SWINDON EVENING ADVERTISER

The sign at the entrance to Nelson Crook's property.

Lord Z defended his badger gassing report in the prestigious pages of *Nature*, a mark of how serious the controversy is becoming, and he could not resist a personal diatribe against the Mammal Society, the most scientific and respectable of his critics.

The following week the Mammal Society replied — in detail after technical detail, way beyond the comprehension of the lay reader. However their conclusion was clear enough.

". . .it is our belief that there is no unequivocal evidence that the present gassing policy is likely to produce a long-term solution to the problem. We suggested that the Zuckerman report is one-sided in its interpretation of the evidence, and that the conclusions and recommendations in the report are too categorical and do not take sufficient account of the complexity of the problem."

If this was the only argument ranged against Lord Z, the whole affair could be put down to an acrimonious academic dispute between experts. However, four more strong critics have emerged in the last two months, all determined to make the subject a live public issue.

To its credit the *Western Daily Press* has mounted a solid press campaign against the gassing and its letters columns have been packed with incident.

Most significant is the letter from John Bryant, former Vice-Chairman of the RSPCA Council. It concerns the actual scientific tests at the Ministry of Agriculture's Central Veterinary Laboratory at Weybridge in 1976, sparse details of which were first revealed by Phil Drabble in a letter to *Country Life*. These tests are the basic scientific evidence which claims to have established the link between badgers, cattle and TB. Bryant describes the tests as follows:

"Nine badgers trapped at a sett known to be infected were put into a concrete covered yard with three calves. The badgers had nowhere to sleep but in the calves' feed troughs and all the animals had to share the same water, as well as defecating and urinating in each other's living environment.

"This concrete environment (covered, thus excluding even the disinfectant properties of sunlight) in which nine wild animals and three growing calves were forced to coexist, measured about one sixth the size of a football penalty area! Despite these appalling conditions it was six months before the first calf reacted to a tuberculin test — demonstrating quite clearly just how unlikely it is that badgers transmit TB to cattle in the fields."

Point one.

The second argument comes from Paul Patchett, who is the Badger Recorder for the Mammal Society in West Yorkshire. Lord Z's report claimed there are 38,110 badger setts in Britain and these figures were calculated on the basis of information from the Mammal Society.

What Paul Patchett claims is that he has a letter in his possession from the Mammal Society official who supplied figures to Lord Z, in which he admits that they were inspired guesses.

Not only that but Patchett also claims that neither he nor any of the other 53 county badger recorders were asked for figures. Lord Z's estimate for West Yorkshire is 250 setts; Patchett puts the figure at only 35 (two setts in the area have been gassed recently and three more attacked). The same picture can be found in Cornwall. There Lord Z's estimate is 1,400 setts; Dr Ernest Neal puts it at 256.

Since another plank of Lord Z's evidence is to do with the population density of badgers and cattle, this is obviously an important point.

The third critic is Compassion in World Farming, who have introduced a whole new factor into the argument.

Their magazine *AG* claims that the Ministry of Agriculture was criminally negligent in allowing unscreened, untested and infected Irish cattle on to British farms for nearly two years between November 1974 and June 1976, when Irish vets were on strike. *This period coincided with the sudden upsurge of TB in the West Country and elsewhere.* It is a factor not even mentioned in Lord Z's report.

Peter Roberts of CIWF writes: "The Zuckerman report . . . is certainly a unique publication which all concerned should read. Its unique quality is firstly in the omission of certain evidence, and secondly in the conclusion which is diametrically opposed even to what evidence has been collected."

Finally, the Cornwall Badgers Protection League, an active new group, has weighed in with its own set of pertinent criticisms. Two of the main ones are:

— Poor husbandry, overstocking and inadequate buildings as a cause of many TB outbreaks.

— Many farms support colonies of feral rats and semi-feral cats. A recent US study cites cats as a major reservoir of TB in the farmyard. Yet the Ministry only examined 5 cats and 291 rats in the whole of its investigation, as against thousands of badgers.

The League also attacks the way badgers are snared. It claims that the snares the Ministry are using are considered by some authorities to be the least humane design and liable to cause extreme suffering.

They say: "We are now particularly anxious that the whole contentious issue of Ministry of Agriculture policy in relation to wildlife is made public."

David Coffey, in common with many others believes the answer lies in vaccinating the cattle. It is not possible to wipe out a species and the Ministry's



WESTERN DAILY PRESS

Farmer Arthur Williams and son who lost their 160-cow pedigree herd to bovine TB.

efforts to create a "territorial vacuum" are bound to fail. The only answer is to look at the total environment — all the factors — and base a sensible and humane policy on that.

THE GASSING CONTINUES

The Ministry's official figures claim that, since gassing was resumed in November 1980, 400 dead badgers have been collected by government vets, tests have been completed on 172 of them, and 24% reacted positively to tests for bovine tuberculosis. More than 30 setts have been gassed in five counties in the West of England and the carcasses dissected.

The pattern of the Ministry's operation is becoming clearer. In Somerset in February, cows were destroyed on seven farms following an outbreak of TB which David Rees, the Min of Ag spokesperson, claimed was "quite severe" Badgers were blamed and gassing began.

Less than a week later Rees announced further badger gassing plans in the Cheddar Head area of the county and claimed: "The decision to gas (there) has followed rigorous tests which have shown that bovine tuberculosis is present in badgers . . . and they are the source of TB found in cattle in the area."

Shortly after, the Taunton division vet said the disease had been found in the carcase of another badger in another area of Somerset and further setts would be gassed. All this occurred in one county in a fortnight.

Tom Pearce, a Min of Ag division vet, has been down in Cornwall advising of the "considerable badger problem" there and claiming that 13 badger links have been established.

There has been gassing in a wide area around Stroud, according to the Cotswold Wildlife Preservation Society, who've got their spies out.

That the problem is urgent was confirmed on March 7 when farmer Arthur Williams and his son lost an entire 160-cow pedigree dairy herd, the worst loss from a single farm since Ron Cranton in Dorset lost 700 cattle in 1971-75. The Williams live near Malmesbury in Wiltshire where a further 300 cattle from neighbouring farms have been killed. The Ministry blames badgers and claims infected badgers have been found in the area. Some farmers are demanding compensation — in at least two cases where cattle have reacted to TB tests, they have later been found at the post mortem not to be infected.

As feared, the rumours and worries about TB and badgers are spreading to areas where there is no evidence of the disease. Powys County Council's agricultural committee suggested organised raids on badger setts in the area to see whether there is any proof. Local farmers are worried "after hearing of such incidents in parts of neighbouring Dyfed." The rumour mill is grinding — the badgers are dying.



ERIK HANSEN/SWINDON EVENING NEW

Nelson Crook, the Wiltshire farmer who fought in vain to stop the gassing of badgers on his land. He says: "The badger is slowly being wiped out. There will be none if the Ministry keeps on like this.

DIGGING AND BAITING

On April 3 the House of Lords increased the proposed maximum fine for unlawfully killing a badger from £100 to £1,000, as part of the Wildlife & Countryside Bill. This followed representations by David Hunt, Tory MP for Wirral, after pressure from the Wirral and Cheshire Badger Group.

The need for an increased deterrent is confirmed by recent reports from all over Britain which show that badger digging and baiting is thriving.

In County Durham much information was gathered from a reformed digger who spent an hour in conversation with a retired police inspector, who now works for the Durham County Badger Group. This in turn led to an investigation by the **Sunderland Echo** *who discovered that "baiting is active in the whole of the region."*

They interviewed a digger who said: "It's not the money that I am in it for, although now and again I win a bit and if you have a good dog you can win a lot. But it has been in my family for years. My father went baiting and my grandfather before him. I am just carrying on the tradition. We have always baited." Old habits die hard.

In Cheshire, three men accused of digging were fined the maximum £100 with £15 costs at Runcorn Magistrates' Court after they were spotted digging in Windmill Woods. One of them, Bill Holden, had a camera on him which he told police contained wedding snaps; when developed, it also showed pictures of dogs savaging badgers.

After the case Holden refused to comment and ran off "showing his bare tattooed bottom to newsmen."

Interestingly enough, the defence lawyer claimed that the men were well known throughout Cheshire for clearing out foxes' dens for huntsmen and wardens.

This links up with a report from Leicester RSPCA which claims three reported cases in the last year of badger setts being dug up in the county by people who approach landowners and ask to dig out fox earths.

In Nottinghamshire the Trust for Nature Conservation has warned that organised gangs are at work, digging out badgers for baiting, and in Surrey five people were prosecuted for digging and fined £50 each with £15 costs.

THE PLOWSHARES EIGHT

"In a dark time, the eye begins to see."
— Theodore Roethke

On September 9 1980, three priests, a nun, a seminary graduate, a mother of six, a lawyer and a professor entered a General Electric Plant in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, where Mark 12-A missile warheads are assembled. They destroyed two nuclear warhead cones with hammers and poured their own blood on the damaged weapons, blueprints and tools.

The defendants, known as the Plowshares 8, are all members of the Atlantic Life Community, a network of groups and individuals involved in nonviolent civil disobedience.

In a statement issued at the time of the incident, they wrote:

"The prophets Isaiah and Micah summon us to beat swords into plowshares. Therefore, eight of us from the Atlantic Life Community come to the King of Prussia G.E. (Re-entry division) plant to expose the criminality of nuclear weaponry and corporate piracy."

"We commit civil disobedience at G.E. because this genocidal entity is the fifth leading producer of weaponry in the US. To maintain this position, G.E. drains $3 million a day from the public treasury, an enormous larceny against the poor. We wish also to challenge the lethal lie spun by G.E. through its motto: 'We bring good things to life.' As manufacturer of the Mark 12-A re-entry vehicle, G.E. actually prepares to bring good things to death. Through the Mark 12-A the threat of first-strike nuclear war grows more imminent. Thus, G.E. advances the possible destruction of millions of innocent lives."

Two of the defendants, the brothers Daniel and Philip Berrigan, were prominent members of groups such as the Catonsville Nine, which disrupted the work of draft boards during the Vietnam War.

The Plowshares defence at the trial was based on the individual's obligation, imposed by international law at least since the Nuremburg trials, to disassociate himself/herself from complicity in illegal and inhuman acts.

The eight planned to call many expert witnesses including physicist Philip Morrison, who worked on the Manhattan Project, and Daniel Ellsberg, who leaked the Pentagon Papers.

The judge had other ideas. He barred the experts and told the defence: "Nuclear warfare is not on trial here. You are." The prosecution view — that it was just another burglary trial and should address only the issues of illegal entry and $30,000 worth of property damage — was upheld.

The Plowshares Eight were found guilty and face maximum sentences of 25 years.

Before the trial, one of the defendants, Dean Hammer, said:

"We want people to feel the hope-filled dimensions of the action. That nuclear weapons can be dismantled and it can occur by individuals coming together in conscience and taking some risks with their lives. And that's a hopeful thing."



BILL PLYMPTON

THE ULTIMATE MEDICAL EMERG~ ENCY

This is Robert Reinhold, reporting in the *New York Times* from Warrenton, Virginia, on March 24 1981:

"More than 100 physicians from the United States, the Soviet Union and other nations gathered last weekend at a conference center in the placid Virginia countryside to pursue what most of them feel is part of their healing duty — the prevention of nuclear war, the ultimate medical emergency."

Called International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, they are part of a growing worldwide movement among doctors who believe it is their responsibility to alert political leaders and the public to the medical consequences of nuclear war.

Perhaps most fascinating and significant of all was the fact that 11 high-ranking physicians from the Soviet Union attended, including Dr Yi Chazov, a cardiologist who has attended the ailing Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

His statement is an important and outspoken one:

"Some of the military, public functionaries and even scientists are trying to diminish the danger of the nuclear arms race to minimise the possible consequences of nuclear war.

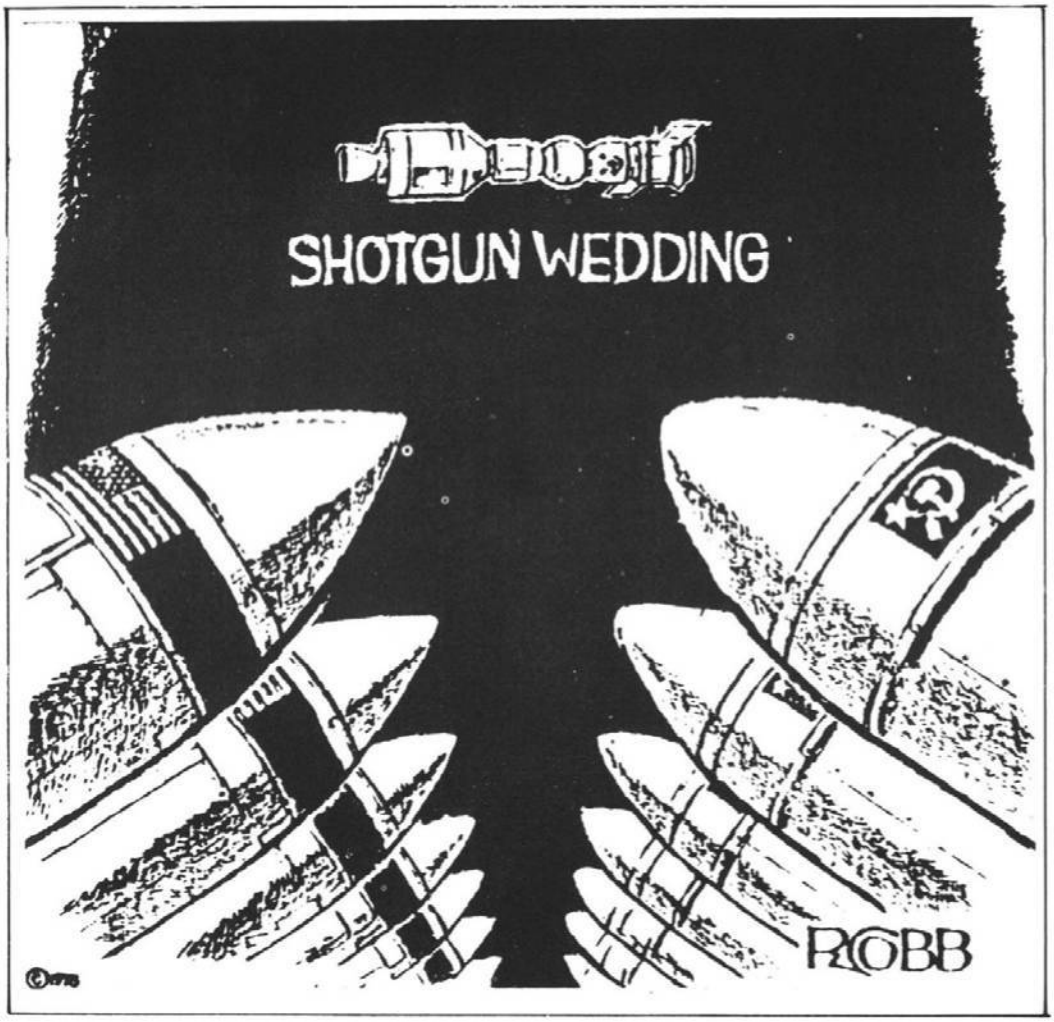
"Statements appear that a nuclear war can be won, that a limited nuclear war can be waged, that humanity and the biosphere will still persist even in conditions of total nuclear catastrophe.

"This is an illusion which many of them do not believe themselves and which must be dispersed."

For the United States, Dr Bernard Lown, a Harvard University cardiologist, echoed these sentiments. He said a "mythology" is being created that a nuclear war will occur and that, if it does, it will not be extensive.

He said that a nuclear attack on just one US city the size of Boston would more than exhaust the entire medical resources of the nation just in treating burn victims.

"People are getting toughened about death," said Dr Thomas C. Chalmers, dean of the Mount Sinai Medical School. "They do not realise the prolonged



RON COBB

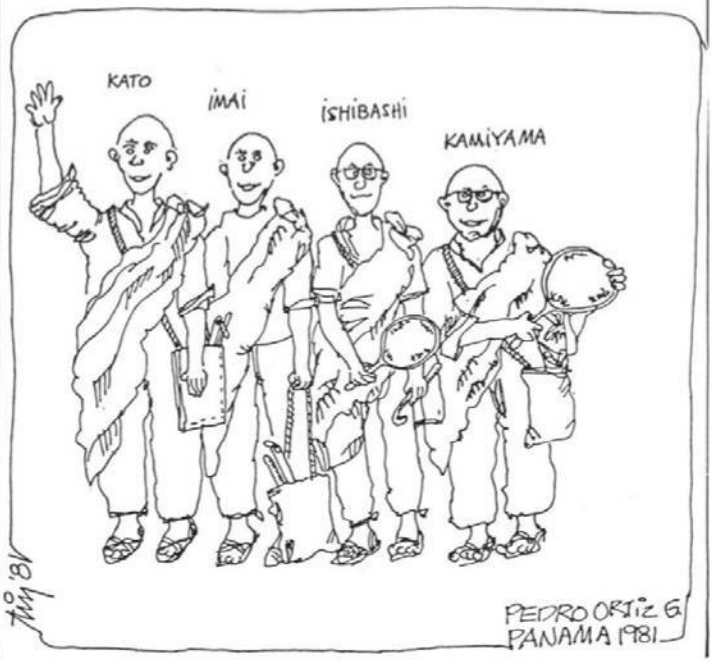
suffering of nuclear attacks, with hundreds of people taking weeks to die, screaming to be shot, with no medical help available. Our whole concept of a civilised response to a tragedy is totally inapplicable."

"This is an important moment for world civilisation," said Nikolai P. Bochkov, director of the Institute of Medical Genetics in Moscow. "The radiation effects of a nuclear war may introduce new hereditary traits that are quite dangerous for the human race. We may have the power to set back evolution."

Dr Lown concluded: "Physicians as few other groups in society are committed to maintaining health and promoting survival. In the face of the nuclear threat, this commitment imposes social and moral obligations for us to band together, to make our collective voices heard and hopefully heeded."

THE PEACE MARCHES

These four Jpanese Buddhist monks are walking round the world for peace. They already inaugurated a World Peace Pagoda at Milton Keynes, walked through the Americas and during this year they plan to walk through Russia and the Eastern bloc ending at Auschwitz.



A group of Norwegian peace organisations — No to Nuclear Weapons, Women For Peace, War Resisters' International, Women's International League For Peace and Freedom and the Norwegian Peace Committee — have joined together to stage a Peace March. This will begin from Copenhagen on 21 June 1981 and will go via Brussels to Paris. There a festival will be held on August 6-9, from Hiroshima Day to Nagasaki Day.

Ten women from each of the Nordic countries will form the kernel of the march and will walk the total distance from Copenhagen to Paris. Apart from this group, *all* women and men can participate in the march and END has agreed to help people with entry permits and accommodation. Details from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation or END (see Network).

SELLA~ FIELDS

The present management of the Windscale nuclear reprocessing plant have decided to change its name. From now on Windscale will be known as Sellafields. That's SELLAFIELDS. It's anonymous. It has no bad connotations. Anti-nuclear activists who try and get a chant going round "Close down Sellafields" are doomed to defeat. It's like Skelmersdale. It's a name redolent of shopping centres and Ford Cortinas. A blurred sort of nothing name. SELLAFIELDS. It's a name you're going to be hearing a lot about.

HUNT SABOTAGE: USA

In January 1981 the magazine *Outdoor Life* — for rugged readers — carried a story entitled "Animal Rights" by Richard Starnes. The subtitle read: "This radical group, numbering seven million, may pose the greatest threat to hunting and fishing in modern times. Its new ethic states that animals have a right *not* to be hunted."

Jim Mason writes that in British Columbia's Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Park, activists from the Greenpeace Foundation are confronting "jet-set headhunters" each August as the government-sponsored season opens.

They launched the campaign "to bring strong public pressure against the continued licensing of hunters who shoot prime big-game animals for their heads and horns."

The British Hunt Saboteurs got a write-up in the *New York Times* in February and their American counterparts, Friends of Animals, are active in several states. Their Connecticut director, Priscilla Feral, advises them "to understand what (hunters/trappers) have done to be so successful in killing animals so we can do better at undoing it."

Not that the hunters and trappers aren't organised. In Oregon an anti-trap issue was defeated by the ironically named Oregonians for Wildlife Conservation, who gave tribute to the "close working relationship from the outset between foresters, ranchers and trappers." They raised $100,000 by election day with support coming from labour organisations and the American Fur Industry.

Beast reader Georgie Leighton writes that "The anti-trap organisers raised $30,000 only. In addition they faced lies about loss of jobs, bubonic plague, opposition of state and federal agencies. Another effort is being done on the federal level."



MIAMI SEAQUARIUM

Killer whales have gentle natures in spite of their name and size.

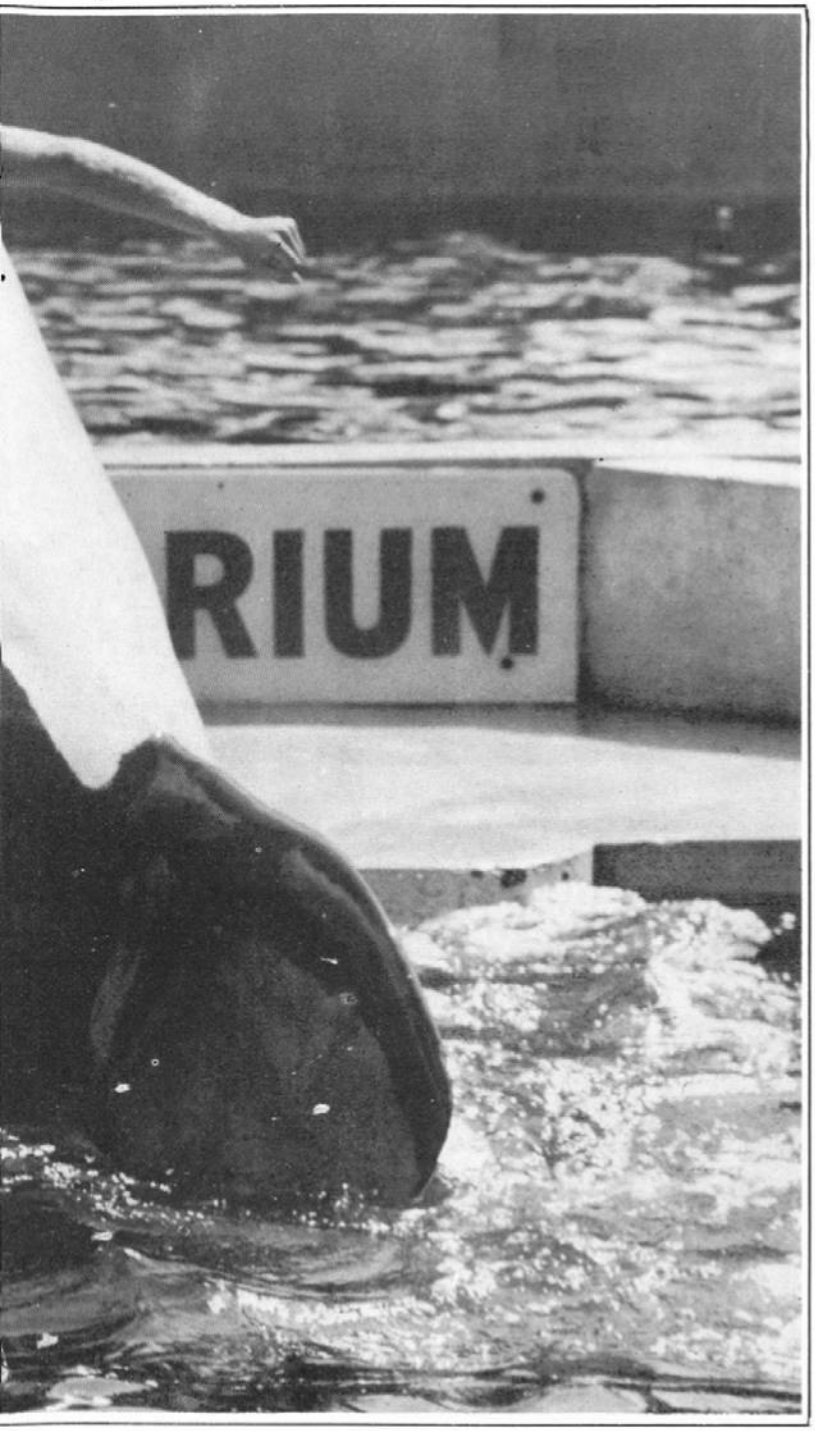
DOLPHINS SPY FOR RUSSIA CLAIM

The Soviet Union stopped hunting dolphins 15 years ago, but according to Jack Anderson of the *Washington Post* the Russians are training dolphins for military and espionage missions.

He bases his information on a leaked Top Secret Umbra CIA report which claims that the Soviet dolphin programme "closely resembles that in the United States and apparently was stimulated by a US Navy demonstration of the value of marine mammals."

Russian research began in 1965, the same year the US trained "Tufty" (our cover dolphin of *Beast* 7) to carry tools and messages two hundred feet down to the aquanauts in the Sealab II capsule.

The CIA claims the Russian navy may be "training dolphins to perform various military and intelligence tasks . . . (which) could include attaching intelligence-collection packages and other devices to enemy submarines and helping divers recover equipment from the ocean floor."



The Soviet dolphin project involves five Black Sea research stations, a small acoustics lab and a dolphinarium.

Anderson says they may have opened what he terms a "Dolphin gap". In one Soviet test the CIA claims that Russian experts could "estimate . . . a dolphin's ability to detect an object containing an active acoustical emitter under adverse background noise conditions."

This, the CIA says, "could enable the Soviets to evaluate the potential benefits of developing acoustical jamming countermeasures to US Navy dolphin programs."

Meanwhile the US are busy training sea lions to find missiles, and killer and pilot whales to retrieve dummy torpedos from the ocean floor.

KRILL! KRILL! KRILL!

In mid-March the largest school of sea animals ever found was spotted near Elephant Island in the Antarctic by the US research ship *Melville*.

It was an enormous cloud of krill which took up several miles of sea, to a maximum depth of 600 feet. The single school was equal in volume to about one-seventh of the world's total fish and shellfish catch for a year. It weighed some 10 million tons — enough to supply every person in America with 98 lbs of the tiny pinky-red crustaceans.

The *Melville* tracked the krill with the help of two West German ships and a Polish one, measuring the school with sonar — while 35 Soviet fishing trawlers gathered, as the *Washington Post* ominously phrased it.

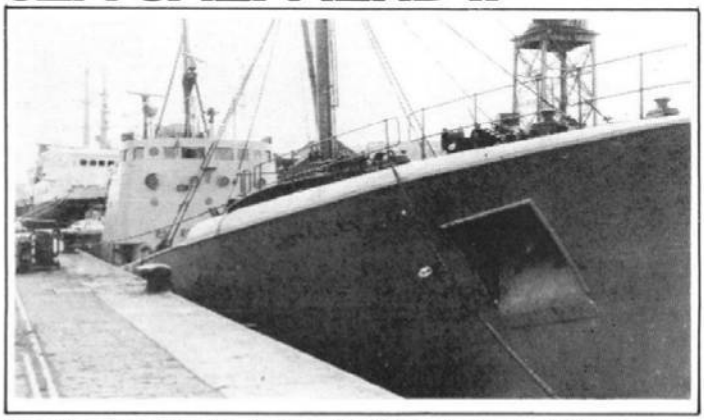
The size of the school makes credible the idea that, in the future, krill could become the world's largest single natural source of protein.

Environmentalists are worried, however, that even a harvest of 2-5 million tons a year would endanger the ecosystem. James N. Barnes, a Washington lawyer who has brought together 100 organisations in 20 countries opposed to the exploitation of Antarctica, claims: "Krill is the foundation for everything in the Antarctic. Penguins, whales, fish all eat krill. Humans will go after the same swarms as endangered whales."

Set against this fear is the fact that krill shows no signs of catching on in culinary circles.

The Japanese eat them whole, the Russians make them into paste, the Poles use them for fish fingers. They must also be processed immediately after they are caught since they don't keep. The death knell on the whole idea may have been sounded in a report by Norwegian scientists who claim that krill contain too much fluoride for human consumption.

SEA SHEPHERD II



Sea Shepherd II, the former *St Giles*, in dock at Greenock.

On April 25 *Sea Shepherd II* set sail from Greenock, Scotland, heading for the Bering Sea where the Russians intend to kill 178 Californian Grey whales this summer. The whalemeat is used to feed minks.

In July 1979 two *Sea Shepherd* crew members travelled to the area to document the slaughter of the Pribilof fur seals, which are killed for their fur alone. They discovered a grotesque dump site on the island where the bodies of thousands of seals were dumped. This year the planned kill quota is expected to be 30,000 young males.

Sea Shepherd plans to interfere with the hunt as much as possible and then travel to Japan to confront the Japanese at Iki and Izu. They claim their Antarctic expedition has been postponed for 1981 but say 'It is still our intention that this marine mammal conservation project will be undertaken in the forthcoming years.'

SEA SHEPHERD

INTENSIVE FARMING ISSUE HOTS UP

Agribusiness Worried By Animal Rights

AUSTRALIA

A great majority of farmers in Australia (62%) consider the animal welfare debate to constitute either a serious or a very serious problem for agriculture. An overwhelming majority (87%) recognise that cases of cruelty and mistreatment of animals are still widespread in agriculture.

These are just some of the findings of *National Farmpoll VIII*, reprinted in the Australian trade paper *The National Farmer*.

A massive 85% of producers believe that the animal liberation debate has the capacity to damage the farmer's standing in the eyes of his fellow Australians. This concern is highest among pig producers, followed by dairymen, cattlemen and sheepmen.

Most farmers (59%) believe that animal lib should be tackled by means of a responsible counter-lobby, but almost a third (30%) want to talk and negotiate with the animal lib people.

On the various major policy stands the farmers voted as follows:

* Battery rearing of chickens: A slender majority in favour.
* Less restrictive pig production: Majority rated it poor/bad.
* Ban on live sheep exports: Strong majority against.
* Ban on live horse exports: Narrow majority against.
* Improved livestock transport conditions: Strong support.
* Anaesthetics for husbandry operations: Big majority against.

More than one third of the farmers felt that animal welfare interests were discounted largely for economic reasons.

UNITED STATES

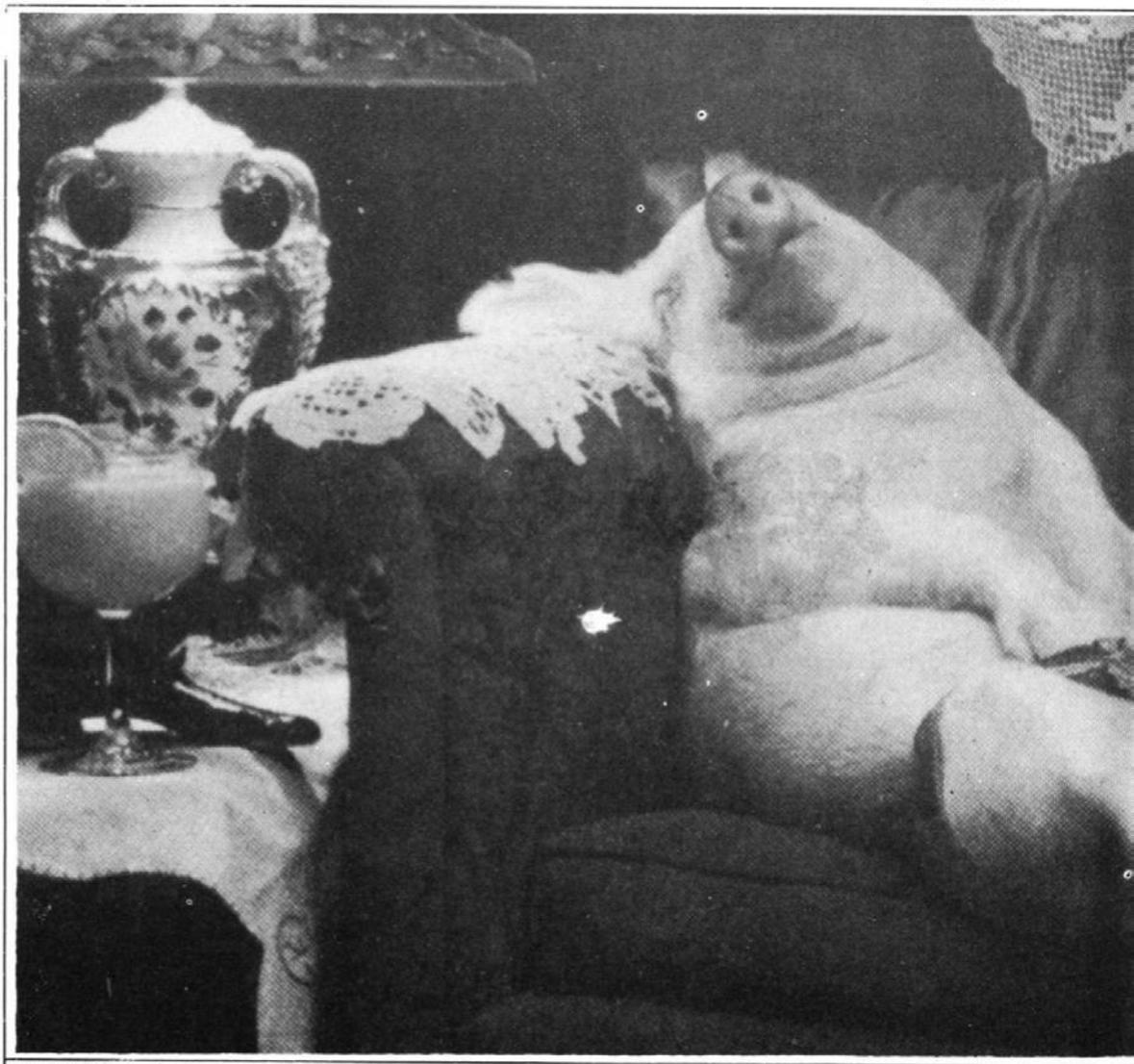
The story is the same in America. The link between the two continents was emphasised in an editorial article in the January 1981 issue of *Hog Farm Management*. John Byrnes, the editor, wrote:

"The animal rights movement is not going to disappear. It is a worldwide movement and it is not going to disappear. In fact, it is probably stronger in Australia than in the US. Almost every pork producer I talked with expressed concern about the effect of the movement. Some of their politicians are even campaigning on the issue and some say elections have been lost because of the issue. There are also regulations currently under consideration.

"One Australian also pointed out to me that the use of the phrase animal rights is probably more accurate than the term animal welfare. He said he and almost every other pork producer worked to improve the welfare of their animals. They did this by providing good housing, feeding, etc. They agreed animal welfare was important in order to improve the welfare of their animals by providing housing, feeding and practising other animal husbandry practices. Where the disagreement actually comes in is the assertion by non-farm persons that pigs and other animals have the exact same rights as humans.

"There is some indication that the animal rights people also have a strong anti-business bias. One of the leading animal rights persons reportedly said, 'A chicken owned by a multinational firm is by definition treated more inhumanely than a privately owned chicken'."

Here are four further statements from the US livestock industry, which prove that the animal rights movement is having effect:



This is "Ursula Hamdress", the centrefold "littermate" in a recent issue of *Playboar*, the pig farmer's
without Playboar is like shaving with a rake."

John Skinner, extension poultry specialist, University of Wisconsin:

"Animal welfare will become an increasing concern of all Americans involved in meat and poultry production.

"How we use animals and the conditions under which we keep them have become the concern of some highly organised groups."

John D. Hoffman, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Poultry Federation:

"There are three facts you need to accept immediately. First, animals do have rights. Secondly, the management practices of a few of our industrymen will not be defensible. And finally, the animal rights movement includes both the informed and the ignorant. If you accept these truths, you have an excellent chance of minimizing the severity of change in this decade. If you respond emotionally, you will only strengthen the movement and alienate our friends."

"Even good managers sometimes jam the cages when the ledgers turn red. Manure pits sometimes are ignored just out of plain laziness while the birds choke on ammonia gas."

"The ignorant will be easy to deal with if we have patience. And now we come to the 'informed' animal rights people. Make no mistake that there exist people in this movement who know more about your business than you do."

Dr Paul L. Ruszler, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, told the Southeastern International Poultry Trade Show that the US public is being told by activists advocating "humane treatment" of livestock and poultry that the US farmer has become a myth, replaced by "money-hungry agribusinessmen" whose only desire is to make money regardless of how much animal pain, suffering and anguish is caused.

He advised them to review and update all husbandry practices and, above all, "know who your visitors are".

He said: "Some people are skilled in the art of subterfuge and cannot be trusted. When denying entry to your property be sure to stress the need for disease security and control and that the only persons allowed in are those with a need to know."

The report of Ruszler's speech in the trade mag *Feedstuffs* continued: "As for community relations, the industry should clean up, fix up and paint up operations, planting shrubbery, for example, to improve the aesthetic appearance of unsightly areas which can't be eliminated."

Dr Stan Curtis, University of Illinois, told a group of North Caroiina pork producers about "the battle that appears imminent in the US livestock industries" in a headline story in *Feedstuffs* entitled "Animal welfare movement is well funded; skirmishes starting, hog producers warned."

He said the movement is being developed on "massive popular appeal" and warned "They've already taken to recommending consumer revolts." This refers to a humane diet developed by Dr Michael Fox of the Animal Welfare Institute which listed pork as the least acceptable of all meats because of the "deprivation and cruelty" suffered by pigs in confinement systems.

At the same time, Curtis said, ethical vegetarianism is growing with an estimated 7 million advocates already. Of the industry's counter-information effort he said, "frankly, they are still at the point of floundering . . . While their side lacks the data to support their claims, it is also true that our side lacks the data to refute their claims."

He said the livestock industry needs to examine the membership of producers who are treating their animals cruelly. He concluded:

"The livestock industry will welcome enthusiastically any changes that involve both documented improvements in the lives of their animals as well as additional benefits in terms of the quantity of food produced and efficiency of that production."



Playboy. Their caption reads: "Life

GOOSE~ CRAMMING

A luxury hotel has given its backing to a campaign to have pate de foie gras struck off the menus of top hotels and restaurants. Increasing numbers of people are realising that the method by which pate is made — force-feeding or "cramming" geese to make their livers swell up — is unnecessarily cruel.

The campaign is spearheaded by Richard Caborn, a British socialist member of the European Parliament. He is pressing the Parliament to adopt a resolution condemning the way pate is produced. Opposition to the move has come from some residents of Strasbourg, France, the centre of the European pate de foie gras industry.

Caborn's campaign has won the support of the four-star "l'Horizon" hotel on the Channel Island of Jersey where the delicacy has already been struck off the menu. The hotel's owner, John Wileman, admits that he is not a particularly active animal welfare campaigner but he considers that the methods used in the production of pate de foie gras involve unnecessary cruelty. He is now attempting to persuade fellow hoteliers and restaurateurs to ban the dish from their tables and is convinced that if others were to give a thought to the way in which pate is produced, they would follow his example.

Laudable and welcome as this campaign is, however, it remains to be seen what effect it will have. Numerous campaigns in the UK, often led by the RSPCA, have aimed at persuading organisations such as British Rail and British Airways as well as top hotels to stop offering pate de foie gras, but to no avail.

Pate de foie gras is an expensive delicacy made from the swollen livers of geese which have been strapped into specially-designed machines and force-fed three to four pounds of cooked maize a day. A commonly-voiced comment on this treatment is that it is equivalent to a human having to eat more than 28 pounds of spaghetti a day. At the end of the 25-day "cramming" or "gavage" period, the goose is killed and the liver removed. Often the liver is several times its natural size.

Before the bird is killed, however, its body has grown so distended that it can hardly move and can only breathe with great difficulty. According to the RSPCA, experiments on other ways of forcing the geese to eat more food to enlarge the size of their livers have been carried out. They include surgery on the thyroid gland, which upsets the bird's "satiety threshold", and also, it is understood, chemotherapy.

— Craig Anderson

CHRONOFILE

FEBRUARY

1 US: Indian Point nuclear plant, New York State, shuts down due to malfunction in its steam turbine section.

2 South Africa returns to Zimbabwe collection of five stone birds removed by white archaeologist in 19th century. The birds, carved in soapstone, are believed to be eagles and to represent rulers of Zimbabwe, and were used as conduits for prayer. In exchange, South Africa receives an outstanding collection of insects.

2 India's Director-General of Tourism claims that in 50 years the Taj Mahal could look black due to pollution; other experts claim it will crumble in thirty. The monument is surrounded by industries that pump out 14½ tons of pollutant a day.

2 Three children on an Indonesian passenger liner, *Tampomas II*, that sank in the Java Sea killing 140 people, are rescued by dolphins, who pushed them towards a lifeboat.

2 A team of American psychologists obtain what it believes to be the first direct evidence of reasoning by an animal other than man. Sarah, the group's chimpanzee, has demonstrated convincingly she is capable of analogical reasoning — an ability to judge whether a pair or set of objects is related in the same way as another.

2 UK: A total of 6,820 coypu rats were trapped and killed in East Anglia last year — double the 1979 figure — and the crop-eating water rodents are spreading in Essex.

3 UK: In a Commons written reply, the Department of Energy confirms that police carry firearms when on duties related to guarding of special nuclear materials on site or in transit.

3 Tigers have eaten at least eight people in a densely forested region in India, bordering Nepal.

5 Major cloud-seeding experiments in Tasmania, Florida and Israel are reported to have increased rainfall by 15%. The World Meteorological Organisation will decide whether to go ahead with a definitive cloud-seeding programme in June. In 1977 in the US, commercial cloud seeders were paid $4-6 million by industry and government to increase rainfall.

5 Two teenagers claim they were horse-whipped in a street clash with members of the Essex Farmers' Hunt after horses were frightened by a motorbike. About 20 young people and 50 huntsmen were involved in a pitched battle.

5 Conservationists in Indonesia, one of the first Third World countries to have a ministry for the environment, have formed a national alliance to highlight problems including the lack of a national sewerage system, the destruction of beaches, reefs and mangrove forest, and the threat to Sumatra's 212 species of mammals and 580 species of birds.

5 Canada's Dept of National Defense admits they helped the US Army to develop defoliants, including Agent Orange, during the Vietnam War and that they were tested in Canada.

6 Spain: Engineer from the Lemoniz nuclear plant construction site executed by his Basque separatist kidnappers. The ETA want the plant demolished.

7 Pakistan government sets up wildlife programme to preserve some 350 freshwater dolphins living in a 100-mile stretch of the Indus River.

7 A Harvard University study estimates that 53,000 Americans die each year from industrial air pollution and says Government should tax industry for each pound of pollution it pumps into the air — the money to be paid to people who live near the plants and have to breathe it. They claim the tax would raise $53 billion a year, equivalent to $1 million for each life shortened by pollution.

7 US Federal Appeals Court bans export of North American bobcat pelts until government wildlife experts develop methods for counting the animal's population. 80,000 bobcats were killed and exported in 1980.



8 US: Pentagon report reveals that there were 21 mishaps at Titan missile sites in 1980, twelve of them caused by human error. The US had 54 Titans buried in silos in three states; each carries an 8-megaton hydrogen bomb warhead.

9 China puts its first Chinese-made atomic reactor into operation in the city of Chengdu.

9 UK: Research by Perkins Diesel Engines of Peterborough shows that tractors can be run on sunflower seed oil. Enough oil can be obtained from the sunflower crop of one field to fuel a tractor ploughing 10 fields of similar size.

11 Representatives of 26 Caribbean nations agree to put aside political differences to clean up the sea. An action plan will aim to deal with oil spills in an area through which 4.7 million barrels are shipped a day. At any one time there are 25 supertankers carrying 200,000 tons each in the area. The plan will also aim to protect coral reefs and mangrove forests. All want to avoid the situation in Haiti where the lush forests have been denuded for fuel and storms have washed away the soil so the island cannot sustain its population.

11 UK: Bradford magistrates dismiss RSPCA case against pet shop owner accused of cruelly terrifying a mouse by dropping it into a python's glass tank as food. They have to pay £300 costs.

12 AP report claims that sharks attack 100 people a year but that humans consume thousands of the fish. Norway alone ships several million pounds of shark to Europe each year.

12 New legislation in Philadelphia, America's fourth largest city, will give its citizens the right to know what toxic chemicals are being introduced into the environment. Other local governments could follow this lead.

12 Disease of the vesicular type, which includes foot-and-mouth, found on New Zealand pig farm. If confirmed, the Deputy Prime Minister said, "It will change the history of New Zealand."

flesh and Blood

Flesh and Blood is a new magazine totally committed to reporting on and campaigning against all forms of animal abuse and exploitation — without exception! From live animal experimentation to "Frankensteins Farm", from goose cramming to dog fighting, from performing animals to factory farming, from the slaughter of seals to bloodsports and badger gassing, public apathy to the Animal Liberation Front and the Rainbow Warrior to Sea Shepherd — Flesh and Blood tells you what you should know .... but probably don't! Also we report on the various animal welfare organisations, compassionately fighting for the persecuted animals that cannot speak for themselves. If you agree with us, that animals have rights too, if you care and want to learn the REAL truth, if you are against injustice and torture — you should read Flesh and Blood.

*60p + 15p postage. 4 issue subscription £3.00 UK £4.00 overseas.
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the voice of exploited animals

12 Two Australian scientists claim their experiments show that the herbicide 2,4,5-T kills and deforms chick embryos. Humans are approximately three times more sensitive to the herbicide than chicks.



12 US: Reagan administration announces plans for offshore oil leasing in four previously protected regions of north and central California, triggering a major confrontation with Governor Brown and environmentalists.

15 *Sunday Times* reveals that Gruinard Island, off Scotland's north-west coast, the site of top secret biological warfare experiments in 1941, is still contaminated with deadly anthrax spores. There are signs that the wildlife there have undergone some genetic changes: many rabbits are black.

15 France: All anti-nuclear groups in the Plogoff area of Brittany gather on the site where the government plans to build a reactor. 1,000 trees have been planted there.

15 Butuan and many small timber-region communities on Mindanao Island in the Philippines are deluged by the worst floods in 20 years. The *New York Times* comments: "The Agusan flood is one of the ecological disasters that are common in remote sections of developing countries, where logging or mining has stripped large areas of their natural resources but where no attempt has been made to restore the land."

15 US: Acid rain is widespread in California, claims a Berkeley biologist, due to automobile pollution from the Los Angeles basin.

17 US: Rare baby dwarf sperm whale found stranded off Long Beach, California, is kept alive by teams of volunteers at Marineland.

18 UK: All-party parliamentary Select Committee questions the need for a nuclear programme of the size intended by the Government, which would cost £15,000 million.

18 UK: Robin Russell Jones, Senior Registrar at the St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, claims that the lead content of bones is now 500 times greater than found in skeletons from 1600 years ago. Commenting on the lead in petrol controversy, he says: "The only reason that this situation is allowed to continue is that in Britain today channels of communication designed to promote commercial interests are highly developed whereas channels of communication designed to protect the public are practically non-existent."

19 UK Health and Safety Commission report proposes a statutory early warning system to detect health hazards from new substances. It claims production of synthetic organic chemical compounds rose from 7m tons in 1950 to 63m tons in 1977. Estimates of the number of chemical agents currently being made is 20,000-30,000.

20 UK: A 14-year old boy who kicked a hedgehog to death because he didn't like hedgehogs is given a 2-year supervision order at Portsmouth and ordered to pay £387 costs.

21 US federal and state wildlife agents raid more than 30 dealers in protected bird feathers in three states, capping a 14-month investigation into the $1 million a year trade.

22 US: A chemical compound, a known mutagen used to make car seat cushions and other products flame-resistant, has been found in the semen of 34 out of 123 college students tested at Florida State University. It is unsure whether the levels found pose a health threat.

22 UK: There are 156 US Air Force F-111s based permanently in Britain. Each can carry seven different types of nuclear weapons, each of which is 23 times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb.

23 UK: House of Lords debate on the scientific aspect of forestry reveals that Britain's current import bill for timber is nearly £3,000 million. We import 92% of our domestic requirements. The EEC imports 60%. The amount of forestry land in Britain is half that of EEC countries. The Government proposes to sell off one third of the Forestry Commission's reserves of land.

24 Four of Germany's 11 operating nuclear reactors are shut down on orders of the federal minister of the interior. All are Boiling Water Reactors and are suffering from corrosion and cracking.

24 Group of US fishermen asks the Supreme Court to allow them to sue for damage to fish caused by the dumping of sewage from New York and New Jersey. They claim it has caused "death and destruction" on the sea floor and damaged their livelihood.

25 Pope visits Hiroshima. He says: "To remember Hiroshima is to abhor nuclear war. To remember Hiroshima is to commit oneself to peace."

26 A government report reveals that drinking water in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, is heavily polluted by untreated sewage and industrial waste.

26 The Russell Committee Against Chemical Weapons, which includes four Nobel laureates, is launched in Britain.

26 UK: British Nuclear Fuels Ltd fined £500 at Whitehaven Magistrates' Court for failing to provide safe working conditions at its Windscale plant.

MARCH

1 London vet to negotiate sponsorship of pilot scheme in which six dogs would be trained as "ears" for the deaf. In the US, thousands of hearing dogs are used.

1 *Vole* reveals that FAO under strong attack over its £885 million programme to eliminate the tsetse fly in Africa, using pesticides banned in the West, with the sole aim of increasing beef production for sale to the West.

1 Dutch Labour Party votes to prohibit deployment of Cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

1 Wildlife experts in Malaya discover fresh tracks of the rare Sumatran rhinoceros, believed to belong to a herd of ten who live in the lowland forests. Logging is a real threat to their survival.

2 UK: Radiation teams called in when lorry carrying nuclear waste overturns on the Whitehaven to Barrow road outside Windscale.

3 US: 250 activists gather at Seabrook nuclear power plant, New Hampshire, to protest delivery of the reactor core. Three people arrested and charged with



All these and more are available as 1½" badges in red, blue, green and black. Send 25p per badge + s.a.e. Orders of 10 and over are cheaper, write for details and full list to ANIMUS c/o 2 Onslow Gardens, South Woodford, London E18 1NE.

assaulting and battering a policeman.

3 UK: Eight local authorities call for government to stop trade in horsemeat sold as beef. They claim to have uncovered "widespread evidence of illicit trade".

5 US: Reagan reverses Carter's decree to prevent US companies exporting dangerous products. Reagan describes it as "cumbersome" and claims it would handicap trade.

5 Liberia's final report on *Amoco Cadiz* disaster accuses France of withholding vital information on the sinking of the tanker, in 1978, so as not to impair its huge claim for damages arising from the resultant pollution of the Breton coast.

5 Chia Chia, London Zoo's giant panda, flies to Washington to try and mate with Ling Ling (Cute Little Girl).



6 Tigers are thriving in the Soviet Union. In the last 50 years their population has increased from 50 to 300, mainly in the forests of Siberia.

7 US: Vice-President Bush announces proposals to relax air pollution regulations to make it easier for oil refineries, steel producers and other basic industries to expand and modernise their plants. The Clean Air Act, a 10 year old law, is one of the nation's oldest, most complex and controversial environmental protection schemes.

8 A UK fishery scientist claims that the skate, a flat fish, is now so rare in the Irish Sea that it represents "the first clear case of a fish brought to the brink of extinction by commercial fishing."

8 *Observer* reveals that in 1980 Britain's aid to Third World countries plummeted to 0.34% of GNP — the lowest ever. In 1970, the UN agreed that rich countries should provide 0.7% of the GNP in aid; the highest level Britain has ever reached was 0.51% in 1979.

8 The Dainippon Hunting Association, one of the biggest clubs of its kind in Japan, plans to open an experimental breeding farm near Tokyo, where wild animals and birds can be bred to be shot. In 1978, the Assoication's 400,000 members killed 7,426,000 birds and 779,000 other wild animals.

9 US: Sharpshooters with rifles kill 381 wild burros after a US navy decision that the animals were endangering planes and ground traffic by straying onto runways and roads at the China Lake Naval Weapons Center.

10 UK: A two-headed terrapin is delivered to a pet shop in Carlton, Nottinghamshire. Owner claims that each head eats separately and sleeps separately.

12 UK: Sir Ian Trethowan, BBC director-general, defends the corporation's decision not to screen *The War Game* at East Anglia University. He said: "I do not believe that any broadcasting authority could take the responsibility for what the effect might be on people, particularly those three million licence payers who we know live alone."

12 Dr David Western of the New York Zoological Society reckons that each lion in a Kenyan National Park is worth $515,000 per year in tourist revenue. If it lives for 15 years it could "earn" $7¾ million, making it one of the most valuable animals on earth. In terms of local equivalent, the lion is worth at least 30,000 cattle.

13 UK: Plans to set up the first ever deer farm on Exmoor are turned down after a storm of protest from conservationists.

13 Plans for a summit conference to follow the Brandt report on the North/South issue are postponed for five months. Reagan and Thatcher are to blame for the setback.

13 UK: Hares are fitted with electronic bleepers in a £25,000 project to discover why their population is declining.

15 French agree to build two gigantic nuclear power stations of 900 mgwts each at Al Daaba. They will make Egypt the leading civil nuclear power in the Middle East.

17 Chinese archaeologists discover what they believe could be the world's largest burial pit for dinosaurs, in south-central China. It dates from 150 million years ago and more than 200 crates of fossils, weighing 40 tons, have been unearthed.

17 UK: One-day seminar in London held by the Nuclear Protection Advisory Group (NuPag) on the theme "Nuclear Attack: Protection for Industry". Tickets cost £143 each.

17 30,000 pigeons have been signed on for the Swiss Army, who report a 98% success in pigeon post flights.



Bone-dump at the DoE: Friends of the Earth protest the wildlife trade.

19 The Canadian Environment Ministry is to take the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to court to prevent it relaxing pollution standards in American coal-fired power stations. They claim it would double the amount of acid rain falling north of the border.

19 US: Howard and Phil's Western Wear in Los Angeles fined $2,500 for selling boots made of elephant's ears, and ordered to start a six-month ad campaign showing its support of the California Endangered Species Act.

19 *The International Herald Tribune* reports on Crisis In The Nuclear Industry. It claims: "Regulatory delays, holddowns on rates, the still unsolved waste problem, lower than expected demand for electricity, inflation and the lack of clear government policy have combined to stop the nuclear power industry almost in its tracks." In the US, no utility has ordered a single nuclear reactor since Three Mile Island.

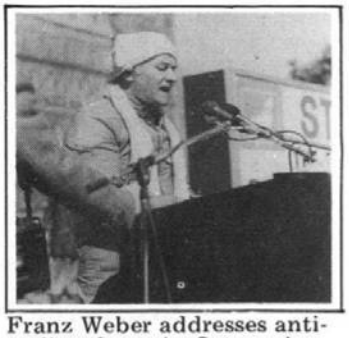
21 British scientist Dr H.R. Bustard announces that after six years' hard work, his team has saved India's crocodile population from extinction by breeding them under scientific conditions.

22 Sweden: 8,000 people demonstrate in Stockholm, one year after a nuclear referendum, to announce a new offensive by the anti-nuclear movement.

22 France: The remains of nearly 250 cats, neatly stacked in show boxes, are found in the basement of the home of a woman teacher in Toulouse who died a year ago aged 84.

23 In *New York* magazine, Jack Egan writes: "It is quite conceivable that within the next five years most of the world's privately owned reserves of metals, minerals and energy sources will be concentrated in the hands of just a few corporations." He cites the announcement on March 5 by Standard Oil of California (SoCal) of their $4

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH


HARRIET SCHLIEFER

Franz Weber addresses anti-sealing demo in Ottawa in March.

billion offer for Amax, the most diversified US metals producer.

23 Twenty West African states sign UNEP treaty creating a three-year, £1.8 million conservation project in the region.

24 UK: Jennie Aste wins the right to pay 40% of her income tax by separate cheque directly to the Ministry of Overseas Development, as an objection to taxes being used for arms spending. The Peace Tax Campaign aims to further this approach.

25 Canned dog food sales in the UK were up by 15% in 1979 and sales of canned cat food up by 25% — a total market worth £400 million.

26 US: Metropolitan Edison, which owns the Three Mile Island plant, hires a team of rodent catchers to find the animal responsible for radioactive rat droppings in the power station.

26 Japanese scientists manage to store the sun's energy for 61 days, an important development in the use of solar power. They have claimed it as a world breakthrough after twenty years' research, based on a new stable chemical compound, unnamed, which takes the form of a yellow crystal.

27 UK: Fish farm experiments reveal that free-range "ranch" trout, eating mainly natural foods, put on twice as much weight as those given high-protein food-pellets in special cages.

27/29 The International Coordinating Conference of the anti-nuclear movement meets in Basle.

27/28 Dutch activists drive across Holland in a truck marked "radioactive transport" loaded with 106 mock spent fuel rods. They attempt to deliver them to the director of the Dodewaard nuclear reactor in eastern Holland, where there is a serious fuel shortage problem.

28 Second anniversary of the Three Mile Island accident.

28 The US Navy launches the first Cruise missile from a submerged submarine to hit a land target.

29 Portugal's 1,300,000 cattle will soon be issued with identity cards bearing their photo and registration number in order to combat smuggling to Spain.

29 UK: Vandals kill Jason, the new raven at the Tower of London.

30 Canada: Sixty women from the Toronto-based Women For Survival demonstrate at the main headquarters of Ontario Hydro to protest the continued use and expansion of nuclear power.

APRIL

1 France: A court in Cherbourg sentences Noel Lecomte (28) to nine months' imprisonment on a charge of "radioactive vengeance". He tried to poison his superior at the Cap La Hague nuclear plant by hiding radioactive material in his car.

1 UK: Farmers in Shropshire and Wales are asked to test new rat poisons. They live in an area where Min of Ag officials discovered rats have become immune to Warfarin, the "safe" rodent killer.

2 Canadian government gives special permission for Amax mine in British Columbia to dump millions of tonnes of toxic waste, the consistency of clotted cream, into the Pacific Ocean.

2 *New Scientist* reports that the 250 tonnes of lead dumped into the environment each year by Britain's anglers are responsible for the death of thousands of swans. In the US, an estimated two million ducks a year are poisoned by the 3,000 tonnes of spent gunshot discarded by wildfowlers.

4 Soviet Union agrees to pay Canada $2.55m for damages caused by the disintegration of the nuclear-powered Soviet satellite, Cosmos 954, over the Northwest Territories in 1978. The amount is less than half the original claim.

4 Germany: More than 25,000 people demonstrate in Bonn against a meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG), the highest nuclear forum in Nato. The following day, 100 protesters reveal the existence of a heavily camouflaged nuclear bunker for government officials, set into the hills near Dernau.

6 A detailed Swedish survey, carried out by specialists at the university hospitals of Lund and Umea, claims that workers involved in handling the herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T have a substantially increased risk of developing malignant cancer of soft tissues.

8 UK: Thomas Cleaver fined £100 by Bridgewater magistrates after admitting regularly stealing contaminated clothing and equipment from Hinkley Point nuclear power station.

8 John Cruddas, former Mayor of Yeovil and anti-hunt supporter, has his home attacked by vandals who spray "Keep your hands off the hunt" on a large window and smash another with a large brick. Three days later there is a further attack. Cruddas is trying to get hunting banned on council land. He is now moving to a secret address.

9 Malaysia plans to introduce a new bill in parliament to silence all criticism about the country's environmental crisis from scientific, ecological or intellectual groups.

9 UK: Norman Lamont, a government energy spokesman, reveals details of a report by three independent investigators who severely criticise safety arrangements at Windscale. They recommend 15 important changes and many minor ones, involving management and handling of waste nuclear fuel..

9 UK: Richard Gilbert, director of the Food Hygiene Laboratory, claims almost four-fifths of the 400 million chickens eaten in Britain each year contain salmonella, the most common cause of food poisoning.

14 Plans are announced for a Russell-style tribunal in 1982 on pollution of the Rhine. Industries will be identified as responsible and called to account.



15 UK: A Navy spokesman claims the radioactive material missing from the nuclear refitting complex at Rosyth, Scotland, since February 5, was almost certainly stolen and may be used to create embarrassment to the Government.

15 Indonesia: A deer kills a man at Jakarta zoo when he falls from a tree into the deer's cage and is gored in the head.

15 UK: Two dolphins, saved from slaughter in Japan, are flown to Britain and will go on show at a dolphinarium in Liverpool.

16 The Swiss Association for Atomic Energy announces that Western Europe has overtaken the United States as the world's biggest producer of electricity from nuclear power.

17 Giant pandas Chia Chia and Ling Ling fail to mate.

18/19 Belgium: First European protest march and demonstration outside NATO's HQ in Brussels. CND marches and festivals are held in England at Greenham Common and Rugby.

19 UK: Secret cabinet papers released recently reveal that Allied strategists considered bombarding German cities with huge quantities of lethal anthrax spores towards the end of World War II.

19 France: A 15-ton ivory shipment, valued at £550,000, consisting of the tusks of more than 500 elephants, provokes a politically awkward situation in France and highlights the country's murky history as the world's "laundry" for illegal ivory.

19 US: Pentagon announces plans to simulate a major nuclear weapons accident, at a secret location in the vast Nevada nuclear test site, by crashing an Army helicopter loaded with three nuclear bombs on a life-sized model of a small Californian town.

19 India decides to reprocess nuclear fuel from the US into plutonium.

20 East Germany announces it has slowed down its nuclear energy programme and dropped plans to double output from its atomic plants by 1985.

20 Japan Atomic Power Company admits that radioactive waste did leak from the 11-year-old Tsuruga nuclear plant in March. A government spokesman on industry and trade says: "This is an unprecedentedly grave incident which could retard our programme to build more nuclear power stations." 56 workers were exposed to abnormal radiation levels during clean-up operations.

20 France: 40,000 anti-nuclear demonstrators gather on the site at Plogoff to set up a windmill in protest at what is planned to be the largest nuclear power station in Europe.

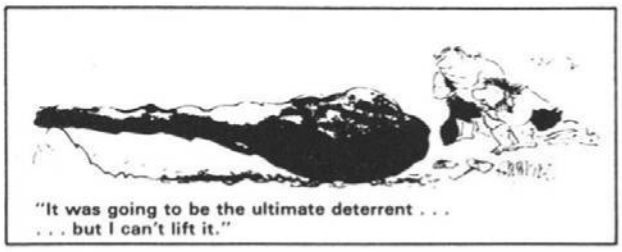
21 British investigator reveals that Australian farm horses are being exported to Japan, then force-fed until they're like fat pigs, and slaughtered to be served as a delicacy in basashi bars in the cities.

22 *Sunday Times* claims Taiwan's pirate whaling operations have ceased hunting, due to the exposure of their activities by Greenpeace.

23 UK: Lorraine Vantveer (20) of Rotterdam fined £250 for causing criminal damage to Stonehenge by spray-painting "Save the Ponys" on the monument, causing £1,589 damage, in October 1978 — at the height of the campaign to stop the export of New Forest ponies to the Continent.

26 US: Stunt artist Alan Jones is banned from diving into a swimming pool full of rattlesnakes because California's Humane Society says the dive could be a fatal shock to them.

27 France: Ecology candidate Brice Lalonde receives 1,122, 445 votes — some 4% of the total — in the first round of the Presidential elections.



"It was going to be the ultimate deterrent . . .
. . . but I can't lift it."



CND

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RTZ IN THE DOCK

The campaign against the British multinational, Rio Tinto Zinc, the world's largest mining company, got off to a flying start with a Week of Action on May 4-11 and the successful disruption of the company's Annual General Meeting by dissident shareholders on May 27.

The Week of Action included events in over a dozen cities and culminated in two days of workshops and a Public Tribunal at London's Conway Hall. The Tribunal's jury consisted of representatives from the GLC, Guy's Hospital and Kent University, all major RTZ shareholders. Witnesses described the effects of RTZ operations in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Namibia and Panama. The central theme of their testimony was the dispossession of native peoples' land and the degradation and destruction of their culture — a subtle but effective form of genocide.

Gordon Bennett of Survival International reported on his trip to Panama to ascertain the position of the Guaymi people, who are threatened by RTZ's Cerro Colorado project. Cerro Colorado will be one of the largest copper mines in the world, slap in the middle of the Guaymi "reserve". The mine, which is expected to come on-stream in the late '80s, will necessitate the "relocation" of some 7,000 Guaymi. This will probably not prove much of a problem since the Panamanian government does not recognise the Guaymi people's right to their land. In any case, RTZ is richer than the whole of Panama, and RTZ has for the last 12 months been paying the salaries of employees of the Panamanian company which is supposedly the "majority partner" in the project. As Bennett put it, "RTZ will ride roughshod over what little law there is in Panama. RTZ is writing the rules as it goes along."

The most powerful speech at the Tribunal came from Joyce Hall, an aborigine who had flown over especially for the event. She described how her community at Weipa, northern Queensland, had been dispossessed because bauxite is being mined there by Comalco, an RTZ subsidiary. She told the jury:

"This is a special day for me in Queensland. It is Mother's Day. I feel I should have been with my mother, but I must go and fight for my people. Mother's Day is important, just as the earth our mother is important. The land was given to us, birds, creatures in the bush — but these things are all forgotten. Now we have mines, airplanes, trucks, the alcohol. The whiteman has brought shame and disgrace to us. He came to our land because he found riches in it — but nothing has been given back to us."

The Tribunal ended with a call on the many institutional and charity shareholders in RTZ to disinvest in protest at RTZ's operations. Charles Rossi, now deputy leader of the GLC and a member of the Tribunal jury, said the GLC would take steps to sell its 370,000 shares.

Shareholders in the animal welfare movement include the RSPCA (16,000 shares), the National Anti-Vivisection Society (2,250), the World Society for the Protection of Animals (5,000), and Battersea Dogs' Home (3,781).

Two weeks after the Tribunal, 40 dissident shareholders attended RTZ's AGM in London. For two hours they raised awkward questions about RTZ operations. Sir Anthony Tuke, the company's new chairman, dealt with the more difficult ones by asking the shareholder to write in for "a full response". He did, however, give assurances that the company would not take up its licences to drill for uranium in Donegal, would commission an "independent" study of the effects of the Cerro Colorado project on the Guaymi, and would release medical reports on workers at RTZ uranium mines around the world to interested shareholders.

The AGM ended in chaos when Tuke refused to take further questions and the dissidents stood up, shouting questions and abuse. Tuke and other directors rushed through the "formalities" of re-electing themselves, etc, even though not a word could be heard.

The campaign against RTZ is organised by Partizans (People Against Rio Tinto Zinc and its Subsidiaries), which is a coalition of anti-nuclear, peace, environmental and native peoples' groups. Partizans will be publishing a report of the Tribunal hearings and are planning further actions to increase public consciousness of RTZ.

— Michael Marten



The Indictment

The actions of Rio Tinto Zinc and its subsidiaries around the world include:

* **Australia.** *Dispossession of an entire aboriginal community at Weipa, Queensland. Test drilling on aboriginal land at Noonkanbah, Western Australia, without the consent of its owners. Negotiation of invalid agreements with non-representative aboriginal groups over the right to prospect for diamonds at Lake Argyle, Western Australia. Active lobbying against aboriginal land rights. Desecration of aboriginal burial grounds, dreaming places and other sacred sites.*

* **Namibia.** *RTZ continues to mine and export uranium at Rossing, contrary to UN resolutions and international Court of Justice rulings. It says that because the British government has never recognised these international rulings, it has "no alternative" but to continue in Namibia. The Rossing operation involves exploitation and physical abuse of Namibian workers there, and is a prime economic bulwark of the occupying South African forces. Rossing supplies over half the UK's uranium requirements.*

* **Canada.** *RTZ uranium mining and milling at Elliott Lake, Ontario, have resulted in radioactive poisoning of 18 lakes.*

* **Panama.** *Threatened dispossession of 7,000 Guaymi Indians to make way for the giant Cerro Colorado copper mine.*

A VET SPEAKS OUT

David Coffey Examines the Reality Behind the TV Image

Whenever I feel disquiet about my profession's current attitudes to the welfare of animals I turn to *Fifty Years A Veterinary Surgeon* by the late Sir Frederick Holiday. He writes:

"But we have not made our study of animals from purely selfish motives — to save ourselves from disease. We have done so mainly through a love of the animals themselves.

"Out of a dark age of thoughtlessness and inattention, of ignorance and even wanton cruelty, a feeling began like a pendulum to sweep through England of kindliness to animals. Not washy sentimentality, but a realisation that animals were conscious of pain and deserved thoughtful regard."

This sensitive and compassionate understanding of animals by at least one member of the profession has, in recent decades, been replaced by concern for materialism, unquestioning sycophancy to the economic demands of the agricultural industry, subservience to the narrow concepts of scientific interpretation, political expediency, fear of ridicule and blatant stupidity.

People who become vets, presumably because they have an interest in animal welfare, are corrupted by the negative attitude to the subject which currently pervades the profession. Why should this be?

To some extent it is understandable. Schizophrenia is an inherent feature of the philosophy of the veterinary profession. The Royal Veterinary College was conceived by a group of Hampshire farmers concerned about economic losses due to disease in their stock. A French veterinary surgeon was imported and, with the help of a number of medical well-wishers, the college in Camden Town accepted its first students in 1791. Even from its inception, then, the profession was primarily responsible to the demands of the agricultural industry and the economic pressures that implied.

Since then, vets have not escaped the trend in modern society to reject religious and moral standards in favour of materialism and the myth of scientific infallibility. The demand for scientific justification of every common sense proposal in animal welfare is used by the agricultural industry, laboratory animal users and those opposed to conservation measures to emasculate attempts to improve animal conditions.

Although science can contribute to our understanding of an animal's natural history and biology, animal welfare is also concerned with aspects of its nature which are subjective. Feelings such as happiness, fear, frustration and pain cannot be identified in any objective way, cannot be quantified, and therefore cannot be assessed by the scientific method.

To be fair, many ordinary vets who have no political aspirations within the profession, and whose public utterances are not controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, are individually concerned that the profession is selling out. The immediate difficulty is clear. Any attempt by an individual to influence professional philosophy is diluted by the political and economic need for subservience to the agricultural industry and the stranglehold of indifference imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry, through its State Veterinary Service, is the most rabidly influential force against any improvement in animal welfare.

The profession's real difficulties are, however, infinitely more deep-rooted.

During the last century, important discoveries by Pasteur and Koch, among others, led to the germ theory of disease. Koch's three postulates assumed an almost biblical importance for identifying the cause of a disease. For a micro-organism to be implicated, it had to be shown that it would produce symptoms of infection when introduced into a susceptible animal. The state of the recipient animal was not considered.

Micro-organisms which comply with Koch's postulates are in reality atypical. Only very few of the many bacteria, viruses, yeasts and protozoa which exist can cause disease irrespective of the recipient animal's condition. Because of the enthusiasm for the germ theory, and because most of the important diseases causing economic losses at that time were of the highly invasive, highly virulent type, veterinary thinking has ignored the reality that most micro-organisms are weakly pathogenic and mildly invasive and are only able to produce disease if the animal is in susceptible condition.

Animals have evolved through millions of years to fill various ecological niches in the environment. They do not, however, fit a niche as a hand fits a glove. Rather there are a range of environments to which an animal can adapt by using its fine tuners of adaptibility: behaviour and physiology.

The ability of animals to adapt to a range of environments is biologically fascinating and practically important. The veterinary profession, in concentrating on the identification and control of highly pathogenic micro-organisms, such as the virus responsible for foot-and-mouth disease, has largely ignored or misunderstood the vitally important dynamic relationship between an animal and its environment.

While an animal can adjust to a range of environments, there are clearly limits to its adaptive mechanisms. Between adaptation and death there is a so-called "grey area" where the adaptive mechanisms begin to fail and the animal exists under varying degrees of unacceptable environmental pressure. The grey area is difficult, indeed impossible, to define with scientific accuracy. But it clearly exists.

Animals can be pushed into the grey area and beyond by a single environmental abuse such as a gunshot wound, a drought, or a highly pathogenic micro-organism. Equally, while an animal can adapt to conditions which are a little hot, a little wet, a little socially overcrowded or a little short of food, it may well be pushed into the grey zone if all these problems exist together.



JIM MASON

Pigs in a cage — why aren't vets in a rage?

The welfare of any animal depends on its ability to stay in the range of environmental conditions to which it can adapt and away from the grey area of adaptive difficulty.

Had the veterinary profession not been seduced by the germ theory of disease and concentrated more on understanding this relationship, it would have appreciated that most diseases are not produced simply by micro-organisms but are often a result of the failure of the adaptive mechanism. We would then appreciate that many of the diseases created by intensive farming are related to inadequate environmental conditions and that the best way of solving them is not to produce expensive and dangerous drugs but to adjust the environment so as to remove animals from the grey area.

Had the profession not failed to understand this relationship, it would have realised that psychological pressures can also contribute to a shift into the grey area.

It might seem scientifically smart to sneer at welfare lobby talk of animal happiness and frustration but it must be remembered that vets happily make anthropomorphic comparisons in the case of at least one subjective experience. Pain is not scientifically identifiable or quantifiable. Yet vets daily assess this phenomenon in their patients and as a result may administer appropriate analgesics, narcotics or anaesthetics. They make the reasonable assumption that since an animal's nervous system is built of the same material as man's and functions in the same way, it probably produces similar subjective experiences.

Is it so unreasonable to suggest that animals placed in an environment which man would find boring, feel boredom, or that the separation of mother from offspring causes unhappiness and fear? Is it so ridiculous to observe that social animals kept in isolation are miserable and may even become neurotic? Is it unscientific nonsense to suggest that the social overcrowding known to produce psychological problems in human society can cause similar problems in other animal societies?

Science is a useful tool which continues to make important contributions to our understanding of both wild and domesticated animals. It cannot and does not answer all questions relating to an animal's experience. In particular, it cannot now nor ever will be able to identify and quantify subjective feelings. It is the function of other dimensions, such as common sense morality, to make anthropomorphic comparisons about subjective feelings. That this should be done is essential, since the psychological consequences of environmental conditions are as important as physiological effects in pushing an animal into the grey area of maladaptation.

— David Coffey

AFRICA MY BEGINNING...
Dick Pitman Reports from Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE ROUNDUP

Several of Zimbabwe's major National Parks, closed to visitors for the last few years because of the bush war, are expected to reopen during 1981.

They include the vast, remote Gona re Zhou in the south-east of the country, the Mana Pools National Park on the Zambezi below Kariba, and the Chizarira National Park on top of the Zambezi Escarpment. Wankie National Park — at 5,600 square miles the biggest in the country — succeeded in remaining open throughout the war, albeit on a limited scale. All hold substantial wildlife populations that have survived the war without serious damage.

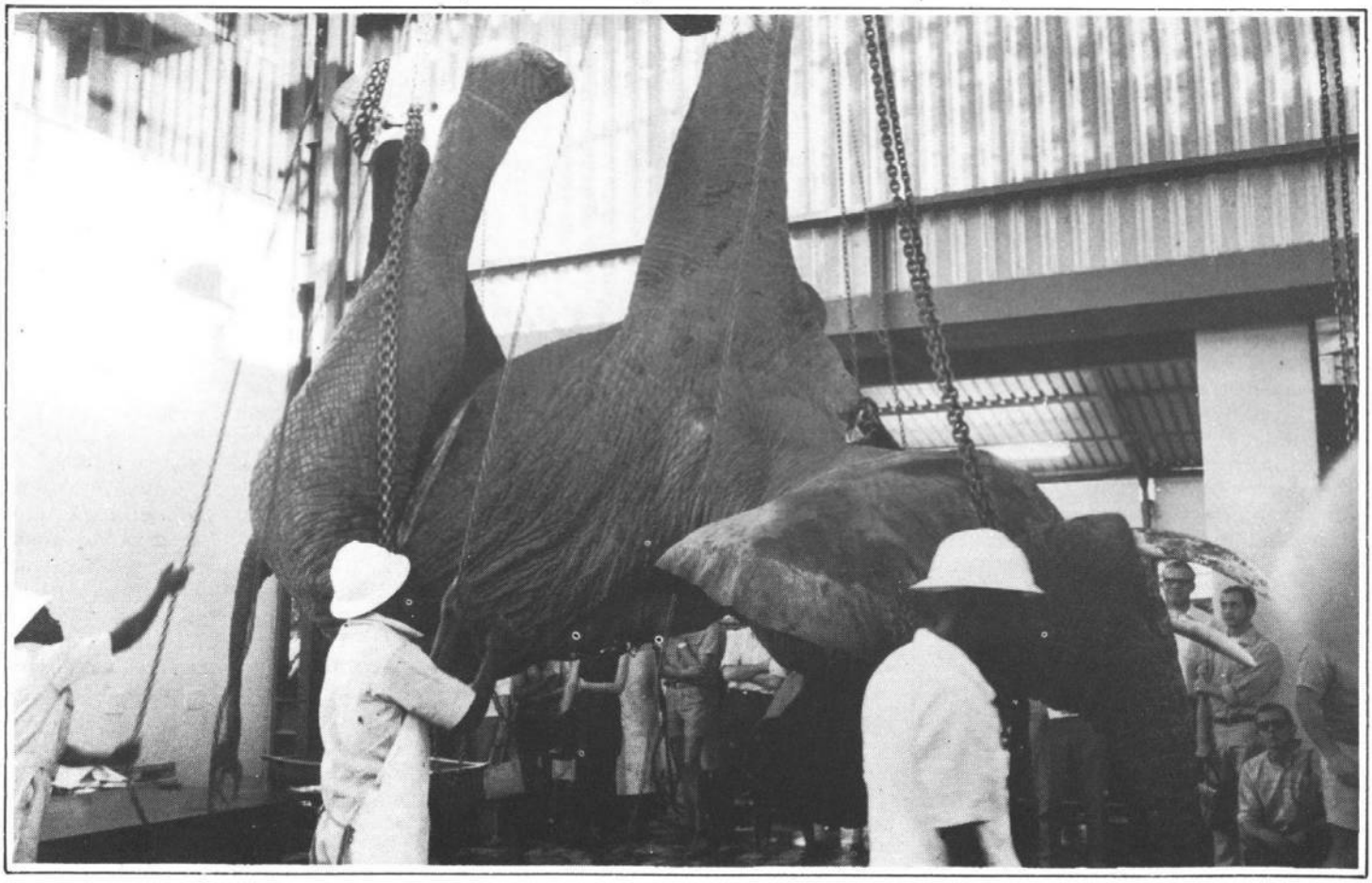
Zimbabwe's National Parks total 3,603,900 hectares of a national wildlife estate of 4,965,300 hectares — 12.7 per cent of the country's land area. The land outside the Parks is mainly in the form of remote Safari Areas; they, and the Parks, create the foundation for a visitor and tourist industry believed to be worth some 80 m Zimbabwean dollars annually.

Hunting in the safari areas — which provides a small percentage of this potential total — never really slackened during the war years. General tourism, however, virtually disappeared. Many local hotels and photosafari operators geared themselves for an immediate and massive revival of international tourism after Independence last year. So far this boom has not materialised although the industry is seeing a slow growth.

CULLING

Most local conservationists have now accepted the National Parks' case for elephant population control, and in Wankie several hundred elephant are destined for elimination this year. However, National Parks have often been exasperated at the kind of coverage given to these operations whenever they have experimented with overseas journalists in an effort to put across their point of view. On one occasion — a limited cull of a few hundred animals out of several thousands in the Matusadona National Park — a photograph captioned "The Last Elephant in the Matusadona" appeared in a European magazine. Recently one of National Parks' most skilled and respected management experts, a practical conservationist and dedicated animal-lover, found himself depicted as "brutal" in a German publication.

Controversy on the subject, which ranges deep into philosophical waters involving animal rights to life and the advisability or otherwise of adopting a "laissez-faire" policy, is healthy enough. However, Zimbabwe is now thought to hold about ten times the number of elephants as it did at the turn of the century, because of practical conservation methods and the outlawing of uncontrolled hunting. Wankie now has 15,000 animals, compared with less than 1,000 in the 1920s, and local ecologists fear a



CAMERA PRESS

... AFRICA MY END

Tsavo-style die-off unless regular population control is carried out.

GAME ANIMALS, FOOD, & LOCAL PEOPLES

The meat produced by these exercises is now distributed to local tribespeople living on the borders of the parks, and thus helps to reduce friction between Parks and locals. Further up the continent, in East Africa, reports indicate that hunting is to be resumed and a degree of "harvesting" of game animals may take place in order to feed a large, hungry and fast-growing populace. Kenyan conservationists are said to have greeted this with a mixture of approval for the principle, and fears for its controlled implementation in the face of possible corruption and unbridled slaughter.

With a present population of 7 million expected to double to 14 million by the end of the century, Zimbabwe itself may face similar possibilities in coming decades. Conservationists here would resist any efforts to "ranch" the Parks on a sustained yield basis; they are seen — now and indefinitely — as enclaves in which the sanctity of wildlife is respected as far as sound ecological management practice will permit. But the wildlife resource seems likely to come under increasing scrutiny in the future.

One recent move has been the appointment of black wardens in tribal areas outside the designated wildlife estate. Many of their duties centre on the education of local people in the value of game animals as a renewable resource. This education will probably be based on economics and not on aesthetics, although aesthetics will doubtless have a hearing. However much one may deprecate this scale of values from the security of a developed, western nation, aesthetics tend to be a luxury reserved for the well-fed and not for a tribesman whose children are often seriously undernourished.

The capacity for aesthetic appreciation exists. The bushman left his magical paintings of elephant, giraffe and rhino all over the country. But he depicted himself as well — often in the act of throwing a spear. In recent history here, man was a predator in balance with wildlife. It is not easy — especially in view of the lateness of the Western turnaround from wildlife slaughter to conservation awareness — to reverse a deep-seated attitude among a population often existing at dismally low standards and to whom, in some areas, a cash economy is only now beginning to extend.



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The reality of game ranching: elephants for meat in South Africa's Kruger Park.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Beast Reader Peggy Wibberley Asks If It Is Time For Mass Pavement Squatting

The Peace Movement is certainly not moribund. Everywhere there are signs of public interest and a widespread sympathy with the cause of nuclear disarmament. Yet at the back of one's mind there is always the fear that this campaign, like many others, will prove ineffective, will end in disillusionment and frustration. Should we not be thinking more about methods of direct action or civil disobedience as the next stage of the campaign?

When is such action justified in a democracy? It is clearly unnecessary if a major political party is committed to the cause and has a fair chance of being elected. If, however, this is not so and the Government in power fails to respond in a reasonable way to public pressure on an issue of extreme urgency or importance, then civil disobedience may certainly be considered as a form of campaigning. There is nothing very outrageous in this suggestion. Civil disobedience has been tried in all parts of the world. It has had its successes and its failures. It is, however, a relatively untried method of political persuasion in this country and is naturally seen as a last resort by most people.

So what does such action involve and what are the various forms it can take? Obviously there must always be a definite aim and organised preparation. Individuals or small groups may decide that dramatic publicity is their main (if not sole) aim — as for example in the interception of radioactive waste on a railway line. Quite small groups can bring nuclear establishments to a halt by selective strikes, pickets etc, particularly with the cooperation of Trades Unions. Any breaking of the law in such actions is purely incidental and is not the purpose of the operation.

Mass civil disobedience involves deliberate law-breaking. It is meant to disrupt, to "clog up" the legal system. It may, for example, begin with a mass sit-down which is planned to cause obstruction. If, however, arrested demonstrators refuse to accept bail, to be bound over or to pay fines then the already overcrowded prison systems may collapse. Such actions involve both refusals to conform in some way (for example by not paying taxes) and more positive lawbreaking activities such as the occupation of buildings or certain forms of industrial action. If large numbers of people are involved there may be a communications problem. It is relatively easy to keep plans secret when only a few demonstrators are to take part but when massive numbers need to be informed, leaks or phone-tapping may lead to failure. These large scale actions depend on absolute reliability. Written promises may in fact be necessary in order to prevent back-sliding!

One cannot overstress the need for both groups and individuals to think through the possible consequences of their actions. Civil disobedience is no easy option. Penalties can be severe. Each person must decide in advance what he (or she) will do if certain circumstances arise. Will he face the risk of imprisonment, how far will he cooperate with the authorities when in court or in prison? An experienced campaigner describes passive resistance as "a state of mind in which you come to accept the



CENTRAL PRESS PHOTOS

Bertrand Russell and the Committee of 100 commit civil disobedience outside the Ministry

consequences of your action and commit yourself to non-violence".

I have till now taken for granted that all such action carried out by "peace people" will be non-violent. However some campaigners will feel that acts of violence against property — forms of sabotage — are justified. They will no doubt realise that the charges or punishment may well be heavier if deliberate damage is involved.

We are already seeing action by small groups, but it does seem that there is usually a "right moment" for large scale campaigns of civil disobedience. Are we approaching that moment? There is widespread and intense concern about the prospect of nuclear war and about Britain's increasing vulnerability. Does this concern amount to a conviction that this is the most important issue of our time and that our present policy must be changed at all costs? Very often when the right moment is reached a charismatic leader emerges — someone influential and universally respected. Can such a leader be identified now? He or she would of course be a natural target for arrest — perhaps under the conspiracy law — though authorities are wary of creating martyrs in a movement. It would perhaps be unwise to place too much reliance on the personal magnetism of one individual even though such a person may do much to maintain morale when opposition is strong.

But how does one keep up morale in the face of constant harassment and punishment? Leaders of passive resistance movements in the past have emphasised the need for discipline and training, the latter often lasting for several years. Such intensive training may not seem a practical proposition. Perhaps one should try instead to learn from the experience of present-day activists. There seemed no lack of morale among the American women who demonstrated at the Pentagon last November. 115 were arrested and suffered harsh penalties. Even so the group has promised that " . . . we will certainly return in the thousands and hundreds of thousands in the months and years to come". Is it possible for a modern democratic State to arrest an endless succession of peaceful, responsible citizens without repercussions?

Non-violent direct action is feared by those in power because the fact that people are willing to suffer for their beliefs impresses those who have hitherto given little thought to a particular cause. Even police or soldiers brought in to deal with a disturbance or workers in arms factories may be influenced or undermined in some way by their contact with the demonstrators. Such disaffection may spread.

One cannot always be certain of the effect on public opinion. There might be a back-lash, perhaps as the result of a slur campaign. It is important too for leaders to exercise control so that outside groups with totally different aims cannot use the action for their own ends.

The main reaction, though, would come from the State. One reads (*Guardian*, 6.4.81) that in West Germany the whole peace movement is becoming "criminalised". Phones are being tapped, supporters who are also civil servants threatened with loss of jobs and peace workers branded as "communists". This kind of harassment would be intensified if a large-scale campaign of direct action were undertaken. The State can be a powerful and ruthless opponent if challenged with sufficient determination and skill.

Critics may protest that civil disobedience is a form of sedition. However, no one is suggesting that members of the Peace Movement should try to bring down the Government. The campaign is aimed at a particular policy. Many people would agree that this Government has taken up a militarist stand without due consultation with or the full consent of the population at large and that previous Governments have also not been completely honest on this issue.

But will mass civil disobedience actually take place? Perhaps we should ask instead, "Can we afford *not* to try it?" The situation is urgent. The time for debate and argument may be coming to an end. There is scope for all kinds of direct action as younger people are already discovering. Have the rest of us become too cynical or too weary of campaigning? Only the members of the Peace Groups know the answer.



of Defence in London in 1961. They go to jail for their beliefs.

MEAT FACTORY

Bob Lewis: Dispatches from the Killing Floor

"The camera makes everyone a tourist in other people's reality, and eventually in one's own."

— Susan Sontag

There ought to be a vividly engrained first impression, but I wasn't lucky enough to have that. Instead I began to question the validity of these photos — the initial shock dulls — the captured moment becomes passive and retains only the power to communicate a justification of what the image is conveying.

I was given an overall and introduced to the head slaughterman. They took it upon themselves to illustrate the process and where I should position myself. I'd missed the first shift — sheep that were now being dispatched to freezers. So I took the opportunity to wander out to the pens which were clean and, except for the dozen nervous bullocks about to be immortalised on HP5/ASA1600, empty.

It's fast once it starts.

When the first bullock gets the "bolt" from the Cox Universal gun, the man herding the victims forward has to be wary of the hooves of potential dissenters. I, too, narrowly avoided the hoof of a freshly slaughtered bullock whose nervous system was still functioning. This, they say, is an occupational hazard when chaining the hind legs to the overhead pulley system.

The hanging beast is manoeuvred to the bath, above which the jugular and tendons are slit. It is then beheaded, skinned, gutted and sliced as it travels down the line to meet the waiting government inspector, the impartial quality controller of this process. Sides are weighed and tested for leanness, given the seal of approval and rolled to storage. Any instances of pleurisy are scrapped and occasionally join the offal.

"AND THIS LITTLE PIGGY . . ."

"Part 100" gaily trotted from pens to stun room. They stank as any other animal close-quartered would. Trying to capture the actual moment of shock was difficult. I shot a roll crouched in the furthest corner of a six by six room packed with walking pork. It's uncomfortable to feel another body trying to hide behind yours, especially when the man on that tool is concentrating on getting the job finished. I eventually set the lens so that a pig would jump into focus.

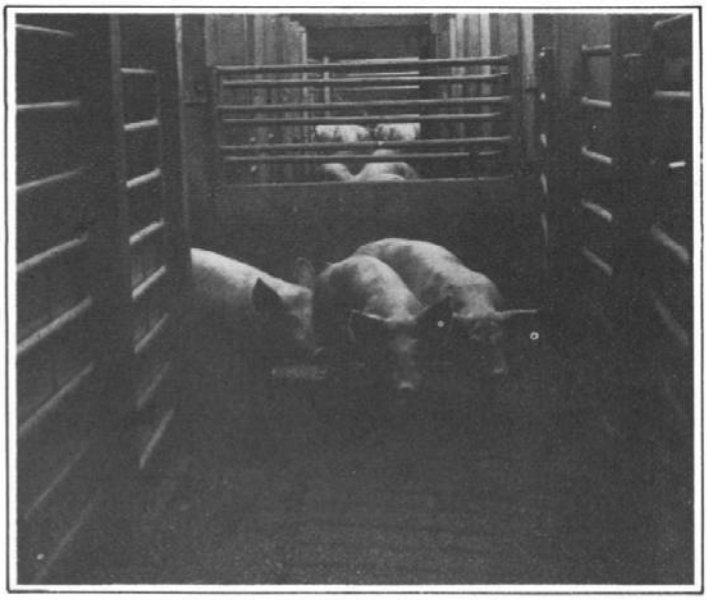
Pigs leave this room through a rubber flap door six feet above the ground . . . and the bath. Once a slaughterman walked away from the bath (while waiting I shot dangling pigs from interesting perspectives). A senior man appeared and quickly dispatched the trio that had gathered before they regained consciousness. He reprimanded the younger man — he was concerned for their suffering . . . a bloody irony!

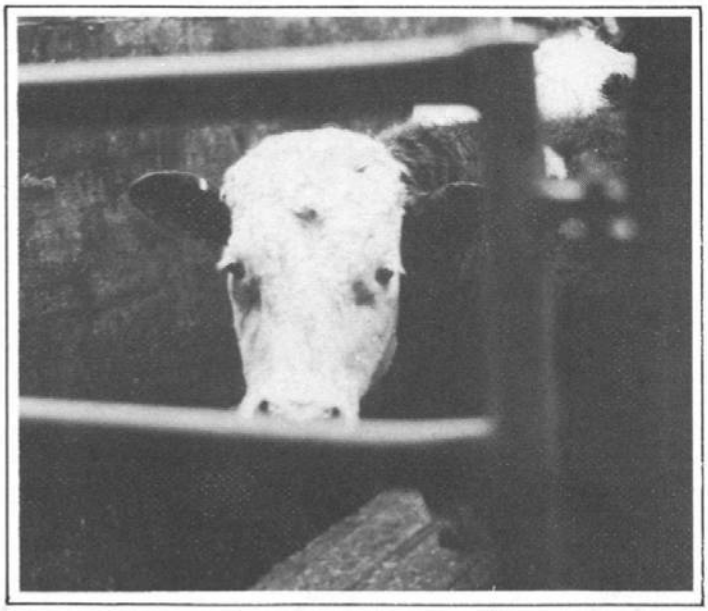
"THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD"?

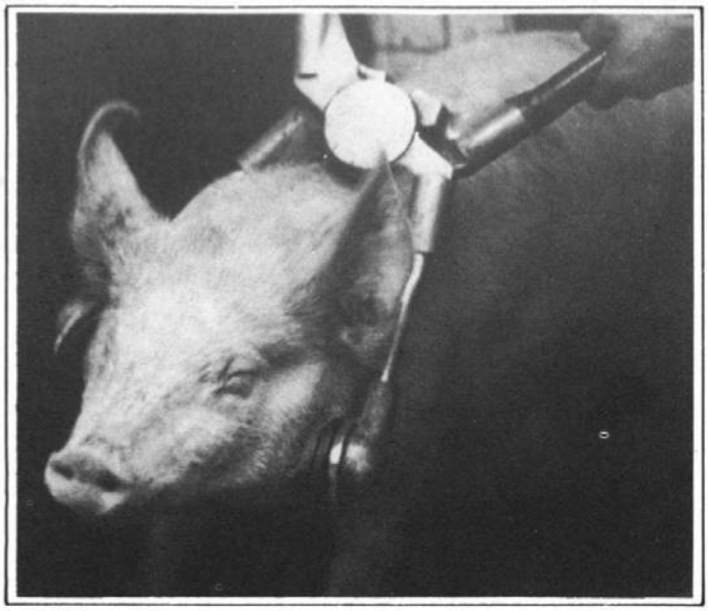
In this particular last resort there are no overnight patrons — the animals get anxious about their lodgings — it's bad for the meat (glycogenic fibre).

I arrived for my third visit the same time as a lorry load of sheep did for their first. My camera eye was improving as I became more familiar with the details.

You take the coat off a sheep like rolling off a sock. The head left the body two men up the line, the other fine edges had the coat clipped from

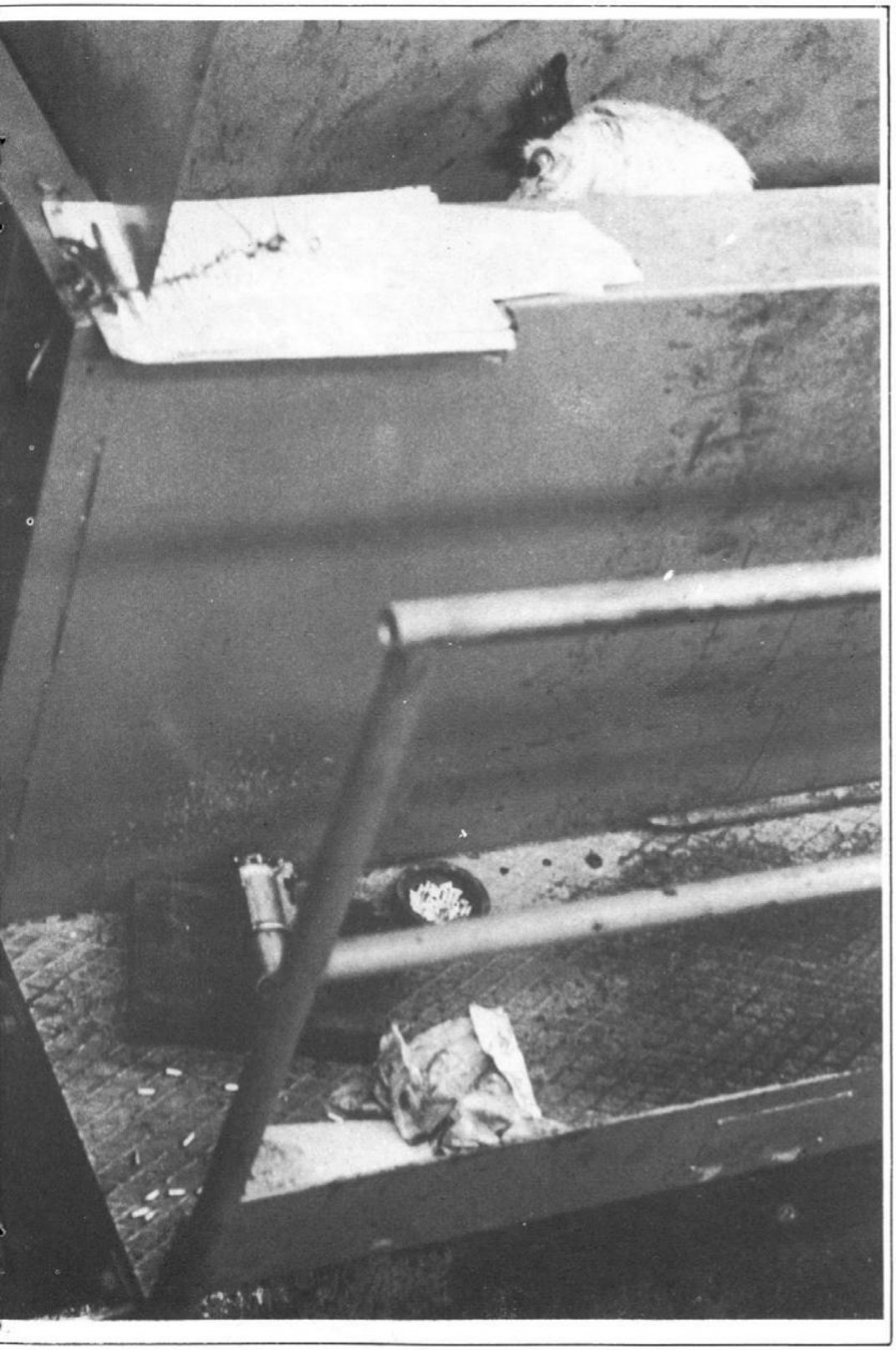


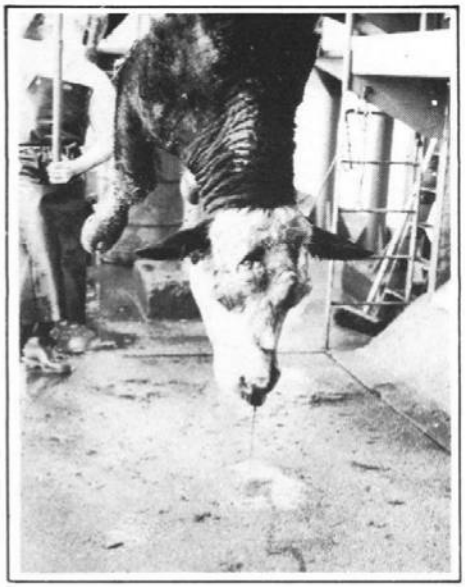






ALL PHOTOS BY BOB LEWIS





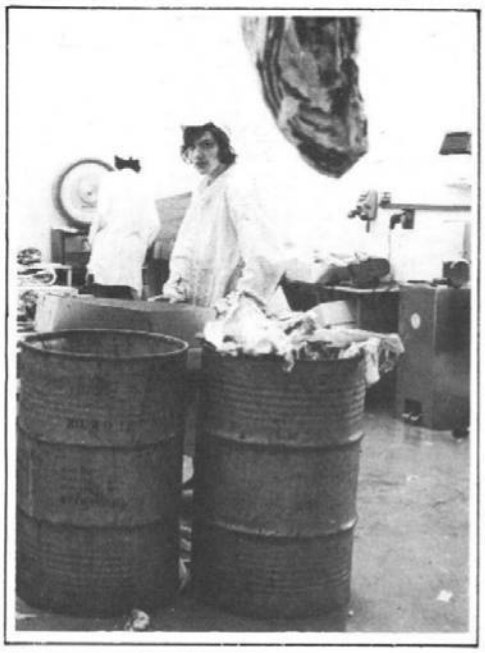


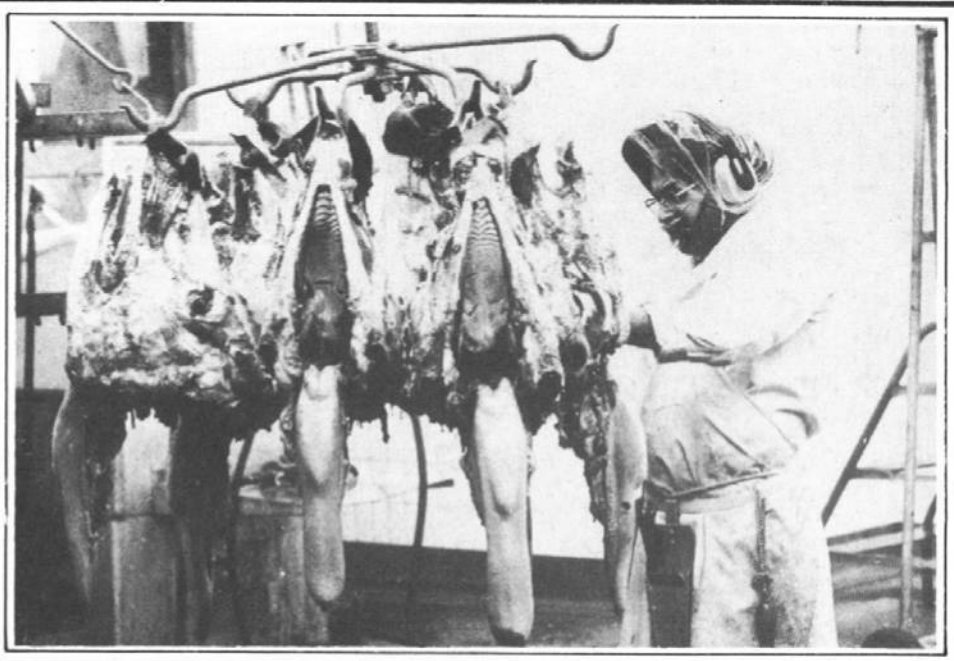
them and were duly removed. All items are tossed into separate trolleys. Intestines and other offal animal product (O.A.P.!) have their own trolley which managed to be at least two yards away from its customer, whose aim would very seldom raise a laugh from the line. Any other "bits" that fall to the floor are hosed away.

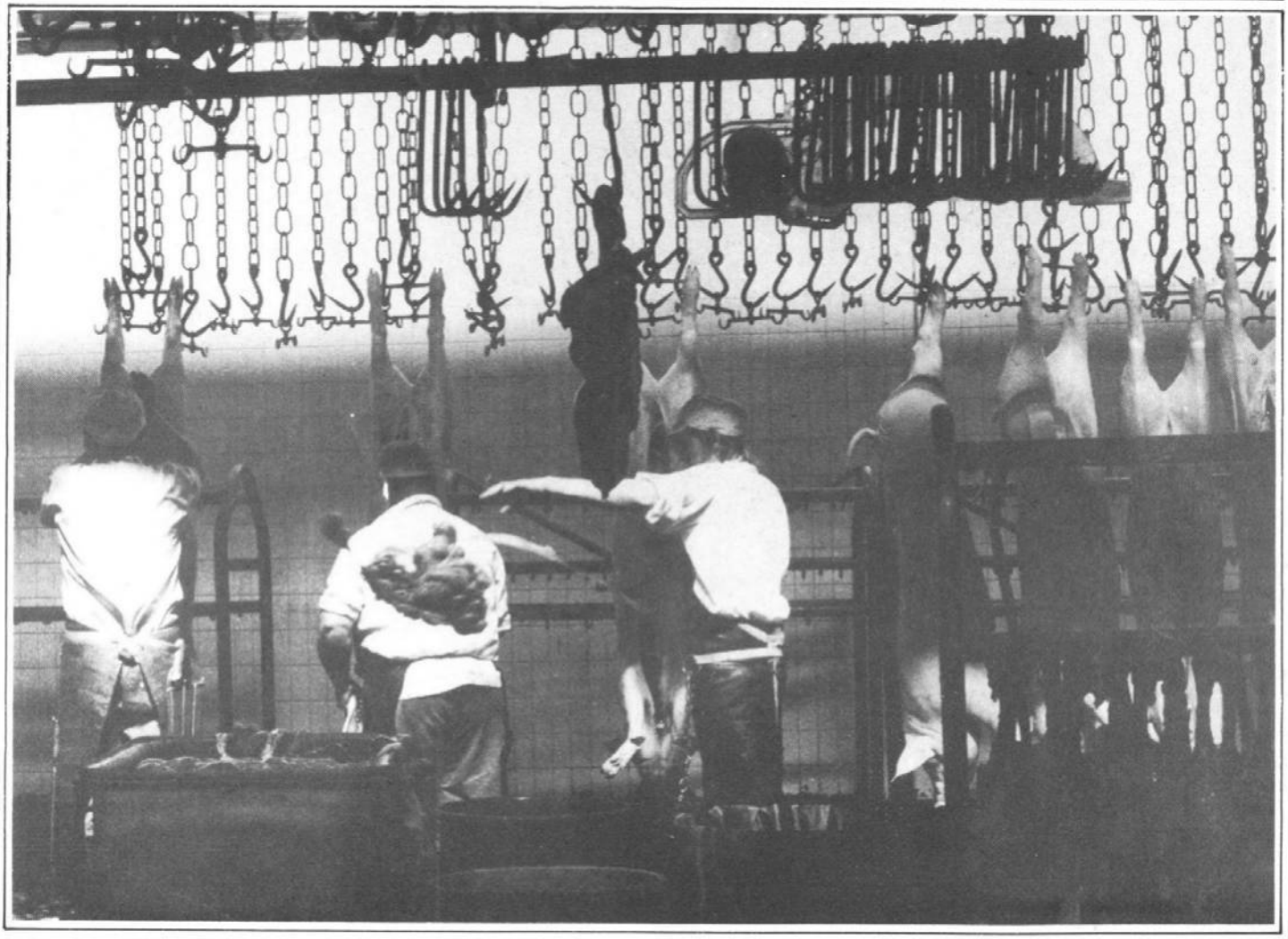
It's not as noisy a process as pigs, who voice their objections, or as cattle, who need louder saws to separate themselves (chainsaws were conspicuously absent). I remember the only man to wear regulation earmuffs was a Sikh who wore them over a plastic rain scarf. He didn't wear a red turban.

Safety helmets are hot and uncomfortable and so also did not feature largely on this inverted production line.

A local USAF base (High Wycombe) were thinking of putting a contract to the abattoir, so they sent a vet (great sense of

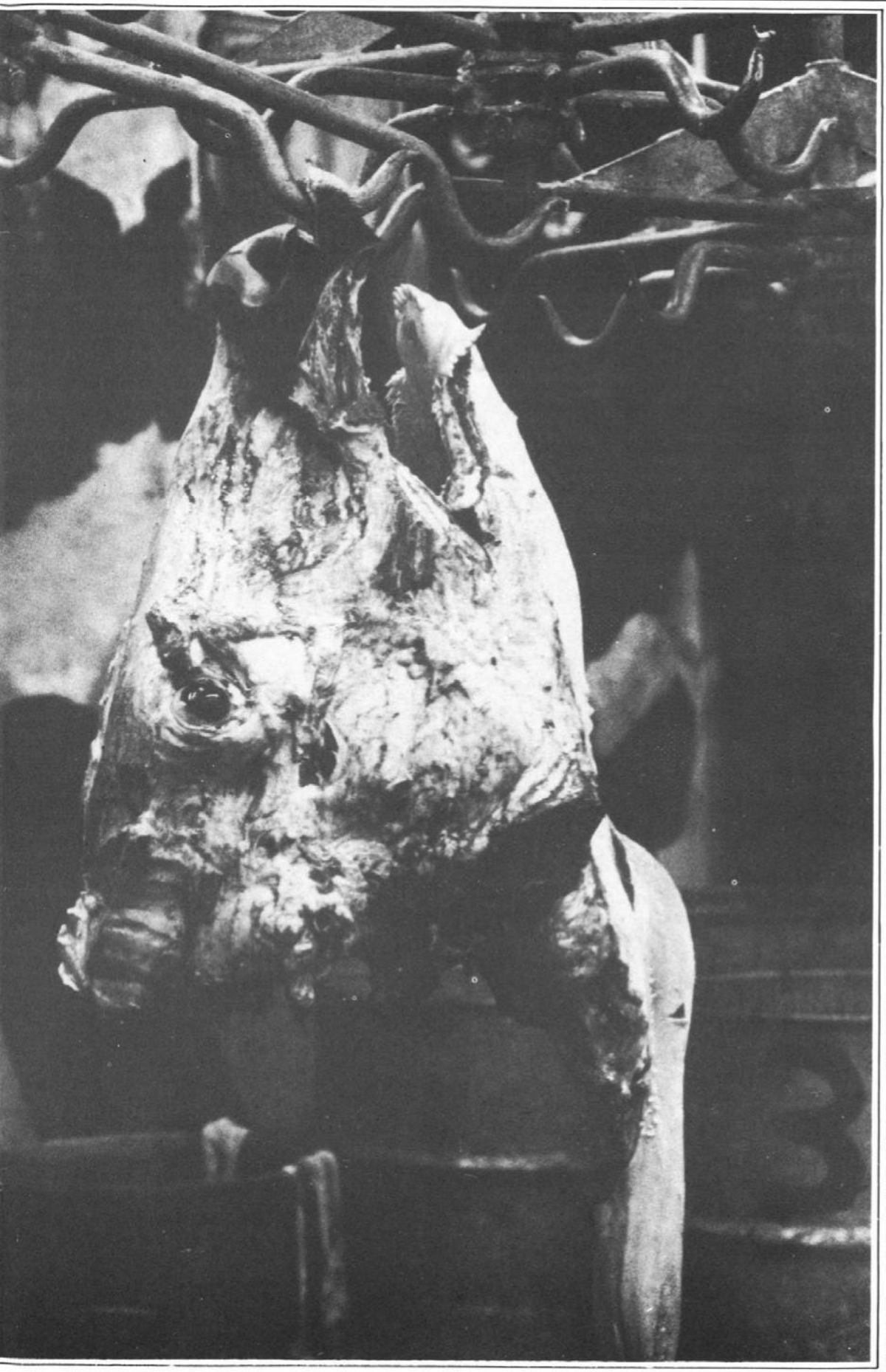








ALL PHOTOS BY BOB LEWIS



humour, the USAF, remember Hiroshima?) to do a tour of duty of this possible drop zone.

THE REALITY EFFECT

Showing the photos to the men one lunchtime helped to melt the ice a little. Some even wanted copies of themselves in action! But they declined an interview. They were very aware how easy it is to become the focus of moral indignation.

One man in particular objected to my being there, pointing out the respect due to those who do the "dirty jobs".

"Do you think the miners would do this . . . would Ford's workers . . . for my take-home pay? I don't think I'm skinning cabbages."

I took his point.

His reality — my images (a mutual obsession, perhaps).

It takes a certain skill to be a slaughterman and the approach is not so much technical as philosophical. It's an amoral process that needs detachment to run parallel with responsibility in the execution of one's duties. You've also got to learn to live with that smell . . . a smell which seems to permeate your clothes, even your family will get to know and have to get used to living with it. It taints your senses.

Halal and Kosher butchers hire the abattoir on Saturdays to ritually sacrifice their food with the aid of a quick prayer and blessing — quite the opposite of Christians who wait until it's served up on Sunday. But the outcome is the same — life is dispatched with all the consummate skill of an extermination camp. Prayer is no substitute for compassion seldom voiced and thinly held, but it does help alleviate the absurdity of double-think that animal lovers are prone to.

A slaughterhouse can only be thought of as a nightmare by someone who has stopped sleeping. While it exists it is, like these images, its own justification, the civilised extension of Man the Hunter, who has an unspoken right to it. After all, he is the apex of creation, isn't he?

One afternoon the child of a fellow student saw these images — to comfort his distress his mother told him they were not real.

TOUGH, DETERMINED, ANGRY

Phil Windeatt Spends A Lively Weekend With The Northern Animal Liberation League

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1981

Last year I met two leading members of the Northern Animal Liberation League in central London.

"Sorry we're late, the car's buggered."

They offered hands with half an inch of engine oil caked on them and their faces had circled the Big End. Not typical animal liberationists. In our conversation they came over as hard, determined and bitter at the conditions of animals today. I had to meet the group. I leave a beautiful Spring day in London to travel up to Manchester on a very expensive "cheap" weekend return train ride. All I was told was that "I would be met at the station — make your way to the cafetaria." As we pass Bedford the sun dies and the air chills.

Making my way as instructed to the station's cafe I flinch, expecting a camouflaged anti-vivisectionist to pounce on me. I have seen them on TV, I know they are not interested in taking survivors. Approaching the cafe, Rob Smith and friend meet me. They are pleased I've come, no bullshit. We climb into their Beetle and make for the pub.

The NALL's favourite pub is packed and eight or so members are already present. A group that demos together stays together. The group is young, working class and very, very angry. Straight into animals.

"Babraham took three months' hard planning," states Smith. "We don't go in at the middle of the night but in the middle of the day. Discipline and organisation are essential."

You soon realise that NALL is very different in approach to the Animal Liberation Front. "The ALF is an over-reaction," says Smith. "We don't live in South Africa or Argentina so we don't need to act in such a clandestine manner. We want 1,000s invading laboratories in collective mass action, not just a few." They all talk of a movement against vivisection that enters labs and exposes what is occuring there so that people can make up their own minds on the subject.

They feel very confident that the public is well behind their actions, whether the target is cosmetic vivisection or medical research. They are hardliners. They seem to have little time for the radical individualistic approach of ALF raids or solo hunt sabotages or non-radical campaigning like letter-writing to the media and MPs.

NALL's orgasmic beginnings seem to be consolidating. Fears were common among the group that the public and media attention surrounding the



Northern Animal Liberation League group "A" pose for the camera before the Babraham

NALL

Babraham raid would tear them apart, with inflated egos abounding. But it did not happen. Babraham reinforced their friendship and they returned to the gritty mundane work of building their group and raising their funds. They now have a regular newsletter and 250 members in the North of England. An Eastern wing exists and a Southern branch is expected to start soon.

The alcohol sours our evening a little as some of the more vocal but less perceptive members dominated proceedings. As one who is only alive because a good old whitecoat removed my inflamed appendix last September, and remembering that Hans Reusch had just been sued successfully by Christian Barnard for libellous remarks in *Slaughter of the Innocents,* I find their scorching, 100 per cent attack on modern medicine very unfair. I still remain sceptical as to whether all humanity needs is a mixture of vegetarianism, acupuncture and natural healing. No doubt I am a hopeless revisionist in love with urbanism, an enemy of the Ecology party.

A late Manchester Indian meal finishes me. I groan to bed and ponder how easy the whole struggle must be in some anti-vivisectionist's mind if anyone in a white coat is a sadist. Easier, certainly, than real analysis of how to end lab animals.



raid.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12

Up early as Indian meal extracts my stomach lining from the wrong end. A good vegan working class breakfast, then off to spend an average Sunday with Manchester NALL, self-defence training in a local park. About a dozen members assemble in good spirits, lots of jokes, male and female. More talk — the political differences become more apparent to me. From Brian Holland's thoughtful, ponderous moral socialism to Rob Smith's admiration of China and his Maoist-tinged socialism. But they act as one in NALL. The exercises are taken very seriously, with Smith barking commands. "Imagine that bit of foam is a hunter," spits Smith, encouraging a group member to punch out more vehemently. Believing that their campaigning entails handling aggressive people, from security guards to hunt supporters, they feel they must be able to defend themselves adequately. It would be gross irresponsibility not to. They would never leave a group member stranded, for example. They are ready for my probes about the link between self-defence training and the extreme right wing. "It's our one rule," explains Paul. "We will not have any racists in our group causing tension." Already NALL has parted company with members who don't go along with this policy. Meat eaters are welcome into the group (they don't last), but fascists no.

When they have finished attacking one another, I take the opportunity to chat to the majority of the group. Their relationship to the media is interesting. Knowing that the media will only portray them as "lunatic fringe" or at best cranks they have refused most offers to appear on TV. They have no intention of tailing the media. It is on their terms only or they don't bother.

My inquiries as to whether they should unite with human liberation results in guarded replies. They fear ending up as an animal wing of a political party or group. But the majority of those present are Anti Nazi League and CND members.

Their relationship to other animal welfare and liberation groups is one of at best tolerance, at worst downright anger. At last year's RSPCA Extraordinary General Meeting, for example, they spent their time demanding the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, catcalling at RSPCA President Tory MP Janet Fookes. There seems to be a collective view that reforming the RSPCA is "a waste of time". None of them had been active in the BUAV's leadership battle or seems particularly interested in Animal Aid's peaceful marching and petitioning. Venom is reserved for those who make a well-heeled living from the animal welfare industry. Only a few days before, Lord Houghton and Clive Hollands had contacted them to ask them to tone down their activities as animal research was being discussed in the House of Commons and they were trying to convince the Honourable Members that the anti-vivisection movement was responsible. NALLers were upset at this move. They do not see themselves as the radical, illegal wing delivering publicity for the professional anti-viv campaigners. There is a sizeable gap between the League and the rest of the anti-vivisection movement.

Back to NALL base, pick up and rescue my bag from Rob's aggressive working class cats and catch the train back to what I once thought was the centre of animal liberation, London. To sum up, I still think they lack real analysis on vivisection. But while they continue to vehemently attack military and big business use of animals they can only grow. If they can achieve the extremely difficult task of turning tens of members into hundreds and thousands then we may be on the brink of a mass movement for animal liberation. I was very impressed.

MONDAY, APRIL 13

Back to work. Pay the rent. Ho hum.

– Phiip Windeatt

IN HIS OWN WORDS

DOLPHIN RESCUE AT IZU

Patrick Wall's Dramatic Story

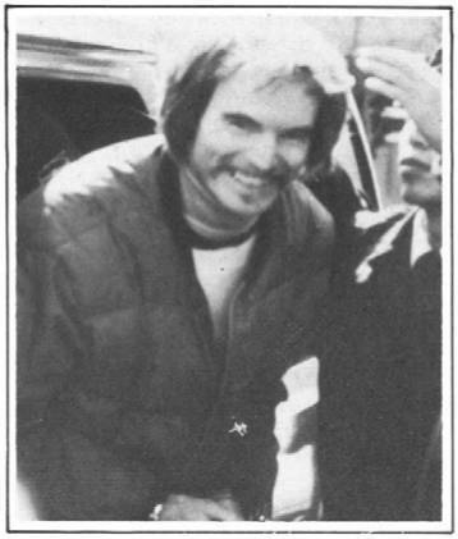
Many times since my deportation from Japan on March 16, 1981, I have been asked to tell the story of what happened and I have come to the conclusion that I must go back to my childhood in a Newfoundland fishing village. Sometimes I would see dolphins or pot head whales swimming close to the rocky coast on my way to school and even now I am moved by the memories.

Later I left home to travel around the world and as often as I could I would go by sea. Many places I saw dolphins and whales and came to sense that they were special creatures. I read everything I could about them and learned that some people considered them just as intelligent as man. The fact that they often saved the lives of mariners lost at sea by keeping them afloat or by guiding lost ships stirred something in me close to a feeling of spiritual kinship.

In 1979 I went to Belize, Central America, where I bought a wooden sailboat and explored the world's second largest barrier reef. I made friends with a group of 3-4 dolphins and the relationship progressed to the point where never again would I be able to regard cetaceans as anything but people of the sea. Although I have often risked my life and freedom to free captured wild animals, these new-found "dolphriends" made me aware of something more — speciesism.

I began to think about the mass slaughter of dolphins in Japan and after 11 months on the reef I sold my boat and headed for San Francisco. Through Greenpeace I met John Frizell, who had just come back from researching the illegal importation of whale meat in Japan, and Dexter Cate, who in the spring of 1980 had spent three months in a Japanese jail after freeing 300 dolphins destined for slaughter. I told them I had lived in Japan for 9 months in 1972 and understood the culture and language a little.

By October it was certain that I and another Greenpeacer, Jay McManus, were going to Japan to research the dolphin slaughter on the Izu peninsula. Two years earlier, Dexter Cate had released to the press a report by a Japanese scientist stating



GREENPEACE

that the dolphin meat contained 10 times the allowed level of mercury, the toxic metal responsible for the infamous Minamata disease. The immediate effect was the stoppage of dolphin meat sales, and the slaughter, for a couple of months. Then the Japanese government, under pressure from the Fisherman's Union, stated that the "safe" mercury level applied only to fish and, in any case, the level in the dolphin meat was also safe. John Frizell had an independent study done on the dolphin meat and the results ranged from 55 to 200 times the safe level. A study of hair and fingernail samples found that consumers of dolphin meat had over half the amount of mercury found in advanced cases of Minamata disease.

That was all we knew of the Izu peninsula dolphin-kill except for the names of the two neighbouring towns — Kawana and Futo — where the slaughters occur. When we arrived on November 15, 1980, we didn't even know if the fishermen had finished killing for the season. We soon found that they had not. Within a week we witnessed a slaughter. I had a terrible helpless feeling seeing creatures which I considered as people being slaughtered by the hundreds in a very cruel way.

They were first located about 50 miles out by very high speed scout boats which then called about 20 slower boats to the scene to help drive them to Kawana. The slower boats had a metal pipe extending 10 feet below the water line and these were hit with hammers to confuse the dolphin's echo-location system. Injured dolphins were tied to the bow of some of the boats, since the fishermen knew that the animals have strong family ties and refuse to leave sick or injured members.

When they reached the harbour, where they were quickly barricaded, the dolphins were exhausted and many were wounded from being struck by gaffs and poles. They were left overnight and slaughtered the next morning. To prevent any possibility of escape during the night, a rope was tied around a wounded dolphin's tail and anchored with a weight so just the dolphin's airhole was above the water. If this was done at low tide, the dolphin slowly drowned as the tide came in.

The usual method of capture in the harbour was to hook a dolphin with a gaff, tie a rope round its tail, hoist it on deck and slit its throat. Alternatively, many dolphins were hauled into the boat simultaneously in a net. Often the gaffed dolphins escaped to suffer from their wounds until finally caught. The killed dolphins were brought to the processing plant to be gutted and frozen or filleted. Around the plant were mounds of heads and tails connected by a meatless spine and interspersed with intestines. The harbour was red with blood from the slaughtered dolphins and from the crimson liquid continually flowing from the drain pipes of the processing plant. If too many dolphins were caught to be processed in one day, the survivors were left for the next.

Kawana and Futo have a total population of about 30,000 and turn over $250,000 a year during the four months of the dolphin season. This year 7,000 have been killed.

After watching the "catch" being herded into the harbour (there was one a week), we decided to stage a symbolic protest. Jay McManus went into the water with a water drum to play music to the dying dolphins and held up placards saying "Don't Kill Dolphins" in English and Japanese. I stayed in the background so as to be free for future events. The protest resulted in a one-minute TV newsshot which was aired nation-

POPPERFOTO



wide — except in Kawana and Futo! Otherwise we were ignored by the media and the police. The fishermen even ignored the protest itself, not stopping their bloody work for an instant.

We then planned to blockade the harbour entrance at the next hunt and waited in a small cove outside Kawana for three weeks. But they knew we were up to something and so they held off. We finally ran out of money and headed back to Tokyo, 100 miles away, to await new funds from San Francisco. We were the smallest expedition ever put together by Greenpeace and we had the smallest budget ($6,000). When the money came, I immediately left to see what was happening in Kawana and Futo.

Futo had a few hundred dolphins in the harbour, barricaded by nets connecting two breakwaters 200 feet apart. I learned it was to be the last hunt of the season. Many feelings came to me: the last chance to bring this to the attention of the public, the thought of babies born deformed or dead because of mercury poisoning, my dolphriends from Belize, and not least the certain death awaiting these beautiful intelligent creatures swimming aimlessly in circles in the unfriendly waters of Futo harbour. Standing on the breakwater in the fading afternoon light, I saw what had to be done. If these dolphins died, it would not be because I didn't try.

I went to Ito, about 15 miles from Futo, rented a hotel room and phoned Jay to come straight away with a wetsuit and inflatable boat with accessories. He arrived at 2.30 am and by 4.00 am I was launching the inflatable into a very heavy surf about a mile from Futo harbour. I eased into the sea which had two foot waves with a slight breeze. A strong surface current quickly started to move my very buoyant craft out to sea. I rowed to save my life and made it to the outer breakwater. The net was tied along the cement breakwater for a distance of about 50 feet. The breakwater itself was stepped, with an electric light at one end about 250 feet from the processing plant where a guard was known to be. I tied the boat to the net/breakwater junction and proceeded to crawl along untying the net.

As the knots became easier to untie, the dolphins began jumping into the air. It was beautiful to watch but when they hit the water I was being splashed and the noise attracted the guard who looked out of a window. I rolled into the shadow of the step and watched him until he disappeared. I continued to untie knots and then pulled the net into the boat until I had opened up a passageway 50 feet wide. I then secured the boat to a buoy and secured the net in the boat so that it wouldn't become damaged and also wouldn't entangle the dolphins.

I watched half a dozen dolphins swim through the opening and then dived into the water and swam into the harbour trying to communicate to the dolphins that the way to freedom was clear.

Swimming in the cold dark water with dolphins all around me and knowing I had accomplished what I

DOLPHIN STEAK DINNER

"We must study the possibilities of creating here a dolphin meat industry."
— Kaoru Harada, mayor of Katsumoto, February 1981.

My husband Dexter Cate spent three months last year in a Japanese prison for releasing 300 dolphins. He is barred from Japan until at least June 1981. The Fund For Animals sent me as a "stand-in" for Dexter to confirm a Japanese government announcement, made in December, that they would stop the killing of dolphins, relying instead on acoustic deterrence devices to disperse the animals from fishing grounds.

Quite by chance, I arrived on Iki with my child Banyan and a Japanese interpreter just one day before the mayoral election in Katsumoto. Within 10 minutes, we were greeted by five local police. "Do you plan to make trouble? Are you staying long? Are there others coming? Why are you here?"

Iki is a small island and word travels fast. The next morning, election day, there was a front-page article in the *Nagasaki Shimbun* explaining my mission on behalf of the dolphins.

We arrived at Iki Jima So (an inn close to Katsumoto) in the late afternoon and were greeted warmly. The mood quickly changed when our presence became known to the Katsumoto fishermen. Five angry young fishermen of the Katsumoto Dolphin Committee came to the inn and talked to the manager. Suddenly there was "no room at the hotel". While we were eating we received a telephone threat: "If you come to Katsumoto, you will be shot."

Rather than meeting cooperative fishermen eager to demonstrate the effectiveness of their ultrasound devices, we encountered hostility and a determined effort to keep us from seeing anything. Why?

The Iki "dolphin problem" first came to public light in 1978 when the fishermen slaughtered over 1,000 dolphins "because they eat too many fish." The fishermen vowed to eradicate these "gangsters of the sea".

I first visited the island in August 1978 with Dexter. We met Niichiro Kashii, head of the fishermen's cooperative, who insisted the fishermen saw no alternative to the dolphin slaughters. Dexter returned in December '78 and March '79 with plans for peaceful coexistence between the fishermen and dolphins by establishing a cooperative human-dolphin fishery. To no avail.

In February 1980, Dexter and I returned with Japanese and American supporters. We had an insurance plan that would reimburse the fishermen for any perceived loss due to the dolphins appearing in the fishing grounds on their annual migration. The dolphins would be allowed to continue on their way unmolested. But as we arrived on the island the largest round-up yet was underway. The fishermen did not even want to see us.

The slaughter had assumed the sanctity of "tradition" and the fishermen were determined to continue it. They received a bounty of $80 per dolphin. The killing had taken on the air of an industry.

(It was at this point that Dexter Cate took direct action and released some 300 dolphins — see his story in Beast 6. Ed.)

The 1981 Katsumoto election made it clear that the capture and slaughter of dolphins will continue in spite of the government's announcement. Both mayoral candidates had as part of their platforms a plan for the study of a dolphin meat industry. The ultrasonic devices may in fact be used to round up the dolphins.

Katsumoto may well be a pilot study for the feasibility of replacing the many declining off-shore whaling industries with a "new" and just as profitable dolphin industry. One fisherman said: "There will always be plenty of dolphins for everyone."

The over-fishing and consequent depletion of marine resources throughout Japan make the project very attractive. Unless nipped in the bud, the formation of a dolphin industry on Iki could spread throughout Japan.

The posted menu in our Iki hotel read ominously: "Dolphin Steak Special — 1300 yen."

— Suzie Cate

set out to do was something I thank the Creator for letting me experience.

I was too exhausted to swim back the way I came, although I could have if anyone had been around. I often wonder what would have happened if any Japanese had been encountered as I walked back through the village, in my wetsuit and ski cap, carrying my flippers. The time was 5.30 am.

Jay McManus and I went back to Tokyo. The next day, Christmas Eve, I went to Ito police station to ask about my boat. I learnt that, according to the fishermen, at least 150 dolphins had escaped. There followed three days of interrogation, though I was allowed back to my hotel to sleep. They were the most polite and friendly police I could imagine. I wasn't arrested until three weeks later when I visited the public prosecutor's office. The Japanese treated my action as an idiosyncracy, while in the foreign press I was some kind of hero. Both were guilty of neglecting the mercury question. Just before my trial I went on a 7-day fast to protest lack of government action on the mercury issue. On the sixth day the government (so I was told by my court-appointed lawyer) announced that a study would be done on the mercury.

On March 12 I received a 6-month suspended sentence with three years' probation. I was prohibited from entering Japan for one year. I was deported on March 16 and flew to Hawaii.

I feel the reason I was released was because of the amount of protest letters written by the public in North America, Europe, New Zealand and Australia. It gives me proof to offer people who think they are powerless. The letter campaign has not ended because I am free. They plan to kill more dolphins as soon as the uproar dies down. I urge everyone to write a letter protesting the Izu dolphin kill to: Takao Kameoka, Minister of Fisheries, Government of Japan, Tokyo, Japan. I would like to emphasise that I consider the people who write these protest letters to be just as instrumental in the battle to save the dolphins as I have been and maybe even more.

VIEW FROM THE FISHING BOATS

The Japanese fishermen of Iki Island and the Izu peninsula claim that they only kill dolphins to protect their livelihood. A recent report in the **International Herald Tribune** *suggests they are increasingly angry at the "interference" of western environmentalists.*

Last year the children at a school in Katsumoto, on Iki, wrote and staged a play about Dexter Cate's exploit in freeing 300 dolphins that their fathers had herded into an inlet. In the play, Cate is beaten up by the fishermen — an event which was in fact prevented, according to the fishermen, only by the intervention of Kiyoshi Obata, head of the Katsumoto Fishermen's Cooperative. Obata says:

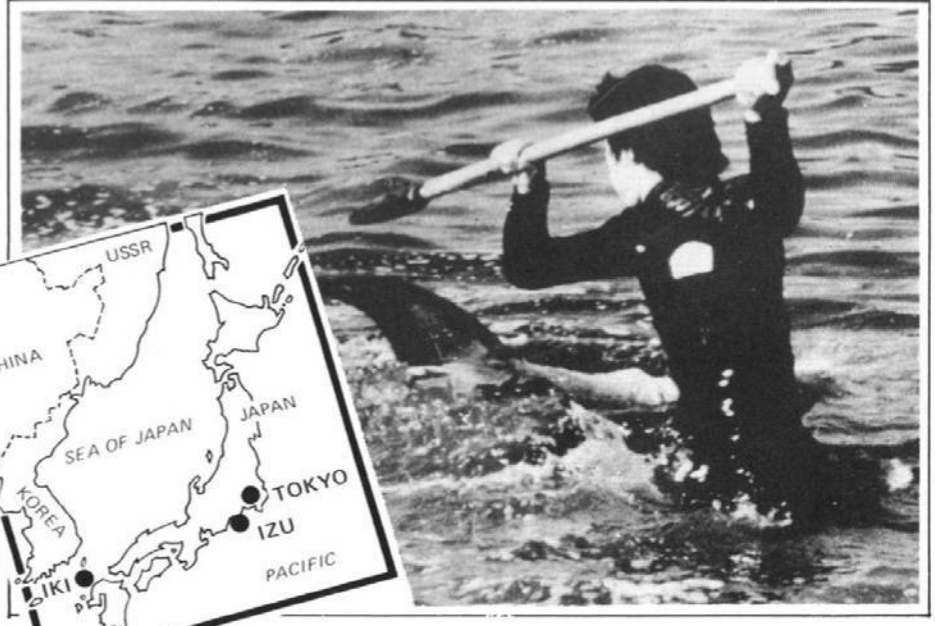
"If I were a member of an animal-lovers' club and went to the United States and started cutting fences on a cattle ranch, what do you think the Americans would do to me? I would probably be killed."

Makoto Motomizu, Katsumoto's deputy mayor, says: "The people who oppose killing of the dolphins live in far-off countries. Many of them are scholars or wealthy people. I can't understand how they can ignore the situation of the people here on the scene. We resent that.

"Dolphins are a common resource of mankind. The fishermen aren't killing them because they like to. If the environmental groups were willing to contribute, say, $500 a month to compensate the fishermen for their losses, or come here to disperse the dolphins, that would be fine. But they just criticise. We don't understand that."

The fishermen claim that dolphin schools reduce their catch of yellowtail. Environmentalists say the yellowtail have in fact been overfished and that is why the catch is falling.





POPPERFOTO

EXCLUSIVE

SEAL WAR '81

Paul Watson Reports from the Ice

In March 1979, I led an expedition with the *Sea Shepherd* into the Gulf of St Lawrence. Breaking through more than two hundred miles of pack ice, we found the seals and in the dark of night sprayed an indelible dye on more than one thousand newly born pups.

We saved the lives of those one thousand seals, but we paid dearly for daring to interfere in eastern Canada's annual rites of slaughter. Arrested and jailed for five days before being released on $16,000 bail, eight of us were later tried and found guilty under the "Seal Protection Act". I was fined $8,300 and my crew were fined an additional $38,000. To prevent my interfering in the 1980 seal hunt, I was ordered into prison for 10 days, the sentence to begin on the first day of the slaughter, March 10 1980. To prevent interference in future years, I was given a probation order barring me for three years from the area where the seals are killed. Violation of the order would mean an automatic three year sentence.

This year, 1981, I was fully prepared to violate that order.

On March 1, I arrived in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, with a small crew. There was Al Johnson from San Francisco, Joachim Obst from West Germany, and Fund for Animals Vice-President Lewis Regenstein. We had a 28-foot ocean-going kayak. Our plan was to paddle across a 100 mile stretch of water to the nursery floes offshore of the Magdalen Islands. When we reached the ice, we would again spray dye on the seal pups, make their fur commercially valueless, and thus save them from the clubs of the sealers. If we were arrested, so be it.

On March 2, I was charged by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with parole violation. The officer ordered me to leave the five eastern Canadian provinces by midnight. He told me I had violated parole simply by entering the Atlantic-bordering provinces. I protested that such an order had not been given to me. He smiled, handed me a copy of my parole order, and to my surprise a paragraph had been added after I had signed it a year before. This was grossly unjust. The officer told me to tell that to the judge. "Meanwhile," he said, "pack your bags and go home."



POPPERFOTO

Paul Watson addresses seal hunt press conference in 1977.

I refused. I would not respect an order that said that I, a Canadian citizen, had no right to be in half of my own country. As long as the seals needed help, the crew would stay.

This year, more than previous years, the seals needed all the help they could get. A relatively warm winter had wrought havoc on the ice floes. The normally solid and extensive ice pack was nothing more than broken ice pans surrounded by slush. Without enough ice, the female harp seals were unable to secure a foothold and were forced to give birth in the water. Untold numbers of pups were drowning at birth.

This was totally ignored by the Canadian Department of Fisheries. The quota of 180,000 would stand. The situation was not serious, they stated.

Back in Charlottetown, my crew and I were placed under 24-hour observation. Having defied the order to leave, the authorities had taken no action to arrest me or evict me from the province. It was apparent that we had already generated too much embarrassing publicity. They had their orders, however, and told us that any attempt to launch our kayak would result in immediate arrest.

That same day, the anti-sealing forces swelled with the arrival of Brian Davies and a large crew from the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

It was not long before Davies also felt the sting of Canadian injustice. The first day out, while looking for seals, one of his chartered helicopters and a pilot were apprehended for breaking the "Seal Protection Act" by flying too close to a seal. Neither the pilot nor anyone else in the helicopter had seen a seal all day. Fisheries officer Stanley Dudka said: "Tell that to the judge."

For Davies, this treatment was nothing new. Like myself, he had been banned from the ice for a three year period. This was the first year he was free to return. Also like myself, he had served a two week prison term for the "crime" of witnessing the slaughter of seals.

The seal hunt was still a week from opening, yet the protest people were making news around the world by simply being on the shores of the Gulf of St Lawrence. For the Canadian government, this was certainly a contradiction of their claim that the anti-sealing movement was dead.

In London, more than 2,000 people demonstrated in front of Canada House in Trafalgar Square. Letters, telegrams and telephone calls were pouring into the Prime Minister's office in Ottawa.

In an effort to shake the Mounties off our tail, we moved base 400 kilometres north to New Brunswick. Our efforts were in vain. The police followed us the entire way and once again prevented us from launching our kayak. So we retreated to Toronto and publicly announced that we were giving up.

Meanwhile, the broken ice pans were being driven by storm winds towards the shores of Prince Edward Island. We could not get to the seals, but the seals were coming to us.

Al Johnson and I secretly flew back in a small twin-engine plane. We landed in the evening of March 9 at Charlottetown, after first locating the seals on shore-fast ice near the island's Cavendish Beach.

Avoiding Fisheries Department

roadblocks, we reached the beach and proceeded under cover of darkness onto the ice. It was a dangerous, difficult task. Although we sprayed over one hundred seals, we fell through the ice dozens of times. By four in the morning we were more than two miles out on the ice, wet, cold and frustrated. We could go no further. The seals beyond were unreachable.

It felt good, however, to once again see the seals. They have come to symbolise all that is good and beautiful in nature, just as their killing by members of my own species has come to represent all that is dark and evil in the hearts of men. I was especially touched by one particular seal pup. After spraying the little fellow, he followed me across the ice for a few hundred feet. When I stopped and sat down on a chunk of ice, he came and began to suck on the toe of my boot. It is with great difficulty that I can accept the fact that there are members of my own species who would kick such a beautiful creature in the face and skin it alive. I prayed when I left that fate would at least spare this particular pup from such a brutal death.

Before retreating from the ice, Al and I sprayed dye in large blue letters on the ice pans. The next day, the TV news sent our message across Canada. Filmed from the air, the ice cried out: "Save the Seals, Stop the Slaughter."

The last time a fisherman killed a seal in Prince Edward Island was in 1963. The drifting of ice onto the island's shores is very uncommon.

The Fisheries Department, which claims to encourage the seal hunt for cultural and economic reasons, made a great mistake this year by issuing killing permits to 205 lobster fishermen who had never before killed seals. These men had no economic need to kill seals, and it certainly was not part of their cultural heritage.

The clubbing began early on March 10. It took place for the first time in a national park. Fisheries officers, ignorant or not caring about jurisdiction, began arresting photographers covering the hunt and confiscating their film.

A Canadian Television Network crew did manage to record the hunt, and the national news that evening shocked the nation. It was plain to see why the government goes to such lengths to prevent the witnessing of the "hunt". Seals were shown being cruelly beaten by the inexperienced sealers. Dying, battered and bleeding seals writhed on the ice screaming. Not only were seals shown being skinned alive, but three Fisheries officers admitted witnessing the live skinning. When asked why he killed seals, one smiling sealer looked into the camera and said: "Ain't nothing else to do this time of year and killing seals is one hell of a lot of fun."

Faced with this, the government blamed the carnage on the fact that these were novice sealers. The authorities said that commercial sealers killed cleanly and efficiently, that what the public saw was the exception and not the rule. The three Fisheries officers who on March 10 had admitted seeing seals being skinned alive, told reporters on March 11 that they had in fact not witnessed any cases of cruelty. The public was not to be duped so easily.

The government could see the writing on the wall. The Prince Edward Island hunt was shut down after one day. Of the quota of 10,000

SEA SHEPHERD



Sea Shepherd's ocean-going kayak in action.





Greenpeace campaign 1981. *Top:* the *Rainbow Warrior* leaves London for the ice. *Above:* activists negotiate the ice floes — they were later arrested for dyeing baby seals.

GREENPEACE

for that area, 2,900 seals had been killed. 7,100 would be given the chance to survive. For the first time since Brian Davies had temporarily closed the hunt in 1971, the seals had been given a victory, albeit a small victory, since the Labrador Front slaughter would continue and we lacked the funding to interfere.

As for Prince Edward Island, I was not satisfied. The sealers must have it pointed out to them that we will not tolerate any further slaughter of seals. As a result, I publicised a boycott of Prince Edward Island potatoes, and a boycott on tourism. We also joined 19 other organisations in calling for a boycott of Canadian fish products in the United States.

In Glasgow, where lack of money had forced the *Sea Shepherd* to remain, our crew members were not idle. They occupied the Canadian consul's office until being forcibly evicted by police. This was followed by a second protest in London, and protests in the Hague, Paris, Washington DC, San Francisco, Toronto and Ottawa. Without a doubt, the Canadian government felt the pressure this year.

But the question remains: why do the Canadians continue to defend this slaughter on newly born pups? How far will they go to remove the basic civil liberties of those who oppose it? The government refuses to meet with conservationists to discuss the issue. They refuse to talk with reporters to state their case. It is obvious that they cannot defend the hunt.

Perhaps the real reason has little to do with the sealing industry at all.

It is my belief that the Government of Canada is intent on a policy of species extermination. Beneath the ice where the seals of the Labrador Front are born lie rich deposits of oil and natural gas. The seals are in the way of the government company Petro-Canada, which plans to exploit this valuable resource. This company, along with its partner, Mobil Oil, is fearful that inevitable oil spills in the iceberg-abundant environment will wipe out the seals, saddling the company with the blame. By allowing the sealing industry to shoulder responsibility for the seals' demise, the Canadian government could, within a decade, have a barren territory in which to set up its oil rigs.

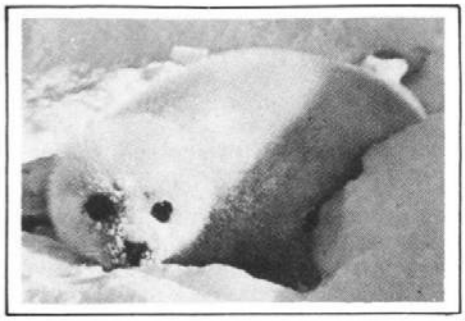
For this reason, the government has consistently raised quotas, ignored scientific reports which disagree with Fisheries policy, refused to prosecute sealers who violate quotas, and decreed that conservationists and reporters are banned from the ice.

For this reason, Canadian taxpayers are forced to pay more than $4 million each year to ensure the survival of the sealing industry. The hunt brings in only $3.6 million. When conservationists offered to pay the sealers to not kill seals, the government ordered the sealers to refuse. When Norway wanted to drop out of the hunt in late 1980, the Canadians sent a delegation to convince them to continue hunting, in exchange for favourable fishing rights.

Because of the oil connection, the government has conducted a number of experiments which have brought world-wide condemnation. In 1974, 120 harp seals and ring seals were force-fed oil, or forced to swim through oil. The seals died, and the government claimed that the experiments were done as part of a study into the effects of oil spills in the Beaufort Sea. There are no harp seals in the Beaufort Sea. There are harp seals off the coast of Labrador.

It is certain that unless the Canadian government agrees to talk openly about the seal hunt, the protesting and the jailing of decent, concerned people will continue. As it stands now, it is a national crime in Canada to care about the seals.

It is an international disgrace.



Animal experiments cannot be regulated

Consideration is now being given in Parliament to amending the law governing animal experimentation in the UK.

The present law, the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876, allows an unlimited number of animals to be used in painful experiments, and over 4½ million animals suffer in British laboratories each year.

The National Anti-Vivisection Society believes that vivisection must be totally prohibited and, pending its final abolition, the NAVS calls for

ROYAL COMMISSION

The appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry before new legislation is attempted.

ALTERNATIVES

The re-allocation of Government research funds away from animal experimentation to alternative ethically acceptable methods of research.

NO NEW LICENCES TO VIVISECT

An immediate ban on the issue of licences to any applicants not previously licensed.

NAVS

The National Anti-Vivisection Society Ltd
Dept 51 Harley Street, London, W1

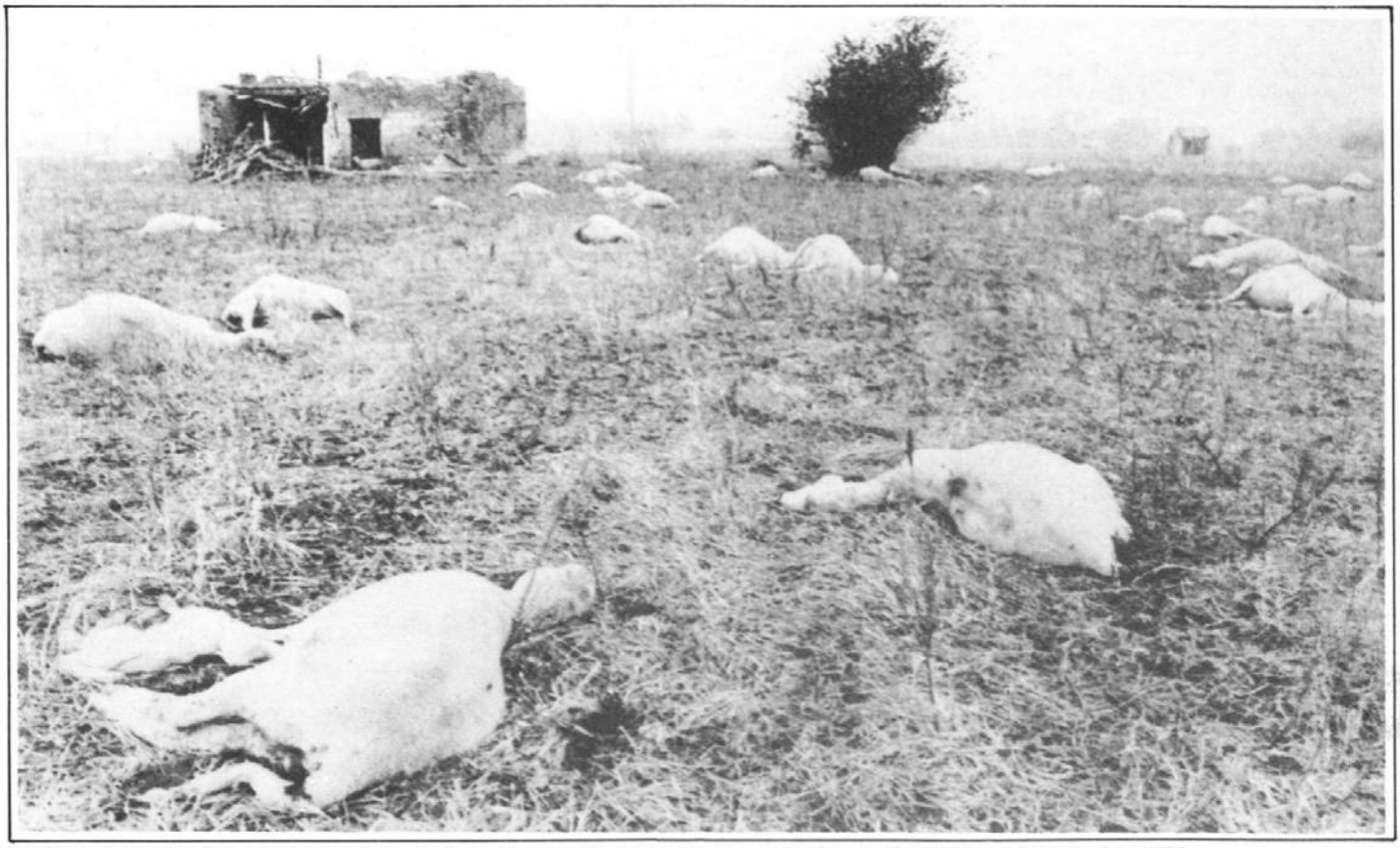


Please contact us if you would like to know more about our work

PRINT

THE SUPERPOISON
by Tom Margerison, Marjorie Wallace and Dalbert Hallenstein
(Macmillan, £7.95)
BITTER HARVEST
by Joyce Egginton
(Secker & Warburg, £9.95)

LAYING WASTE
by Michael Brown
(Pantheon, $10.00)



POPPERFOTO

Bodies of some of the 150 sheep that died after grazing on dioxin-contaminated land near Seveso in 1976.

BABIES ARE REPLACEABLE

"There is a danger that a proper concern for wellbeing will become a neurosis and that is what we have to be sure we do not institutionalise. We must not believe that everything is going to turn us into little green blobs."

— Ray Grainger, industry affairs director, Chemical Industries Association (UK). The Times, 26 February 1981.

"Capitalism means progress and progress can lead sometimes to inconvenience."

— Dr Adolph Jann, President ofHoffman-La Roche, in a television interview about Seveso.

"Babies are replaceable," is the word from Dr Illio Gauditz, forest products chemist for the giant Weyerhauser corporation, in answer to charges that the company's herbicide spray programme causes pregnant women to miscarry.

Later the company's community relations manager explained this statement. "It was spoken from a strictly scientific point of view, purely biological. In the animal kingdom, including humans, if a woman loses a child through miscarriage, or even when it's older through an accident, the woman can have another one. That's really all she (Gauditz) meant."

It's been almost 20 years since the publication of *Silent Spring* alerted a wide public to the damaging effect that the indiscriminate use of insecticides was having on the environment. Rachel Carson — who managed to combine the twin careers of informed scientist and elegant writer, a double whammy she used with sledgehammer effect — revealed DDT and its chemical affiliates to be a new kind of poisonous danger, a modern problem with a sinister, remorseless edge.

The book was one of the triggers that set off what is now known as the "environmental movement". But the years have dulled the ears, although chemicals have continued to be pumped into the earth's natural systems.

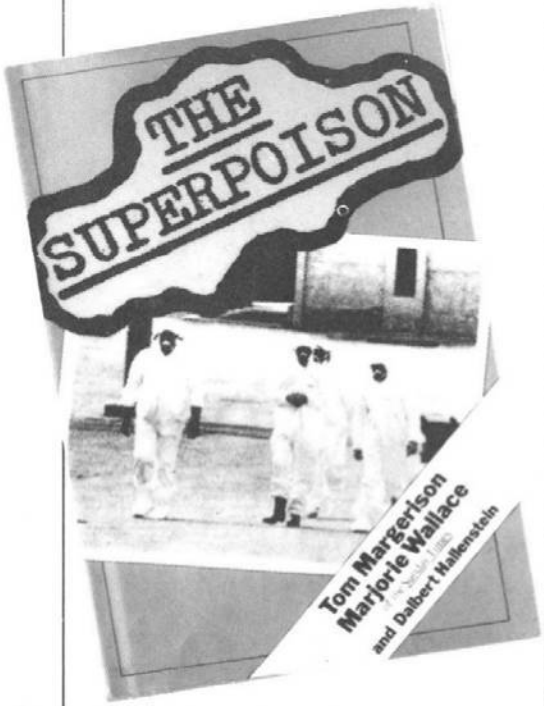
In July 1976, an explosion at a chemical factory at Seveso, northern Italy, cloaked a whole district in a deadly cloud of poisonous dioxin one sunny Sunday afternoon. A few days later children developed sores and rashes on their faces. Pets died. In the

fields behind their houses, people saw men in protective suits and face masks collecting samples of grass and soil for analysis, and posting notices warning people not to eat any fruit.

A drop or two of cyanide will kill a human; dioxin is 7,000 times as potent. A mere drop will damage a baby. Cyanide acts rapidly; dioxin "works slowly, damaging the cells of organs over weeks, months, years." It is this slow, insidious destruction which is a common factor of chemical incidents.

The Superpoison chronicles events at Seveso in 1967-1978. It is by three *Sunday Times* journalists and embodies the best elements of their style and approach. The readable narrative rattles along. Complicated chemical processes are explained clearly and in enough detail to convey the eerie nature of the Seveso tragedy.

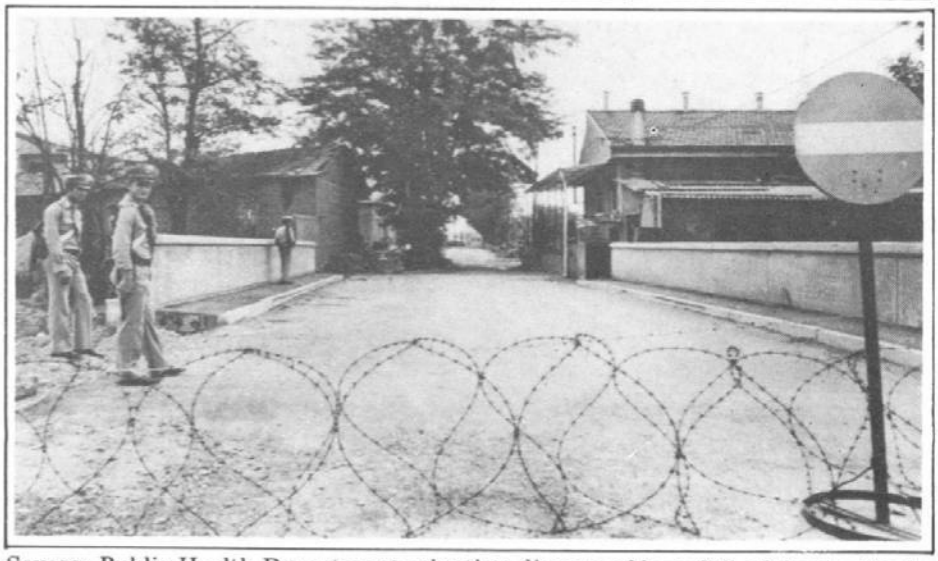
The book's other major value is that it links up, for the first time, a wide range of major chemical disasters of the postwar period and demonstrates the relationship between them. It links DDT with Dioxin, Agent Orange and the defoliated jungles of Vietnam



with hedgerow spraying in Britain. It shows how chemical workers everywhere, particularly maintenance men, are dying young or developing occupational diseases.

Switch locations from Italy to Michigan state and the story is similar. In *Bitter Harvest*, Joyce Egginton, the New York correspondent for *The Observer*, journeys into another chemical nightmare.





Seveso: Public Health Department scientists dispose of bags full of dead animals *(top)*. The contaminated area is evacuated and sealed off *(above)*.

POPPERFOTO

She writes: "The contamination of Michigan was probably the most widespread, and the least reported, chemical disaster ever to happen in the western world, but the handling of it was far from unique. The bureaucratic denials, the indifference of industry, and the isolation of the afflicted have had their parallels in the incidents of Minimata, *yusho*, Seveso, and Love Canal. In many such instances the cause of the tragedy has remained virtually hidden, but in Michigan one man's resourcefulness led to its discovery. The stubborn courage of several other people helped to prevent its consequences from being ignored."

Thus begins her detailed investigation into a story that began in late spring 1973, when a truck driver named Shorty made a routine delivery from the Michigan Chemical Corporation to the largest agricultural feed plant in Michigan. The ton of crumbly white powder on board his truck should have been Nutrimaster, an innocuous feed additive; instead it was Firemaster, a highly toxic flame retardant.

The nightmare had begun.

The feed went out to farmers throughout Michigan. Suddenly, like an invisible plague, tens of thousands of animals sickened, many died or gave birth to deformed young. It was nine months before a farmer with an unusual knowledge of chemistry and a dying herd, identified it as PBB.

Joyce Egginton writes: "By then virtually all the nine million people in the state of Michigan had eaten contaminated meat and dairy supplies. Almost nothing was known about the effects of PBB on the human body, except that it accumulated in the tissues and belonged to a particularly toxic and persistent family of chemicals. It was suspected of causing

Stop





The little book with the big message

cancer and genetic damage, and there was no known antidote."

Michael Brown, another professional journalist, began his investigations in the Love Canal area of Niagara Falls, his home base. What he eventually uncovered was a dark, underground network of more than 50,000 hazardous chemical waste dumps across America, uncharted and illegal, many leaking into the water table and the diets of millions of American homes.

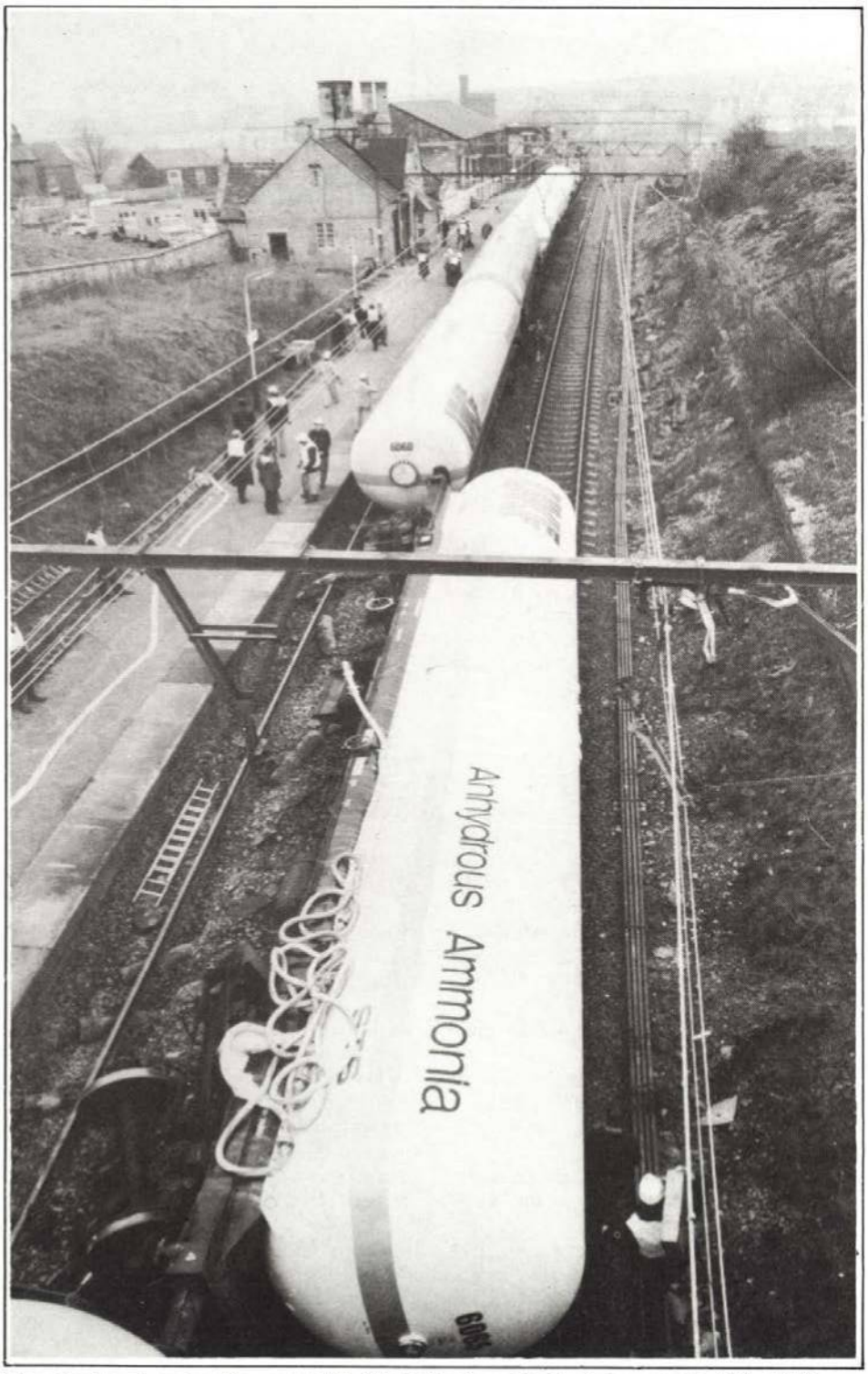
He says: "It was not a pleasant task to probe the matter." What a superb understated phrase, like some Edinburgh doctor engaged in dissecting a weird creature from the mind of Robert Louis Stephenson. In fact, during the course of writing, he was watching many of his friends fade away in the face of bureaucratic ineptitude and criminal neglect.

His findings catapulted the story onto the cover of *Time* magazine and beyond. "This Land Is Your Land" takes on new meanings. He claims to have discovered that "No part of the country was safe from toxic residues accumulating, unnoticed and untended, at a disastrous rate. We were about to be invaded by our wastes, wastes that, though discarded, were as much a part of our lives as our houses and cars: the return of the repressed."

In terms of readability these books run in the order listed, and amount, in total, to a massive indictment against the multinational chemical industry. *Superpoison* provides essential data and a broad overview, *Bitter Harvest* some elegant in-depth analysis with details from court records and correspondence, and *Laying Waste* a rather jumbled account of Brown's investigations, which nevertheless caused a major public ripple. This book clearly highlights the need for a similar book in Britain and other European countries; it has yet to find a publisher here.

The information in these books proves more forcefully than ever the notion that the argument is not between anti-vivisectionists and workers' health and safety groups — animal testing vs worker's exposure — but between animal *and* human interests against corporations which clearly don't operate in the public good. It adds volumes to the call for a complete rethink and rapid overhaul of current safety and testing procedures.

Given the information presented here, it is a disturbing thought that there is not a single, strong campaigning pressure group ranged against the chemical industry.



DAVE KENDALL/COUNTY PRESS

Chemical tanker derailment at Hadfield Station, Derbyshire, on April 8, 1981.

The basic ethical position which such a group could adopt is clearly stated in *The Superpoison*: People who benefit from the manufacture or use of hazardous chemicals are not usually those who are at risk from them.

The authors conclude' "The final immorality . . . was that Hoffmann-La Roche had the benefit of a profitable product while the innocent citizens of Seveso unknowingly took the risk. They are now paying with their health for La Roche's profits."

These books leave a bitter taste on the tongue.

— John May

RETURNING TO EDEN
by Michael W. Fox
(Viking, $13.95)

LOVE AND ANGER
by Richard Morgan
(Animal Rights Network)

A contrast in attitudes, style, ideas and approach are reflected in these two new titles from the rapidly expanding animal movement in the US.

Michael Fox is described on the jacket as a veterinarian, ethologist and prominent figure in the Humane Movement. Widely known as the author of *Understanding Your Dog*, he had a syndicated newspaper column and writes children's books.

Subtitled "Animal Rights and Human Responsibility", his book is a jungle of buzz words, a meeting place between the human potential movement and animal welfare, where concepts like holistic health and transpersonal altruism join the "unifying biospiritual ethic".

Fox writes: "It is no anthropomorphism to assume that animals feel humanlike emotions such as pain, fear, anxiety, pleasure, and satisfaction." He quite baldly states: "Even if animals aren't quite people, there is far more human in them than we might dare believe."

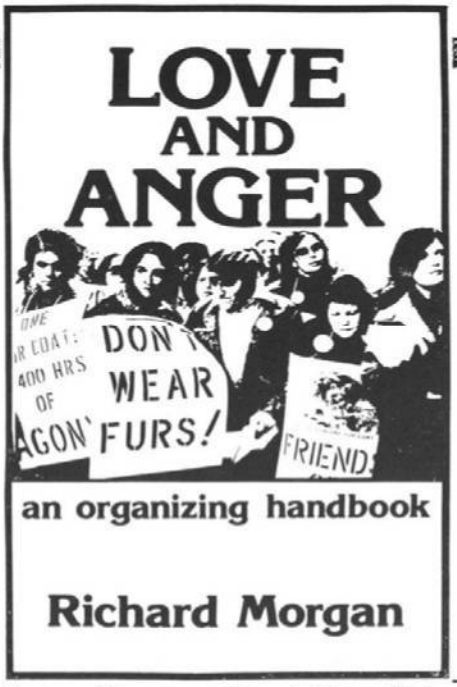
His favourite concept for redefining our relationship with animals is "humane stewardship" which believes that "man must learn to be as responsible for nature as he is for himself and his animals."

He sees himself as a "middle-ground rationalist" on "lonely turf", caught between the utopians and the conservatives and reviled by both.

There are chapters on lab animals, factory farms and pets. Did you know that the dog bite rate in the US is now 500 bites per 10,000 people and that the ownership trend is towards larger dogs like Dobermann pinschers, because of public awareness of urban crime? Fox claims the dogshit problem can be solved by "exercising greater control over . . . promiscuous defecation."

Fox's book may not be speciesist but it is human-centred; more than that, man-centred. His attitudes and language speak for themselves:

"If we turn our backs now on nature, ignoring the plight of the animals and the environment, we will share their fate. The door to the future will be closed, and the continuum, that golden pyramid of life, will be destroyed. We will pass forever through the gate of extinction, and it will not be in a blaze of glory, for enlightenment then would be too late."



Dr Richard Morgan's work, subtitled "An Organising Handbook for activists in the struggle for animal rights and in other progressive political movements", reads like a publication from the anti-Vietnam war movement.

Morgan, an English professor in Tennessee, believes "the designation of and agitation for animal rights is part of a revolutionary political process aimed at restructuring the major institutions of our society. Indeed, in struggling to change the way humans treat animals, and one another, we work toward nothing less than the transformation of the world."

The handbook has diagrams of how to picket and tells you how to produce newsletters, raise funds, prepare for mass demonstrations, conduct letter campaigns and boycotts. There's also a useful list of active groups in the US.

Morgan makes the distinction between caring for individual animals and working for greater protection of all animals and says: "Direct assistance to animals on an individual level requires no organising, merely an open heart, kindness, and a desire to live one's politics."

He believes both emotions in his title are necessary for successful struggle. "People are drawn together in love and people rise up in anger." He says "We stand at the beginning of a great hope in our movement" and quotes Ho Chi Minh's prison diaries.

Have times changed or is this the language of the new American protest?

— *John May*

ANIMALS IN RESEARCH
Ed. by David Sperlinger
(John Wiley, £16.50/$46.00)

This volume, subtitled "New Perspectives in Animal Experimentation", is extremely valuable for the amount of hard, useful information it will give to anyone seriously involved in the anti-vivisection movement. The 16 essays cover a great deal of ground in considerable detail, ranging from existing and proposed legislation on vivisection in Britain, Europe and America to a review of alternatives to animal tests and discussions of ethical problems.

The central section of the book describes the use of laboratory animals in medical science, biology, cancer research, psychology, ethology. There are also essays on the use of animals in schools in Britain and the US. Some essays are easier to read than others. Some authors are more firmly anti-vivisectionist than others. These variations would matter more if this was a book that one read for pleasure or inspiration. In fact, it is a reference work, bringing together facts and figures that it would take even a trained researcher months to unearth on his or her own.

If you want to find out how the law on lab animals stands in Italy, or read up on the LD-50 test, or discover why cancer research uses so many rats and mice, or understand what psychologists imagine they are doing in behavioural experiments, this is the place to look. Contributors include Marion Dawkins, author of *Animal Suffering*, Mary Midgley, author of *Man and Beast*, Andrew Rowan of the Institute for Animal Problems in Washington DC, and Richard Ryder.

A final point. The publisher's price is absolutely outrageous, and will force people to borrow from the library. This is a great pity. A university-type paperback at a sensible price would be of considerable value.

— *Michael Marten*

THE GAME OF DISARMAMENT
by Alva Myrdal
(Spokesman Books, £4.25)

This Swedish woman's view from the inside is an essential and valuable tool not only for disarmers but also for the women's movement. It contains both a



NO NUCLEAR WEAPONS by Peter Kennard & Ric Sissons (Pluto Press/ CND, £1.00) packs a punch with powerful images and popular text.

readable history of disarmament negotiations and a powerful statement of a woman's view of armaments called "The Wider Cost of the Weapons Culture". That links in with the Pentagon Unity Action Statement, and shows the growing importance of women's groups within the peace movement.

Myrdal sets out to show how the spread and availability of weapons is "hurting our bodies, souls, and societies everywhere." It's the "deep structure" that E.P. Thompson talks about, but it's a woman writing here and she can see all too clearly how power, prestige, one-upmanship and other male games play a dominant role in arms discussions. Take the Toys Away From the Boys indeed.

She quotes a thought-provoking paragraph from a UN document: "The fear engendered by the nuclear arms race was one of the deep factors which stimulated the postwar disillusions about growth in many countries, whatever the level of their military spending."

She claims that the world is now spending $300 billion a year on armaments and that "the struggle for resources continually pits the arms race against investments for social and economic development." The race is driven on by the technological imperative" and the impulse to modernisation", which she rightly dubs a "mental virus".

This book will tell you when NATO was formed and why the history of SALT and enable any activist worth his salt to gain a wider and deeper historical understanding of the situation we find ourselves in.

That situation is characterised, for the superpowers at least, by the dilemma that steadily increasing military power is bringing steadily decreasing national security.

Also available from Spokesman is a useful booklet:

Apocalypse Now contains the Mountbatten speech, and speeches by Lord Zuckerman, Lord Noel Baker plus the final document of the UN Special Assembly on Disarmament. (£1.50)

RED SHELLEY
by Paul Foot
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £5.95)

Shelley today has a distorted, stunted image. He is either presented as a foppish, ethereal romantic, a 19th century Noel Coward, or he has no image at all and is totally ignored. Academics and critics prefer Byron, Wordsworth and Keats because, as Paul Foot rightly outlines in his exciting book, Shelley is not "safe". His distorted image has come about for political reasons. Shelley was a revolutionary — a militant atheist, sexual liberationist, republican and fervent Irish nationalist. Not the sort of subjects discussed seriously at school.

Shelley was a political agitator and a poet of brilliance. He was inspired by the working class rebellions of his time, and insurrection is the theme of "Prometheus Unbound", "The Mask of Anarchy" and "The Revolt of Islam". His personal life was as fiery as his poetry. Expelled from Oxford University for writing and distributing atheist pamphlets, he hated the effete, parasitic society he was born into. He was continually at war with his wealthy father and saw right through the hypocrisy of his father's friends who mouthed political reform over the port and cigars but did nothing to stop the grinding poverty of the masses.

While his father coughed and spluttered over the brandy, Shelley was in Dublin leafleting workers for the nationalist cause or outwitting Home Office spies and assassins. He was a socialist before the word had even been invented. He was also a vegetarian before the word had been originated. I think it is a great pity that Foot has totally left out this side of his character. Shelley's concern for animals was very deep. He wrote his treatise on vegetarianism at the same time as "Queen Mab". But Foot does not see the poet's animal liberation views as central to his view of the world. This is because Foot reflects a view held by the majority of the radical movement in this country. That is that animal liberation is not — AS YET — a serious, worked out campaign. It is up to us to change this situation and Shelley, more than any other activist or theoretician, should be our masthead and inspiration, our "corporate logo".

In the 1840's Shelley was the most common read and inspiration of the burgeoning British working class. But later academics and even the Shelley Society castrated him, focussing on his lyrical poetry only and ignoring or relegating his politics. Matthew Arnold called Shelley "an ineffectual angel". But George Bernard Shaw and Henry Salt, both animal libbers, kept Shelley's image intact even though as Fabians they were not in total agreement with his brand of politics.

The two themes of the book are Resurrection and Insurrection. To resurrect Shelley's image and explain how his politics are explicit in his poetry. Insurrection is Shelley's politics. All the wretched evils that Shelley fought against are still with us. His work was brutally censored and suppressed until long after his death. Today censorship is far more pernicious. We have a couple of wholesalers who control all effective means of newspaper and magazine distribution with strong views on what *they* think the public should read. Shelley is as relevant today as he was at the beginning of the last century. As Foot so rightly urges, "socialists, radicals and feminists of every hue should read Shelley today — read him, learn him by heart and teach him to their children."

Shelley would have enjoyed *The Beast*. When he was alive radical pamphlets and news-sheets abounded with names like *The Gorgon, Medusa* and *Illuminist*. They were passed from willing hand to hand, read and remembered. *The Beast* is in there, punching away at the underbelly of this degraded society.

"Let the Axe
Strike at the root, the poison tree will fall."
"Queen Mab"

— Philip Windeatt

And what about Mary? Or is she relegated to obscurity by Beast's reviewer in the same way as Foot relegates Shelley's views on animals? How much of THAT was Mary anyway? **(Typesetter's comment).**

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BEAST INVESTIGATION FUND

Possession of detailed, accurate information about abuses in the animal, nuclear and environmental fields is one of the most important tools in the fight for change.

THE BEAST would like to publish more investigative stories exposing abuses in these areas. We are prevented from doing so by lack of funds. As many readers will know, **BEAST** editors and contributors work for free. But investigative journalism involves a great deal of time, telephoning and travelling.

We would like to follow up stories on:
** The cruel and wasteful Lethal Dose 50 Test (LD-50).*
** The transportation of wildlife around the world by major airlines.*

Please help us to inform you by making a donation, however small, to the **BEAST INVESTIGATION FUND**. We will print in each issue a list of the names of contributors to the Fund (unless, of course, you prefer to remain anonymous). Cheques and postal orders from £1 to £1000 will be gratefully accepted. Please make them out to **BEAST INVESTIGATION FUND** and send them to: **THE BEAST**, *2 Blenheim Crescent, London W11 1NN.*

We gratefully acknowledge contributions to the *Beast Investigation Fund* from the following individuals and organisations:—

Irene Marshall, Mabel Baudot, Evertonians for Life, M.F. Dixon, A. De Boisgelin, D.J. Barker, Colin Startup, Protection & Conservation of Animals & Plantlife (PCAP), Chris Flesy, Tony & Lesley Head, J.F. & G.E. Matthews, Julie Christie, Francisco Martin, Dave Richardson, Sue Johnson-Newell, Ann Bartram, Dolphin Defence, M.S. Sutcliffe, Ms C.M. Pye, Mrs C.F. Howarth, plus two people who prefer to remain anonymous. Total: £271.20.

Many thanks for your valued help. We shall be running an investigation into the use of animals in schools in our next issue (No. 11), and a major investigation of the LD-50 test is in the planning stage.

BITEBACK!

BEAST READER BITES BACK

Dear John May

I have nothing against the anti-nuclear set, in fact I support them, but recently I have begun to wonder whether your publication, which I read avidly, should devote so much material to this already fairly well debated subject. The nuclear (both arms and energy) arguments are aired quite regularly on TV, radio and almost all major newspapers. The *Guardian* does a good job for the antis as does *Vole*. Some of the fringe left wing newspapers "have a go" now and again, and of course there is the not inconsiderable weight of FOE.

BEAST magazine, as the name implies, is the only major credible mouthpiece animals have in their fight for their rights. This too is my major interest and I am greatly concerned that their magazine may go under. The fact that it is now 95p I would say is likely to be the crunch. In the issue that carries and announces the price you speak of the high cost of investigation for material. How much of this is for the anti-nuclear section? Do you know who reads the BEAST? How many of them are actually *purchased* regularly by anti-nuclearites? How many anti-nuclearites actually give a toss for animal rights anyway? And that's really the question. If BEAST can cut its cost by dropping the anti-nuke aspect I submit that it should do so. With respect to those "all-rounders" that care as much for animal rights as they do for banning the bomb/reactor (and there are some, I know) it is my experience that *generally* speaking anti-nuclearites look upon us animal rightists as on the right track but a bit cranky and over-sentimental about the world's "harvestable resources". Many of them eat animals and that's important to a Beast! How many anti-nukes do you see on fur demos, HSA hits and Animal Aid marches? On the other hand anti-nuke marches bring out quite a lot of animal rightists.

It is my belief that once again, *generally speaking*, the average anti-nuke is only keen on keeping the earth clean for future generations of Homo Saps. If there was a bomb that could take us out and leave the rest of the earth, I could find a jumbo-jet full of animal rightists who would drop it, and themselves, for that result. Of course this selective bomb will never be and ultimately all the world's inhabitants will suffer from misuse of nature, but for the animals it's what is happening *now* that causes them pain.

Before I end this rather long but sincere screed, I would like to ask why BEAST are flogging badges depicting mug shots of John Lennon and Yoko and some crap about peace on earth. He and his hypocritical mink-coat-wearing missus did purchase (before Chapman shot him) many thousands of dollars worth of furs and had them stored in specially air-conditioned apartments (on advice from fur trade experts) so that they could be sold at a profit at a later date. This was reported in *The Sun* and the *Mail* last year. He probably financed this on his dealings in the dairy industry which also made him a few thousand.

Perhaps before you glorify Yoko, you could write and ask her how she equates her so-called ideals (War is over etc) with skinning animals for vanity and profit. I wrote and received sweet FA back.

I hope my letter offends nobody too seriously. I know however that many will agree with much of what I have said. I mean only well for BEAST though I fear for its future.

I would very much like to know your opinion(s) on my comments, and those of your readers (subscribers).

Leigh Yeruins,
Long Burton,
Dorset.



TOM JOHNSTON

"Psst! Got any skins, man?"

RSPCA BREAKS ITS SILENCE

Dear Sir,

I have taken about as much as I can stomach without replying to the consistently inaccurate reporting of RSPCA affairs in your magazine. I am moved to write by your latest report headlined "Animal Welfare War — Further Investigations".

You saw fit to repeat many of the distorted and inaccurate accusations made against the RSPCA Headquarters by an article in the *Daily Mail*, which was answered by me in a letter to that newspaper, supplemented by a longer letter addressed to the Editor by the senior staff, excluding the Executive Director. Copies of both are enclosed.

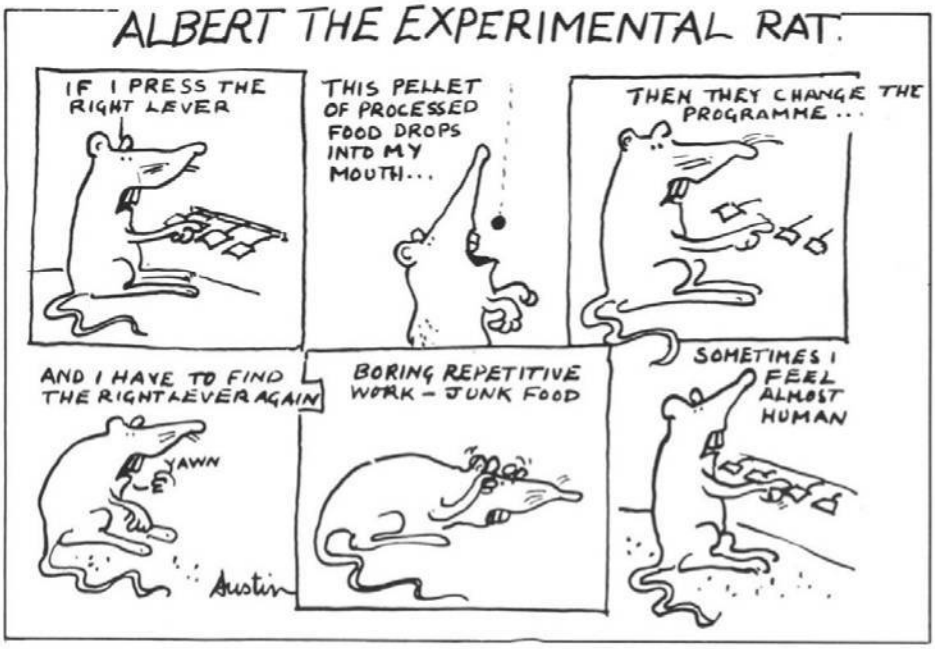
May I, however, deal with several of the grosser inaccuracies in your own report.

1. The increased cost of the Political Affairs Department arose from the RSPCA's own pre-general election campaign, and the funding of GECAP. The figure of £103,000 in connection with the entertaining of MPs is a gross exaggeration.

If, however, you insist on regarding this expenditure as a matter for criticism, then it is useless to lay it at my door as Chairman of the Society. I did not become Chairman until June *1979* and the expenditure to which you refer took place under the previous Chairman, Mr Richard Ryder.

2. So far as the work of the European Liaison Officer was concerned in 1979, it added £29,000 to the costs, not £290,000 — your use of noughts seems to be careless to say the least.

3. The figure of £10,000 spent on food for animals criticised by Mr Dick Course, was grossly under-



AUSTIN

stated as the letter of the senior staff makes clear.

4. The Inspectors' unsocial hours allowance has not been cut, and neither has their uniform allowance.

5. The terms in which you wrote about Mr Julian Hopkins, Executive Director, are inaccurate in many respects. Although it is true that he lives in Roffey Place, this is incidental to the occupation of the estate by the RSPCA Inspectors' Training College, and the proposal that he should be invited to live in the old house was put forward by the then Chairman of the Council, Mr Richard Ryder, who as Chairman was also aware of the terms and conditions of occupation.

I trust that you will see fit to publish this letter, which could be a great deal longer if it were to deal with all the inaccuracies in your report.

Janet Fookes,
Chairperson, RSPCA.

ILLEGAL PORPOISE MEAT

Dear John May,

A disturbing fact has come to our attention. I am referring to the retail sale of dolphin steaks (it turned out to be porpoise meat) which we had reported to us on April 8th. The meat was on open sale in Leeds Fish Market for a period of one week. We began making extensive enquiries and obtained the name of the wholesaler who informed us that the porpoise was auctioned on Grimsby Fish Dock on or about April 3rd. The authorities at the port remembered the event but all papers had been passed on and we could not obtain the name of the vessel responsible for landing the porpoise. We were told that the landing of porpoise or dolphin was rare and was usually the result of accidental death due to entrapment in nets. We then began a lengthy check into the legality of selling such meat and after much wasted time (including Agriculture & Fisheries Inspectorate) we received a call from the Department of Environment (Wildlife & Conservation Division) and were told that the *landing* as well as import of all cetaceans needed a special licence, none of which have been issued recently. Consequently the DOE are now pursuing a "vigorous investigation" into the case with a view to prosecution for illegal landing and selling. It may be that prosecutions will result against all concerned from retailer back to the vessel's owners and skipper, but as yet this is not certain.

We would ask all groups to check local fish markets to ascertain if any such sales occur and then let us know the following: the date; retailer's name, address and phone no.; wholesaler's name, address and phone no.; and, if possible, the port at which the cetacean was landed/imported. We can then put together a file and pass it on to our contact at the DOE for possible action. Apparently it does not matter whether the dolphin/porpoise's death was accidental as the illegality remains if no licence is granted (and they very rarely are).

Peter J. Mosley,
Animal Protection Association, Leeds.
(Address in Network).

SOVIET WHALING

Sir,

I appreciated Mike Ambrose's attempt to "give a more balanced view of the situation in the Soviet Union" regarding nature protection policies (Biteback, No. 9). Unfortunately the Soviet Union has an appalling record with respect to the conservation of marine life, about which Mr Ambrose does not speak. Fishing policies, which lead to the cleaning out of resources in one locality after another, are well-known. Such policies also affect marine mammals in unexpected ways. After the intensive exploitation by Soviet factory ships of the shelf around the French sub-Antarctic islands of Kerguelen a few years ago, the seals left the area and sought food far to the south on the much less hospitable Antarctic continent.

But Soviet whaling is of course much more directly destructive. Only last year advantage was taken of a loophole in the regulations of the International Whaling Commission so that the Soviet fleet, having been denied a catch of sperm whales by decision of the Commission, caught a very large number of *Orca*, the "killer" whale. Now that fleet takes only minke whales (the smallest cousin of the blue whale) in the Southern Ocean, and this is only for export to Japan in order to earn foreign currency. Yet at the meeting of parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in New Delhi in March this year the Soviet Union and Japan were the only countries to vote against the proposal by West Germany for a complete ban on trade in products from sperm, fin and sei whales. And when the proposal was adopted by an overwhelming majority the Soviet delegate joined the Japanese in announcing that a formal objection would be recorded, as is permitted under the Convention.

That having been said, the Soviet Union can be praised for one thing: it does not engage in the Japanese practice of putting economic and diplomatic pressure on the governments of countries whose positions in the IWC it does not like, and in using a financial lever to "discourage" other countries with good records for conservation from joining the Commission. This practice is not now paying off so well as it did. The government of the Seychelles — one of the leaders in trying to bring international order into commercial whaling — decisively rejected such pressures last year and published the



ERNA PINNER

diplomatic correspondence. Non-whaling countries such as China and India have just joined the IWC and others are reported to be on the verge of doing so. So the IWC meeting in Brighton in July promises to be quite an exciting one.

Some of us, who appreciate the good things that have been happening in the Soviet Union with respect to environmental protection, are hoping that this year the Soviet Commissioner to the IWC will announce what has frequently been rumoured in recent years — that the USSR will join the steadily increasing majority of nations which are opposed to continued commercial whaling. That act would do more than any other to improve the national image of the USSR in the eyes of those persons and organisations all over the world who care about the future of life in the ocean.

Sidney Holt,
St John's College, Cambridge.

HUMAN VOLUNTEERS

Dear Beast,

With reference to the correspondence about the possibility of volunteers acting as human replacements for animal experiments, I would like to suggest that there is one small step in this direction which virtually any of us could take independently. This is to become blood donors. It would provide an irrefutable argument against those who like to claim that we are indifferent to *human* suffering. It would also clearly demonstrate the feasibility of collecting human tissues for culture experiments (blood, after all, is a living tissue). However, there would obviously need to be an effective publicity campaign to get these ideas over at more than a purely personal level if they were to have any effect on national policy.

Rosemary Rodd,
March, Cambridgeshire.

ANIMAL RIGHTS FICTION

Dear Sir,

Though I found Brigid Brophy's *Hackenfeller's Ape* disappointing, I can't agree with Julie Burchill that "matters of life and death shouldn't dally with fiction." The issues of animal liberation are too important for us to exclude any means of getting our message across, from slogans on walls, badges and T-shirts to novels or serious treatises. If *Hackenfeller's Ape* makes only one reader examine her attitude to zoos it will have been worth the writing. Incidentally, I took the comparison with human criminals to be irony as it was obvious the animals could not be guilty of crime.

The most effective novel I have read so far dealing with vivisection is *Dr Rat* by William Kotzwinkle, in which the hideous humour of Dr Rat, driven insane by experiments, is set against details of actual experiments and the horrendous desolation of a world without animals.

Elsa Beckett,
London E7.

FLY LIBERATION FRONT

Dear Sirs,

After reading the letters in Beast No. 9 re: Fly Liberation Front, I wonder if perhaps the anti-animal brigade are justified in their belief that "animal activists" are nearly all round the bend. I am an ardent campaigner for animal rights and conservation. If only the FLF would take a trip around the fields and markets and see the misery and torment that flies inflict upon animals, and even worse the confined creatures on factory farms, who surely have enough to contend with man's inhumanity and are unable to move sufficiently to shake off the offending "Fugit tempus".



POPPERFOTO

Better still, the FLF should take a trip to the Far East, Africa, or some such place — watch a horse or wild animal running in blind panic in its efforts to free itself from the relentless swarms of flies, see dogs and donkeys with raw, red, half eaten ears. Even scrupulous pet owners are unable to keep the "little darlings" at bay. I know I have lived there.

Joke or not? For mercy's sake and the reputation of the genuine animal rights activists, STOP this stupid campaign, just in case some idiot believes you are in earnest and before we are all branded lunatics.

S. Rogers,
West Malling, Kent.



TOM JOHNSTON

NETWORK NEWS

Pride of place this issue belongs to WISE (World Information Service On Energy), who now have an unparallelled alternative fact network built and running. With teams in eight countries, six with telex facilities, WISE has the potential — in its own words — to be a "Safe Energy Reuters". They produce a bi-monthly bulletin, news communiques, booklets and a monthly anti-uranium mining newsletter called *Keep It In The Ground* — all financed by a 10% cut from the sales of Smiling Sun badges and stickers. We list their main international address in Amsterdam in Network. Their UK address is 34 Cowley Road, Oxford. Tel: (0865) 725354. Their US address is 1536 16th Street NW, Washington DC 20036. Tel: (202) 387-0818. Get connected.

Nuclear energy may have taken a back seat to Armageddon as a major issue for a while but the planned PWR at Sizewell should provide a fresh focus for protest. Donations and other forms of support should go to the East Anglian Alliance Against Nuclear Power, c/o The Clerk, Garden Cottage, Bulmer, Sudbury, Suffolk. Information bulletins and campaign materials are also available from Sizewell Reactions, 48 Stratford Street, Oxford. Heavy factual backup is contained in *The Pressurised Water Reactor — A Critique of the Government's Nuclear Power Programme*, written by Michael Flood with Renee Chudleigh and Czech Conroy. (Friends of the Earth, £1.50)

A new initiative in the anti-vivisection movement is the National Petition for the Protection of Animals, which describes itself as "A realistic and moderate movement to save laboratory animals from unjustifiable suffering". Its patron is the indefatigable Lord Houghton of Sowerby, its Technical Consultant is Richard Ryder — reformist ex-RSPCA chairman and author of *Victims of Science*. Millions of signatures are required and forms are available from Bill Brown, 60 Wellington Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire RG11 7LD. Tel: (03446) 2543.

Whale watchers in the UK should be aware of a scheme organised by the Cetacean Group of the Mammal Society, which provides a central record of any sightings of whales, dolphins or porpoises in British waters and the North Sea. A short guide to their identification and a standardised recording form are available from them. Contact Peter Evans, Zoology Dept, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS.

Now that Greenpeace's boat *Rainbow Warrior* has been retired to short-haul trips on the North American coast, an urgent appeal is underway for funds to buy a new boat. Donations to Rainbow Warrior 2 Appeal Fund at Greenpeace (see Network/Environment).

They are not to be confused with Greenpeace Ltd who, according to the literature they've sent us, are more closely allied to groups like Hunt Saboteurs and the ALF. They produce fact sheets on chemical and biological warfare, pesticides and the chemical industry.

Not surprisingly, there's a rash of publications on the anti-nuclear arms front. Aberdeen CND have produced an excellent 48-page booklet called *Living On The Front Line* which focuses on risks to and precautions for the civilian population in the north-east of Scotland. Price 75p or £1.00 by post from Aberdeen People's Press, 163 King Street, Aberdeen AB2 3AE.

Those wishing to keep abreast of developments in this area should subscribe to *Peace News* which, every fortnight, pumps out the latest information and news, argument and theory on nuclear disarmament and related movements. Essential. Price 25p (see Network/Peace).

Those wishing to bone up on the opposition should get *Protect & Survive Monthly*, produced from 80 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1EL. For 65p a throw you'll be treated to the latest shelter designs, consumer surveys of gas masks, fallout hazards and other such enlightening material. But why is this magazine available in W.H. Smiths? Readers might like to take up this point.

A British *Beast* reader has sent us a bulletin called *Space For All People* published by Citizens For Space Demilitarization, 1476 California No. 9, San Francisco, CA 94109. It's a fund of fascinating information on the arms race in space, made even more pertinent by the launch of the Shuttle.

Leeds Animation Workshop, 20 Westminster Buildings, 31 New York Street, Leeds 2 (Tel:(0532) 625361) have produced a six-minute, colour, animated film on the need for nuclear disarmament. But they need extra funds to process it and produce prints for distribution. Any offers?

The Ecology Party has now launched a CND affiliate, as well as embracing animal rights and a number of other issues. Their latest publications to reach us both concern employment — *Jobs For Keeps* (25p) is a shortened version of *Working For A Future* (£1.00), subtitled "An Ecological Approach to Employment".

A magazine of interest to many Network groups is *Multinational Monitor* (£1.75), published monthly by the Corporate Accountability Research Group, PO Box 19312, Washington DC 20036. They report on the activities of the mega-corporations in a fact-filled and valuable fashion. The March 1981 issue was a special on "The Selling of Australia".

The best conservationist magazine we've seen for some time is *Not Man Apart* produced by Friends of the Earth in San Francisco (see listings) which provides a monthly round-up of environmental action stateside — a particularly interesting situation to follow at present with the Reagan administration set to gut any untouched countryside in the name of Exxon and those other good old energy corporations. Price: $1.25, and well worth it for a professionally produced job.

We have heard from Kirsten Hearn of 13 Northbrook Road, Lewisham, London SE13, who is trying to set up two talking magazines for people with various degrees of visual disability who are fed up with the lack of alternative/left wing press coverage in the braille and taped publications. We have given ready consent to her using material from *The Beast*. Other mags might like to follow suit.

Vanessa Munro sings with a group called Spectrum who are willing to provide original music for exhibitions, fairs, concerts and street collections connected with animal causes. She can be contacted on Warminster 214339.

Finally, we didn't know where to fit the Southend New Age Activists Alliance in the Network. They can be contacted at 68 Wimborne Road, Southend, Essex SS2 2EW. Tel: Southend 616780. Till the next time.

NETWORK



Above: Poster from *The Bird Business*, a study of the commercial cage bird trade by Greta Nilsson (Animal Welfare Institute). It is an excellent piece of investigative work, profusely illustrated. *Below:* The "Rat Pack" of posters, handouts and badges available from the BUAV. Special issue of *Anarchist Weekly Freedom* on the ALF, 25p from 84b Whitehcapel High St, London E1.



BRITAIN



ANIMAL LIBERATION

○ **Animal Liberation Front,** Box 190, 8 Elm Avenue, Nottingham
○ **Northern Animal Liberation League,** Gate House, 41 Church Gate, Bolton, BL1 1HF, Lancs.
○ **Southern Animal Liberation League,** c/o Gate House, see above.
○ **Eastern Animal Liberation League,** c/o Oak Villa, Newton St, Faiths, Norwich

ANIMAL RIGHTS

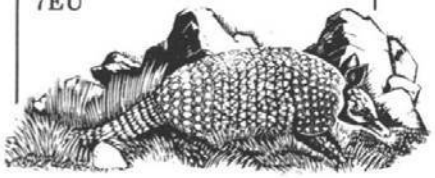
○ **Animal Rights Association,** 18 Annandale Road, London SE10 0DA
○ **Animal Activists,** PO Box 8, Chorlton, Manchester, M21 2JP
○ **Animal Vigilantes,** 24 Salisbury Street, Fordingbridge, Hants SP6 1AF
○ **Animal Protectors Defence Group,** 91 Home Close, Hockwell Ring, Luton, Beds LU4 9NS
○ **Gravesham Animal Rights Group,** Top Flat, 21 Harmer Street, Gravesend, Kent
○ **British League for Animal Rights,** 5 Aysgarth Road, Dulwich Village, London SE21 7JR. Tel: (01) 733 1666
○ **Animal Rights,** 5 Hilsdon Drive, Shildon, Co. Durham, DL4 2DF. Tel: (083884) 4718

ANIMAL WELFARE

○ **Co-ordinating Animal Welfare (CAW),** PO Box 61, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 4EN
○ **RSPCA,** The Causeway, Horsham, Sussex. Tel: (0403) 64181
○ **East London Protection for Animals,** 414a Roman Road, Bow, London E3. Tel: (01) 981 1809. Contact: L.A. Marks
○ **Wild Animal Preservation Society,** The Lee Centre, 1 Aislibie Road, Lee Green, London, SE12
○ **Action For Animals,** 12 Newham House, Manor Fields, London SW15. Tel: (01) 221 0378. Contact: Anne Ashcroft
○ **Compassion For Animals,** 1 Commercial Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Tel: Tunbridge Wells 31955. Contact: Mrs. C. Wise
○ **Animal Protection Association,** 21 Warwick Court, Burley Lane, Horsforth, Leeds LS18 4TB. Tel: (0532) 588941
○ **St Andrew Animal Fund,** 10 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PG
○ **Lancashire Animal Welfare,** 48 Kilworth Height, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire PR2 3NX. Contact: Peggy Jackson
○ **Keele University Animal Welfare,** George Kulbacki, Room 10, Block N, The Hawethornes, Univ. of Keele, Staffs.
○ **Conquest,** 16 Pembroke Road, Winklebury, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Tel: Basingstoke 23118
○ **The Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa (SPANA),** 15 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LB
○ **Japan Animal Welfare Society,** Wisteria House, High Street, Ticehurst, Wadhurst, Sussex TN5 7AS. Tel: Ticehurst 200 709
○ **Greek Animal Welfare Fund,** 4-6 Whytecliffe Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 2RU
○ **International League for the Protection of Horses,** PO Box 166, 67a Camden High Street, London NW1 7JL. Tel: (01) 388 1449
○ **The Cats Protection League,** 20 North Street, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1BN. Tel: Horsham 65566

BLOODSPORTS

○ **Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA),** PO Box 19, London SE22
○ **League Against Cruel Sports,** 83-87 Union St, London SE1 1SG. Tel: (01) 407 0979
○ **National Society for the Abolition of Cruel Sports,** 33 Forest Rise, Jarvis Brook, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 2EP
○ **Society for the Abolition of Blood Sports,** 1 Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester 1
○ **East Midlands Hunt Saboteurs,** 4 The Maltings, Shardlow, Derby DET 2HH. Tel: Derby 792 879
○ **S.E. Essex Hunt Saboteurs,** PO Box 47, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex
○ **Humane Action,** PO Box 205, Sheffield S1 1BW
○ **Rock Against Bloodsports,** PO Box 73, Southampton, Hants SO9 7EU



◯ **Save Our Stags,** 1 Guernsey Avenue, Broomhill, Bristol BS4 4SH. Tel: (0272) 774098
◯ **International Council Against Bullfighting,** 13 Graystone Road, Tankerton, Nr Whitstable, Kent CT5 2JY
◯ **The Council for the Prevention of Cruelty by Angling,** PO Box 14, Romsey SO5 9NN

CIRCUSES

◯ **Captive Animals Protection Society,** 17 Raphael Road, Hove, Sussex BN3 5QP
◯ **Circus Hassani,** Press Officer: Mrs Thelma How, 2 North Holmes Close, Roffey, Horsham, W. Sussex. Tel: (0403) 68401. Europe's one-and-only non-animal circus.

FACTORY FARMING

◯ **Compassion in World Farming,** 20 Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hampshire. Tel: (0730) 4208
◯ **Chickens' Lib,** 6 Pilling Lane, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield. Tel: (0484) 861814
◯ **Free Range Egg Association,** 39 Maresfield Gardens, London NW3. Tel: (01) 435 6688/2596
◯ **The Farm and Food Society,** 4 Willifield Way, London NW11 7XT. Tel: (01) 455 0634
◯ **Protect Our Livestock,** 10 Pilford Avenue, Cheltenham, Glos. Tel: (0242) 26515
◯ **National Society Against Factory Farming,** 42 Mount Pleasant Road, London SE13. Tel: (01) 690 3030

SPECIES PROTECTION/ GENERAL

◯ **World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA),** 106 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6EE. Tel: (01) 839 3066
◯ **Fauna and Flora Preservation Society,** c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY. Tel: (01) 586 0872
◯ **World Wildlife Fund,** Panda House, 29 Greville Street, London EC1N 8AX. Tel: (01) 404 5691
◯ **People's Trust for Endangered Species,** 19 Quarry Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3EH. Tel: (0483) 35671
◯ **Protection & Conservation of Animals & Plantlife,** 29 Broughton Drive, Grassendale, Liverpool L19 0PB. Tel: (051) 494 0470. Contact: Daniel Lindsay
◯ **International Fund for Animal Welfare,** Little Mead, Marsh Green, Nr. Hartfield, East Sussex TN7 4ET. Tel: (034 282) 3786
◯ **Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust,** Les Augres Manor, Jersey, Channel Islands. Tel: (0534) 61949
◯ **Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit,** IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL. Tel: (0223) 277427
◯ **Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB),** The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL. Tel: (0767) 80551
◯ **International Primate Protection League (UK),** Regent House, 19-25 Street, London W1V 2DU. Tel: (01) 278 7401
◯ **The Primatarium,** 277 Pentonville Road, London N1. Tel: (01) 837 0019 (Box Office). Multi-media experience run by IPPL
◯ **The British Butterfly Conservation Society,** Tudor House, Quorn, Leics. LE12 8AD.
◯ **World Forest Action,** 6 Glebe Street, Oxford



SPECIES PROTECTION/ BADGERS & OTTERS

◯ **Dartmoor Badgers Protection League,** Spitchwick Manor, Poundsgate, Devon TQ13 7PB
◯ **Wirral Badger Protection Group,** 105 Fishers Lane, Pensby, Wirral
◯ **Croydon Badger Protection Group,** 63 Harewood Gardens, Sanderstead, Surrey
◯ **Gwent Badger Group,** 28 Clays Road, Sling, Coleford, Glos GL16 8LJ
◯ **Northumberland Badger Group,** Plessey Woods Country Park, Nr Bedlington, Northumberland. Contact: Gordon Jackson
◯ **Cornwall Badgers Protection League,** 3 Lower Sharptor Cottages, Henwood, Liskeard. Tel: Polruan 627
◯ **Joint Otter Group,** c/o SPNC, The Green, Nettleham, Lincoln LN2 2NT. Contact: Margaret Wood

SPECIES PROTECTION SEALS & WHALES

◯ **Seals Preservation Action Group,** The Green, Scarton, Longhope, By Stromness, Orkney KW16 3PQ, Scotland
◯ **Save Our Seals,** c/o 7 Thyme Court, Lumbertus Estate, Northampton NN3 4HY
◯ **Sea Shepherd Fund,** 3 Rosehill, Torrance, Glasgow G64 4EW. Tel: (03602) 477
◯ **Marine Action Centre,** The Bath House, Gwydir Street, Cambridge CB1 2LW. Tel: (0223) 312800
◯ **Leviathan,** 6 Elizabeth Close, Ivybridge, Devon PL21 0LG. Tel: Ivybridge 2784. The national network of conservation groups.
◯ **Southern Whale Group,** 4a South Road, Springbourne, Bournemouth. Tel: (0202) 301029
◯ **Whale People,** 171 Peckham Rye East, London SE15. Tel: (01) 348 3487 (messages).
◯ **International Dolphin Watch,** 'Dolphin', Parklands, North Ferriby, Humberside HU14 3ET. Tel: (0482) 632650
◯ **Dolphin Defence,** Meade House, Limerstone Road, Brightstone, Isle of Wight. Tel: (0983) 740785 Contact: Jenny Crates
◯ **Portsmouth Save the Whales Action Group,** 97 Toronto Road, Portsmouth, Hants. Tel: Portsmouth 697313
◯ **Leicester Whale Group,** 44 Hidcote Road, Oadby, Leicester
◯ **Animal Protection Association,** 1 Claremont, Newlaithes Road, Horsforth, Leeds LS18 4LG. Tel: Leeds 584091

See also Greenpeace/Friends of the Earth

VEGETARIANISM

◯ **Vegetarian Society,** 53 Marloes Road, London W8 6LA. Tel: (01) 937 7739
◯ **Vegan Society,** 47 Highlands Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. Tel: (53) 72389
◯ **Vegan Views,** 1 Gincroft Lane, Edenfield, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BL0 0JW. Magazine 30p (incl. postage)
◯ **Vegetarian and Animal Liberation Society,** 12 Antigua Street, Edinburgh EH1 3NH
◯ **Wholefood School of Nutrition,** 12 Coton Lane, Erdington, Birmingham 23 Tel: (021) 382 4393
◯ **Bristol University Vegetarian Society,** c/o David Robinson, 18 Hampton Park, Redland, Bristol BS6 6LH
◯ **Vegetarians Against the Nazis (VAN),** PO Box 51, London SW10 0RU



◯ **Gay Vegetarians,** 49 Pratt Street, London NW1
◯ **Young Indian Vegetarians,** 25 Lyndhurst Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey
◯ **Jewish Vegetarian Society,** 855 Finchley Road, London NW11 8LX

VIVISECTION

◯ **Animal Aid,** 111 High Street, Tonbridge, Kent. Tel: (0732) 364546
◯ **British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV),** 143 Charing Cross Rd, London WC2. Tel: (01) 734 2691
◯ **The Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisection (SSPV),** 10 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, EH12 4PG
◯ **Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society,** 121 West Regent St, Glasgow G2 2SD. Tel: (041) 221 2300
◯ **National Anti-Vivisection Society,** 51 Harley Street, London W1N 1DD. Tel: (01) 580 4034

NON-ANIMAL RESEARCH

◯ **Humane Research Trust,** Brook House, 29 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 2DN. Tel: (061) 439 8041
◯ **Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (FRAME),** 321a Worple Road, London SW20 8QU. Tel: (01) 946 1450
◯ **Lord Dowding Fund for Humane Research,** 51 Harley Street, London W1N 1DD.

NON-ANIMAL PRODUCTS

◯ **Beauty Without Cruelty,** 11 Limehill Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent

ENVIRONMENT

◯ **Greenpeace Ltd,** 36-36a Graham Street, London N1 2XJ. Tel: (01) 251 3020
◯ **Greenpeace (London),** 6 Endsleigh Street, London WC1. Tel: (01) 387 5370
◯ **Friends of the Earth,** 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. Tel: (01) 434 1684
◯ **Friends of the Earth (Scotland),** 2a Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3. Tel: (031) 225 6906
◯ **Vole,** 20 Fitzroy Square, London W1. Tel: (01)

486 7718. New-look environmental mag. Monthly 60p

○ **The Ecologist**, 73 Molesworth Street, Wadebridge, Cornwall PL27 7DS. Published 10 times a year. 80p

○ **Ecology Party**, 36/38 Clapham Road, London SW9 0JQ. Tel: (01) 735 2485

○ **Partizans (People Against Rio Tinto Zinc and its Subsidiaries)**, 218 Liverpool Rd, London N1. Tel: (01) 609 1852

○ **Political Ecology Research Group (PERG)**, 34 Cowley Road, Oxford. Contact: Peter Taylor

○ **Women's Ecology Group**, 9 Chestnut Way, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1TN

○ **International Institute for Environment and Development**, 10 Percy Street, London W1P 0DR. Tel: (01) 580 7656
Parent body of:

○ **Earthscan** (above address) Tel: (01) 580 7574
A media information unit

○ **Ecoropa (European Group for Ecological Action)**, PO Box 11, Godalming, Surrey

○ **ECOS Conservation**, 218 Ravenhill Road, Belfast BT6 8EF. Tel: (0232) 51250

○ **Ecology Party (Glasgow branch)**, 30 Edgemont Street, Shawlands, Glasgow G41 3EL

○ **Glasgow Energy Group**, 16 Newton Terrace, Sauchiehall St, Glasgow G3. Tel: (041) 221 6727

○ **South Side Conservation Group**, 30 Edgemont Street, Shawlands, Glasgow G41 3EL. Tel: (041) 649 2462

○ **Sun Power Ecology Centre**, 83 Blackstock Rd, London N4 2JW. Tel: (01) 226 1799

○ **Oyez**, Court House, The Green, Rottingdean, Brighton, Sussex BN2 7HA. Tel: (0273) 31083
Free Sussex environmental directory and event guide.

○ **FOE Wolverhampton**, PO Box 112, Wolverhampton WV6 0BU. Tel: (0902) 741374

○ **Earth Concern**, 6 Himbleton Close, Lodge Park, Redditch, Worcs B98 7LT

○ **Preston Ecology Party**, 4 Park Avenue, New Longton, Preston, Lancs.Tel; (0772) 613279

○ **Wight Greens**, 23 Partridge Road, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5NS Tel: (0983) 522908



NUCLEAR

○ **SCRAM (Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace)**, 30 Frederick Street, Edinburgh. Tel: (031) 225 7752
Contact address for the Torness Alliance.

○ **Nuclear Information Network**, 29 Gt James Street, London WC1N 3ES

○ **SERA (Socialist Environment & Resources Association)**, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. Tel: (01) 439 3749

○ **Anti-Nuclear Campaign (ANC)**, 256 Battersea Park Road, London SW11. Tel: (01) 223 9115

○ **No Nukes Music**, 12 Kestrel Avenue, London SE24. Tel: (01) 734 4977

○ **Campaign Against the Namibian Uranium Contracts (CANUC)**, 188 Gower Street, London NW1

○ **West London Anti-Nuclear Group**, 54 Bassett Road, London W10

○ **Students Against Nuclear Energy (SANE)**, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. Tel: (01) 251 4978

○ **The Dunters (Orkney Environmental Concern Society)**, "Vinkvin", New Scapa Road, Kirkwall, Orkney KW15 1BL

○ **Gloucestershire Alternatives to Nuclear Technology**, 23 Lower Street, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
Also active in this area is

○ **The Portskewit Action Group**, Tel: (0291) 422602

○ **Belfast Anti-Nuclear Group**, c/o Just Books, 7 Whitehaven Street, Belfast 1

○ **S.W. Donegal Anti-Nuclear Group**, c/o D.J. Stockdale, Drim, Glencolumcille, Co. Donegal, Ireland

○ **PANDORA (People Against Nuclear Dumping on Rural Areas)**, Rhiewport, Hall, Bernew, Welshpool, Powys, Wales

○ **Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance**, 2 Bridge Street, Lampeter, Dyfed, Wales. Tel: (057) 046 380

○ **Madryn**, Cudyll Coch, Machyrlleth, Powys, Wales

○ **Dungeness Action Alliance**, c/o 57 Upper Lewes Road, Brighton, Sussex

○ **Leeds Anti-Nuclear Alliance**, Flat 1, 20 Kelso Road, Leeds. Tel: (0532) 459865

○ **Cornwall Anti-Nuclear Alliance**, Bene Vita Nurseries, Resugga, St. Emue, Truro, Cornwall.
Also **FOE** and **Greenpeace**

PEACE

○ **Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND)**, 11 Goodwin Street, Finsbury Park, London N4. Tel: (01) 263 4954

○ **World Disarmament Campaign**, 21 Little Russell Street, London WC1 4HF Tel: (01) 242 3486

Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, Bertrand Russell House, Gamble Street, Nottingham NG7 4ET. Tel: (0602) 784504

○ **European Nuclear Disarmament (END)**, 6 Endsleigh St, London WC1H 0DX. Tel: (01) 380 0532

○ **Peace News**, 8 Elm Avenue, Nottingham, Tel: (0602) 53587

○ **Against Cruise Missiles in East Anglia**, 81 Sicklesmere Road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

○ **Campaign Atom**, 99 Woodstock Road, Oxford. Info about the Upper Heyford campaign.

○ **Campaign Against Arms Trade**, 5 Caledonian Road, Kings Cross, London N1 9DX. Tel: (01) 278 1976

○ **Armament & Disarmament Unit (ADIU)**, c/o SPRU, Mantell Building, Univ. of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF. Tel: (0273) 686758

○ **Ecology CND**, c/o Peter Nichols, 45 Denny End Rd, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire CB5 9EB.
Set up to promote an ecological perspective to the disarmament campaign.

ENDANGERED PEOPLES

○ **Colonialism and Indigenous Minorities Research/Action (CIMRA)**, 92 Plimsoll Road, London N4

○ **Anti-Slavery Society**, 180 Brixton Road, London SW9 6AT. Tel: (01) 582 4040

○ **The Onaway Trust**, 275 Main Street, Shadwell, Leeds LS17 8LH, Yorks. Devoted to preserving native cultures.

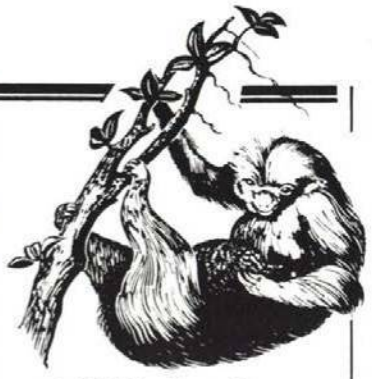
○ **Survival International**, 36 Craven Street, London WC2 5NG. Tel: (01) 839 3267
Also **PARTIZANS**

HUMAN RIGHTS

○ **Breakout!** Box 66, 182 Upper Street, Islington, London N1. New magazine about prisons, courts and the police. Six issues a year. 25p.

○ **United Nations Association**, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2EL

○ **Anti-Apartheid Movement**, 89 Charlotte St., London W1. Tel: (01) 580 5311



AUSTRALIA

○ **Animal Liberation**, c/o Total Environment Centre, 18 Argyle Street, Sydney 2000

○ **Animal Liberation (Victoria)**, PO Box 199, Glen Iris, Victoria 3146.

○ **Animal Liberation (Queensland)**, GPO Box 1787, Brisbane, Queensland 4001

○ **ACT**, PO Box 1875, Canberra City, Canberra 2601

○ **Greenpeace South Australia**, 310 Angas St., Adelaide 5000

BELGIUM

○ **Eurogroup for Animal Welfare**, 38 Rue St Georges Moreau, 1070 Brussels
Coordinating body of members from nine animal groups from the EEC nations.

CANADA

○ **Greenpeace**, 2623 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6K 1P8

○ **Sea Shepherd Conservation Society**, 1926 W 4th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6J 1M5

○ **Friends of Animals**, 2713 Seaview Road, Victoria, BC, Canada V8N 1K7

○ **Action Volunteers**, 338 Jarvis St, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2G6

○ **Canadian League for Animal Rights**, PO Box 5201, Station "B", Victoria BC, Canada V8R 6N4

A **Animal Defence League of Canada**, PO Box 3880, Station C, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1Y 4M5

○ **Animal Defence/Anti-Vivisection Society of BC (ADAV)**, PO Box 391, Vancouver, BC V6C 2N2

○ **Animal Liberation Collective**, Box 148, South Durham, Quebec J0H 2C0

CYPRUS

○ **Friends of the Earth (Cyprus)**, Maroni, Larnaca District, Cyprus. Contact: Adrian Akers-Douglas

NETWORK

EIRE

○ **Irish Council Against Blood Sports**, 67 Newton Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

FRANCE

○ **Roc Saboteurs de la Chasse**, 173 Faubourg St Antoine, 75011 Paris
○ **Collectif Parisien Anti-Vivisection**, 65 Boulevard Arago, 75013 Paris

GERMANY

○ **PCAP**, Hellmundstrasse 54, 6200 Wiesbaden

MALAYSIA

○ **Sahabat Alam Malaysia**, (Friends of the Earth), 7 Cantonment Road, Penang, Malaysia

NETHERLANDS

○ **WISE (World Information Service on Energy)**, 2e Weteringplantsoen 9, 1017 ZD Amsterdam, Netherlands

NEW ZEALAND

○ **The Anti-Cruelty Society**, 447 Albert Street, Palmerston North, New Zealand
○ **New Zealand Anti-Vivisection Society**, PO Box 2065, Wellington, New Zealand

NORWAY

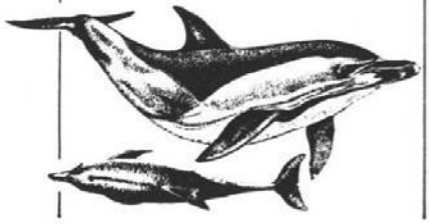
○ **Norsk Liga For Dyrs Retigheter**, Boks 8380, Hammersborg, Oslo 1, Norway

SWEDEN

○ **Djurfront**, Drottninggatan 12A, 37100 Karlskrona, Sweden. Contact: Birgitta Carlsson. Anti-vivisection magazine

SWITZERLAND

○ **World Society for the Protection of Animals**, Dreikonigstrasse 37, CH-8002, Zurich
○ **International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)**, 1110 Morges, Switzerland
○ **United Animal Nations**, Foundation Franz Weber, CH-1820, Montreux





USA

ANIMAL RIGHTS

○ **Animal Rights Network Inc.**, PO Box 5234, Westport, CT 06880
○ **Society for Animal Rights Inc.**, 421 South State Street, Clarks Summit, Pa 18411
○ **Writers for Animal Rights**, c/o Richard Morgan, PO Box 337, Jonesboro, TN 37659
○ **Animal Liberation**, 319 West 74th Street, New York, NY 10023
○ **Citizens Committee for Animal Rights**, PO Box 483, Jackson Hts, NY 11372

ANIMAL WELFARE

○ **International Fund for Animal Welfare**, PO Box 193, Yarmouthport, Massachusetts 02675
○ **Friends of Animals**, 11 West 60th St., New York, NY 10023
○ **Save the Animals Fund Inc.**, PO Box 57216, Los Angeles, California 90057
○ **The Humane Crusade**, PO Box 31, Maryland Line, MD 21105
○ **Animal Care and Welfare**, SPCA, Box 8257, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15218
○ **People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)**, PO Box 56272, Washington DC 20011
○ **The Society for the Study of Ethics and Animals**, c/o Dept. of Philosophy and Religion, VPI Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
○ **Institute for the Study of Animal Problems**, 2100 L Street, NW., Washington DC 20037
○ **Scientists' Centre for Animal Welfare**, PO Box 3755, Washington DC 20007
○ **Millennium Guild**, 40 Central Park South, New York, NY 10019
○ **The Humane News**, 124 Evergreen Avenue, Newark, NJ 07114
○ **Lifeline for Wildlife Inc.**, RD 104, Ulster Heights Rd, Ellenville, New York 12428
○ **United Animal Defenders Inc.**, PO Box 33086, North Royalton, Ohio 44133
○ **Animal Protection Institute of America**, 5894 South Land Park Drive, Sacramento, CA 95822
○ **Humane Activist News**, PO Box 65, West New York, NJ 07093
○ **American Humane Education Society**, 350 South Huntington Avenue, Boston MA 02130
○ **American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)**, 441 East 92nd St., New York, NY 10028
○ **PETA Florida**, 10830 SW 85th St., Gainesville, FLA 32601

SPECIES PROTECTION

○ **Animal Welfare Institute**, PO Box 3650, Washington DC 20007
○ **Fund for Animals**, 140 West 57th Street, New York NY 10019
○ **Traffic (USA)**, 1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20009
○ **Friends of the Earth**, 124 Spear Street, San Francisco, California 94105
○ **The American Cetacean Society**, PO Box 4416, San Pedro, Ca 90731
○ **General Whale**, PO Box Save the Whale, Alameda, California 94501
○ **The Whale Protection Fund**, c/o Centre for Environmental Education, 2100 M Street, NW, No. 307, Washington DC 20037
○ **Connecticut Cetacean Society**, 190 Stillwold Drive, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109
○ **Human/Dolphin Foundation**, Box 4172, Malibu, California 90265
○ **North American Wildlife Park Foundation**, Battle Ground, Indianna 47920

BLOODSPORTS

○ **Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting**, c/o Luke A. Dommer, PO Box 65, West New York, NJ 07093

VEGETARIANISM

○ **Vegetarian Information Service Inc.**, PO Box 5888, Washington DC, 20014
○ **Vegetarian Times**, 41 East 42nd Street, Suite 921, New York, NY 10017
○ **Vegetarian Association of America**, Box 86, Livingston, NJ 07039
○ **North American Vegetarian Society**, Box 72, Dolgeville, NY 13329
○ **American Vegetarians**, PO Box 4333, Washington DC 20012
○ **American Vegan Society**, 501 Old Harding Hwy, Malaga, NJ 08328
○ **Fruitarian Network**, Box 4333, Washington DC 20012
○ **Vegetarian Activists**, 616 6th St, Brooklyn, NY 11215

VIVISECTION

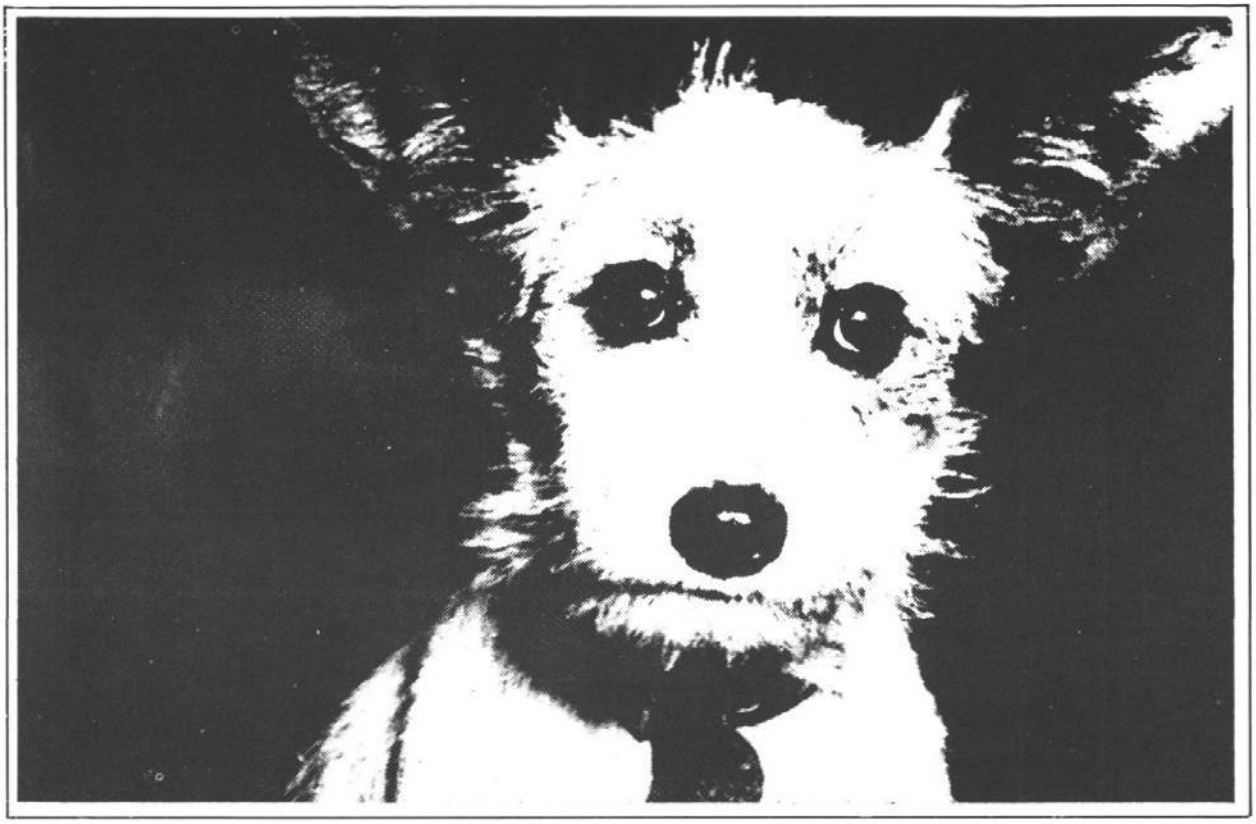
○ **Coalition To Stop Draize Rabbit Blinding Tests**, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017. Contact: Henry Spira
○ **The American Anti-Vivisection Society**, Suite 204, Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046
○ **Coalition to End Animal Suffering in Experiments, (CEASE)**, PO Box 2711, Woburn MA 01888
○ **Film To Liberate Laboratory Animals Inc.**, 725 Lisbon St, San Francisco, CA 94112. Project to prepare multimedia presentation on 16mm film.
○ **National Coalition for Alternatives to Animal Experimentation**, Box 224, Springfield Gardens, NY 11413
○ **American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research**, 175 West 12 St., New York, NY 10011
○ **United Action for Animals**, 205 East 42nd St., New York, NY 10017
○ **Beauty Without Cruelty International**, 175 West 12th St., New York, NY 10011

NUCLEAR

○ **Clamshell Alliance**, 595 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139
○ **Alliance for Survival**, 712 South Grandview St., Los Angeles, CA 90057
○ **Nuclear Weapons Task Force**, 1660 Lafayette St., Denver, Colorado 80210

AMERICAN INDIANS

○ **Akwesasne Notes**, Mohawk Nation, via Rooseveltown, NY 13683. The newspaper of the American Indian movement. Published five times annually.
○ **The Black Hills Alliance**, PO Box 2508, Rapid City, South Dakota 57709 Coalition of Indian people, ranchers, farmers and environmentalists.



EXPLOIT ANIMALS? NOT ME!

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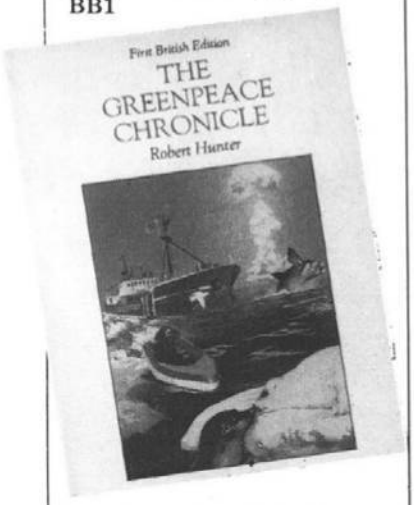
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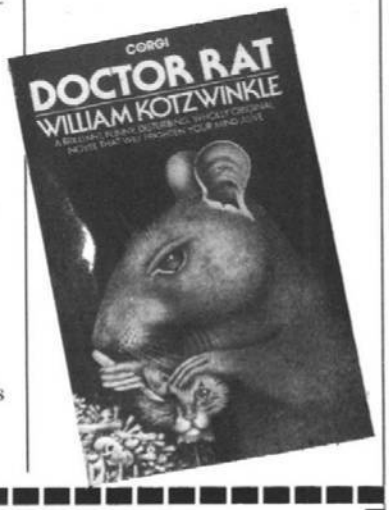
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— Jim Mason & Peter Singer

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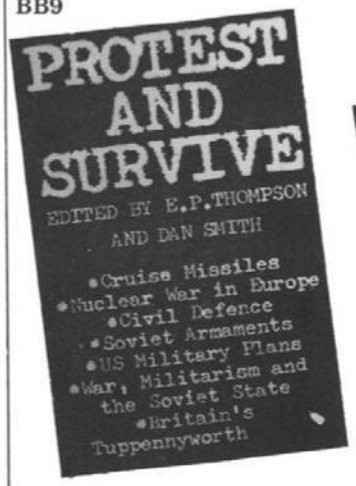
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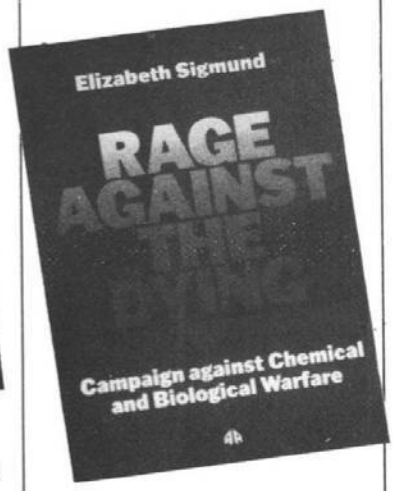
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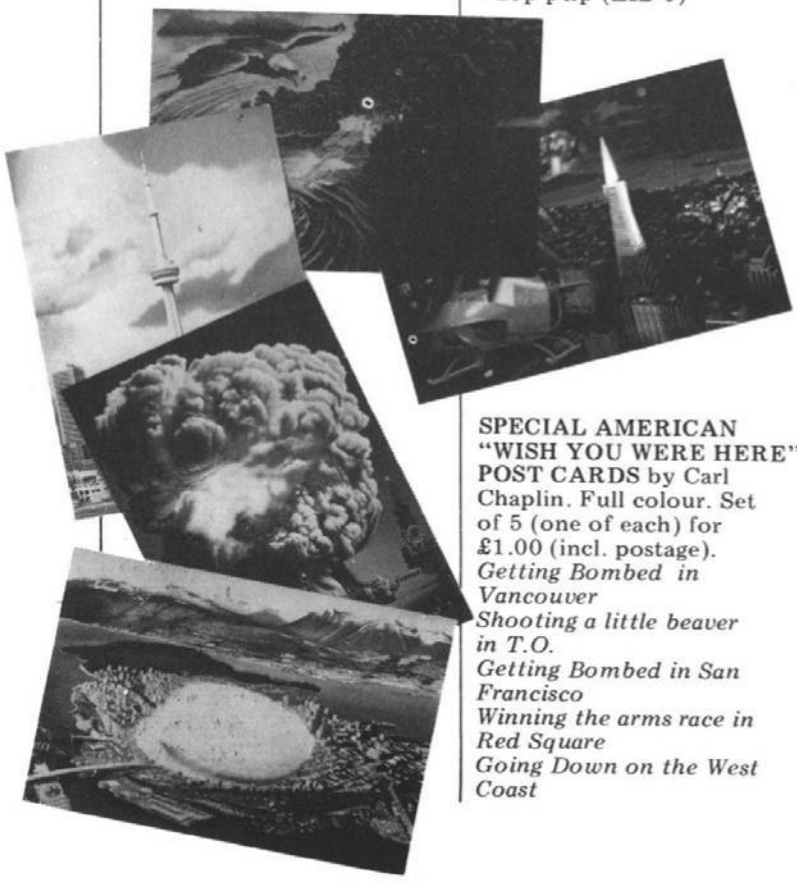


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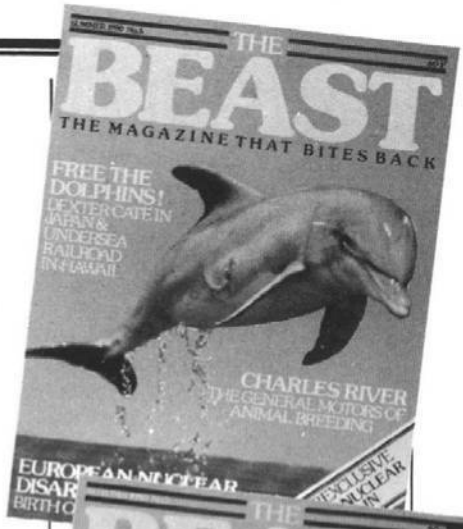
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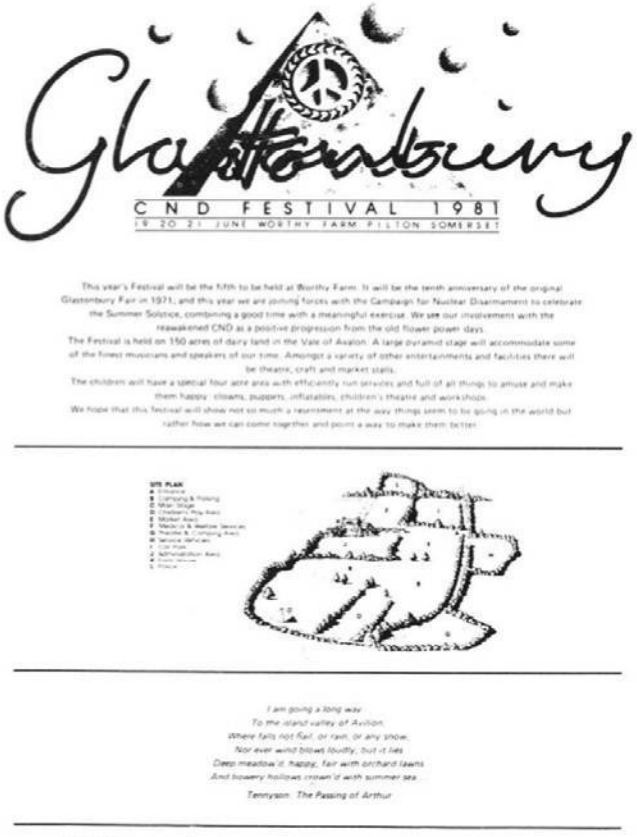
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ANIMALS DON'T WEAR MAKE-UP
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