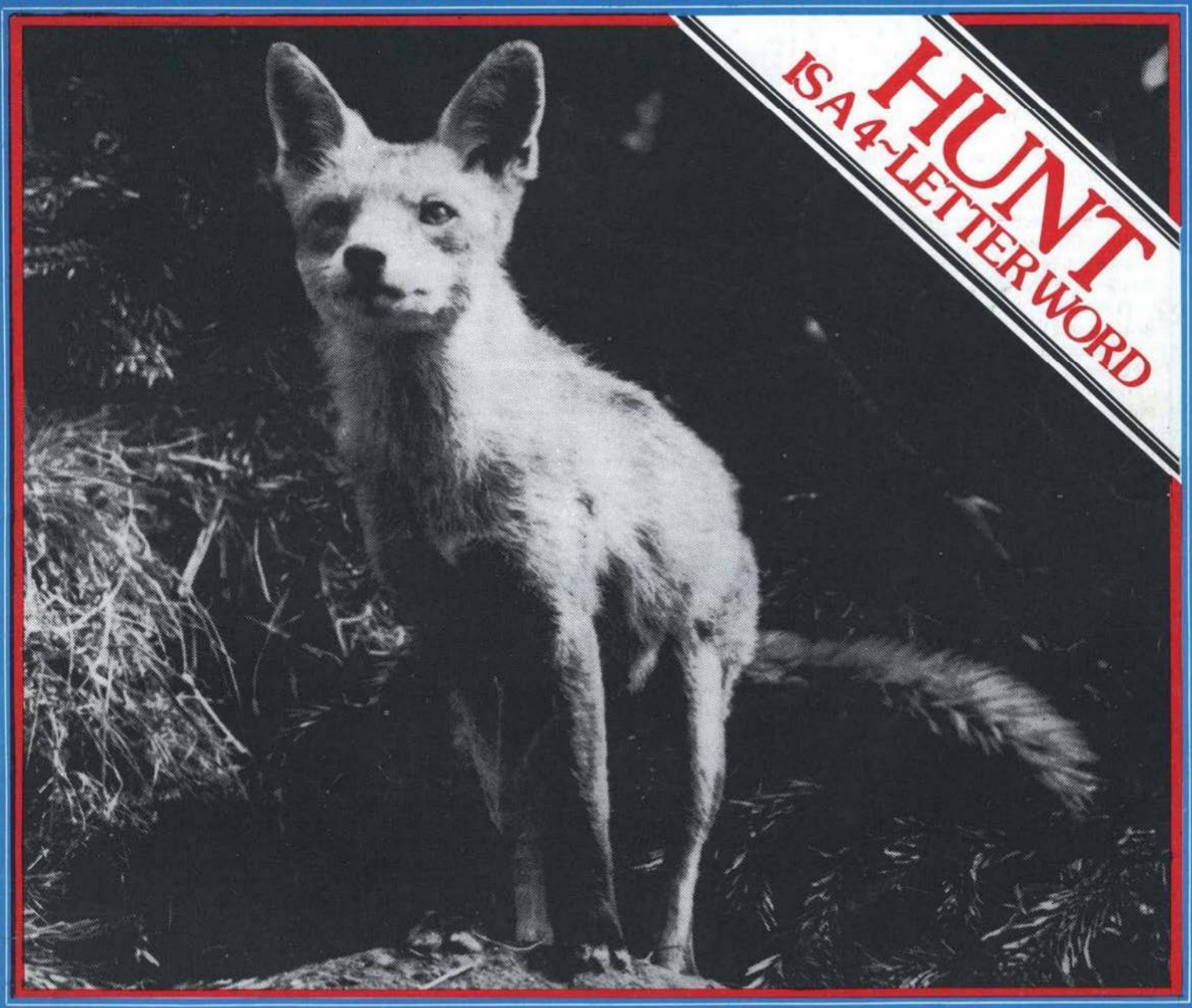
OCT-NOV ISSUE No.3

THE BEAST

40P

THE MAGAZINE THAT BITES BACK



MONKEY EXPERIMENTS • KANGAROO SLAUGHTER
NUCLEAR FACTS • SEAL CULLS
STRANDED WHALES

PLUS EXCLUSIVE: THE HISTORY OF THE HUNT SABOTEURS

THE BEAST

2 Blenheim Crescent, London W11 1NN
Tel: 01-221-0378.

Editor: John May. **Co-editor:** Michael Marten. **Designer:** Mikki Rain. **Advertising and Mail Order:** Su Small.

Contributors: Edward Barker, John Barzdo, John Bryant, Jerome Burne, John Chesterman, John Ellis, Gillian Fleming, Martin Honeysett, Deborah King, Richard Ryder, Lee Torrey, Henry Spira, Ralph Steadman, Wayne Kaumuali'i Westlake, Phil Windeatt, Heathcote Williams.

Special Thanks to: John Chesterman, Felix Dennis, Maggie Hall, Clive Hollands, Ronnie Lee, Brian Montagu, Steve Pinder, Jean Pink, Rosemary, Vermilion Sands, Jane Seale, Nadine Seton, Kim Stallwood, Angela Walder, Chris Williamson.

Typeset by: AGP (Typesetting), PO Box 81, London SW6.

Printed by: Western Web Offset, Bristol, and Drydens Ltd., London.

Distributed by: PDC, 27 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1.

Owned & Published by: Clanose Publishers Ltd., 2 Blenheim Crescent, London W11 1NN. Clanose Publishers is a group of independent writers and journalists who are free of affiliation to any animal liberation group or political party.

EDITORIAL

This magazine is designed for:

activists, aborigines and aliens, beats blacks, battery-bashers and ban-the-bombers, cranks, cage openers and concerned citizens, dreamers, dissidents and dreadlocks, ecologists, eccentrics and existentialists, free-rangers futurists and fur-fighters, Guy the Gorilla, gangs, groovers, housewives, hipsters, human guinea-pigs, imsomniacs, internationalists, inventors and interested parties, jazzers, joggers and juvenile delinquents, kids, lunatics, liberationists, and lifeguards, mods, mammals, and misfits, new wavers, newsmen, nukeniks, naturists and networkers, old hippies and optimists, punks, prisoners, pensioners, romantics, revolutionaries, realists, rockers and real people, sabs, surfers, seal savers and surrealists, trippers, tree planters and time travellers, upstarts and underdogs, utopians and the unemployed, vipers, vegetarians and visionaries, whale warriors, whites and wobblies, x-men, xeroxers, youths, yetis and you.

CONTENTS

1-10

BEAST NEWS
The Killing of the Kangaroos – Whale Search and Rescue – Hunt Sab in Court – Five Million Experiments – Zoo News – Extinct Is Forever – Battery Mormons – ALF Actions – The Ape from Atlanta – For The Record – Nuclear Facts – and More.

11

KAHO'OLAWE
Wayne Kaumulai'i Westlake explains that Hawaiians are also an endangered species.

12

THE MEEK DON'T MAKE IT
Henry Spira, American union man turned animal activist, talks tough.

14

THE FOX BEHIND THE IMAGE
John Bryant challenges our imprinted image of the fox, a misunderstood animal.

16

HUNT IS A FOUR-LETTER WORD
The first full history of a remarkable direct action group – the Hunt Saboteurs Association – by Phil Windeatt and Michael Marten.

22

PRIMATE BUSINESS
Why were 7,000 of our closest relatives killed in British laboratories last year? Jerome Burne investigates.

26

RADAR-CONFUSED BIRDS
Lee Torrey reports on how America's new Early Warning System threatens bird migration.

31

BOOK NEWS
John Barzdo assesses three books on seal culls; Gillian Fleming ponders on "Beast and Man"; John May examines ecopolitics and vegetarianism.

35

BITEBACK
Beast readers bite back at Lyall Watson, defend nuclear power and compose limericks.

38

NETWORK
The ever-expanding directory of animal liberation and ecopolitics organisations.

41

EVENTS/CLASSIFIED/QUOTABLE QUOTES

Advertisements: Copy or artwork for advertisements in THE BEAST No. 4 should be sent in by Nov. 14. The rates are: Back cover £160, Full page £100, Two thirds page £75, Half page £60, Quarter page £35.
Classifieds: Classified advertisements will be carried in THE BEAST No. 4, at a rate of 20p per word. Copy for the ads should be sent in by Nov. 7, together with a cheque or postal order. Advertisers must supply their name and full address (not for publication). THE BEAST reserves the right to refuse or amend any ad. All ads must comply with the British Code of Advertising and relevant provisions of the law.

This magazine is produced because we can't take it any more and time is running out.

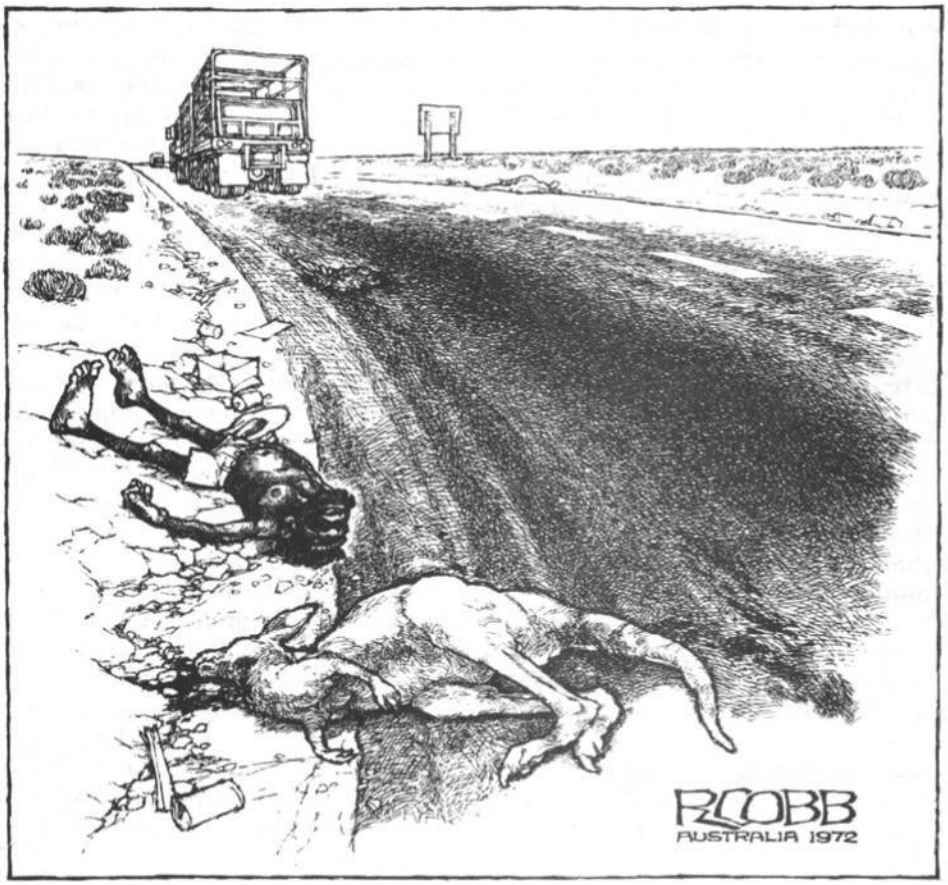
John May, Michael Marten and Mikki Rain.

John May. M.F. Marten. Mikki Rain



The logo of THE BEAST was designed by Joseph Balthazard Silvestre and Open Head.

THE KILLING OF THE KANGAROOS



"The Kangaroo harvesting holocausts are unparalleled in duration, intensity and savagery by any other world wildlife control procedure."
— Nan Ingleton, Australian journalist.

The kangaroo may be the national symbol of Australia but it is being slaughtered in huge numbers, by an industry that dominates state and federal politics, to the point where it may never recover.

In the state of Victoria, seven out of fifteen species of kangaroo have now been totally wiped out. In southern New South Wales, 75 percent of the kangaroo population was killed during 1965-67. In Queensland, known as the "slaughter state", an average of a million kangaroos have been killed per year even though the animal is designated "protected fauna".

Initially it was the sheep farmers who began killing the 'roos, in the mistaken belief that they were competing with domestic livestock. In fact, the two types of animals coexist happily, each eating different types of grasses and herbs.

The slaughter, however, led to a huge market for kangaroo hide. An industry sprang up to produce both collectable souvenirs for tourists—kangaroo paw bottle and can openers, kangaroo fur coats—and hide shipments to the US. The US market accounted for 75 percent of kangaroo exports.

These are the facts. Until April 1973 two firms of US hide importers were converting 500,000—1.5 million pelts a year into such essentials as riding boots, whips, furniture upholstery and even kangaroo tail soup.

The two firms involved—William Amer Co. of Philadelphia and Ziegal Eisman Co. of Rahway, New Jersey—put pressure on the US Department of the Interior not to put its weight behind kangaroo conservation measures planned in Australia.

But in April 1973 the export from Australia of all kangaroo products was banned. In the preceding months there was massive slaughter in order to create a stockpile of skins, while Australian federal plans for conservation were blocked by the kangaroo industry. It is claimed that any "management programmes" that have been introduced are merely a euphemism for legalised slaughter.

In 1975, when the kangaroo was finally included in the US Endangered Species Act, three Australian diplomats hurried to Washington to apply pressure against what they called "an unjustified barrier to international trade."

None of the measures have managed to stop the kangaroo hunts which are a popular weekend sport. Illegal safaris hunt at night with spotlights and guns with telescopic sights. Kangaroos are often shot in the hip, to avoid damaging the pelt.

Charles Barnes, president of the Save the Kangaroo Committee of Queensland, reports that "joeys still in the pouch are ground under the heel of a boot; hopping joeys are swung by the tail and their heads bashed against the nearest tree."

In Tasmania, the Avoca Football Club holds an annual wallaby shoot. Its 300 members kill more than 1,000 in a single day. A tally is made of tail-tips cut off during the day's shoot and the winner gets a box of bullets as a first prize.

On top of all this kangaroos are now attracting the attention of the pet-food industry. The Australian subsidiary of Mars Inc., faced with a dwindling supply of whale meat, recently canned 2,000 tons of kangaroo meat for "experimental reasons".

And the Australian Livestock and Grain Producers Association recently told a visiting team of West German businessmen that $8.5 million worth of kangaroo meat could be exported to West Germany every year for human consumption, providing that the relevant health certifications were forthcoming.

One way or another, it seems that Australia will soon have made its own symbol extinct.

John May

THE STRANDED LEVIATHAN

When a 40-foot female sperm whale was stranded recently on Cullen Beach, north of Aberdeen, it was alive. So the Scottish SPCA sent its local Inspector, William Simpson, to investigate. He decided that she wanted to die and that he would give her a hand. Apparently unaware that whalers use a 60 kg harpoon with an explosive head to kill this species, he dug out his trusty captive bolt pistol—or "humane killing gun" as these things are known—and shot the mammal but failed to kill her [gosh]. Twice he failed [gosh gosh].

The local bobby was summoned and, according to the Aberdeen Press and Journal, "fired seven shots with a high powered shotgun," whatever that is, "into the animal's heart." But it was still alive.

Commented the Inspector: "The animal must be suffering a bit by now". They're trained to recognise these things, you know.

They didn't know what to do so they went to bed. Meanwhile, with two holes in it and a good deal of shot, the whale died.

Whether the Inspector or the Police Officer consulted anyone with any knowledge of whale biology, anatomy or physiology is not yet clear. What is clear is that with about 50 strandings a year occurring regularly on British shores, including perhaps as many as 20 live whales, it is time that those who deal with these things learnt to tow them out or kill them humanely—and not to exacerbate their suffering. A conservationist and a leading welfare body have started preparing the ground.

Meanwhile, to alleviate their problem, the local council for Cullen has asked Elgin Animal Bye Products Ltd. to deal with the sperm whale.

WHALE MEAT FOR SALE



If you want whale meat you have to shop around. But Blackpool housewives were shocked to find recently that their new Fine Fare Superstore was selling it raw, bright red and at 50p a lb. Their slogan is: "You won't pick up a cheaper week's shopping anywhere." Their buyer ordered the meat but the management didn't know, and withdrew it as soon as a customer complained.

Ramsters of Fleetwood, who sold the meat to Fine Fare, told the local Friends of the Earth that it had been deep frozen for two years. [Headline: Fine Fare sells two-year-old meat!] No matter. Its import was banned in the UK in 1973 and selling and displaying was an additional offence from February 1977 [for meat illegally imported after that time]. HM Customs and the police are now investigating.

Meanwhile, Blackpool Evening Gazette, which published the story of the sale, has found a fishmonger in Blackpool also selling whale meat. Has HM Customs been falling down on its duty again? Is this just the tip of the iceberg? How much more whale meat is for sale in Britain?

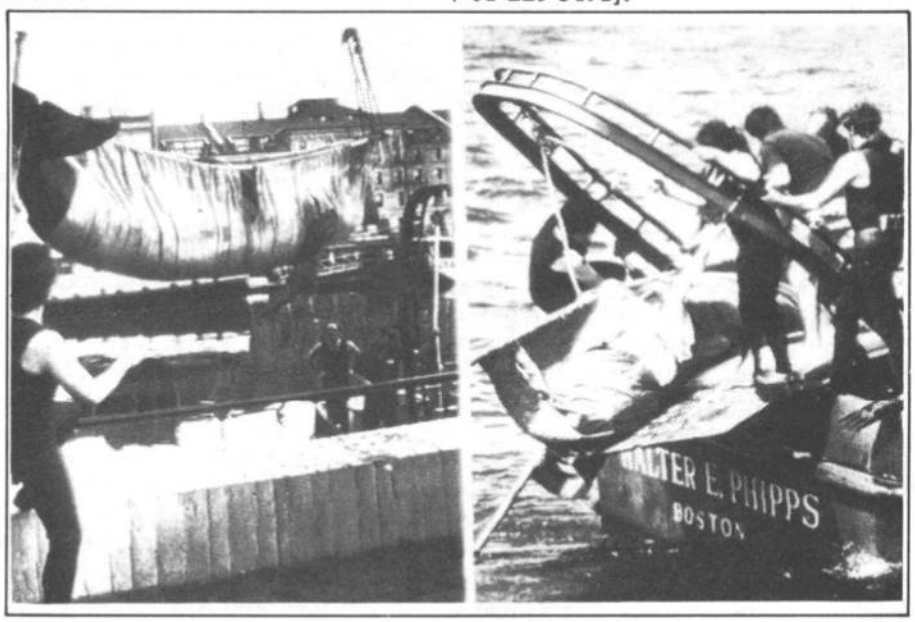
WHALE SEARCH AND RESCUE

Dr Peter Beamish recently gave up his job at the Bedford Institute of Oceanology to make his hobby his work. During the summer months he now takes small groups out in a 40-foot boat over a six day period to watch whales off Newfoundland.

Dr Beamish has also set up Ceta-Rescue/Research, a non-profit making organisation dedicated to rescuing entrapped whales from fishing nets and preventing whales becoming entangled. He has invented a "pinger" which fits onto nets and emits a low frequency "ping" at an uncomfortable sound level for the whales so they avoid the net. This is an expensive business as the devices cost £150 each.

Details of both operations can be obtained from Peter Beamish at Village Inn, Trinity, Newfoundland, Canada. For $5.00 p.a. he will send you his newsletter.

Dr Beamish is planning a trip to Britain shortly and would be happy to talk to groups about his work. For details contact Maggie Hall, 52 Lansdowne Road, London W11 [Tel: 01-229 8471].



A one-ton, 14 foot pilot whale found stranded on Saquish beach near Plymouth, Mass., is loaded aboard a boat in Boston (at left) after 2½ days ashore and then dumped in the ocean. John Dayton of the New England Aquarium, who was on board the release boat, commented: "It appears it was a successful return to the seas."

Associated Press

HUNT SAB IN COURT FOR RADIO BROADCAST



Chris Williamson with his wife Cheryl.

On Thursday August 9 Chris Williamson, 22, national press officer of the Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) and secretary of the East Midlands group, recorded an interview on Radio Derby about the HSA's plans to disrupt the forthcoming grouse-shooting season. Two days later he had been bound over in the sum of £100 to be of good behaviour for six months, as a direct result of the broadcast (which went out in two parts early on the Friday morning).

Williamson, who works as a care assistant for the elderly and handicapped and lives just outside Derby, says: "I got home on Friday evening about 5.15. At 5.40 two police officers came to the door. One of them was Graham Ward, Chief Inspector of Buxton. He issued me with a summons to appear at Buxton magistrates' court at 10 am the next morning. The summons said I had threatened to conduct myself in 'a disorderly, turbulent and offensive manner' which was liable to lead to a breach of the peace."

Because of the time, Williamson had no opportunity to contact his solicitor. He had to arrange for a friend to drive him the 60 miles to Buxton the next day. Curiously, Radio Derby does not transmit as far as Buxton, and it later transpired that the Buxton police had not even heard a tape of the broadcast when they issued the summons. acting on information received.

The two magistrates who heard the case, at a special Saturday morning court which usually only deals with remand cases, refused Williamson's plea for an adjournment so that he could get legal representation, found the complaint proved, and bound him over. As he was leaving the court, Williamson was approached by Chief Inspector Ward who told him that his offence was a civil one and would not give him a criminal record. But two minutes later Williamson spotted a man he recognised as a police officer taking photographs of him.

The HSA claims the case is an infringement of the freedom of speech. Mr Williamson himself said afterwards: "It smacks of Big Brother. All I said was what our plans were in general terms." He asked why his association was apparently "victimised" when the National Front is allowed to march through Asian communities, which almost always leads to breaches of the peace.

Philip Whitehead, Labour MP for Derby North, subsequently wrote to the Home Office and the Chief Constable of Derbyshire about the case. He has not had any replies. He told THE BEAST: "My complaint was about the circumstances. In the first instance, this lad was hauled into court without any real prospect of getting legal advice in a county where vast numbers of cases of much greater gravity take a long time to come up. I also object to the binding-over procedure. I have tried in Parliament to get the 1361 Justice of the Peace Act amended so that it can only be used in cases of genuinely threatening behaviour. But the House voted it down."

Mr Williamson is appealing on the grounds that he was denied the opportunity to have legal representation and that the finding was against the weight of the evidence, since he had not said that he himself would take part in any disruption of shoots nor that such action would take place in Derbyshire, the jurisdiction of the Buxton court. His solicitor, Mr Knight, who has acted in other hunt saboteur cases, told THE BEAST: "In some areas it appears that the police take the line of least resistance—getting sabs bound over instead of looking at what really happened."

The following are extracts from Williamson's Radio Derby interview:-

Q.: You're planning to sabotage several grouse shoots in the Peak District. How are you going to set about doing this?

C.W.: Well, we'll get there early in the morning and try to clear the moors of any grouse before the shooting parties arrive. When they do turn up we'll be stationing people in front of the shooting butts in the hope that it will prevent the guns from taking a pot shot at any grouse that fly over them, while the rest of our members will walk towards the beaters waving flags, blowing whistles and shouting to try and prevent them from driving the birds towards the shooters.

Q.: How do you feel about reports that it's going to be a very bad year for grouse shooting in Derbyshire?

C.W.: We're obviously very pleased, but a bad year still means that each moor will bag hundreds of grouse. They consider that to be bad, but as far as we're concerned it would still be wrong if only one grouse was shot for fun.

On the opening day of the grouse season, August 13, 90 saboteurs (not including Williamson) turned out on several Peak District moors. The HSA plans to continue such action on a country-wide basis.

Michael Marten

FIVE MILLION EXPERIMENTS

by Richard D. Ryder.

The latest depressing Home Office figures show that there were 5,195,409 experiments performed on living animals in Britain in 1978. They were all licensed under law as being "calculated to cause pain", but thousands of additional animals will have been used in unlicensed and uncounted laboratory procedures such as those for the production of vaccines and other biological substances.

As a result of the more skilful political pressure which has been applied in recent years by the welfare lobby (inspired by Lord Houghton), the Government has started collecting and producing far more information on experiments. The new format for the figures, which was introduced last year, reveals some of the *purposes* of animal experiments. Some of these are far from being high grade medical research:

Examples of Licensed British experiments on live animals performed in 1978:

Purpose	Number of experiments
Testing plant pesticides	50,418
Testing weedkillers etc.	18,789
Testing substances used in industry	87,980
Testing substances used in the household	14,892
Testing cosmetics and toiletries	28,238
Testing food additives	42,470
Testing tobacco and its substitutes	2,680
Testing pollutants	70,447



Some purposes show marked reductions from 1977—there was 28 percent less animal experimentation into transplant techniques (but it was still 50,418 experiments) and 82 percent less testing of tobacco and its substitutes (such as the infamous ICI Smoking Beagles research). But other purposes showed an unwelcome increase—plant pesticides were up 41 percent and cosmetics testing up 15 percent. The figures unfortunately do not reveal how many animal experiments were performed for Defence or Agricultural purposes but these run into many thousands.

Some of the *techniques* mentioned in the official figures also raise special concern.

Examples of techniques used in Britain in 1978:

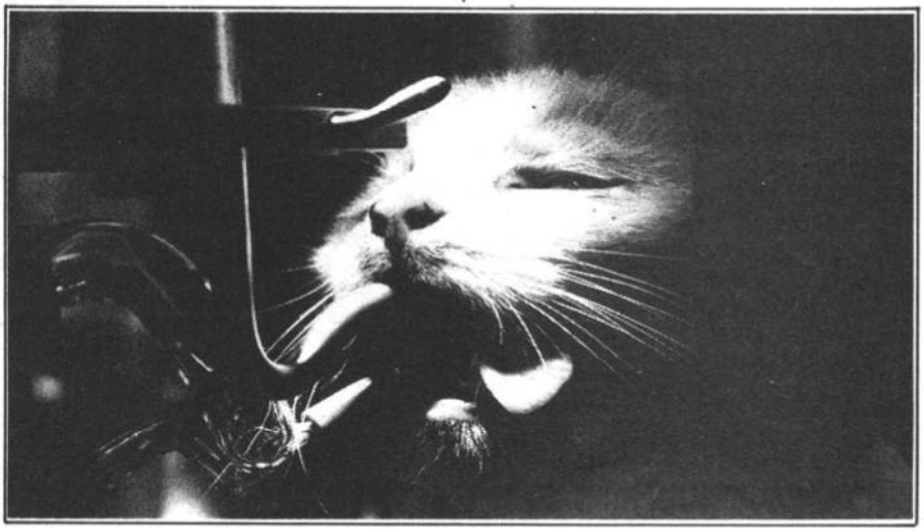
Technique	Number of experiments
Application of substances to the eye	21,500
Other interference with the senses	10,807
Interference with the central nervous system	93,566
Use of electric shock or other painful stimuli	57,790
Induction of psychological stress	43,242
Exposure to ionising radiation	166,358
Burning and scalding	2,551

Experiments involving the induction of psychological stress (other than by using aversive stimuli) show an alarming increase of 64 percent over the previous year, but some other categories show reductions.

Although the total amount of licensed animal research has levelled off in recent years (due to money shortages) there continues to be a steady increase in the number of students and others who hold licences. This has doubled since 1966 to nearly 20,000 experimenters last year. Although the majority of experiments are performed on commercial premises, there has been a marked increase of 42 percent since 1977 in experiments on animals performed in polytechnics; and 273,472 experiments were performed in Government Departments in 1978 (presumably all at the taxpayers' expense).

The Home Office is now showing a responsible and constructive attitude towards this issue, but nevertheless these figures represent a continuing holocaust, and they will be raised in Parliament when two new Bills are debated this autumn. The Bill introduced by Lord Halsbury seeks to open the door to animal experiments for any purpose and is opposed by welfarists; Mr Peter Fry's Bill remains a mystery until published.

Ref: **Statistics of Experiments on**



Living Animals. Great Britain 1978. HMSO Cmnd 7628.

(*Richard D. Ryder, recent Chairman of the RSPCA, is editor of* Animal Rights: A Symposium, *Centaur Press 1979*].

ZOO NEWS

Our report on the shooting of two deer in a zoo in Pennsylvania (see BEAST 2) was by no means an isolated incident, as the latest issue of **ISPA News,** The Journal of the International Society for the Protection of Animals, confirms.

On 30 April 1979, a 27-year old polar bear named Kuma was stoned to death by seven youths at the Como Zoo in Minnesota. While on a drunken spree, they kicked a goose to death and tried to ride an elk before knocking Kuma to the ground with a 29-pound capping stone which hit the base of her skull. They then stoned her until she died. On the way out they snatched from the bird enclosure a duck which was later found dying in the trunk of a car. Two of the youths have been charged with criminal damage to property. Of the five others, only one has been sentenced—to a fine of $1,200 or 400 hours' maintenance work at the zoo.

In another incident in Moscow, two youths who claimed to be drunk at the time broke into the City Zoo and stabbed to death a pair of kangaroos and their joey (young 'roo). They were sentenced to six and seven months' hard labour.

ISPA has called for zoos to urgently review their security arrangements and says: "When zoos take animals into captive conditions they have a moral obligation to ensure the safety of those animals from the actions of people who, by the very nature of their deeds, would disgrace any species."



All but one of the cormorants and gulls in the Los Angeles County Zoo developed tremors and died lately due to lethal concentrations of DDT in their livers and brains. Just how these birds, kept in captivity for 7 years, came to die from an illegal chemical is a graphic illustration of the dangers pointed out many years ago in Rachel Carson's Silent Spring.

It was discovered that the DDT had come from the birds' principal food, the queenfish, which had been caught within 20 km of the LA County Water Pollution Control Plant. The plant had not discharged DDT for six years, but residues in the sediment on the sea bed were still being gradually released, and were taken in by the fish and, ultimately, by the birds.

Crocodiles at Skansen Zoo in Stockholm are now being fed on a gourmet diet of Chinese quail. The birds were imported into Sweden by a catering firm hoping to start a trend with smart eaters. The birds proved too gamey for the Scandinavian palate, however, and the zoo bought up 14,000 as a bulk lot.



BIRDWATCHERS, SKY MOTORCYCLES & MUGGER BEARS

Rare birds and their habitats are now under threat from a new menace—birdwatchers. In the US it has been estimated that 5-10 million people engage in some form of bird-watching and the more enthusiastic amongst them will go to extreme lengths to add birds to their spotting list.

Rare birds have objects thrown at them to see how they fly, others have their feathers plucked out, and many species have their normal behaviour disrupted by the bird-watchers' habit of using tape recorders to broadcast bird calls.

In one incident a great gray owl was discovered on a tree farm in Berkshire, Massachusetts. It attracted droves of bird-watchers who cut barbed wire fences and trampled seedlings in their effort to find the bird. The farm's owner was just about to shoot the bird to get rid of the watchers when it moved away.

Earlier this year another great gray owl was discovered in Lloyd Harbour, Long Island—the first such sighting in a metropolitan area since 1902. Within two days cars from five states carrying hundreds of watchers had arrived.

Thomas H. Davis of the Rare Bird Alert has discovered several motives for the bird-watchers' behaviour. He comments: "I found that the further people went away from home to find a rare bird, the sloppier their behaviour was. They were extremely anxious to find the bird so that when they returned home they wouldn't have to tell their friends that they hadn't found it. And they were not worried about their actions disturbing birds or landowners, because their friends at home were not there to see them perform any damaging acts."

The boom on the West Coast in motorised hang-gliders or "sky motorcycles" is also providing problems for the birds. Steven Hollister, a devotee of silent hang-gliding and a birdwatcher, claims this noisy new breed of flying craft is causing serious disturbances to soaring bird populations.

The sheer pressure of people in many of America's national parks has changed the behaviour patterns of the bears to the point where they are now no longer afraid of people. This, in turn, has led to a much greater number of bear attacks on campers—dubbed the "Mugger-Bear Syndrome".

At Montana's Glacier National Park there were just 67,200 visitors in 1945. By 1978 the figure had reached 1.6 million. On August 13 1967 two 19-year old campers were killed by bears and, in the last four years, nine more have been injured and another killed.

Biologist Cliff Martinka comments: "We are dealing with exceptionally intelligent animals. We have to keep bears and people apart."



EXTINCT IS FOR EVER

Two Soviet biologists have proposed that cell samples from endangered species should be deep frozen in an animal gene bank so that the creatures can be reconstructed later.

Doctors Veprintsev and Rott write: "Current efforts to preserve rare animals and plants in natural reservations, zoos and botanical gardens may not provide sufficient security for their future.

"We believe that we must find ways of conserving the basic genetic material of these species—the gonads, germ cells and somatic (body) cells—so that they can be revived in the future when conditions for their survival may be more favourable."

Karl Van Orsdol is an American biologist who has spent two and a half years studying lion behaviour in Ruwenzori National Park, in the shadow of the Mountains of the Moon in western Uganda. When Amin was deposed and Tanzanian troops moved in, they killed only for food. "But about two weeks later," van Orsdol reports, "they started getting nasty."

By his estimates the Ruwenzori National Park may be dead by now. Six thousand hippos, 5,000 antelope, 2,000 buffalo, 100 elephants, 70 lions: all dead since April.

Van Orsdol reports seeing Tanzanian troops speed through a herd of fleeing antelope in a truck, with a dozen soldiers using machine-guns. "It reminds me very much of the extermination of the buffalo in the Old West."

He had to leave when they started shooting the lions. "I woke each morning in the park to the sound of gunfire. I am too disgusted and saddened to continue my work."

Daniel da Cruz of Beirut has an answer to the rhino slaughter (see BEAST 2). His proposal appeared as a letter to *New Scientist*:

"The solution: government game control teams would tranquillise every rhino they could find and remove their horns, simultaneously removing the poachers' incentive to kill. The process would continue, for years if necessary, until the irate

but impotent customers for ground rhino horn become habituated to abstinence, or to testosterone, several generations of hornless rhino being preferable to the rhino extinct.

"How to finance the programme? It would be funded by government sale of the horn on the open market. This would provide the unique spectacle of a self-liquidating bureaucracy: as the supply of horn diminishes, so does the need for staff and the funds to support it."

BATTERY MORMONS

The Mormon Church in Britain plans to move into battery farming as the first step towards establishing a national network of farms, canneries and factories by 1984 to provide work and food for 3,500 of its members.

The president of the Leeds "stake" (diocese) told the local paper: "Our egg unit will probably be run on the battery principle. Fifty percent of the cost will be met by the church membership and we envisage an initial outlay of £16,000 -£18,000."

OIL AND TURTLES DON'T MIX

When an underwater oil well in the Gulf of Mexico blew up, creating the world's largest ever oil slick, it wasn't only the Texas coastline that was threatened. Also at risk was one of the world's rarest species of turtles - the Ridley.

The Ridley has been described by one expert as "the most mysterious air-breathing animal in North America." Unlike all other turtles it arrives, in vast numbers, to lay its eggs on the beach in daylight, thus making it especially vulnerable to humans.

There are less than 10,000 Ridley turtles left and numbers are dwindling fast. They are in much demand for their shells, their meat and their eggs.

The slaughter of the Ridleys on their Mexican beach came to the attention of Dearl Adams, a Texas contractor, who in 1963 collected 5,000 Ridley eggs in Mexico and reburied them on a beach in Texas. He followed this procedure for a number of years and his efforts were rewarded when, 11 years later, the first marked turtles returned to their new sanctuary.

But their safety was to be short-lived. The first place threatened by the oil slick was South Padre Island—the turtles' new home. So, once again, the eggs have had to be moved, this time to the Eastern Caribbean.



President Carter, out canoeing last April, was "attacked' by a vicious "swimming rabbit", the Banzai Bunny, and smote it with his oar.

ALF ACTIONS

July 28: **24 battery hens rescued from Holly Farm, Earlswood. They are now in free range homes. In mid-August a nanny goat which was being mistreated was rescued from the same farm.**

August 3: **70 chickens liberated from the Shangri-La Turkey Farm at Todds Green, just outside Stevenage. The ALF claim that the chickens were being kept in cages about thirteen inches square.**

August 11: **294 hens rescued from battery farm in Birm ingham.**

August 17: **ALF sabotage of vehicles belonging to grouse shooters in West London area. Two Range Rovers and one Land Rover, due to be used on the shoot, had tyres slashed and sugar put in their petrol tanks.**

August 18: **62 hens rescued from another battery farm in the South Birmingham area.**

Mid-August: **Raid on a vivisection laboratory called Toxicol at Ledbury, Leicestershire, where they test cosmetics on animals. Several vehicles belonging to researchers damaged.**

August 22: **The night before the annual tournament of the Fur Trade Golf Society at the Coombe Hill Golf Club, Kingston, Surrey, ALF members dug holes in six of the greens and sprayed anti-fur slogans.**

August 30: **Raid on Brookwood Poultry Farm near Southampton. 500 one week old chickens being reared for battery units were rescued. Notices were put on the road outside the farm explaining the cruelty there.**

September 7: **Guard dog which was being ill-treated was rescued from a cafe at Brighton Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.**

September 7: **Eight ducks being reared for food at a battery farm in Earlswood were rescued.**

EARTHWORMS FEEL PAIN

Anglers can no longer be quite so sure that impaling a worm on a fish hook causes it no pain.

A recent report published in Nature by four Swedish scientists claims that earthworms produce enkephalins and beta endorphins — opiate-like chemicals which, in human brains, affect sensations of pleasure and pain.

In terms of their nervous system, it seems that humans are not as distant from the earthworm as had been believed.

THE APE FROM ATLANTA



Associated Press

Alone in the world. Shawn Shawn the siabon is the sole member of a unique species - but could hybrids like this hold the key to a new theory of evolution?

JOHN CHESTERMAN explores the DARWIN CONNECTION

It takes a lot to upstage the President of the United States, but Jimmy Carter was temporarily replaced as Georgia's most famous primate by a wide-eyed bundle of fur called a *siabon* born at the Grant Park Zoo in Atlanta last month.

The siabon is a rare female hybrid whose parents were two similar but quite distinct species of ape from the jungles of South-East Asia—a male gibbon and a female siamang.

Like most hybrids, including mules (the offspring of female horse and male donkey), the beefalo (a recent cross between buffalo and cattle) and bizarre chimeras like ratmice, tiglons and ligers, the siabon is the product of an artificial environment, and infertile.

Species have evolved elaborate patterns of behaviour to prevent cross-breeding in the wild. A gibbon would instinctively drive off any siamang that wandered into its territory. If a natural hybrid does arise, the genetic material of different species is so badly matched, in terms of the arrangement of chromosomes, that the sex cells (the eggs and sperm) are defective and cannot reproduce themselves.

Although the siabon (or should it be the "gibbang"?) is infertile, her birth happens to coincide with the publication of evidence suggesting that hybrids may actually be responsible for the start of new species. This assault on the theory of evolution has resulted in a major scientific row, in which the unfortunate ape has been seized on as evidence by both sides.

Darwin himself was convinced that the origin of species was the central problem of evolution, although he could hardly guess at the mechanism, which modern molecular biology has shown takes place at the level of the DNA inside every cell.

Small variations in the genetic code occur from time to time and if they prove useful to the species, or increase its chances of survival, they are bred into the population by "natural selection".

Evolution is a slow, safe process and, according to accepted theory, new species only arise when part of the population becomes geographically separated and gradually, over many generations, adapts to its environment in a different way.

So when scientists were able to compare the DNA of different animals, they expected to find that similar species had much the same genetic codes.

To everyone's surprise, recent research in American and Australian universities shows that closely related species have substantial variations in the internal structure and number of their chromosomes. Their structural genes may be programmed to build more or less identical bodies, but at the molecular level there was clear evidence that material had been inserted from other species.

At some time in the past, hybrids not only seem to have reproduced themselves, but succeeded in splicing their characteristics into the common stock.

One suggestion as to how this could happen comes from plant hybrids. Species which arise from hybrids are common in plants (wheat, for instance, is the result of at least two dramatic "jumps" in its evolution), because plants have methods of hybrid reproduction not available to animals.

One of these is the familiar process of grafting. Another is the phenomenon known as *polyploidy*, where the sex cells of hybrids, instead of trying to join up with their ill-matched partners in order to duplicate, manage to reproduce themselves without assistance.

Just how an incomplete set of chromosomes achieves this version of virgin birth is something of a mystery, but the process seems to be unique to plants.

Or is it? Could there be a similar process at work in animals, which every so often, at very rare intervals, when all the natural safeguards have broken down, manages to short-circuit evolution and allows a new species to emerge in a couple of generations?

Maybe nature is smarter than anyone imagined and uses hybrids as a means of escape, like an evolutionary ejector-seat, for species in a tight corner.

The debate continues.

• FOR •



THE RECORD

Frog breeding may soon become an industry in India. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is to spend £13,000 to set up an experimental centre in southern India.

■ The British Mule Society has bred a 16-hand monster called Jubilee from a thoroughbred mare and a specially imported French donkey stallion.

■ Charles Fault, a bricklayer, is claiming a world record for endurance angling after fishing for 400 hours in Belgium. The previous record was held by two Americans who fished from a boat for 360 hours in 1978.

■ Lan Lan, the ten year old panda who failed to give birth in her lifetime despite several mating attempts, was found to be pregnant when she died, with two foetuses in her womb.

■ At the sixth meeting of Clean World International in Paris a Canadian anti-litter group, Outdoors Unlittered, claimed that 8,000 northern fur seals in the Pacific were dying a slow death by becoming entangled in debris dumped overboard by fishermen and sailors. It also reported that the ring-pull tabs on cans are a danger to fingerling trout. Striking at the shiny rings, the trout end up stuck inside them. As the fish grow, the rings gradually cut their bodies in half.

■ The Marine Mammals Act is at last making some headway in cutting down the number of dolphins killed by tuna fishermen when they get entangled in the nets. In 1977 30,000 dolphins were killed compared with earlier annual averages of 200-300,000.

■ A dubbed version of **The Muppet Show** was banned in Turkey during Ramadan in case Miss Piggy offended devout Moslems, who do not eat pork and consider pigs unclean.

■ Seven elephants were badly blistered when fire swept through their tent at Chipperfield's Circus during its week-long run at Weymouth, Dorset.

■ Martin Rosen, producer-writer-director of the animated film of **Watership Down** has optioned Richard Adams' book **The Plague Dogs.** It is currently in the storyboard stage, and animation will begin in January on a $5-6 million budget.

■ In sea-rescue tests carried out by the US Navy, pigeons easily outscored human observers. Now the US Coast Guard is to spend $146,000 over the next two years training a squad of pigeons to find persons lost at sea. The pigeons are taught to peck a special pedal, which flashes a signal to the pilot, whenever they see the distinctive orange colour of life preservers on the sea below.

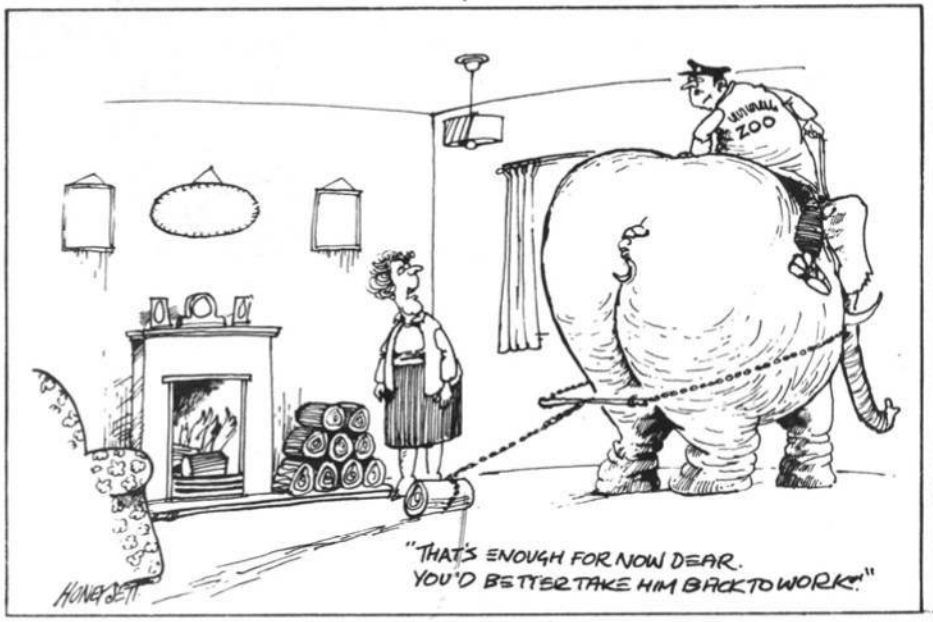
■ The population of wild donkeys on Ossabaw Island off the coast of Georgia have become the first animals to undergo population control by vasectomy. The 83 donkeys were overgrazing and rather than sell or castrate them, this revolutionary procedure was tried with great success.

■ **Leviathan,** the anti-whaling novel by John Gordon Davis, has now reached the screenplay stage. Written by Charlton Heston's son Fraser, it will begin filming shortly.

■ Patty Hearst now works for the Prion Animal Institute in San Carlos, California.

■ People in the Kenyan village of Mandeara have been told to stop scaring vultures out of the trees for the fun of watching them drop dead when they land on newly erected powerlines. Officials complained that the village streets were littered with electrocuted vultures.

■ A report in **Literaturnaya Gazeta** claims that there have been scores of deaths in pitched battles between Siberian game wardens and Soviet soldiers using helicopters, automatic weapons and hand grenades to poach deer, wild boar, tigers, bears and wild sheep. Animal protection agencies suspect that the poachers are organised by senior Communist Party officials interested in the profits.



NUCLEAR FACTS

At the end of June Richard Lindley produced an investigative report on the British nuclear industry for *Panorama*. In the following week's *Listener* he had these comments to make:

"Paranoia is frightfully infectious. When you interview someone and find that on his desk there is a record of an interview you had with someone else from a different organisation a few days before; when a press officer not only makes a note of your interview with his boss but pulls out his pad in the middle of lunch; when the PRO of one statutory body sits in on the interview with the head of another; when one's contacts with the nuclear knights and squires are paralleled by their correspondence with the upper reaches of the BBC management; then one begins to be as apprehensive as the people one is dealing with."

The programme zeroed in on Britain's plans to build Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor nuclear power stations (AGRs). Lindley commented:

"Once again we seem to be about to build nuclear power stations of a type which has not yet been proved to work properly, at a cost which we cannot be certain about, at a time when we may not need them."

Sir Francis Tombs, Chairman of the Electricity Council, was asked what AGR electricity would cost. He replied that he was "quite confident that the long-run costs from the AGR will be very competitive indeed."

Lindley: "But at the moment it looks as if we've got to take your word for it?"

Sir Francis: "You've got to take my word for all sorts of things about the future, I'm afraid."

The following item appeared recently in the trade magazine *Nuclear Engineering International*:

"A fallen electric light bulb caused complete chaos in the Rancho Seco nuclear power station in California.

"A report published by the Society for Reactor Security in Cologne, West Germany, described what happened when the tiny bulb fell into an instrument console. This set off a short-circuit which affected two thirds of all instruments passing on data on pressure, temperature and water levels.

"As a result the control system went haywire and the operator had no idea of the temperature in the primary circuit.

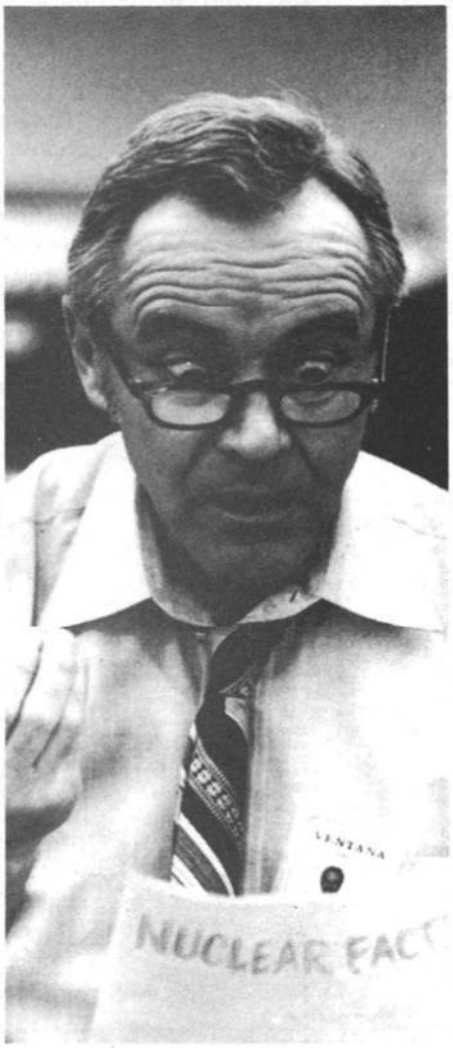
"It took 70 minutes to restore normal operations. There was no permanent damage and no release of radioactivity.

"A report on the incident blames 'human error' and adds: 'The man should not have let the light bulb fall'."

In the UK, the Government has ordered a security investigation, to be headed by Sir John Nightingale, former chief constable of Essex, to check that Windscale is secure against any threat of attack by terrorists.

Meanwhile villagers who live near the atomic plant at Sizewell, Norfolk, are concerned because no-one will tell them what to do in an emergency.

One person said: "The police say that they would tell us if anything happened and we would have to get out within minutes. But we haven't any proper information on how to protect ourselves—and some of us live almost on top of the power station."



Courtesy of Columbia Pictures

Harrisburg residents were treated to another shock when a newsman interrupted a daytime soap opera, *The Edge of the Night*, to announce that the Three Mile Island nuclear plant was leaking radioactive steam and was in danger of core meltdown. This time, however, the problem was at the local TV station. The tape of the soap opera had been delayed and no-one was aware that it contained the news bulletin. General manager Kevin MacDonald was besieged with calls and commented: "It was just one of those nightmares and, of course, it had to happen in Pennsylvania."

NATIONAL SYMBOL THREATENED

Britain has fewer trees per square mile than any other European country except Iceland and Ireland. Those few we have left are under threat from the density of population the high level of industrialisation and the low diversity of tree species.

Next to go will be the oak, which is particularly vulnerable because there are only two species. Oak wilt disease could easily be imported on foreign timber, and then spread.

This is the message from Edward Goldsmith in **The Ecologist.** He claims tree epidemics and their potential effects have been played down by the experts and points to the scar left on the landscape by the ravages of Dutch Elm Disease.

A variety of solutions are available, Goldsmith believes, "but here we run up against our society's set of basic priorities—a far greater importance is attached to the industrial process than to the maintenance of tree health."

KAHO'OLAWE
Hawaiians Are Also An Endangered Species

Dear Editors

Hawaiians consider their land to be sacred and alive as any human being or animal. The nearly 40 years of continual bombing of our island Kaho'olawe by the U.S. Navy constitutes brutal cruelty to our land and the precious near-extinct native flora and fauna of the island.

Koho'olawe is the smallest of the eight principal Hawaiian Islands. It lies seven miles off the coast of Maui. On tourist maps it's often referred to as the Island of Mystery, or the Isle of Death.

This tiny island holds the dubious distinction of being the most bombed spot of Earth.

Since World War II the United States Navy has "owned" the island and has been bombing it, day and night, literally ever since. They insist their bombing target is indispensable, pleading "military preparedness" and "national security".

To the Hawaiians, Koho'olawe is a sacred island. Uprisings over the issue by local Hawaiian activists have resulted in numerous "occupations" of the island, many federal trespassing arrests, trials and lawsuits, several jailings, and the drowning of two Hawaiians under mysterious circumstances, one of the men being George Helm, the spiritual leader of the "Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana", a grass-roots Hawaiian movement based on *aloha aina* (love of the land).

The Hawaiian race itself is on the verge of extinction. Hawaiians are without a doubt an "endangered species". At one time before the arrival of Captain Cook in 1776, the Hawaiian population was estimated at over 800,000 strong. Now, slightly more than 200 years later, the pure-Hawaiian population has conservatively been estimated at 300 or less. This is extinction in the harshest sense—a race of man—gone forever.

In a very real sense then, what *The Beast* is designed to serve and represent applies to the Hawaiian people, the "beasts" that the New England missionaries came over here to tame. They never did quite succeed totally, but they did get awfully rich and powerful, and now as a race we Hawaiians are caged, impoverished and homeless in our own home. What little of the beast within is still flickering alive, but we need all the help we can get worldwide.

America has turned its back on us so we must turn to America's mother to help us voice our concern over this rapidly approaching tragedy of a race gone extinct. I hope this collection of writings by our young children will help to wake up the world to the plight of the Hawaiians, a race strong in heart but so very fragile in numbers.

Mahalo and Aloha,

Wayne Kaumuali'i Westlake

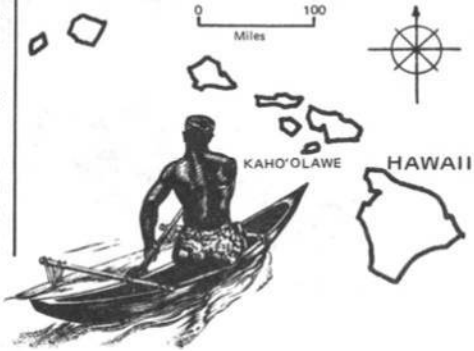


KAHOOLAWE—CHANTS, LEGENDS, POEMS AND STORIES BY CHILDREN OF MAUI

Kahoolawe once was a piece of coral
deep in the sea with seaweeds
growing over it,
and fishes that swam around it.
Until one day the coral exploded
and became an island.
Birds came and dropped seeds on
the island.
The seeds grew and the island came
alive.

Kahoolawe now is an island with
trees growing,
and birds that fly over it
and people that bomb it.

—Ruth Nakamura, grade 5.



Robert Gibbings



THE GREAT WARRIOR

Kahoolawe once was a great Kahuna Warrior who killed anybody he'd see. His teeth was as sharp as a needle. He was as strong as one thousand men. His eyes were so green that if you looked at him at night his eyes would glow so hard that you would have to stay about five hundred feet away.

Kahoolawe now is an island so small you can't even see it on the world map. Kahoolawe, the smallest island of Hawaii. The sleeping giant someday will awaken.

—Greg Santiago, grade 5.

Kahoolawe,
poor island of Hawaii,
it must be painful
when all those big bombs hit.
Unfortunately they don't miss.

—Keith Karlo, grade 5.



Kahoolawe once was a beautiful lady
dancing in the night.
Some nights she was frightened
but kept dancing on all night.

—Joy Blakeslee, grade 5.

Writings from children at Kamehameha III School, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii. c. 1977, Wayne Westlake.

THE MEEK DON'T MAKE IT

Henry Spira ~ Notes of an Animal Activist

Born 51 years ago in Antwerp, Belgium, Henry Spira ran away from home at 17 to join the Merchant Marine and took his first politics lesson in the National Maritime Union. After the Korean War he worked on a General Motors assembly line in New Jersey. "One thing you learned," Spira said, "is that the meek don't make it." In the late 1950s he first saw animal experiments in a laboratory while working his way through Brooklyn College. He joined the civil rights campaigns in the South and marched against the war in Vietnam, "from beginning to end."

Henry Spira is now devoting his considerable energies to the fight for animal rights. He recently headed the campaign which successfully overturned the Metcalf-Hatch Act which permitted laboratories to confiscate animals from humane shelters for experimentation.

One New York newspaper commented: "The repeal of Metcalf-Hatch is a major breakthrough for the animal rights movement and for the growing questioning of the lack of medical/industrial complex accountability of which animal experimentation forms a multi-billion dollar part."

What follows are extracts from an essay by Henry Spira entitled Notes of An Animal Activist.

The fundamental lesson is that the meek don't make it. Audacity must be combined with attention to detail, with an awareness of social attitudes, power relations and scientific possibilities.

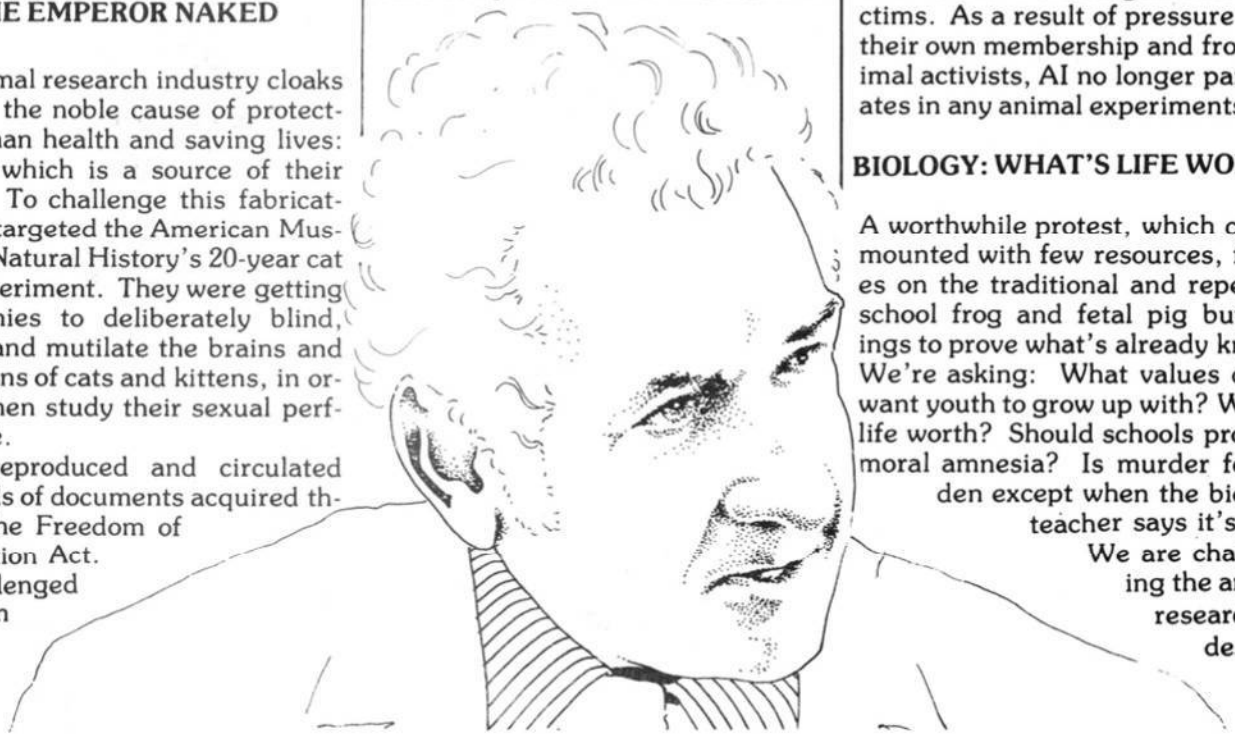
Effective actions are the result of people gaining confidence in their capacity to effect change. And confidence comes from winning limited victories which in turn become the stepping stones for further struggles and greater victories. And to be effective, we must relate to people's perceptions—though they may be myths fabricated by those who profit from them.

THE EMPEROR NAKED

The animal research industry cloaks itself in the noble cause of protecting human health and saving lives: a myth which is a source of their power. To challenge this fabrication, we targeted the American Museum of Natural History's 20-year cat-sex experiment. They were getting tax monies to deliberately blind, deafen and mutilate the brains and sex organs of cats and kittens, in order to then study their sexual performance.

We reproduced and circulated hundreds of documents acquired through the Freedom of Information Act. We challenged Museum officials to public debates. And we stopped the funding of this bizarre horror through massive demonstrations and wide publicity. In the process, we helped change the ideological climate. We questioned the lack of payoff in make-work research projects. We focused on a crude and ghoulish big business which rips off $3 billion from tax-payers while creating a living hell for 100 million lab animals a year.

The Museum skirmish was a significant, symbolic victory. We moved from rhetoric to struggle. We increased awareness within the research community and the public. And our protests were discussed in Congress, which funded these atrocities.



Mikki Rain

AMNESTY FOR ANIMALS

Our next action involved Amnesty International's experiments in which live pigs were electric shocked and burned.

Veterans of the Museum struggle, with the credibility earned from a hundred marches, threatened AI with massive protests and media publicity. We spoke with their leadership and produced an extensive memo, suggesting their medical resources should help victims of torture instead of creating additional victims. As a result of pressure from their own membership and from animal activists, AI no longer participates in any animal experiments.

BIOLOGY: WHAT'S LIFE WORTH?

A worthwhile protest, which can be mounted with few resources, focuses on the traditional and repetitive school frog and fetal pig butcherings to prove what's already known. We're asking: What values do we want youth to grow up with? What's life worth? Should schools promote moral amnesia? Is murder forbidden except when the biology teacher says it's OK? We are challenging the animal researchers' desensi-

tising of young people to accept nonhumans as "lab tools" and to then seduce them into live animal research.

Protests can be sparked through letters to the newspapers, PTAs, community groups, poster picketline and leaflet distribution which can generate schoolwide walkouts. Plant seeds with students and then step back. Demand that tax-supported schools abolish live animal experiments because schools should focus on a gentle, life-affirming society. As a last resort, demand that students who are Conscientious Objectors have the option to perform projects which do not inflict pain. All these activities are consciousness-raising since they question the ethic of inflicting pain on others.

CAMPUS CLUBS

There is enormous potential energy and dedication on campus. The college community has frequently led the way in fighting against injustice.

Demand that live animal labs be opened to TV and press photographers during and after the experiments. Let the campus community see, feel and hear what's being done.

Organise study-discussion groups. Mobilize grassroots sentiment. Demonstrate at live poultry markets when the chicken trucks arrive so the media can photograph it. Take photos—they're worth more than a thousand words—of animals in factory farms and in labs, recycle these photos into the mass media and to photo agencies. Write to the editor, organize community meetings, picket campus animal labs. A healthy society is not compatible with deliberately inflicting pain on the powerless.

ANIMAL RIGHTS INTO POLITICS

Bring animal rights into politics. Future coalitions could focus on the widely used Draize Test in which rabbits are restrained in stocks. Everything, from shampoo to rocket fuel, is tested in their eyes and no pain relief is used. Reactions include inflammation of the iris, hemorrhage, ulceration.

Organise coalitions to abolish the LD50, the most common use of lab animals. All chemicals and drugs are tested by finding the lethal dose from which 50% of the animals die - with no pain relief used. Sometimes enormous quantities are pumped into the animals by stomach tube. The crude LD50 and Draize tests are incompatible with modern research and with increasing concern for animal suffering. These targets are gross, shocking and very vulnerable.

A possible spin-off could be animal activist candidates with a human-and-animal rights platform gaining access to the mass media during local and national political campaigns.

The animal holocaust creates a world of the living dead, of total domination. Most nonhuman animals live with fear, terror, torture and pain. We who oppose slavery must speak for the voiceless. We must raise consciousness, make an impact, create meaningful change, find bridges—bridges to move people, to propel awareness forward. And we need to remember the words of Frederick Douglass, the Abolitionist: "If there is no struggle, there is no progress."

ROCK AGAINST BLOODSPORTS

presents

TOTAL ATTACK + BLOODSHOT
+ THE DOOR AND THE WINDOW

on

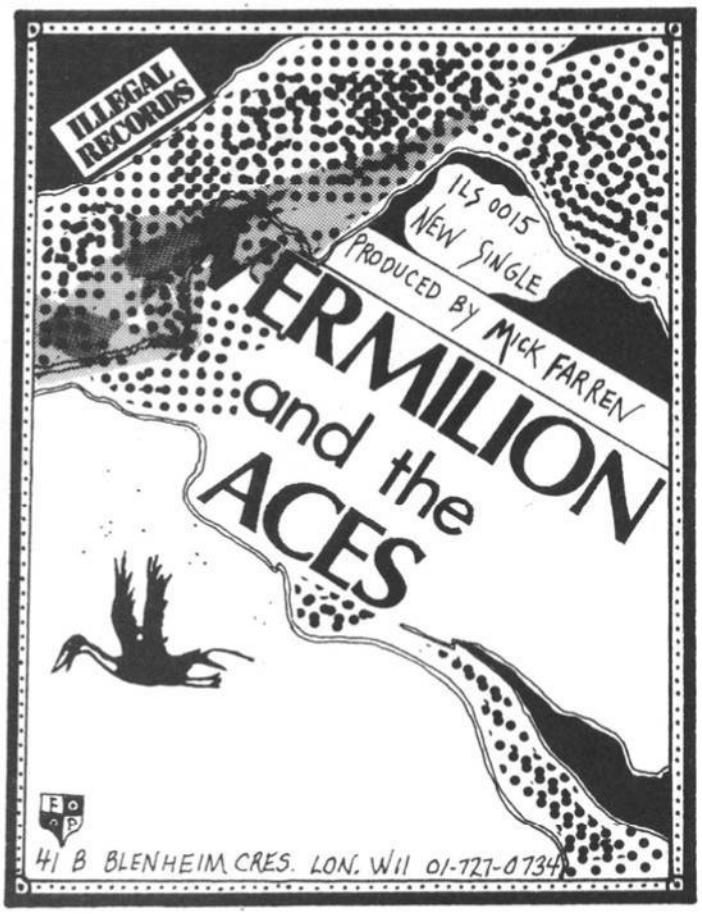
Friday, November 2nd, 1979. 7.30 - 11.00pm.

at

FINSBURY TOWN HALL,
245 St. John Street, London EC1.
(Angel underground station)

BAR

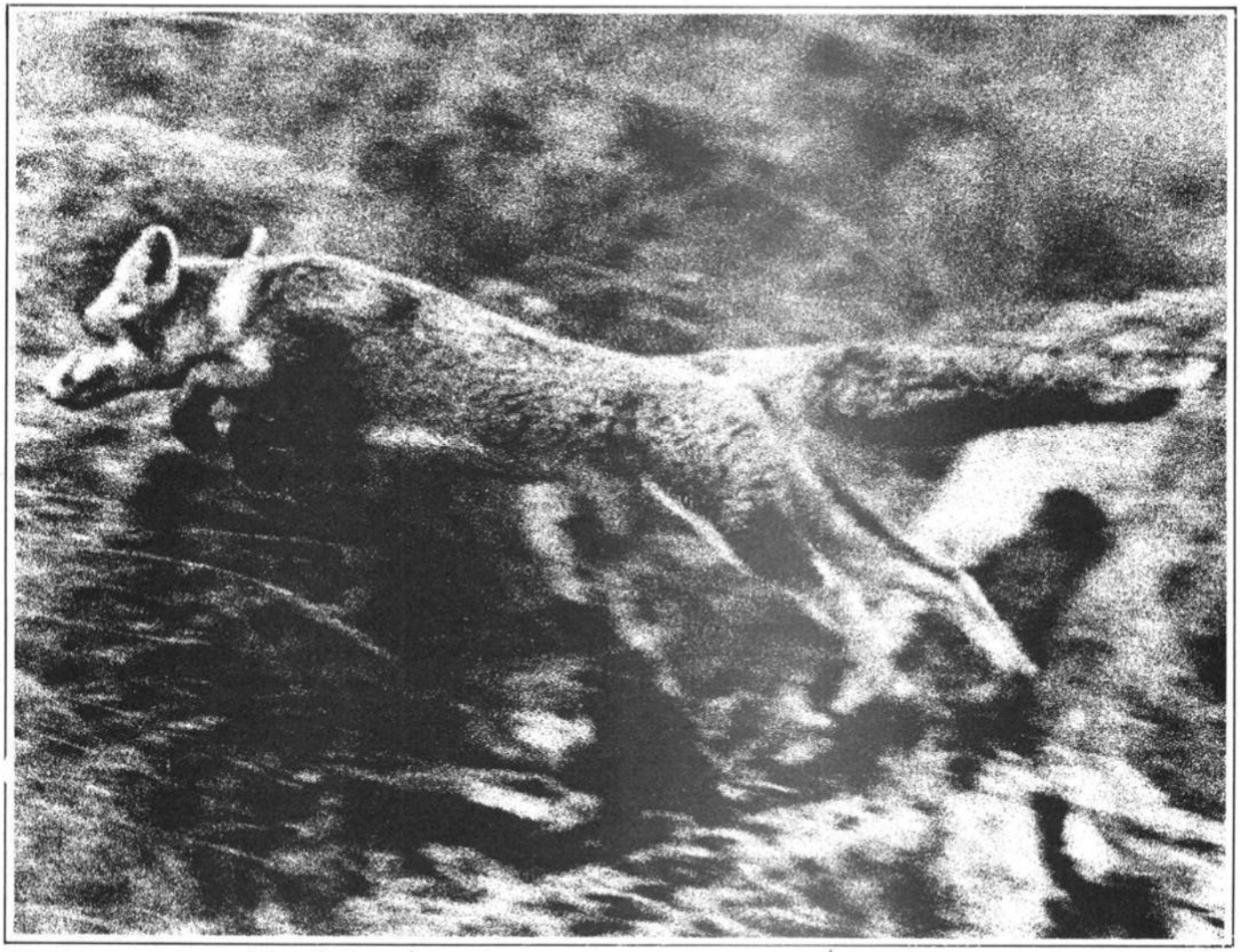
TICKETS: £1.00. Not available at the door (we're not allowed to sell them there!). Send SAE plus cheque or postal order to: 108c Marlborough Road, London N22. Please make cheques and postal orders payable to: ROCK AGAINST BLOODSPORTS. Profits go to the Hunt Saboteurs Association. For enquiries phone 01-889-0554



THE FOX BEHIND THE IMAGE

John Bryant and Several Masters of Hounds Report on a Misunderstood Animal

"It is probably true to say that not 5 percent of all foxes in Christendom ever taste domestic poultry at all. The majority of foxes live largely on beetles, frogs, rabbits and wild birds; carrion does not come amiss to them either, while they are the biggest destroyers of rats and mice in the world."



Camera Press

The above quote could well have come from a propaganda leaflet of the League Against Cruel Sports or the Hunt Saboteurs Association, but no—it is to be found in a leaflet on fox-hunting published by the British Field Sports Society, an organisation which promotes the killing of foxes for amusement! The words were penned many years ago [incidentally before the majority of poultry were imprisoned in battery cages and deep litter houses] by a Master of Fox Hounds, D.W.E. Brock.

In fact, if one reads hunting literature regularly one can find plenty of instances of fox-hunting people defending the fox against its own popular image of a sinister, vicious "creature of the night" which lives off poultry, lambs and pet cats.

Fox hunter Major Robert Hoare wrote in the hunting magazine *Horse and Hound*, in March 1970: "The fox without his pelt is a small animal and like a dog, has a small stomach. His staple diet is rats, mice, voles, beetles and even berries. Of course you get the odd fox who becomes a notorious poultry killer, but so often that is because he has been injured in some way and is no longer active enough to catch his legitimate prey."

Master of Fox Hounds Frances Pitt, as a contributor to the book *In Praise of Hunting*, also defended the fox against its image as a lamb killer by venturing that although foxes will occasionally take small lambs they are, in her opinion, usually dead before the fox takes them. She explained that foxes do

quite a lot of scavenging for afterbirth and dead or dying lambs during lambing time.

The Duke of Beauford, President of the British Field Sports Society and leading Master of Hounds, wrote in the *Sunday Times*, March 13 1955: "My ewes are lambing in a field bordering one of my own coverts where foxes abound and so far I have not lost a single lamb, although owing to bad weather some are weak."

Clearly the most obvious answer to the question as to why the fox hunter often finds himself defending foxes alongside the "anti" is because both parties wish to see foxes thrive. The former because without plenty of foxes his "sport" will die, and the latter because he believes foxes have the right to exist without persecution. So who is the common enemy of the "hunter" and the "anti"? The answer is - the ignorant!

Many sheep farmers, particularly in Scotland, devoutly believe that foxes are a serious threat to their lambs and therefore their livelihood. Some insist that no form of death is bad enough for the fox. Because someone lives and works in the countryside does not mean he or she is knowledgeable about wildlife! Sixty years ago, for example, the bearded vulture was wiped out by farmers in the Alps because it had been observed feeding on lamb carcasses. The farmers assumed that the birds were killing the lambs and so the great bird was systematically exterminated in the region. Now it is known that the bearded vulture feeds only on carrion and the World Wildlife Fund is attempting to reintroduce the bird. The story illustrates the suffering which can result from ignorance.

Fortunately not all shepherds accept that foxes are to blame for high lamb mortality. John Barrington, a shepherd looking after 750 Blackface ewes in the Highlands, recently defended the fox in an article in *The Scottish Farmer*. He pointed out that the Animal Breeding Research Organisation has estimated that 17 percent of all lambs born on Scottish hills are either dead at birth or die within 24 hours. The fox is traditionally blamed for this mortality (because the lamb remains are eventually found at fox earths) but ABRO has established that it is mainly due to poor ewe nutrition during winter months.

Mr Barrington's article understandably angered many other sheep farmers eager to defend their farming reputations and in the ensuing "letter column" the fox was accused of all sorts of crimes including the allegation that one area was infested with "vampire" foxes which were sucking the blood out of grown sheep!

John Barrington's view has been reinforced, however, by a recent report by Aberystwyth University's Department of Agriculture in which it is stated that foxes, crows, gulls and other predators only account between them for 3 percent of lamb deaths in flocks monitored by their researchers. Similarly, another shepherd, Brian Hamilton, in an article published in *Farmer and Stockbreeder* in the late 1960's described how he collected from ten other farms in his area all the "fox-mutilated" lambs and arranged an examination of the mothers of missing lambs. He reported: "This continued for twenty years. Postmortems were made on 200 lambs. We found that in every case the lambs had died before mauling. Of the missing lambs, seventy percent were from ewes with insufficient milk and had died within forty-eight hours of birth."

Clearly the fox suffers much because traditionally it is considered to be a pest. The public, fed since childhood on stories of "crafty, thieving" foxes and raised with a language which equates craftiness and cunning with being "foxy", will naturally believe the worst because of the imprinted image. But scientific evidence of biologists and naturalists together with the informed views of the more enlightened farmers are gradually breaking down the myths and prejudices which condemn so many foxes to a short life filled with fear and persecution.

Informed animal welfare campaigners who no longer accept the fox's mythical and traditional image are now engaged in a battle not only to defend foxes against those who persecute them for sport but also against the ignorance of the public which allows foxes to be killed at all! But what a quandary for the Fox Hunter! Should he promote the truth about foxes - thus helping to preserve their numbers but rendering his pastime totally inexcusable - or should he perpetuate the myths and thereby threaten the very existence of his sporting "accessories"?



Deborah King

HUNT IS A FOUR LETTER WORD

by Phil Windeatt & Michael Marten

"Horse-whipping a hunt saboteur is rather like beating a wife– they're both private matters."

—Timothy Asplin, Joint Master of the Essex Union Hunt, 1976.

Success stories in animal welfare are few and far between, but the growth of the Hunt Saboteurs Association has been a constant inspiration to everyone in the movement. Their direct action tactics have saved the lives of countless foxes, stags, hares, otters and pheasants and generated an enormous amount of publicity. Reviled as hoodlums, assaulted by hunters and hauled before the courts with monotonous regularity, the sabs have displayed a degree of courage and dedication that has placed them at the vanguard of the animal rights movement. The hunting fraternity, which originally joked at the sight of the "antis", is now extremely worried about the long-term future of its cherished "sports". With a membership of well over 3,000, no financial problems and thriving local groups, the HSA is today at its strongest ever. THE BEAST presents the first full history of this remarkable organisation.



EARLY DAYS, EARLY SABS

The Hunt Saboteurs Association emerged in the Brixham area of Devon in the summer of 1963. Its founder and original dynamo was a 20 year old local journalist, John Prestidge, who felt that opposition to bloodsports required more direct action than the annual Boxing Day demonstrations organised by the League Against Cruel Sports (LACS).

"Some of us thought we'd have a bit of a go," Prestidge remembers. "It generated a lot of publicity, and tremendous hostility from society in general. They thought we were some kind of communist group out to overthrow the aristocracy. There were about a dozen of us originally, but it grew very rapidly, in a matter of weeks."

Prestidge's call for a non-violent anti-bloodsport group operating in the field met with immediate support. Donations poured in, including cheques for £500 each (a massive sum at the time) from Claire Monk in London and Count Maurice de Bendern, a former Liberal MP for West Ham.

HSA groups were formed at Portsmouth, Weybridge, Littlehampton, Northampton and in the Midlands. Prestidge himself, in between sabbing otter and fox hunts in Devon, travelled about the country showing them the ropes. Sabs who remember him from those days describe him as a good organiser and inspiring leader. He even got local fishermen to join the Brixham group.

The HSA's first "hit" as a national organisation took place near Torquay on January 10 1964, against the South Devon Hunt.

"A group of 30 supporters, employing various tactics, brought utter confusion to the hunt," the HSA's first *News Bulletin* reported. "Phantom fanfares on hunting horns, the laying of false scents, and the blocking of lanes by Saboteurs' cars to cut off the horsemen, all played a vital part in the operation... The hunt broke up early and returned empty-handed."

The sabs' methods have changed little over the years, and neither have the reactions of the hunters— right from the start they turned to violence at the drop of an aniseed ball. It was this aggressive response, more than any other factor, which ensured the early growth of the HSA. The first organised attack occurred on May 2, 1964, when members of the Culmstock Otterhunt ambushed the antis. Six sabs in a car were surrounded by 30 hunt heavies who used their poles to cave in the sides of the vehicle and smash the windscreen. They whipped the people inside, tried to set the car alight by dropping burning matches into the petrol tank and eventually dragged Bixham supporter Leo Lewis, a local cafe owner, out of the car and broke his jaw.

Prestidge's response was immediate. He called in sabs from all over the country and two weeks later "hit" the Culmstock hunt with massive support. The HSA was in business with a vengeance, proving that it would not be intimidated.

But the Culmstock battle sounded the death-knell of the Brixham

group. Six months later, on September 29, four of the hunters were fined paltry sums at Axminster magistrates' court for rearranging Leo's face. The next day seven of the sabs, including Prestidge and Lewis, were bound over in the sum of £50 to keep the peace for a year.

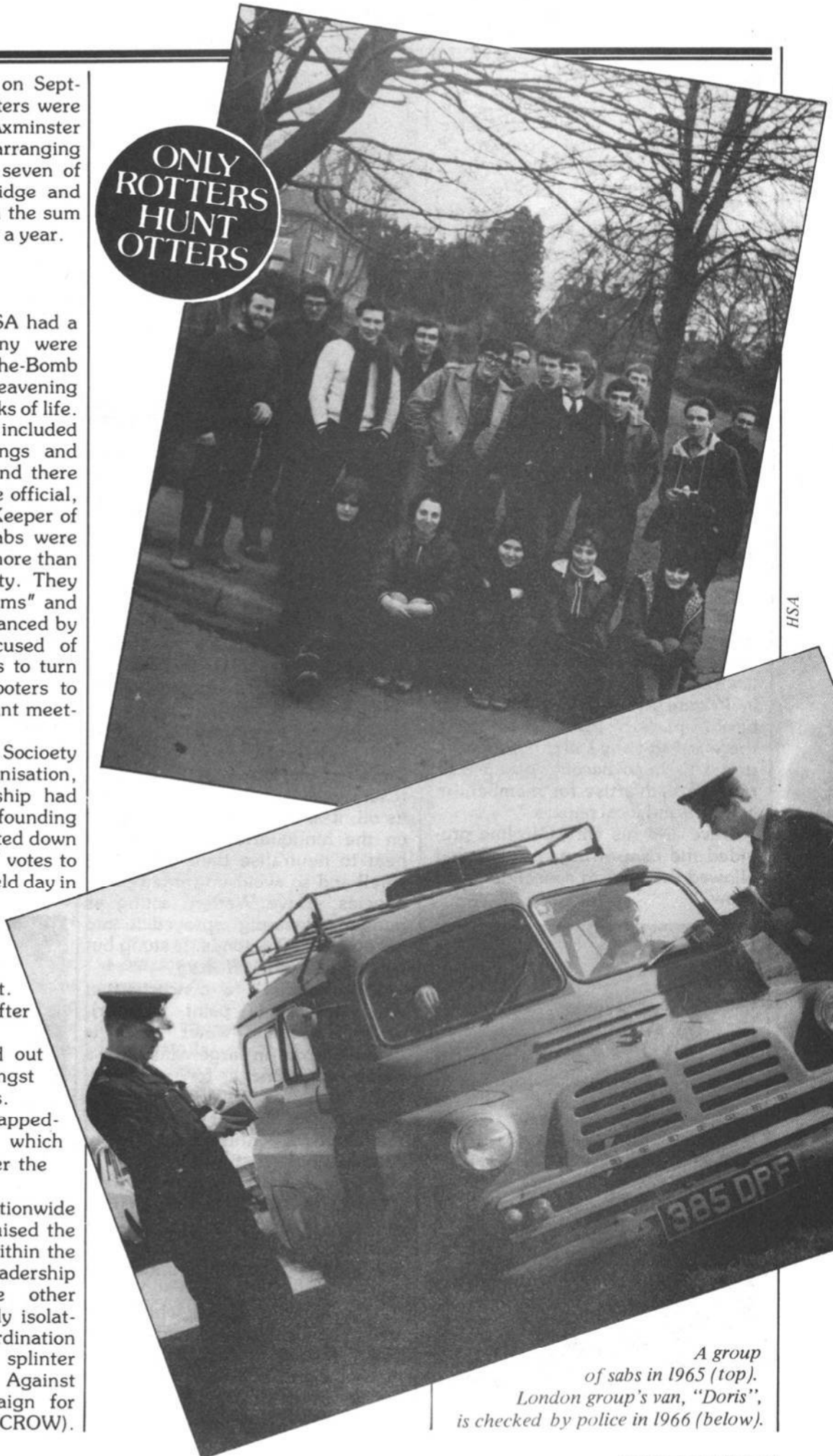
LONDON TAKES OVER

By the end of 1964 the HSA had a membership of 300. Many were students and old Ban-The-Bomb activists, but there was a leavening of older people from all walks of life. Well-known members included authoress Monica Hutchings and stargazer Patrick Moore and there was even a Windsor Castle official, 60 year old Philip Cross, Keeper of the Curfew Tower. The sabs were few in numbers, but they more than made up for it in notoriety. They were described as "hoodlums" and "layabouts", said to be financed by "Kremlin gold", and accused of "inciting mods and rockers to turn up on motorbikes and scooters to create absolute chaos at hunt meetings."

The British Field Sports Socioety (BFSS), the hunters' organisation, claimed that its membership had risen 30 percent since the founding of the HSA. The RSPCA voted down an anti-hunt motion by 237 votes to 107. And the press had a field day in April 1965 when Norman Redman, leader of the Littlehampton HSA group, went and joined the Crawley and Horsham Hunt.

Forced into inactivity after the Culmstock case, the Brixham HQ group shared out its remaining funds amongst the more active branches. London sabs bought a clapped-out old van, "Doris", in which they disrupted hunts all over the Home Counties.

The hectic pace and nationwide publicity at this time disguised the fact that all was not well within the HSA. As the Brixham leadership gradually dissolved, the other groups became increasingly isolated. The lack of central coordination led to the formation of splinter groups like "Direct Action Against Bloodsports" and "Campaign for the Relief of Wildlife" (CROW).



HSA

A group of sabs in 1965 (top). London group's van, "Doris", is checked by police in 1966 (below).

Prestidge became disillusioned—"We had a lot of trouble with weirdos joining, people who were just out for a punch-up who weren't dedicated to animal welfare"—and ceased to participate in mid-'65.

For a while his father took over, then Ian Pedlar of the Bristol group. The changes in leadership were a symptom of internal confusion, and the HSA might well have fizzled out as an effective force at this time but for Dave Wetton who took over the leadership, at first unofficially, in early 1966.

"I'd always had a thing about bloodsports, and my mother and I were involved with LACS. I got to hear of the Hunt Saboteurs in late '63 and wrote off to Brixham and was told to contact Janet Jackson of the Weybridge group. I used to go out practically every week with them.

"But in early '66 there was no news coming out of Brixham, so we thought it was time we took things over. We had some funds to produce newsletters, and we advertised in *Private Eye* and got new members in parts of the country where there weren't any sab groups, so we urged them to become group contacts and advertise for members in colleges and local papers."

Dave and his wife Caroline provided the central organisation that allowed the HSA to consolidate and grow.



HSA

Two sabs spraying Antimate.



Hunter displays killed fox.

"OH ME GAWD, HERE COME THE BLOODY ANTIS!"

The aim of sabbing is to prevent hounds and hunters from killing their prey. The primary tools of the trade are:-

Antimate, a commerical product sold in aerosol cans in pet-shops. Made of natural herbs, such as rosemary and thyme, and eucalyptus oil, it is designed to be sprayed on the hindquarters of bitches in heat to neutralise their distinctive smell and so avoid unwanted pregnancies. (Dave Wetton, acting as human guinea-pig, sprayed it into his eyes for 30 seconds. It stung but he suffered no ill-effects.)

"Sab Special", a concoction of amyl acetate (a paint stripper), Jeyes' fluid and water which is usually mixed in large cans with a pump attachment for spraying. Both substances are sprayed on the ground before a hunt or in front of the hounds to confuse their sense of smell.

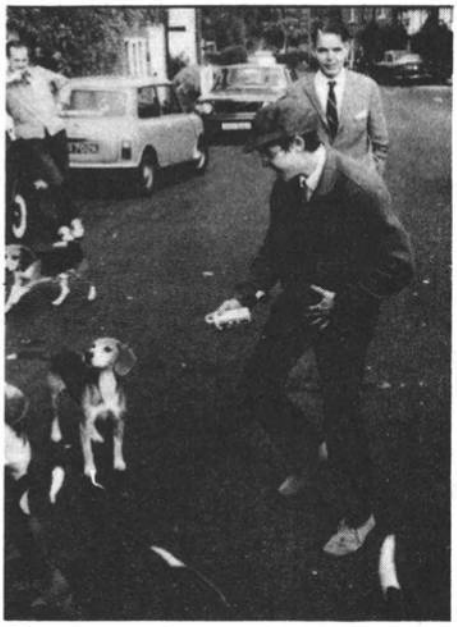
The *holloa*, which hunters traditionally use to call to their hounds or each other. A couple of sabs holloa-ing across a wood can keep the hunters galloping to and fro all day.

The *hunting horn*, which can cause havoc in the hands of an adept. Richard Ryder, the ex-chairman of the RSPCA who used to go out sabbing himself in the early '70s, tells of an episode when he and Wetton were hitting a hunt by the River Cherwell in Oxfordshire. "We were on one side of the river with all the huntsmen on the other. There wasn't a bridge in sight. Quick as a flash, Dave whipped out his hunting horn and with a few vigorous blasts we had all the hounds around us and off we went with them, over the hill, hunting blackbirds in the woods beyond. I can remember the huntsmen running up and down on the far bank blowing themselves purple in the face—all to no avail of course for, needless to say, Dave was much better on the horn than they were."

Smokebombs and firecrackers are also used on occasion, but experienced sabs emphasise that a successful "hit" is not a matter of confrontation but a form of rural guerilla warfare. If a large mob of sabs turns up, the hunters are immediately aware of them and act accordingly. But three or four sabs who go out early in the morning, spraying the ground, then use the horn and holloa at strategic moments, can effectively abort a day's hunting without the hunters even realising they've been sabbed.

Saboteurs have frequently resorted to more outlandish forms of direct action. Hunt meetings have been cancelled by advertisements in local papers. The smell of Antimate has refreshed the occasional hunt ball. In 1975 the premier event of the

HSA



Luton Echo & Post

Ronnie Lee, founder of the Band of Mercy and the Animal Liberation Front, in action with Antimate in 1972.

hare-coursing season, the Waterloo Cup at Altcar in Lancashire, was buzzed by four sabs in a helicopter. Christmas and Valentine cards have been sent to staff at the *Shooting Times* and the BFSS—"Wherever you go, Whatever you do, The antis will always be thinking of you."

Saboteurs tend to be individualists. They go out into the field, on their own if preferred, and save a threatened animal. That, above all, is the immediate and enormously satisfying pay-off.

The turnover of active sabs has always been high. The pace is hectic and the threats, of violence or court action, considerable. But few HSA members who feel they've "done their bit" after a couple of hunting seasons remain untouched by the deeper implications of what they are doing. Many, outraged by their experiences, have emerged as activists in other fields, from vegetarianism to animal liberation to left-wing politics.

OPEN DOOR

In the late '60s and early '70s the initial thunder of the HSA was lost in the roar of new youth militancy. But throughout this period the sabs maintained, week in and week out, their disruption of the hunts.Meanwhile attitudes were changing. Ecology and the environment became new issues and Peter Singer published *Animal Liberation* (1970). When the opportunities came, the HSA was geared up to seize them.

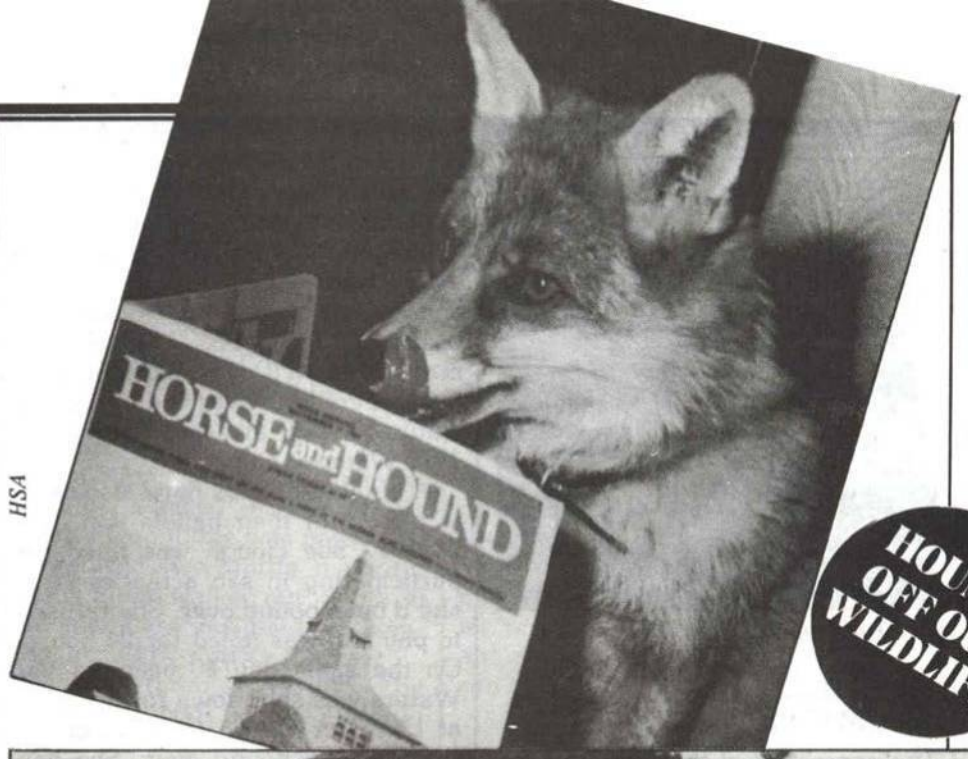
In 1972 Jill Tweedie wrote a long, sympathetic article on the sabs for *The Guardian* and membership doubled to over 800. In 1973 the HSA started its bi-annual newspaper, *Howl*, under the editorship of Dave McCalden. In the same year Ronnie Lee, who had been a member of the Luton sabs for two years, founded the Band Of Mercy, an underground offshoot that slashed the tyres of hunters' vehicles, disabled horse-boxes and performed other illegal acts. "A group of us felt there were certain activities that needed to be done by the HSA because they tried to keep it legal," Ronnie says. The Band of Mercy evolved, in 1976, into the Animal Liberation Front.

The hunts, however, carried on regardless. Their supporters often fell over themselves to explain the fine details of their "sport" to people they still regarded as just "discontented urbanites". But then, in late 1975, the HSA broadcast one of the early BBC *Open Door* programmes and, in one jump, became an agitational force to be reckoned with.

The programme used old and amateur film to show viewers what fox-hunting and hare-coursing were really like. The presenters were Ian McNay, Young Liberal secretary at the time, Dave Wetton and Sue Hough and it all had to be put together in just two weeks.

With a week to go, as if on cue, came the events of the Tickham Fox Hunt. Jenny Simpson, a 20 year old from Brighton, was horse-whipped and knocked unconscious. Sixty year old Fred Piddock was whipped and beaten up by three hunters on foot. The incident made the front page of the *Sunday Mirror* and gave the HSA two fresh-from-the-battle interviews for their programme.

The show was a huge success. "I went down to the post office box the Tuesday afterwards," Wetton recalls, "and found 400 letters, and another 500 on Wednesday." The repeat, a week later, brought in an even larger mailbag. Membership exploded to over 2,000 and new groups were formed up and down the country.





A fox reads up on the opposition (top). A vixen (below) killed by the Old Surrey & Burstowe Boxing Day Hunt in 1974. Her brush and paws, known as "pads", were cut off with a penknife and given as a prize to a female hunt supporter.



HSA

The Duke of Beaufort whips a sab.

PRIVATE AFFAIRS & PUBLIC VIOLENCE

The aggression of the Tickham hunt is just one of innumerable examples of attacks on sabs, who have been ridden down and trampled, whipped and beaten up without mercy. Particular hunts are well known for violence: the Crawley and Horsham, the Cotley, the Cheshire, the South Down and the Vale of Aylesbury. But the most notorious incident of all occurred in 1976 during action against the Border Counties Otter Hunt in Wales.

On June 19 seven sabs were spraying the river banks ahead of the hunt when a group of heavies ran up. "They got the leader of the group, Malcolm Douglas, and just held his head under the water and he almost drowned. They got him out and punched him some more and then they caught this elderly woman on a ten-foot high embankment and they pushed her off that into the river," Dave Wetton recalls.

The word went out and a week later 90 sabs turned up to hit the hunt in force. But the hunters had prepared themselves and when the sabs split into two forces, a pack of them poured out of a wood wielding their otter-hunting poles like two-handed broadswords.

"They just started beating people round the head and shoulders and kicking them when they went down. One bloke had his cheekbone and jaw smashed and had to have it poked back into place in hospital. Another chap had a broken nose and his teeth knocked out. It was incredibly violent."

In spite of endless complaints to the police, very few hunters have been taken to court and even fewer convicted. The reverse is true of the sabs, who appear in court with frightening regularity, mostly for breach of the peace. Wetton estimates that well over 100 members have been done over the years, including the 39 arrested during the 1977 Waterloo Cup.

A number of sabs have also been to prison for their beliefs. On July 28 1977 Sue Hough was fined for participating in sab activities after she'd been bound over. She refused to pay and was jailed for 24 hours. On the same day 40 year old Val Waters was sent down for a month at Leicester Crown Court after refusing to be bound over. She had originally appeared at Market Bosworth magistrates' court, at the special request of the police, as a prosecution witness in the trial of 4 Atherstone Hunt heavies who had kicked and punched her earlier in the year. Hardly had she taken the witness stand when the defence lawyer leapt up to demand that she should also be bound over to keep the peace, quoting a 1361 statute which says that anyone involved in an incident, whether aggressor or victims, can be bound over. The magistrate agreed and Val appealed —but in vain.

Other sabs have been jailed for non-HSA activities. In December 1977 David Hough (Sue's husband), Michael Huskisson and Gary Treadwell got 9 months each for digging up the grave of legendary 19th century hunter John Peel at Caldbeck, Cumbria. They toppled the headstone into the hole they'd made, left a fox's head beside it and a message reading: "John Peel, go blow your horn until you're blue in



Police drag off a saboteur during the 1977 Waterloo Cup hare-coursing meet at which 39 sabs were arrested.

London Express

the face." (This incident confirmed that HSA membership gets you on the police computer.) In the same month a youth was sentenced to one hour in a detention centre for battering a kitten to death.

In early 1978 Treadwell and two other sabs were jailed for a few months for breaking into the offices of the BFSS. Gary served his two sentences concurrently at a remand home near Aylesbury where he was kept busy painting garden gnomes (to which he used to add HSA slogans). The gnomes are sold all over the country with the legend "Hand-painted by craftsmen in the Buckinghamshire countryside."

HARROWING EXPERIENCE

After the *Open Door* programme the HSA stepped up its sabbing activities, but the influx of new members required a qualitatively different level of organisation. The Annual General Meetings became professional day-long events needing facilities to handle at least 175





HSA

Saboteur Sue Hough is grabbed by a policeman (left) but escapes from him (right) during an Oxfordshire Coursing Club meet in 1975.



Sabs demonstrate against Princess Anne's participation in hunting.

HSA

members and delegates.

As the HSA grew stronger and more militant, the League Against Cruel Sports began to regress. The two organisations had worked in harmony for many years but now LACS secretary Raymond Rowley embarked on a policy of buying land to provide sanctuaries for animals in hunting areas. LACS and HSA activists saw this as a defeatist step and felt the League was becoming too respectability-conscious. The division was not resolved until 1978 when Rowley was voted out and retired to tend League sanctuaries in the West country. Lord Houghton, Jan Rennison and Dick Course were instrumental in the change-over which led directly to LACS' controversial £85,000 donation to the Labour Party election fund after it had promised to ban stag-hunting and hare-coursing if re-elected.

The HSA's 1978 AGM was an important turning-point for the organisation. The major issue was the proposed expulsion of Dave McCalden for his membership of the National Front. Several HSA groups—notably South London and Manchester—felt McCalden's fascist and anti-bloodsport views were incompatible and that he was bringing the HSA into disrepute. Others argued that McCalden had performed valuable services for the HSA as editor of *HOWL* and a committee member. Ronnie Lee, himself an anarchist, argued that expelling someone for reasons other than his position on bloodsports was a dangerous precedent.

"It was a really harrowing experience," recalls Chris Williamson, secretary of the East Midlands group and HSA's national press officer. "Really good friends were vehemently opposed to each other. McCalden was booed and hissed by certain sections every time he got up to speak. But I'm glad he's gone now—he was splitting the HSA wide apart."

The motion that no NF member should be allowed on the HSA's executive committee was passed by the required two thirds majority, and McCalden walked out. Some 30 other members resigned in sympathy, including Patrick Moore.

The Vegetarians Against The Nazis, an anti-Nazi League affiliate, emerged from that AGM—a demonstration that animal liberationists are also concerned about human rights.

Arguments about the constitution are a healthy symptom of the changes in the HSA—and the animal welfare movement as a whole—in the last three years. "Putting animals into politics" has inevitably brought politics into the pro-animal organisations. How they cope with the problem will be of decisive influence in the future.

THE FUTURE

The defeat of the Labour Government in May 1979 was a major blow to the HSA since Labour was set to implement Britain's first anti-bloodsports legislation.

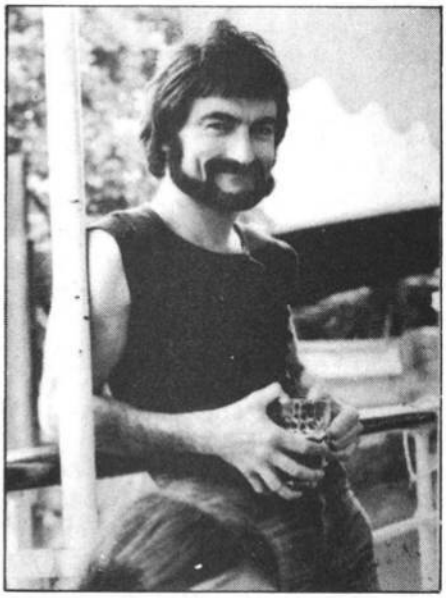
"We were all very depressed," Dave Wetton says. "But at the same time you realise there are new sabs coming forward all the time—15, 16, 20 year olds—who haven't got world-weary battle fatigue like some of us."

Membership of the HSA is today growing faster than ever before, with an average of 5 new members per day. Sab activities are becoming more varied following the HSA's adoption of the "Declaration of Animal Rights". The 1978 AGM voted to fight seal culling and in 1979 it voted to oppose "the killing of an sentient creature for sport or pleasure."

Though SAB attempts to halt the seal cull in the Orkneys earlier this year were a failure, partly because of lack of cooperation with Greenpeace, sabs aim to learn from their mistakes and have another go. The East Midlands group has started hitting grouse shoots, and this is likely to become a major feature in future. The HSA may even take the biggest plunge of all and turn out against the anglers.

"I think the success of the HSA," Wetton says, "is due to the fact that we have the right approach to animal welfare. We approach it from the viewpoint of animal rights. We're not out to smash the system, but to save individual animals. And we're adaptable, that's very important, we can take criticism and we can change."

The authors would like to thank: John Prestidge, Dave and Caroline Wetton, Chris Williamson, Trevor Williams, Ronnie Lee, Jane Seale, Bob Deacon and Steve Feaver.





Dave Wetton (top) and his wife Caroline, known to all as "Cee" (below).

Kim Stallwood

PRIMATE BUSINESS

7,000 Monkeys and Apes Were Killed in British Laboratories Last Year. Jerome Burne Examines What is Done in the Name of Science to Our Closest Relatives.

When Guy the gorilla died last year, in memoriam cards were sent to his old cage at London Zoo by dozens of the animal loving public. No such cards however were received for the young baboon who died a few years earlier at the London Institute of Psychiatry. This is how he died.

"Electrodes were implanted in baboons' skulls which were forcibly restrained while injected with drugs. Response to drug injection included agitation, restlessness, aggression, crying, increased heart rate, chewing movements and violent gnawing of head restraints. Epileptic seizures were then induced by high frequency light flashes close to the eyes. Three baboons suffered spontaneous epiliptic fits after drug treatment and one subsequently died."

The rest of the animals would undoubtedly have been killed after the experiment was completed anyway, becoming just another few numbers among the seven to ten thousand primates killed in British laboratories every year.

Primates are something of a special case in the animal welfare pantheon. To begin with in many countries they are endangered species, so they arouse the concern of the conservationists in a way that rats or guinea pigs do not. But the real issue, of course, is that they are closely related to man, making them of special interest to the experimenter and their suffering of special concern to the anti-vivisectionist.

NOT SO DIFFERENT

The feeling that man's closeness to the apes has larger implications than those of experimental manipulation is not one that is confined to sentimental animal lovers. Here is Carl Sagan one of America's most visible scientists and a fearless inquisitor where many other scientific heresies are concerned:



Chimp foetus at 126 days. Full gestation period is 245 days compared with 270 days for humans.

"If chimpanzees have consciousness, if they are capable of abstractions, do they not have what until now have been described as 'human rights?' How smart does a chimpanzee have to be before killing him constitutes murder?"

Sagan wrote that in 1977 and since then scientific evidence for genetic and behavioural links between apes and humans has grown. There is the famous work that has been done with Washoe, the ape who was taught to use sign language in America and is said to be about as proficient with it as a four or five year old human infant. And how about this item from the *International Herald Tribune* of July 28 this year?

Dr Richard Meyers was commenting on the successful mating at Grant Park Zoo in Atlanta, of a gibbon and a siamang, producing a totally new hybrid. "The significance of this," he said, "is that such a mating was previously believed to be impossible because while the gibbon has 44 chromosomes the siamang has 50. This is a far greater difference than genetic differences that seperate the great apes from man. Humans have 46 chromosomes while the great apes have 48." Dr Myers said that he could not rule out the possibility of a human-ape hybridisation.

Even more interesting is the work of Stanford University anthropologist Suzanne Chevalier-Skolnikoff who, according to an *International Herald Tribune* report of July 6 1979, claimed to have found that baby chimpanzees develop behaviour patterns in the first two years of their lives that are identical to those of human infants.

Using the Piaget model of the six stages through which human intellectual and motor development passes between birth and age two she found that apes and babies progressed in a similar fashion with one important exception, which was that the apes did not develop at all vocally. But on items like self-investigation, experimentation and problem-solving there was little difference. "Apes and man are not so different as it is generally believed," she said.

INDIAN BAN

Such thinking is still far from being common scientific currency. The major concern in primatology in recent years is that the demand for primates has outstripped supply. Warnings that this might be the case were issued during the early seventies by authorities in both Britain and America, but matters really came to a head in April 1978 when Morarji Desai, the ascetic Prime Minister of India, banned the export of rhesus monkeys which until then had been the most commonly used species in western

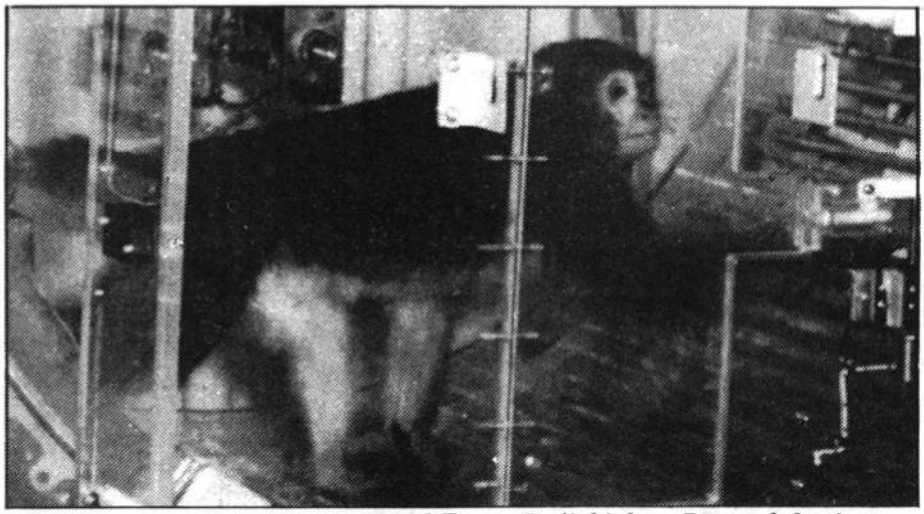
Yerkes Primate Research Center

laboratories.

The major factor influencing Desai's decision was the revelation by the International Primate Protection League that despite it being a clear condition of export that the animals should only be used for medical research, many of them were being used by the US Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute in particularly gruesome experiments designed to test the body's resistance to massive doses of radiation such as might be received by troops on a nuclear battlefield. This is a description of one of them:

"Trained to avoid electric shock by completing tasks in 'shuttlebox'. Placed in 'restraining device' and irradiated with 4,000 rads of gamma neutron radiation. Then tested again in shuttlebox for 8 hours. One monkey died within an hour. Of the five surviving animals, one showed 'stress' within 2 minutes of irradiation and vomited after 43 minutes. This monkey 'made no attempt to complete the problems' but still tried to avoid electric shock by sitting on it s 'iscial collosities' (hardened skin on sides of buttocks). Another monkey lay on the electrified grid floor reacting 'involuntarily' to the shock and was also observed sitting in a 'huddled position, frequently rubbing its eyes'. A third monkey vomited 6 times within 35 minutes after exposure and later 'appeared to collapse after each response'. Another monkey was incapacitated for 37 minutes and lay on the grid floor making 'only involuntary...movements to the electric shock, after which it made several unsuccessful attempts to resume a sitting position'. It later assumed a 'crouched position' and failed to perform at all. The fifth monkey lay down and sat up only when shocked by the experimenters. 'The results...support previously reported behavioral data for monkeys receiving 4,200 rads of pulsed radiation'..."

The other factor influencing Desai's decision was the inevitable hardship and suffering involved in capturing the monkeys in the wild. It is generally accepted that the capture of one monkey involves the death of between two and four others and it is usually the young



Monkey on treadwheel at US Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute.

AFRRI



Monkey after being deliberately infected with syphilis.

Courtesy of Animal Aid



Monkey in incubator at Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta,

"Primate"/The Other Cinema

and the old who are captured. Furthermore the stress and breakdown of the social order that is involved themselves produce disease and psychological disturbances.

After capture the monkeys may be roughly caged for several days before making a journey of several thousand miles in cramped conditions and suffering from shock. Many are the horror stories about crates packed with monkeys being found on station platforms or in airport terminals with the animals suffering from starvation or lack of water.

Finally, of those who survive the rigours of transportation, between 10 percent and 20 percent die during the quarantine isolation period in the laboratory that is required by law before any experiments can begin.

BREEDING CENTRES

The proposed solution to the twin problem of a shortage of monkeys from the wild and the suffering they experience during capture and transport is to set up breeding colonies. This was the solution put forward by the Hobbs report, commissioned by the British Medical Research Council in 1969 but not published, for reasons still unknown, until 1976. It is, however, still the major source of information about primate imports and use in this country.

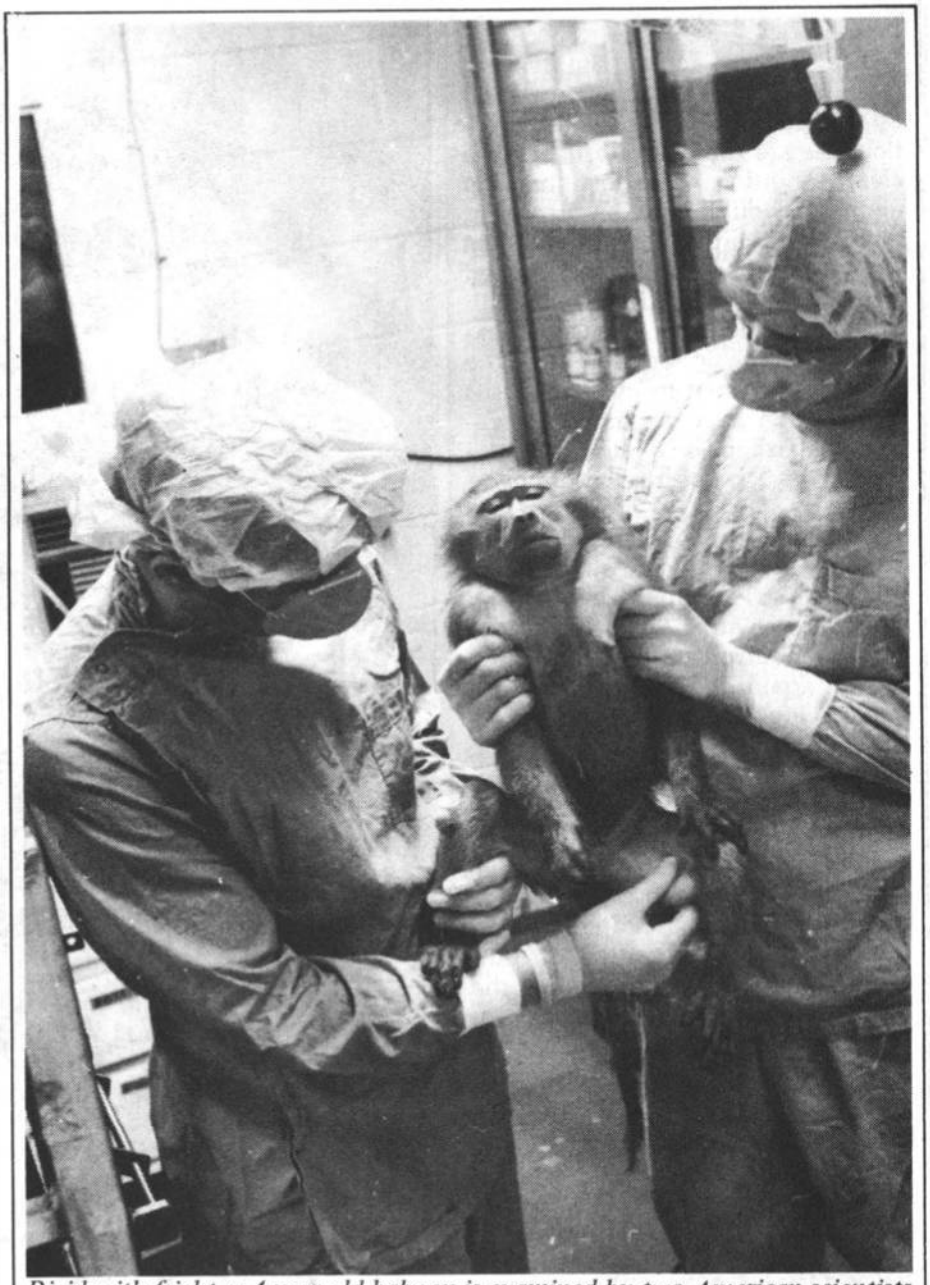
Breeding centres have their difficulties, however. The great apes such as chimpanzees cannot be commercially bred. They take at least nine years to mature and the mothers have one baby at a time and usually only once every three years. Marmosets, however, are more viable since they often breed twice a year and frequently have twins.

Despite repeated calls to set up breeding centres little has been done as yet. The cost of specially bred apes is still marginally higher than those taken from the wild and apart from a project by ICI to breed 1000 marmosets nearly all of the primates used in this country are still imported.

The issue of breeding centres is one that splits those working in primatology. For the researcher they clearly make theoretical sense. He is assured of a regular supply and more importantly he has animals whose genetic and individual history he knows. Using monkeys taken from the wild is like using sewer rats or field mice, commented Hobbs; there is no way of knowing what diseases they may have had or what immunities they have built up.

For those who oppose all research on primates or even those who would like to see it reduced to a minimum, breeding centres are a red-herring. Unpleasant experiments will still be done, they argue, and may even increase as a reliable and clean supply of monkeys become available. Either way it will remove the present incentive to look for alternatives.

The picture is further complicated by the position of the conservationists. Although they would place themselves firmly in the animal welfare camp, they are generally in favour of breeding centres on the grounds that anything that improves the chances of endangered species in the wild must be a good thing. Such are the intricacies of animal politics.



Rigid with fright, a 4-year old baboon is examined by two American scientists at the Litton Research Institute, Maryland. The baboon had been infected with a form of leukemia in Moscow, before being sent to the US as part of Soviet-American scientific cooperation.

Camera Press



One of 2,000 monkeys being bred on Key Lois Island, off Florida, for sale to laboratories all over the world. Owned by the Charles River Group of Companies, the islane breeding centre produces big profits. Rhesus monkeys fetch £300 each and chimpanzees over £1,000.

Syndication International

Cyril Rosen, secretary to the British branch of the International Primate Protection League is someone who would ideally like to see all primate experiments done away with but is resigned to attempting to keep them to a minimum. "I think that the principle of the lowest taxon should be observed," he said.

"That is, for any experiment the animal that is the lowest possible on the evolutionary scale should be used. If we must do experiments on primates, let's keep them to an absolute minimum with all the safeguards possible."

He went on to explain that primatology was a relatively new field of study which had received a tremendous boost in the 1950s when the search for a vaccine against polio began. It was found that monkeys' kidneys were good for growing cultures and monkeys of course were used to test vaccines. An estimated 1½ million monkeys died in the search for a polio vaccine. Ironically the breakthrough came when researchers started moving away from monkeys to growing cultures on tissues in test-tubes.

"Many of our founder members," said Rosen, "were researchers who were so horrified by what they saw in the laboratories that they wanted to do something about it. As postgraduates they would get to do a year's work in the field studying monkeys grooming, feeding, playing and mating in the wild and then come home to be asked to keep them in tiny cages and put out their eyes or get them addicted to drugs. Often they couldn't do it."

PRIMATE USES

What exactly happens to the 7,000 odd primates used by British laboratories every year is to some extent a mystery. Some idea, however, can be gained from a combination of the Hobbs report and the recently published Home office statistics on animal experiments.

Hobbs, based on information now nearly 10 years old, lists eighty units in the UK where research using primates goes on, and it is clear that the uses to which primates are put are very varied. They are used in reproductive studies looking at contraception, fertilisation and embryonic development, studies of degenerative diseases of the central nervous system, testing of cancer therapies, trachoma studies, nutrition studies and studies on addiction, stress and toxicology. A slightly more precise idea of what some of that entails can be learned from the Home Office document, according to which the 7,167 primates licenced for experimentation in 1978 were used as follows:

Study of normal or abnormal body structure or function. 1,619
To select, develop or study the use of medical dental and veterinary products and appliances. 4,836
Development of transplant techniques. 9
To select, develop and study the hazards and safety of various substances. 85
For other purposes. 612

Another chart is headed "experiments by technique" and details the following:

Application of substances to the eye. 242
Other interferences with any of the special senses or the brain controlling them. 49
Interference with the central nervous system (other than senses). 1,111
Use of aversive stimuli. 546
Induction by other means of a state of stress. 8
Infliction of physical trauma to simulate human injury 3

The charts also tell us that 4,472 experiments involved no anaesthetic, 2,239 had anaesthetic for part of the time and 456 had anaesthetic for the whole time.

How many of these experiments were part of programmes developing medical, dental or veterinary products, and in which anaesthetics were used, is not made clear. But it is inevitable that the 546 studies involving "aversive stimuli" must have been pretty unpleasant as must have been the 1,111 interferences with the central nervous system and the 242 applications of substances to the eye.

But the argument against most primate experiments need not rest on a worthy but ultimately unpersuasive tenderheartedness. After all, the mother of a child polio victim might equally forcefully argue that she would be prepared to sacrifice all the rhesus monkeys in the world to save her child from life in an iron lung.

The most effective objections come from within the scientific community itself. Dr Judith Hampson of FRAME (Fund for Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments):

Continued on Page 28.

RADAR~CONFUSED BIRDS

Lee Torrey Reports On How America's New Microwave Early Warning System Threatens Bird Migration

Fearful of nuclear attack, the Americans are surrounding their nation with a pulsating electronic fence. Silent, invisible and stretching for 3,000 miles from every US border, the microwave surveillance system is capable of detecting every airborne object larger than a seagull. The fence itself is created by a handful of modern phased-array radars which have taken over from the legion of smaller units which once dotted the US coastline. Unlike conventional radar, the phased-array installations have no revolving dish antennas, no moving parts at all. The radar's multi-megawatt beam is steered electronically by thousands of individual transmitters fixed to the radar's face, "painting" large expanses of airspace in a matter of milliseconds.

The new installations are both powerful and physically awesome. The phased-array radar at Elgin Air Force Base in Florida, for example, is housed in a surrealistic wedge-shaped building a city-block long and 13 stories high. The final radar in this network is presently being built on the California coast and will be able to spot killer satellites in low orbit as well as sea-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) arising from the Pacific as low as 3° off the horizon. Under optimal conditions, these radars will provide the President with a maximum of 30 minutes' warning of attack so that he may assess his military response—basically push a few buttons and run for cover.

But while it may be an ingenious system for gauging nuclear retaliation, environmentalists have become concerned that the electronic fence—along with other powerful radio-frequency emitters—may pose a serious threat to bird migration. A threat compounded by the fact that all these installations are situated directly beneath major migration routes.

The roots of the controversy date back some thirty years, when H.L. Yeagley published the first evidence to suggest that bird orientation and navigation may rely in part on geomagnetism. Yeagley thought that birds found their way, often travelling over large anonymous tracts of ocean, by being able to interpret Earth's weak magnetic field with some sort of internal compass.

Since that time, the debate has raged over whether electromagnetic fields of any intensity can affect bird flight and migration. Certainly there are many mechanisms involved in migration. Most ornithologists agree that different species use different cues, including the position of sun and stars, landmarks, internal clocks, mnemonic skills, as well as geomagnetism, and often use these cues in combination.

Many experiments have been devised to see exactly what role geomagnetism has among the many possible migratory cues. One of these was conducted at the State University of New York in 1974 by biologists Charles Walcott and Robert Green. They equipped homing pigeons with a light-weight set of small coils around their heads. While the control pigeons unerringly oriented toward their home boxes under all circumstances, the birds subject to an induced magnetic field of about 0.6 gauss managed to find their way home only under sunny skies, and often flew *away* from home when it was overcast. For the homing pigeon, the sun may be the dominant cue, but an internal magnetic compass seems to be an important auxiliary system.

Studying the orientational capabilities of migratory indigo buntings under differing magnetic conditions, Stephen T. Emlen of Cornell University also documented the importance of geomagnetism. When tested in a situation allowing minimal exposure to visual cues and in the presence of the normal geomagnetic field, the buntings oriented in a consistently northern direction. When the horizontal component of the magnetic field was deflected clockwise 120° by activating Helmholtz coils surrounding their cage, the orientation of the buntings shifted clockwise to geographic east-southeast. Dr Emlen concludes that: "These results suggest that indigo buntings are not only able to detect the geomagnetic field, but also can use this information in the finalization of their migratory direction."

More recently, environmentalists created a furore about the possible adverse effects on wildlife from a powerful US Navy antenna in Michigan which was designed to communicate with the fleet of nuclear submarines with extremely low frequency signals. The Navy agreed to prepare a full environmental impact statement on the installation, known as Project Seafarer, including studies of bird flight. One of these studies, conducted by Ronald Larkin and Pamela Sutherland from Rockerfeller University in New York, demonstrated that nocturnal migrants turned direction and changed altitude much more frequently—as if confused—when the antenna was broadcasting than when it was off. Another study by William Southern from Northern Illinois University found that gull chicks tested on clear days in the normal geomagnetic field showed regular clustering of headings along a predicted bearing corresponding to the direction of migration. But individuals tested when the Project Seafarer antenna was energised dispersed randomly. From this, Dr Southern concluded that "magnetic fields associated with such conductors may be sufficient to confuse orienting birds."

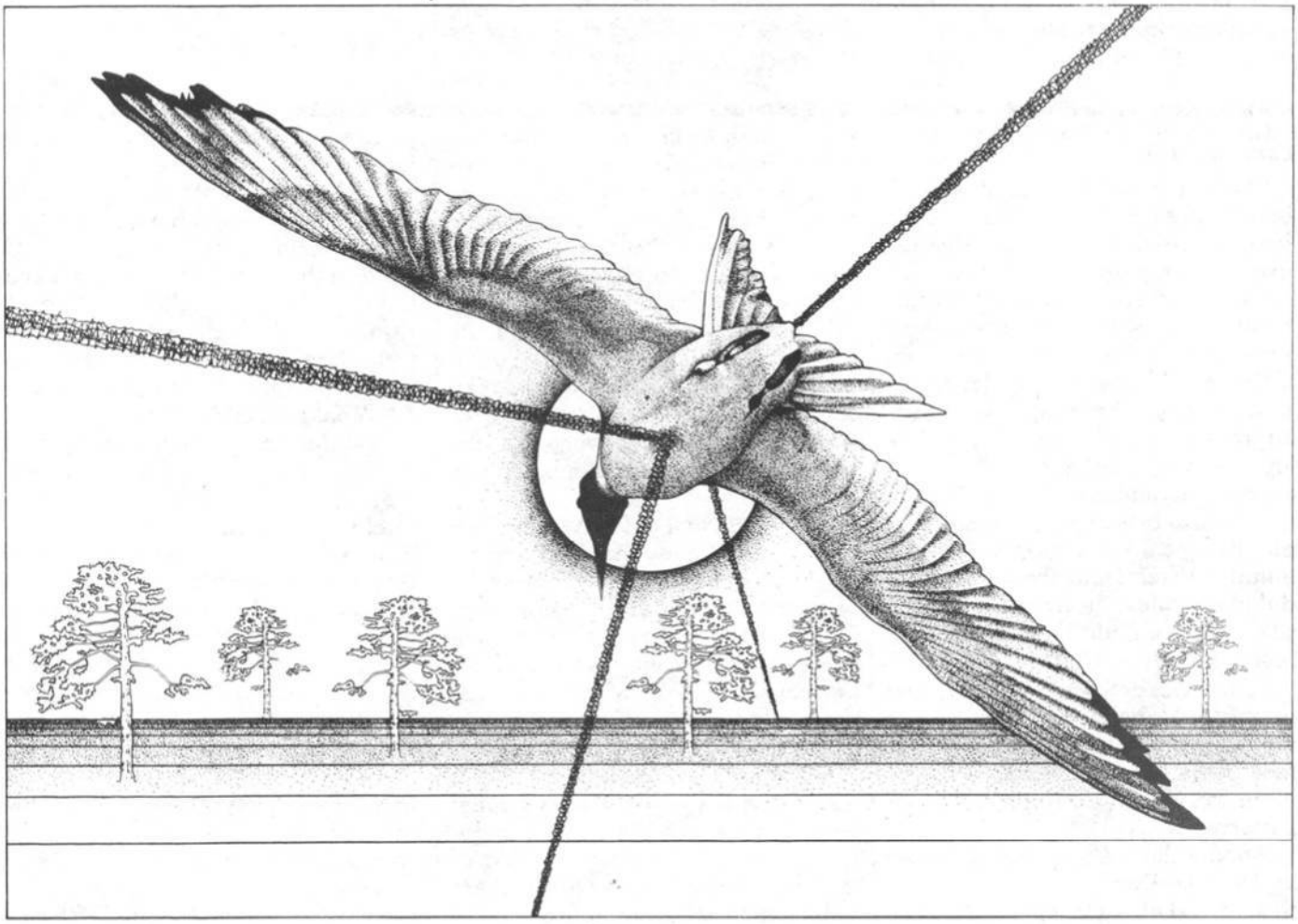
Interestingly enough, the US Air Force has conducted a number of studies over the past few years to assess different methods of dispersing flocks of birds from airfields in order to eliminate the increasing incidence of bird strikes. They found that one of the most successful methods involves the use of a low intensity microwave field similar to that generated by radar. According to J.A. Tanner, who conducted work for the USAF under contract, birds avoid microwave radiation. When exposed to these fields, one USAF document states "there are certain reactions the birds will exhibit including attempted flight, disturbance in eating habits, and certain impairments of motor activity."

This same Air Force material was presented as part of an environmental impact analysis of the new phased-array radars on bird migration. With Dr Tanner's evidence in hand, the Air Force concluded that "our judgement is that these migrating birds will avoid the radar proposed and therefore the radar should not pose any threat to avian species. Any bird attempting flight near the radar beam will avoid it." But as the radars lie smack on major migration routes, environmentalists fear that this very "microwave avoidance" phenomenon will itself present an unwanted disturbance to migrating birds.

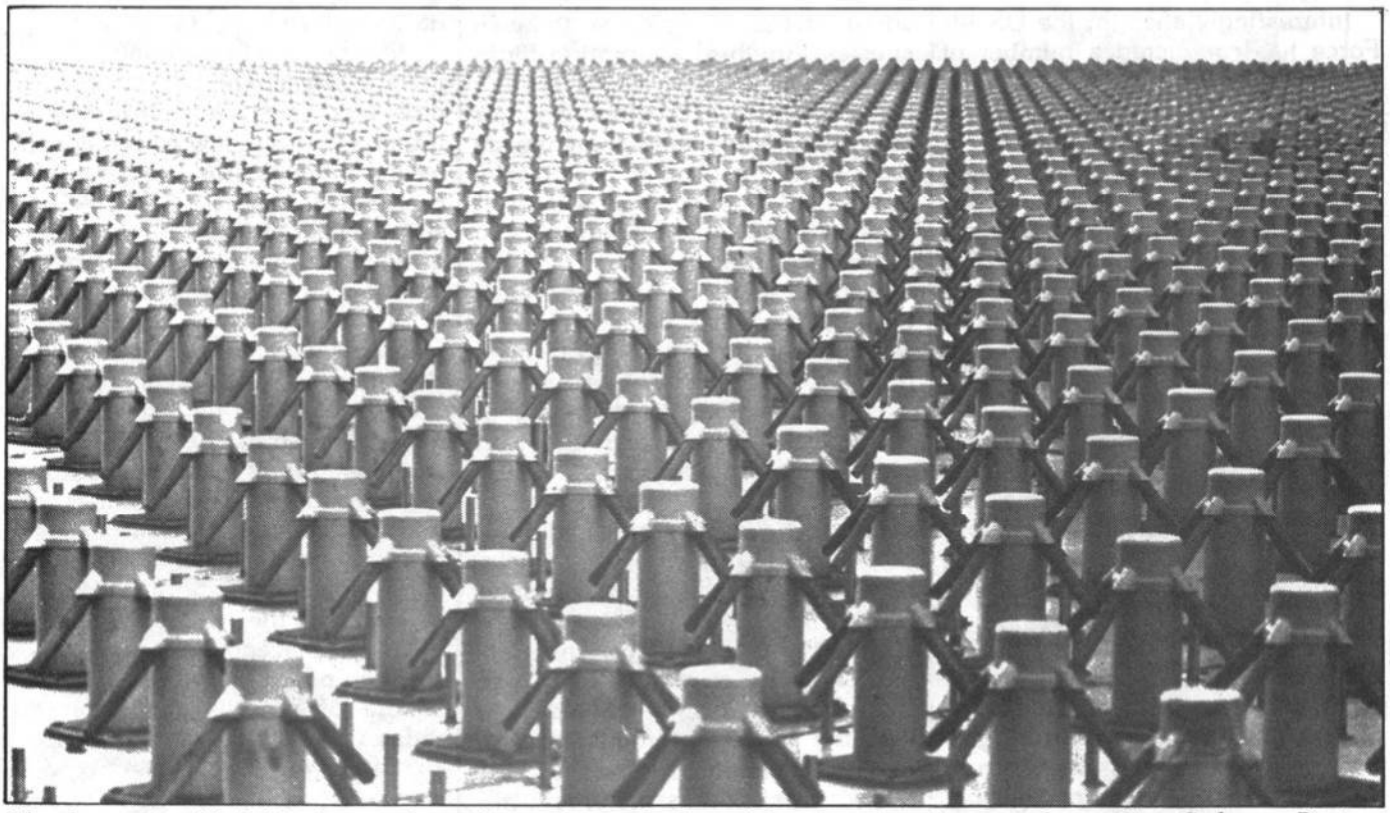
Another angle on birds and electromagnetic fields comes from researchers at the University of Rhode Island. While making observations of the instantaneous turnings of large flocks of wild starlings with high-speed photography, F.H. Heppner and J.D. Haffner concluded that the birds simply could not be using visual or acoustic signals, because all the birds were turning within thousandths of a second. They have proposed that the starlings may be communicating with radio-frequency signals, and note that the birds are equipped with specialised feathers known as filoplumes, hair-like structures well-endowed with free nerve endings in their follicles, which may serve as a sort of short whip antenna. But to date this idea has yet to be tested.

Whether communicating or reading the geomagnetic field, the incredible fact is that these birds must be interpreting very low power signals, perhaps only microwatts per square centimeter. Imagine, then, the possible impact of these large phased-array radar antennas at close range, creating an average power density of 50 milliwatts per square centimeter at 2,000 feet, and peak power densities (as the beam is pulsed) up to 500 milliwatts per square centimeter. For a bird, the effect must be like having PA speakers substituted for earphones. These values are well within the "thermal range" where there is not only electromagnetic interference, but outright heating of the tissues—as in a microwave oven. However, as the signal's power decreases with the square of the distance from the radar, the danger to birds from sudden thermal blast exists only within a thousand feet or so of each installation.

Perhaps the greatest problem is the lack of research in this area.



John Ellis



Lee Torrey

The thousands of individual transmitters that make up the face of the giant phased-array radar on Cape Cod, near Boston.

Studies are needed both on wildlife and on humans who, in urban environments, experience electromagnetic power densities hundreds of times higher than ambient levels. Can such exposure continue indefinitely without biological effect? As the levels of "electronic smog" continue to soar, it's time that somebody found out.

Lee Torrey

PRIMATE BUSINESS.
Continued from Page 25.

"One type of experiment that is being increasingly objected to is the famous psychological deprivation experiment pioneered at the Wisconsin Primate Centre in which baby monkeys are left with hostile surrogate mothers or reared in total isolation. It makes the monkeys mad, they become psychotic, aggressive, withdrawn. But we know all that from a wealth of clinical date on humans.

"It's also becoming accepted that psychological experiments done on animals taken from the wild are of dubious value because many of them are mentally unbalanced as a result of their experiences anyway.

"Jane Goodall has observed that in the wild baby monkeys whose mothers die even when they are four years old are traumatised and often fail to develop normal social patterns."

Another line of objection is raised by Dr A.D. Dayan of the Wellcome Research Laboratories in Beckenham, Kent. He argues that the response of primates to drugs varies widely because of different resistances that they may have built up in the wild. He also points out that since reactions to drugs are similar in most vertebrate species, rats and rabbits can produce just as reliable results. He suggests that a great many primates are wasted in toxicology testing—and that from someone working in one of the largest pharmaceutical labs in the country.

So change will have to come from within and already the situation has begun to change. One university lecturer in psychology commented: "Ten years ago none of us thought twice about shocking rats or blinding cats, but a lot of my students today question the need for it very closely."

But there are problems. A primate is a status object. It's what professors get to experiment with, and even if a closer monitoring of the need for particular studies were to be set up who would there be to gainsay a professor at the top of his field?

Primates also throw into sharp relief the ethical problems rasied by Sagan. Should the great chimps have rights? But if they do have them, where does the granting of rights stop? There is a linguistic sleight of hand at work here. By using the term "primate" to cover all monkeys and pointing to the undoubted intelligence and sophistication of some primates the fact that the other primates are less intelligent than a dog is conveniently ignored. On the other hand the fact that we don't experiment on sub-normals shows that intelligence is not the only criteria.

Clearly these are deep ethical waters and there are no easy answers, but while sending the dead Guy the gorilla a card may be grossly sentimental it seems a preferable action to watching indifferently while an irradiated chimp vomits itself to death.

Jerome Burne.

ACT FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS
JOIN OUR

NATIONAL MARCH & RALLY

AT

OXFORD

A PROTEST AGAINST CRUEL EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS PERFORMED IN THE UNIVERSITY LABORATORIES



Primates trapped in wild, transported in appalling conditions to Britain, then tortured in laboratories e.g. in Oxford.

1.30 p.m. Assemble in *Angel Meadow* (near Magdalen Bridge)
2.00 p.m. March through city.
4.00 p.m. Meeting in Oxford Union Society Debating Hall.

SPEAKERS INCLUDE

HANS RUESCH
author of
Slaughter of the Innocent

SPIKE MILLIGAN (if he can make it)

ON
Saturday 27th October 1979

Return coach tickets from central London (£3.00) and further information from:-
ANIMAL AID 111 Estridge Way. Tonbridge, Kent.

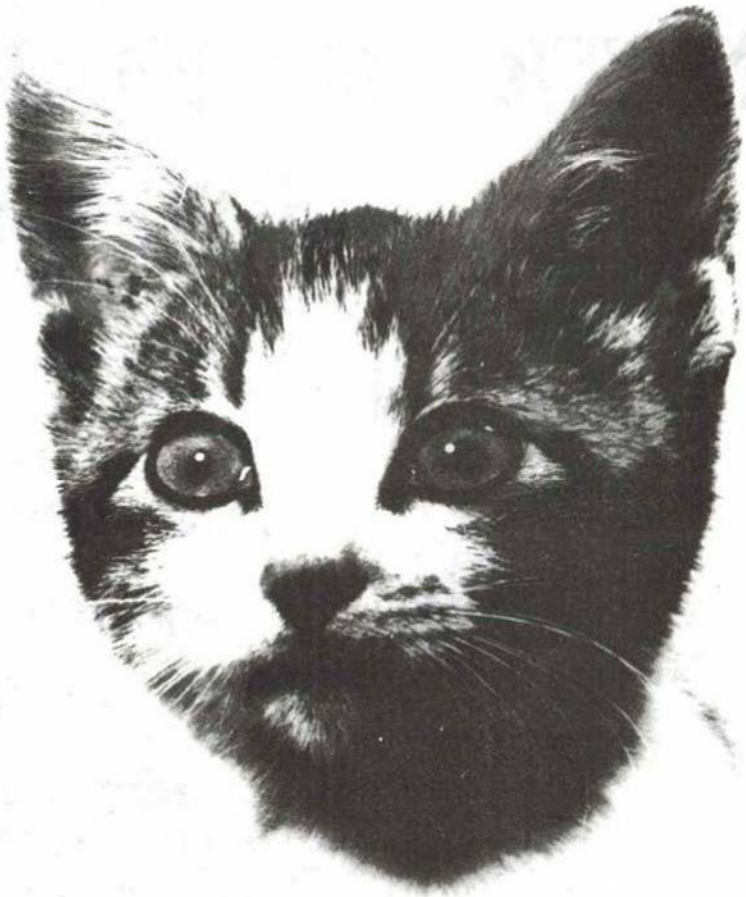
Read
Slaughter of the Innocent
by HANS RUESCH

THIS BOOK IS A MASSIVE BLOW IN THE STRUGGLE TO PREVENT THE SENSELESS TORTURE OF MILLIONS OF ANIMALS IN LABORATORIES ALL OVER THE WORLD...
TORTURE THAT IS CARRIED OUT IN THE NAME OF 'HUMAN PROGRESS' . THIS SHATTERING BREAK–THROUGH BOOK SHOWS HOW THE SPREAD OF VIVISECTION HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE ONLY THROUGH A CONSPIRACY OF SECRECY AND DECEPTION'.

FUTURA PUBLICATIONS.....£1. 25p
from Booksellers and from ANIMAL AID £1.25 + 25p post
111 Estridge Way. Tonbridge, Kent.

I'm soft, warm and cuddly...

tomorrow I'll die- for nothing at all



14,200 ANIMALS DIE DAILY IN BRITISH LABORATORIES

BUAV

British Union for the abolition of vivisection

143 CHARING CROSS ROAD
LONDON WC2H OBP
Telephone: 01-734 2691

What's my future?

HELP ME

by helping

ANIMAL WELFARE TRUST



Send for details

143 CHARING CROSS ROAD
LONDON WC2H OBP
Telephone: 01-734 2691

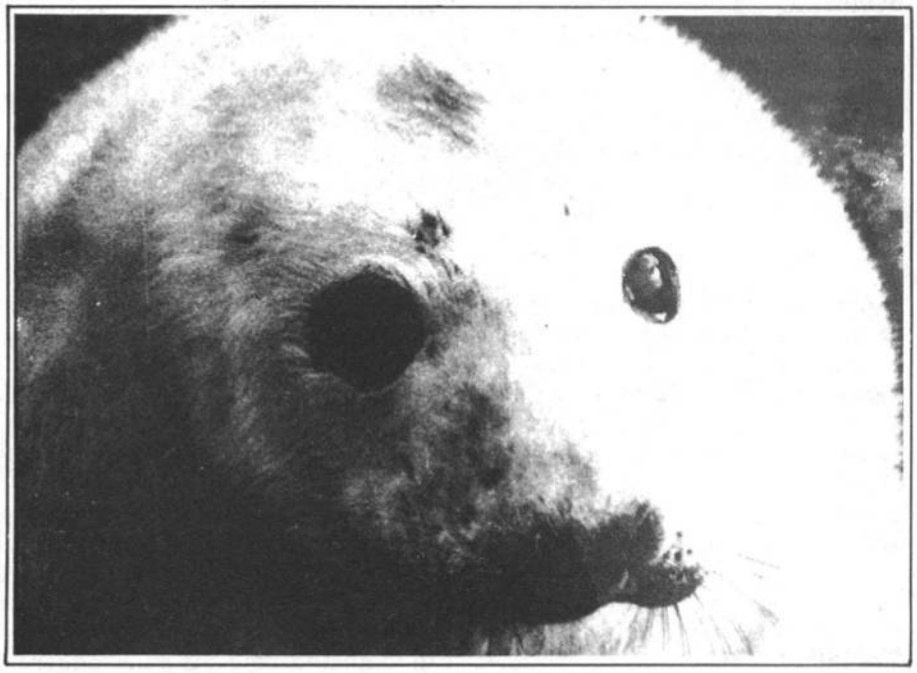
BOOKNEWS

Past tragedies and new ideas on seal culls, eco~politics and the future of food

SEAL SONG
by Brian Davies
[Penguin. £2.50]

SEAL CULL
by John Lister-Kaye
[Penguin. 95p]

LET THE SEALS LIVE
by Sue Flint
[Thule Press. £5.95]



Campaigning for 14 years with a single objective takes more than the patience of Job. It takes dogged persistence and money too. But the stimulus for all this is strong, as Eliot Porter's magnificent photos will show you. The stimulus is harp and hooded seals. They are beautiful, the scenery is beautiful and the pups are cute. The man with the dogged persistence is Brian Davis, President of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, which figureheads the annual campaign against the killing of 18,000 harp and 15,000 hooded seals off Canada's east coast.

Seal Song is the story of Brian Davies' involvement with seals. This man is involved up to his eyeballs, from hand-rearing two pups to facing the business end of a tawdry mob of pro-sealing Newfoundlanders. Strangely, the killing of seals is barely mentioned until the end and no time is spent going into arguments—but then that is done in the press every year, when the arguments change. Even the squeamish are catered for; there is not a blooded seal in sight.

Seal Cull, on the other hand, is just plain misleading. A cull is a kill designed to "improve" the "stock" or the habitat but this was not the aim of the Scottish Grey Seal kill. As author John Lister-Kaye points out, it was to prevent fishery damage and to control the population.

He has tried to "present the facts ...in a straight-forward manner...to help the intelligent observer to make up his own mind." Fine and dandy, but Mr Lister-Kaye chooses his facts carefully and mostly from one old Government report and a host of press releases.

He chooses not to mention the views of any welfare body but the SSPCA (which would not oppose the kill) and not to consider the arguments of the conservationists. As a result he concludes that the scientific information is a sufficient basis for a safe management programme.

What he doesn't tell you is that the objective of the programme was decided *before* the scientific advisers were consulted, and that this objective—to wipe out one-third of the world's grey seal population—was entirely arbitrary. Nor does Lister-Kaye write about the 50% margin of error in calculating seal numbers or the *additional* 50% error in calculating their consumption of fish.

He plumps for the Government argument. The result is an unbalanced and inadequately researched paperback of a superficiality you don't normally expect from Penguin. Cheap though. One is left with the impression that this fatuous tome was conceived simply for cashing-in on the popularity of seals.

Even many of those who kill grey seal pups every year were opposed to the Norwegians being called in to disturb "their" seals. Local lobster fishermen were opposed because the seals eat the fish which eat the lobsters, and all through the Orkneys people were aroused to take action against the kill.

Sue Flint was smack in the middle of all this. As local Friends of the Earth coordinator, she helped to set up the Orkney group called SELKIE (the local word for "seal") with the one purpose of campaigning against the Norwegian kill of Scottish seals. The Orcadians supplied provisions, Greenpeace was called in, and plans were laid for talking with officials and for camping out on the numerous islands in order to drive adult seals into the water and stand in front of the pups when the sealers came. Support came from all over the UK and Europe, the press came in force and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland spread false stories to discredit objectors.

SELKIE's whole campaign, run by local people who were interested in seals, was organised like a military operation—though a pretty frenzied one by all accounts. Finding out the enemy's movements and

intentions, making sure every possibility was catered for and all campers supplied with food and shelter and transport. Some of them went through hellish conditions for days waiting for the enemy that never came.

This is what **Let The Seals Live** is about. Sue Flint is a wonderful writer. She tells you about interesting side subjects and summarises the arguments in her last chapter. (The only problem with the book is that it's badly proofread.)

It's hard to imagine three more different books about seals.

John Barzdo

A report from the Seal Preservation Action Group entitled Betrayal of Trust: A Case Against Seal Culling on the Farne Islands *by Frank W. Strudwick arrived too late for review. Available for 50p from SPAG, The Green, Scarton, Stromness, Longhope, Orkney KW16 3PQ, Scotland.*

BEAST AND MAN
by Mary Midgley
The Harvester Press, £7.50

Mary Midgley is a moral philosopher concerned with the "roots of human nature", as the subtitle puts it. She holds that the way to unearth them is by scraping away the tangle that has accumulated around both popular beliefs and the theories of a long line of western philosophers and to re-examine them in the light of ethology, the study of animal behaviour.

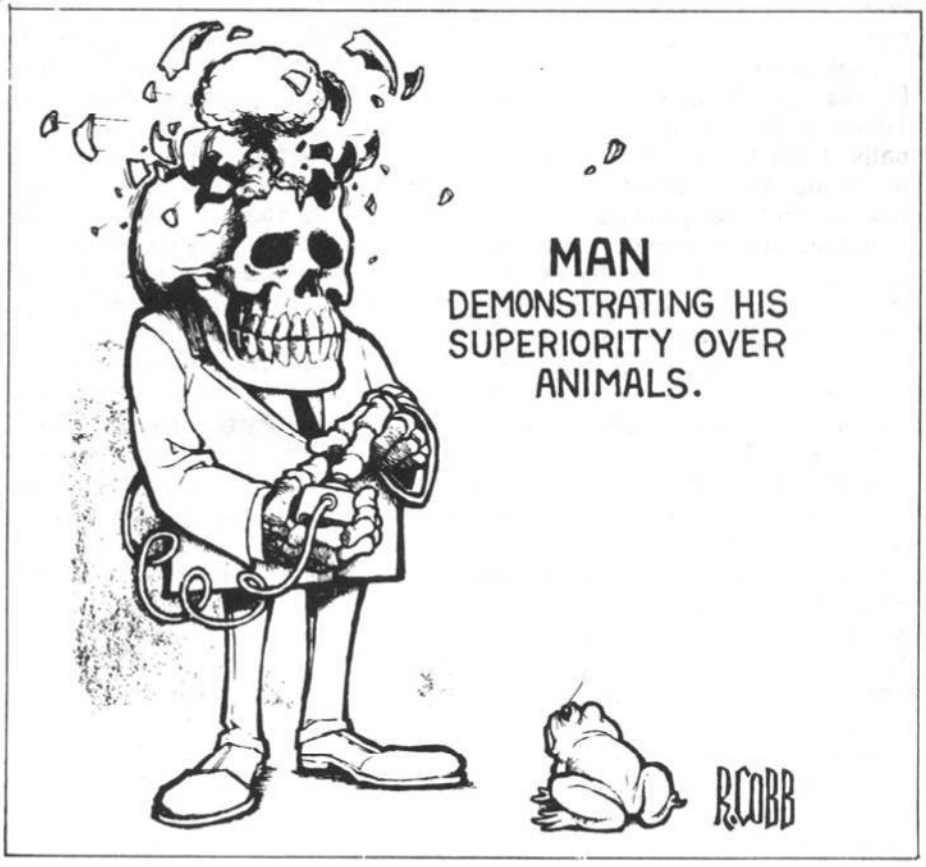
Unlike the "blank paper" theorists, she believes that human nature exists, that it is endowed with innate qualities, — instincts — and that much can be learned about it from the study of other animals to whom we are closer than many still care to admit. But she also deplores the mechanistic attitudes of those who wish neurobiology to usurp the role of the moral philosophers.

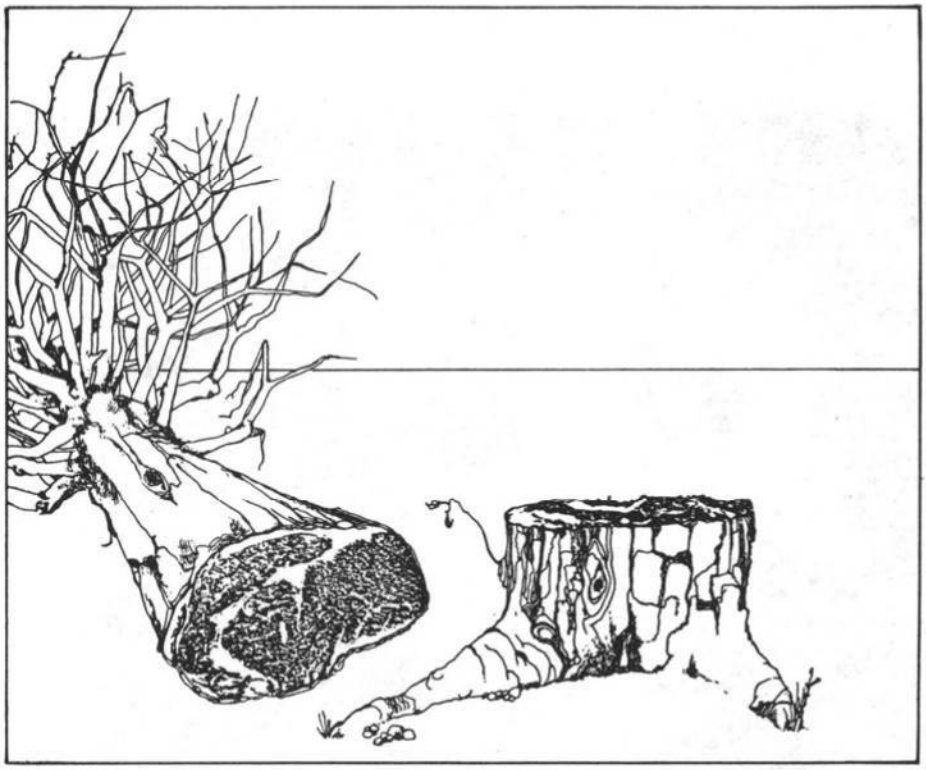
The main interest of this book for *Beast* readers lies in its observations about traditional human attitudes to other species. A particularly interesting chapter in this context, on "Animals and the Problem of Evil", shows how the long-lived fallacy that humans are a species quite apart from any other was perpetuated by general ignorance about animal behaviour. In consequence animals were not seen as they are but as a projection of human fears and desires; if observed at all it was in the split second that an animal enters human territory, like the wolf or fox in the city suburb or farmyard.

Human language is rife not only with sexist terms but, even more, with speciesist ones — always derogatory — such as "brutal", "bestial", "beastly", "animal" or "animal desires" (for uncontrolled or lascivious ones). These words become meaningless if thought about. It is, however, not only a problem of lack of knowledge but of reluctance to accept the consequences of such a lack. As the author stresses, "man has always been unwilling to *admit his own ferocity*, and has tried to deflect attention from it by making animals out to be more ferocious than they are." The alleged wickedness or cruelty of animals, of nature "red in tooth and claw", is still frequently used by humans as an excuse to kill. And though this argument implies that animals can argue on a sophisticated human level of morality, it is often used by those same poeple who, in another context, would deny any similarity with human beings at all.

From the argument that we must learn to modify the notion of what is characteristically human, Mary Midgley goes on to discuss the "evolutionary ladder". Is there any sense in a graph-like concept of evolution which situates all species on an upward/downward line? What are the key properties of "higher" or "lower" life forms? "Is it *better* to be a wolf than a polar bear, a jackdaw than a wandering albatross, or a human being than any of them?" Would it not be more sensible for people to assert value judgements about what matters most in *human* life? Similarly, she deals with the "lure of the simple distinction". What distinguishes humankind from, or rather, *among* the animals? Again, is there any sense in searching for one such distinction such as Reason or Language (or the Capacity to Shape the Landscape?) Should we not rather "look for a knot of general structural properties" in considering human nature?

These are only some of the topics





Fons von Woerkom

dealt with in a solid, sensible and closely-argued book which does away with a lot of nonsense in discussion of human beings and other species. Mary Midgley was among the signatories of the Declaration Against Speciesism at the Trinity College symposium on animal rights, held in 1977 under the auspices of the RSPCA, and *Beast and Man* is a major contribution to the animal rights movement.

Gillian Fleming.

THE LITTLE GREEN BOOK
Wildwood House. £0.95.

This 128-page, pocket-sized book produced by the editors of **Vole** on behalf of the Green Alliance is subtitled "An owner's manual to the planet". The format is a delight but there is still a lot of wasted space.

A review of the contents shows that all the main bases are covered. From a look at planet Earth, the book progresses to man, plants and animals and other basic subjects like resources, energy, work and transport—the elements of the basic ecopolitical problem that effects us all. There are mini-profiles of people and ideas, plus material on pollution, herbs, insulation, conservation of buildings and derelict land—all neatly illustrated with line drawings, diagrams, maps and cartoons.

There are plenty of fascinating facts. Did you know that the United States uses more fertiliser on its golf courses, back gardens and cemetries than is used in the total agricultural programme of India? Or that Britain has fewer trees per square mile than any other European country except Iceland and Ireland?

Yet for all these things and more, the editorial selection must be open to question. The section on resources, for instance, runs for 16 pages and is a boring rehash of information that's been available in other, more exciting forms for years. Two pages on insulation, double-glazing and the like seem totally unnecessary in the scale of things. We are dealing, after all, with global problems. Conservation of buildings is another section which could have been pruned.

More fundamental is the question of exactly what this book is aiming to achieve. It is not a comprehensive gazetteer of the planet, nor is it an action guide - an element which is sadly lacking. It contains parts of both but ends up somewhere in the middle.

Books like this are essential. Let's hope that this edition sells well enough to allow a much sharper, tougher reprint to follow. There is no time left for polite discussion.

FOOD FOR A FUTURE
by John Wynne-Tyson
Centaur Press. £1.50.

Vegetarianism, the author claims, "should not be studied or adopted in isolation, but should be seen as part of a way of life that may help our species to attain a higher level of physical and mental health than we have ever known before."

In this fact-filled, well-argued book John Wynne-Tyson presents a complete case for changing your diet (a word originally defined as "a way of living or thinking") in a style relatively free of the moralising so common amongst vegetarian literature.

He points out that animals eat 20 pounds of protein for every pound they yield as meat and that about four-fifths of the world's agricultural land is used for feeding animals, and only about one-fifth for feeding man directly. This, it would seem, is the real nub of the world food crisis, and points to what might be termed our social obligation.

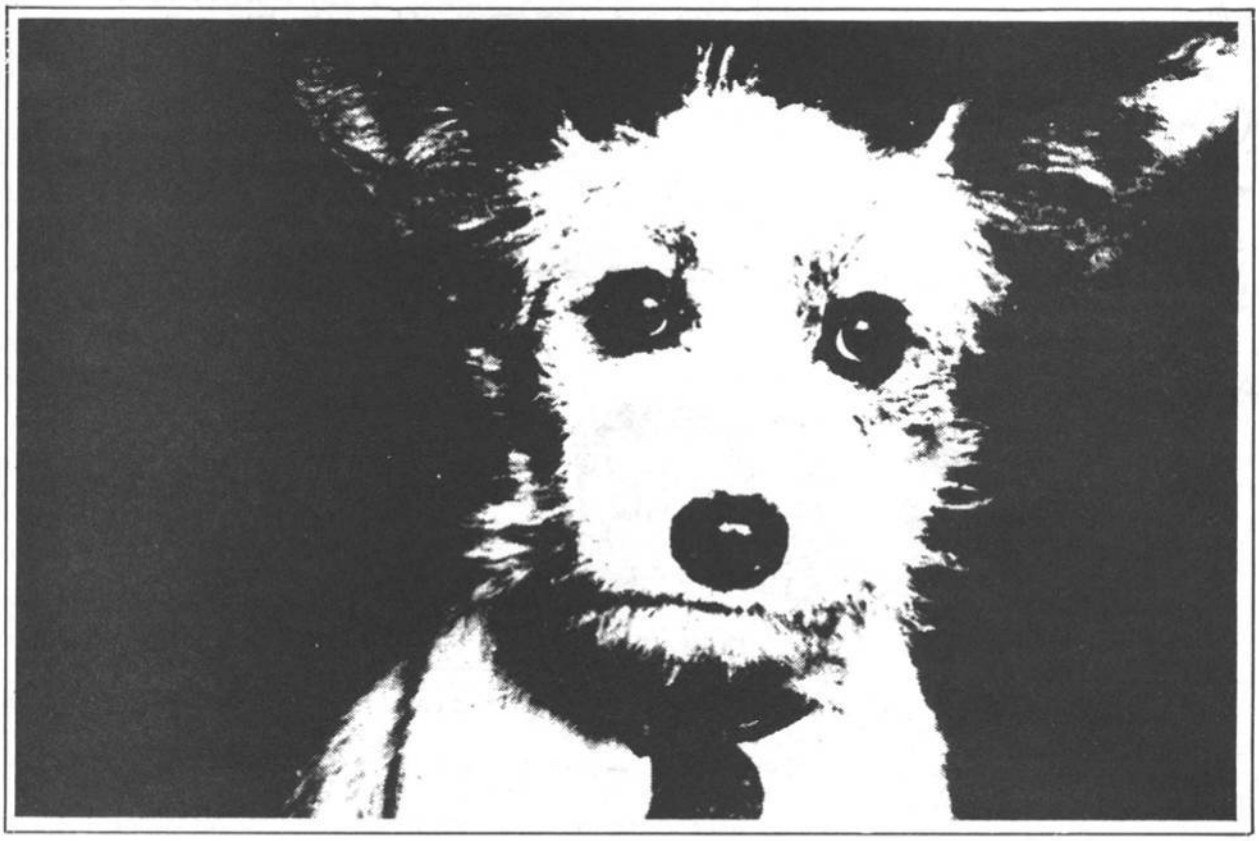
He further claims that "man is not designed chemically for the ingestion of vast quantities of protein."The bulk of mankind are vegetarians and it is the meat-eaters of the affluent West who are in the minority.

Other chapters examine the nutritional values of a vegetarian diet (laying many old "anti" arguments to rest in the process), trace the long and distinguished history of vegetarian thinking and point out the barbarity of our present methods of food production.

At every step of the way, Wynne-Tyson broadens and deepens the basic factual argument as he attempts to define a new "ecological morality" in which vegetarianism plays a key role.

Though long regarded as merely a cranky, closet phenomenon, changing circumstances may well turn vegetarianism into "a humane, healthy, inexpensive and practical way of life." *Food For A Future*, by aiming its cool reasoning at the general reader, can only help speed the process along.

John May



EXPLOIT ANIMALS? NOT ME!

Really? Apart from our pets, we all exploit animals—cosmetic and beauty aids not only contain animal ingredients but are tested on living animals. The meat and poultry on our tables often come from factory farms where animals are bred in unnatural conditions which deprive them of their basic behavioural needs. The animals we visit at Safari Parks have been rooted out of their natural environment and some species may be sold subsequently for research purposes. Our cigarettes are tested on dogs, monkeys and rats to see just how much they need to smoke before cancer develops, and many other experiments on living animals are not likely to have any benefit for man or animals. If you feel these are matters of genuine concern and would like to know more about how we exploit animals send for a free copy of the Annual Pictorial Review of:

THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIVISECTION,
10 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PG.

Please send me a free copy of your Annual Pictorial Review:

Name .....

Address .....

..... Code ..... BL



BITEBACK!



WATSON

Dear Beast,
In Issue no. 2 Lyall Watson (author of *Supernature*) raises an ethical problem that most vegetarians and vegans dislike considering: what if plants can suffer pain or fear? Where does this leave our case for a humane diet?

The red Indians went to great pains to avoid distressing trees. They performed a ritual to "anaesthetise" any tree they had to cut down.

As vegans we avoid cutting flowers and trees, and yet we are still prepared, as our opponents put it, "to plunge screaming cabbages into pots of boiling water."

If plants are sentient, where is our logic?

The only ultimate is to become fruitarian: that is, to eat only those foods that involve neither the death nor mutilation of plants.

If, like me, Lyall is not courageous enough to take this mammoth step, the next best thing is, paradoxically, to eat only plants. You kill far less plants by eating them direct than by feeding them through an animal first!

Congratulations to *The Beast*:the only (independent of a society) magazine to deal with animal rights, as distinct from animal welfare.

Good luck,

Robin Howard
Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

Dear Sir,
I read with great interest "Thoughts of an Open Mind" by Lyall Watson. Although he says he is impressed by Peter Singer (author of *Animal Liberation*) and that "his logic is impeccable", yet he says he is not a vegetarian and does not think it matters what you eat, morally. Whereas Peter Singer says: "It would still be better to eat plants than to eat animals. Indeed that conclusion would follow even if plants were as sensitive as animals, since the inefficiency of meat production means that those who eat meat are responsible for the indirect destruction of at least ten times as many plants as are vegetarians!"

Therefore it seems illogical to go on eating meat if one has the concern for plants that Lyall Watson shows, quite apart from his obvious concern for animals that comes through his writing. Being vegetarian, or going further and becoming vegan, may not be the final answer, but it is a step in the direction of that "new ethic" he is working towards.

Yours,
Maggi Taylor
Leatherhead, Surrey.

Dear Beast,
Lyall Watson's comments on vegetarianism surprised me greatly. For someone who has so much to say about animals and plants, he displays a remarkable short-sightedness. Does he not realise that non-meat eaters are being kinder to plants than carnivores or omnivores because those who eat animals are eating creatures which have, in turn, eaten plants. What does he think cows, sheep and poultry—creatures bred in large numbers simply to be slaughtered—consume in the time it takes for them to reach the required weight? One of the major arguments against meat is that it wastes so much direct (plant) food. Also to be considered is the fact that most meat-eaters also consume cabbages, potatoes and other vegetables and fruits.

The "same kind of measurable response" he refers to when mentioning threatened plants has yet to be identified as fear or whatever, whereas the response from a threatened or ill-treated animal must be easily identifiable to all but the most insensitive or stupid.

Mr. Watson's ideas about natural logical limits do no strike me as natural or logical at all. We have to eat to live and surely, therefore, we should eat the food that causes the least amount of suffering and exploitation (to all life forms) and this clearly means we should avoid meat! According to Mr Watson's "natural logical limits", he and the Shinto community in which he studied should either not be eating at all or should be eating crystals, viruses, cockroaches, rocks, trees, and each other!

Yours sincerely,
Georgina Rodgers
Luton, Bedfordshire.

HELP

Dear Sir,
Please can you help me. Do you know how or who I can get in touch with to train as a game park warden? It seems no one's interested and don't want to know you. How can I hope to continue my life's love for animals when people are like this? Anything would help at all.

Yours sincerely,
M. Humphrey
Tilehurst, Reading.

POLITICS

Dear Beasts,
In many people's eyes the words "animal activist" conjure up a sprightly white-haired woman who subsists entirely on kelp tablets or carrot juice and lettuce. She helps lame cats across the road to feed them the expensive food she never eats. This stereotype contains both an element of truth and a thick crust of sexism and bigotry. It reflects the isolation that organisations concerned with the welfare or rights of animals can fall into.

The spread of consciousness of animal issues is shown by press and broadcasting coverage. Changes in our movement, if you can call it that, are shown by the growth of new types of organisation, such as the Animal Liberation Front. If this is to come to something we have to sort out our relationship to the political organisations and the common ground we have in working for changes.

This need does not come from the manipulations of "political extremists" or our own wish to lobby successfully. Instead of thinking of animal and ecological issues as

"supra-political", we must recognise that they are deeply political. What could be more political than the organisation that goes into feeding billions of people? Human beings in the affluent capitalist countries and the workers' states of eastern Europe oppress animals mainly by breeding them for food, not by kicking the cat. Production of food in the whole world is distorted massively by the desire of richer countries for meat, while the EEC organises the storage or wholesale destruction of meat, dairy products and vegetables to keep prices high and provide a profit for inefficient farmers. Large companies play down the adverse effects on human beings of drugs promoted purely for profit by "testing" them on animals —hence the infamous case of the smoking beagles, among others. The list could go on.

The point is that people in positions of power do not connive at the savage exploitation of animals because they enjoy inflicting cruelty, even if some do. They usually do so as they acquiesce in the maltreatment of human beings—they perceive their interests to be at stake.

Paul Hubert
Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ANGELA WALDER

Dear friends,
I don't always happen to agree entirely with Angela Walder's views on vivisection or the best way of getting it abolished, but I do know that she is a truly dedicated worker for the relief of animal suffering. And this is more than can be said for a lot of people working in this field, amazing though this may seem to an outsider.

I was more than surprised therefore to read G.Reynolds' attack on her in his letter to *The Beast*. One is left to wonder at the motivation behind such a letter.

Sincerely,
Jean Pink
Animal Aid, Tonbridge, Kent.

Dear Beast,
So the "Anti-Angela Walder" slur campaign goes on—and on——and on! What the hell is the matter with these people?! She is one of the *premier* campaigners against vivisection that we've got— I have never met anyone who is so *actively* opposed to vivisection in my life.

I'm afraid that the animal liberation movement can never gain momentum while the "poor little pussy cat/doggie-woggie people" continue to take this "a leopard never changes its spots" attitude. They are only succeeding in causing rifts in the movement. Was Richard Ryder not once involved in vivisection? I'm not prepared to question his stand against the trade—are you?



Surely the only way to have credibility in our campaign is to have people who know exactly what goes on in vivisection laboratories on our side—people who *know what they're talking about*!

The writer of the anti-Angie letter in *The Beast* no doubt also feels that the actions of the A.L.F., H.S.A. and the ramming of the pirate whaler *Sierra* only serve to dirty the nice respectable little name of "Animal Welfare", so maybe he should do as he suggests and stop subscribing to *The Beast* (which bites back, you know) and perhaps start reading nice little publications about flower-arranging or potty-training budgies or something similar, and leave the *real* animal liberationists to take our cause *forward*!

Anyway I must sign off now, I'm training white mice to throw scalpels (javelin fashion) at a collection of white-coated mannequins which I have lined up in the attic, and it's terrible time-consuming.

Yours,
Mick Heskin
Plymouth.

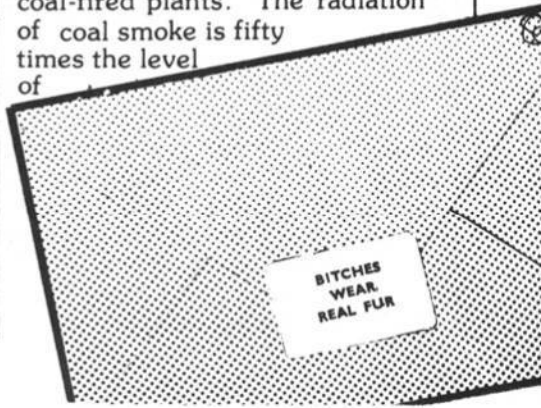
NUCLEAR

Dear Beast,
I do not know but would be interested to find out how many of your readers share my sentiments regarding your treatment of the nuclear issue and its relevance to the convictions of conservationists. It is immediately apparent where your sympathies lie in this issue, and I cannot help feeling that readers new to the arguments will be led to the belief that an anti-nuclear stance is an integral part of a pro-conservationist viewpoint. I do not believe this is an obvious truth.

The main objections to the advancement of the nuclear programme seem to be (1) the dangers of radiation, (2) the disposal of waste and (3) the potential for terrorist uses.

On the first issue, let it be said that a nuclear plant *cannot* suffer a nuclear explosion, only leak radiation. But even the leak of radiation is prevented by a multi-layered set of defence screens, something other methods of energy production do not have. Importantly, the time-scale over which any "disaster" should occur is so slow that there is much time to contain and deal with the problem, as was shown by the Harrisburg incident where there was time to fly in a secondary generator in case the station shut down. In what other energy production plants do such safety factors exist? As for the capability for disaster, I cite the news I heard today of a dam-burst in India killing thousands of people immediately. Where are the anti-hydroelectric lobbyists?

It is instructive to compare the dangers of the nuclear programme with those of the fossil-fuel industries. It is estimated that 20,000 Americans die prematurely every year due to the air pollution, transportation and mining connected with coal-fired plants. The radiation of coal smoke is fifty times the level of





normal emission from a nuclear station. Compare the figures and it becomes obvious that the nuclear threat is dwarfed to insignificance by energy production methods already in use.

On the waste dumping issue,



while coal-fired stations spew out 1.5 million tonnes of waste per year, a 1000MW nuclear plant produces 2 cubic metres in the same time. This solid waste *can* be safely stored and monitored for 650 years, by which time it will have reduced in activity to a level below that of the original ore. I feel that action needs to be taken to make the dumping of low-level waste safer, but this is no reason to discard the nuclear programme.

Nuclear power could be dangerous in the hands of terrorists but there are much more efficient ways of causing havoc than long-term radiation poisoning. This is hardly the sort of immediate damage terrorists would want at their disposal, and the usefulness of nuclear power in this context is doubtful.

I am in full agreement with conservationists who want more money spent on alternative sources of energy - solar, wind and wave - but feel this is no reason to object to the advancement of a nuclear programme. I also feel the possibilities of fusion power have been little considered, for all their potential, and cannot help feeling that the fact that it is a safe and clean form of nuclear energy may be hushed up by anti-nuclear lobbyists, for it is nuclear power all the same.

I apologise for having taken so many words to put forward this point of view, but considering the mass of words printed in anti-nuclear articles, I feel it is not unreasonable to present an alternative point of view. I have no trouble at all in reconciling my support for the advancement of the nuclear alternative with the conservastionist stance.

I have taken my information from an article by Professor Peter Beckmann in the *Daily Telegraph* of August 7 1979.

Yours,

L.G. Poltawski
Cheetham, Manchester.

"LEISURELY" DRIVES

Dear Sir,

Here's an idea that could make the Prime Minister and the principal Ministers of State take notice and think seriously about measures to give animals a better deal. At regular times, say every month, large



numbers of people come to a main London street all wearing eye-catching animal welfare slogans on their clothing. A Saturday when it is particularly busy, e.g. when a London football club is playing at its home ground or when the sales are on, would be a suitable time for these people to "amble" along the pavement. In addition to those on the pavement there would also be those making the same journey in cars and on bicycles. I've always felt that London moves too fast so I think it would make a change for the cars and the cycles, which would be suitably decorated, to move at a very "leisurely" pace. The use of placards and banners would constitute an organised march requiring police consent. This consent would probably not be given for monthly mass events. There is, however, nothing to prevent a few hundred people all wearing eye-catching clothing from strolling along the pavement to deliver a letter each to the Home Office. There is also nothing to prevent a few dozen cars and bicycles from being driven and ridden alongside the people on the pavement. As far as I know there is no minimum speed limit to be observed when delivering letters to the Home Office.

Yours sincerely,

Cliff Goodman
Northampton.



WORDS

An animal-lover, Miss Spear,
said "I do so love animals, dear."
And she does, I must say:
she munches her way
through thirty or forty a year.

David Carr
Southend, Essex.

We have received a number of letters asking for information on cosmetic or other products which do not include animal ingredients [such as whale oil] or which are not tested on animals. The Beast does not at this time have the facilities to answer these queries adequately, though we hope in the near future to start running lists of such products. In the meanwhile readers should contact relevant organisations listed in the Network section.

NETWORK



If your organisation is not listed here, send us details and join the NETWORK. Add The Beast **to your mailing list Send us details of magazines, events, demos etc. Move the word.**

ENVIRONMENT

Greenpeace, Columbo Street, London SE1. Tel: (01) 633 0929
Direct-action group concerned with a wide range of environmental issues from seal culling to saving the whale, from nuclear power to oil spills.

● **Friends of the Earth**, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. Tel: (01) 439 9401
Prime information source on environmental matters but largely non-activist, preferring to work through established systems.

● **Friends of the Earth, [Scotland],** 2a Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3. Tel: (031) 225 6906
FOE Scotland has been going just over four months, has 120 members and new local groups all over the country. Have recently produced their first newsletter, are working on their first campaign to save the otter in Scotland and, among other things, plan to produce an illustrated booklet on the *Esso Bernicia* disaster.

● **ECOS Conservation,** 218 Ravenhill Road, Belfast BT6 8EF. Tel: (0232) 51250
ECOS is an organisation formed by Irish environmentalists whose objective is to raise £50,000 to purchase and convert a 150 ft trawler for use in campaigns.

POLITICS

● **Ecology Party,** 121 Selly Park Road, Birmingham 29. Tel: (021) 472 1088. Contact: Jonathan Tyler (Nat. Chmn.)
Founded in 1973 after publication of **Blueprint for Survival,** the Ecology Party has no political connection with either Right or Left. The party is organised into branches within twelve regions. Party funds are contributed by members. Their election manifesto, entitled **The Real Alternative** (10p) carries the following slogan: WE DO NOT INHERIT THE WORLD FROM OUR FATHERS — WE BORROW IT FROM OUR CHILDREN.

ANIMAL WELFARE/ GENERAL

● **RSPCA,** The Causeway, Horsham Sussex. Tel: (0403) 64181.
The oldest animal welfare organisation in the world. Produces a wide range of publications.

● **Animal Rights Association,** 40 Francemary Road, London SE4. Tel: (01) 690 7200.
Opposes all animal exploitation. No membership as such, but a contact list. Send £1.00 to help with postage.

● **Animal Aid,** 111 Estridge Way, Tonbridge, Kent. Tel: Tonbridge 364546.
Campaigning for the total abolition of vivisection and factory farming. Publish monthly newsletter. Price: 10p.

● **Animal Activists,** P.O. Box 1, Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent.
Tackle all fields of animal abuse. Still the only animal welfare society which restricts membership to vegans and vegetarians.

● **Co-Ordinating Animal Welfare [CAW],** P.O.Box 61, Camberley, Surrey. GU15 4EN.
"CAW consists of a loose structure of people who feel disillusioned with the present methods of campaigning adopted by the animal welfare movement and was formed to provide a link between those actively seeking to bring about reforms in all areas of animal abuse."
Send CAW a SAE to receive details of the regular informal meetings they hold in London, plus a copy of the CAW bulletin, the best available newsletter for the animal welfare movement.

● **Animal Saviours,** 9 Westfield Street, Edinburgh EH11 2RB.
One-man activist outfit run by John Cowen. He also publishes a very informative magazine.





● **Animal Aid Action Group [S.E. Kent],** Flat 3, 8 Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone, Kent. Tel:(0303) 59404.
Sheila Lewis Anderson writes: "AAAG campaigns strongly against all animal cruelty and are members of at least one other allied organisation." Have several events planned (see Listings).

● **Isle of Wight Animal Preservation & Action Group,** Amsden's Kennels, Atherfield, PO38 2LG, I.O.W.
John Amsden writes: "We are against all vivisection, all culling, factory farming, in fact, all cruelty."

● **Animal Protectors Defence Group** 91 Home Close, Hockwell Ring, Luton, Beds LU4 9NS.
"The Group exists to help those who find themselves in trouble with the law through helping persecuted animals. There is no actual membership as such but anyone who writes and/or sends a donation is kept informed of anything that crops up re. arrests of activists."

ANIMAL WELFARE/ RESCUE

● **The Frank Foundation,** 57 Randolph Avenue, Maida Vale, London W91BQ. Tel: (01) 286 0200.
The Frank Foundation, established in fond memory of Frank the cat, is a small voluntary group concerned with offering practical help to lost or unwanted animals within the London area. Can be reached weekdays 5pm-9am, weekends: Anytime day or night.

● **Animal Aid Emergency Unit,** 48 Boothmeadow Court, Thorplands, Northampton. Tel: (0604) 493402.
Cliff Goodman writes: "The RSPCA still doesn't have a nationwide emergency service for dealing with sick, trapped and injured animals. It is not uncommon for an RSPCA inspector to cover an area of 600 square miles on his own.
"Our Emergency Unit provides a 24-hour service for sick, trapped and injured animals in Northampton. It is completely independent of any other society and is operated by volunteers."

They have recently applied for Charity status.

ANIMAL WELFARE/ SPECIALIST

● **The Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa [SPANA],** 15 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LB.
Founded in 1923, SPANA now has 15 hospitals/refuges in North Africa with plans to build two more in the near future. In 1978 they treated over 26,000 animals—cats, dogs, donkeys, mules, horses and in the desert regions, camels and goats as well. They have also managed to get basic legislation banning cruelty to animals passed in North Africa. They publish a well-produced monthly newsletter. Nina Hosali, daughter of the founder, has written *The Spana Story*, available in hardback for £6.00

● **International League for the Protection of Horses**, P.O.Box 166, 67a Camden High Street, London NW1 7JL. Tel: (01) 388 1449.

● **National Equine [And Smaller Animals] Defence League,** 138 Blackwell Road, Carlisle.
Campaign against the fur trade.

BLOODSPORTS

● **Hunt Saboteurs Association [HSA]**, P.O. Box 19, Tonbridge, Kent.
Fast-growing activist group. Publish **Howl**, four times a year. Sample copy: 5p.

● **League Against Cruel Sports,** Reform Row, London N17.
Great literature. Going radical. Membership: 55p p.a.

● **National Society for the Abolition of Cruel Sports**, 33 Forest Rise, Jarvis Brook, Crowborough, East Sussex.
(75p p.a. or £10 for life) from John Docherty.

● **Society for the Abolition of Blood Sports**, 109 Oxford Road, Manchester 1.
SABS was formed to see the abolition of bloodsports and to keep the Hunt Saboteurs of the North West mobile. As transport is a major problem they aim now to buy a 4-wheel drive vehicle. They appeal for donations. Have badges for sale: BAN VIVISECTION, MEAT MEANS MURDER, TALLY HO — MUST GO. Price 20p + 10p p&p.

● **International Council Against Bullfighting,** 10 Queensborough Terrace, London W2.

● **Rock Against Bloodsports**, 26 Denzil Avenue, Newtown, Southampton. Tel: (04216) 4010.
Greg Harris writes: "By expressing our disapproval of bloodsports through the medium of rock music, we hope to share the success that Rock Against Racism had in creating a greater awareness of 'the cause'."

They plan to hold RAB gigs throughout the country, to gain revenue for a big festival in London next year.

CIRCUSES

● **Captive Animal Protection Society,** 17 Raphael Road, Hove, Sussex, BN3 5QP.
Recommended is the CAPS annual report, a very informative document. CAPS also produces a joint handout with the other organisation working in this field:

● **Performing Animals Defence League**, 62a Chiswick High Road, London W4 15Y.

FACTORY FARMING

● **Compassion in World Farming,** Lyndum House, High Street, Petersfield, Hampshire. Tel: (0730) 4208.
Publish a bi-monthly newsletter, **Ag**.

● **Chicken's Lib**, 6 Pilling Lane, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield. Tel: (0484) 861814.
Chicken's Lib are producing printed posters the exact size of the standard battery unit, plus colour postcards of battery chickens, which can be used to lobby MPs etc.

● **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.
Founded in 1966, the FFS is a voluntary organisation working for farming that is humane to animals, wholesome for consumers and fair to farmers. Minimum sub. £2.00 p.a.

SPECIES PROTECTION

● **International Society for the Protection of Animals [ISPA]**, 106 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6EE. Tel: (01) 839 3066.
Involved in a wide range of international welfare and relief operations, ISPA also publish an informative quarterly news magazine. It is in favour of humane slaughter, which explains the advert on the back page for the "Supercash" Mark 2 captive bolt pistol with which a total of nearly 40 million animals were stunned in 1972 alone.

● **Marine Action Centre [MAC],** 1 Marshall Street, London W1. Tel: (01) 734 1056.
MAC has been set up as a liaison and information centre on whales, krill and other marine conservation affairs. Publish an international newsletter, ten times a year. Subs: £5.00 (individuals), £8.00 (organisations).

● **Fauna Preservation Society**, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY. Tel: (01) 586 0872.
The oldest international conservation society. Publish a journal, **Oryx**, three times a year. Sample copy: £1.00.

● **World Wildlife Fund**, Panda House, 29 Greville Street, London EC1N 8AX. Tel: (01) 404 5691.

● **Royal Society for the Protection of Birds [RSPB]**, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL. Tel: (0767) 80551.
Ian Dawson, the Librarian, writes: "I would point out that our organisation is primarily concerned with the conservation and protection of wild birds, and our function is therefore essentially one of 'species protection'. We feel that our resources are better spent on preservation of habitat, research and education, than on bird welfare (hospitals etc) in the narrow sense."

● **Traffic**, 1 Marshall Street, London W1. Tel: (01) 437 0021.
Information source on the trade in endangered species. Publish an informative Bulletin every two months.

● **International Primate Protection League** (UK), Regent House, 19-25 Argyll Street, London W1V 2DU. Tel: (01) 837 7227.
A registered charity concerned with the welfare and conservation of monkeys and apes throughout the world. Publish a really good monthly Newsletter. Membership is £5.00

p.a., £3.00 for students.

● **Leviathan**, 41 Chelmsford Road, North End, Portsmouth PO2 0JY. Tel: (0705) 62404.
Leviathan is a national coordination scheme for anti-whaling groups in the UK. It aims to maintain a central index of groups, provide a means of publicising local events and provide an information exchange. No membership fee but a £1 donation towards costs appreciated.

● **Southern Whale Group,** 4a South Road, Springbourne, Bournemouth. Tel: (0202) 301029.
Produces a comprehensive list of products which include and exclude whale derivatives. Send s.a.e.

● **Animal Protection Association,** 21 Warwick Court, Burley Lane, Horsforth, Leeds LS18 4TB. Tel: (0532) 588941.
Has set up an appeal known as the Ocean Crusader Fund to raise £1 million to buy an anti-whaling/sealing vessel which would act as not only a campaign ship but also as a marine study vessel and exhibition centre when in port.

VEGETARIANISM

● **Vegetarians Against the Nazis [VAN]**, P.O. Box 151, London WC2.
VAN badges available at 20p each. Membership £1.00.

● **Gay Vegetarians**, B/M Sequel, London WC1V 6XX.

● **Young Indian Vegetarians**, 25 Lyndhurst Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

● **Vegan Society** 47 Highlands Road Leatherhead, Surrey. Tel (53) 72389.

● **Vegetarian Society,** 53 Marloes Road, London W8 6LA. Tel: (01) 937 7739.
Good bookshop, worth a visit.

VIVISECTION

● **British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection [BUAV]**, 143 Charing Cross Road, London W1. Tel: (01) 734 2691
BUAV publish **Animal Welfare**, a bi-monthly journal. Sample copies: 10p.

● **The Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisection** (SSPV), 10 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh EH12 4PG.

● **National Anti-Vivisection Society,** 51 Harley Street, London W1.
Respectable parliamentary pressure group. Emphasis on petitions and fund-raising.

● **Animal Liberation Front**, Box 190, 8 Elm Avenue, Nottingham.
"Our long term aim is simply to end the exploitation of animals by human beings. In the short term we hope to save as many animals as possible from suffering. Our methods are direct action."

● **Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society** 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow Tel: (041) 221 2300.

● **Animal Aid,** 111 Estridge Way, Tonbridge, Kent. Tel: (0732) 364546
Campaigning for the total abolition of vivisection. Publishes monthly newsletter. Price: 10p

NON-ANIMAL RESEARCH

● **Humane Research Trust,** Brook House, 29 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 2DN. Tel: (061) 439 8041.
A registered charity for the promotion of medical and scientific research, they support scientists who don't use animals in their experiments.

● **Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments [FRAME]**, 321a Worple Road, London SW20 8QU. Tel: (01) 946 1450.
"FRAME provides up-to-the-minute information to scientists and the public on new research techniques that reduce the need for laboratory animals. We are a scientific organisation and approach the whole issue practically and unemotionally."

NON-ANIMAL PRODUCTS

● **Beauty Without Cruelty**, 1 Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2SG. Tel: (0892) 25587.
"BWC came into being to provide alternatives to furs, leathers and cosmetics that are tested on animals and contain animal ingredients."
They have 37 branches and publish *Compassion*. Price 30p.

USA

● **Thunderbolt Federation**, 616 6th Street, Brooklyn, New York, NY 11215.
"We see a near future of unusual anarchist activity, theatrical, dramatic, and even civil disobedience as the expressive mode to gain worldwide attention to the oppression of animals on a cultural, economic, ethical and sociological level."
Plan to publish a quarterly magazine, **The Illuminist.**

● **General Whale**, P.O.Box Save The Whale, Alameda, California 94501.
Produce whale awareness advertisements, education packs for schools, exhibits, public service announcements for radio, press and tv, jewellery and life-size whale sculptures.

● **Animal Welfare Institute**, P.O. Box 3650, Washington DC 20007.
Publish an **Information Report** every three months, and have a wide range of educational material available.

● **Society for Animal Protective Legislation** , P.O.Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington DC 20007.
Founded in 1955 when only two federal laws to protect animals existed. Now there are 14.

● **Fund For Animals,** 140 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.
An international, non-profit organisation, the Fund is very active and highly effective. Current campaign is to get the wolf adopted as America's National Mammal.

● **North American Wildlife Park Foundation,** Battle Ground, Indiana 47920.
Exists to help wolves, their prey, and the wilderness, and to preserve these assets for future generations.
Publishes *The Predator*.

CANADA

● **Greenpeace Chronicles**, 2623 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6K 1P8.
Excellent monthly newspaper on various Greenpeace activities around the world. Sample copy: 50 cents.

● **Friends of Animals**, 2713 Seaview Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8N 1K7.
Publish a good, basic booklet: **Rights for Animals.**

● **Action Volunteers,** 412 Jarvis Street, Apt 17, Toronto, Canada.
President Merlin Andrew writes.
"Canada is a very difficult country as regards animal welfare - not only

on the seal issue. There is apathy towards animals, if not downright sadism...Please keep leaning on the Canadian Embassy in London to try to get the seal slaughter stopped. It all helps to force our rotten government to do something about the Newfoundlanders' annual spree."

● **Canadian League for Animal Rights**, P.O.Box 5201, Station "B", Victoria, B.C., Canada V8R 6N4.



ACTIONS, MEETINGS, EVENTS

October 1 - 12. Richard Adams speaks out against the Canadian seal cull on RSPCA sponsored tour. All events start at 7.30 pm except where indicated otherwise: October lst - New Town Hall, Kensington, London. 2nd - Kent Hall, Maidstone. 3rd - Avenue Hall, Southampton. 4th - Oldfield Mansion, Torbay. 5th - Corn Exchange, Bristol. 6th - College of Further Education, Oxford. 7th - Strathallen Hotel, Birmingham (3.00 pm). 8th - YMCA, Nottingham. 9th - Lesser Free Trade Hall, Manchester. 10th - Dragonara Hotel, Leeds (8.30 pm). llth - Durant Hall, Newcastle. 12th - University of Strathclyde, Glasgow.

October 6. Animal Aid demonstration outside St Thomas' Hospital, London SEl, 11am-4pm. Protest against experiments on unanaesthetised rabbits.

October 20. Compassion In World Farming Barn Dance, Ealing Town Hall, London. 7.45-11.00 pm. Tickets £1.00 at door.

October 27. Anti-vivisection march and meeting in Oxford. Hans Reusch will speak. Organised by Animal Aid. Coaches from London, £3.00 return.

October 27. Compassion In World Farming march in Brighton (see Small Ads).

November 3. Opening meet of fox hunts.

November 6. Demonstration outside Institute of Neurology, Queens Sq., London WCl, l-6 pm. Protest against experiments on brains and eyes of cats.

November 18. CAW meeting. 2 pm. Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., London WCl.

November 22. Demonstration outside University College, Gower St., London WCl, 12am-4pm. Protest against induced nerve damage experiments in rats and mice.

November 21 - 23. Animals Fair at Chelsea Town Hall, London SW3.

December 2. Demonstration against Smithfield Show. Meet 9.30 am at Speakers Corner, Hyde Park, London, and march to Earls Court. Organised by Animal Activists.

CLASSIFIED

Petitions against UK imports of baby seal skins from Newfoundland are available from: V. Clifford, Allerdale House, Seven Sisters Rd., London N4. Petition wording approved by RSPCA.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

Compiled by Heathcote Williams

"A truly healthy man—Like the animals— should need no toilet paper."
George Ohsawa

"There is not so contemptible a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding.."
John Locke, An Essay Concerning Human Understanding,(1690). 3.6.9.

"The best thing about animals is that they don't talk much."
Thornton Wilder, The Skin of Our Teeth.(1942)

"A dog will never forget the crumb thou gavest him, though thou mayest afterwards throw a hundred stones at his head."
Sa'adi, Gulistan. 1258

"He that slayeth an ox is as he that slayeth a man."
Isaiah, 66, verse 2.

"I finally know what distinguishes man from the other beasts: financial worries."
Jules Renard, Journal (1887—1910)

"We have enslaved the rest of the animal creation, and have treated our distand cousins in fur and feathers so badly that beyond doubt, if they were able to formulate a religion, they would depict the Devil in human form.."
William Ralph Inge, "The Idea of Progress," Outspoken Essays, second series

"The Latin proverb: *Homo Homini lupus*—Man is a wolf to man, is a libel on the wolf, which is a gentle animal with other wolves."
Geoffrey Gorer, The New York Times Magazine, Nov. 27, 1966.

"Wild animals never kill for sport. Man is the only one to whom the torture and death of his fellow—creatures is amusing in itself."
James Anthony Froude, (1818—1894) in Oceana, Chapter 5.

"All animals except man know that the ultimate of life is to enjoy it."
Samuel Butler, (1835—1902) The Way of All Flesh

"Animals are not brethren, they are not underlings, they are other nations, caught with ourselves in the net of life and time."
Henry Beston, "Autumn, Ocean and Birds." The Outermost House, 1928.

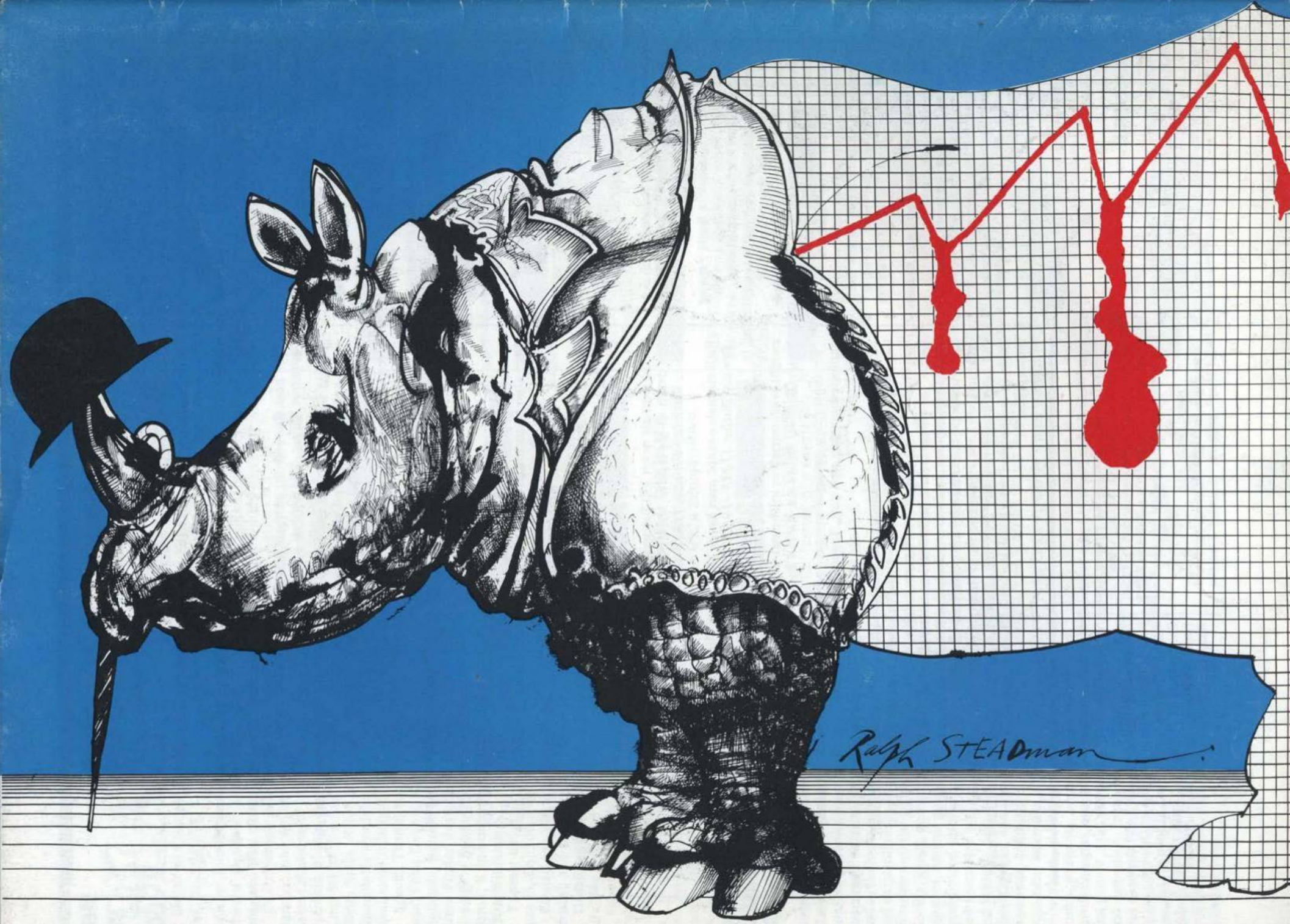
"Revolutionary consciousness is to be found among the most ruthlessly exploited masses: Animals, Trees, Water, Air, Grasses."
Gary Snyder

"Cruelty to animals undermines the foundations of morality and should be restrained by a definite law. Unfortunately, it cannot be denied that this evil is abroad among us. We see it daily before our eyes in various forms: in the nefarious and heartless mistreatment of horses, and of cattle for slaughter; in coarse viciousness towards domestic animals; in the cruelties which children are permitted to inflict upon all sorts of creatures without reprimand from their criminally indifferent parents— and indeed even in many truly inhuman experiments upon living animals made made in connection with scientific investigations in themselves of no importance."
Ordinance issued by the Town Council of Hamburg in 1825.

Who Needs Nuclear Power? 32-page pamphlet by SANE (Students Against Nuclear Energy), 50p incl. packing & postage. Gives full details of case against nuclear power. Illustrated. Makes cheques/POs payable to SANE and send to: SANE, 9 Poland St., London Wl.

Compassion In World Farming March and Film Show: Brighton - Saturday 27th October, 1979. **Contact:** Lesley Turpin, 4 Cedar Close, Lancing, Sussex BNl5 8PY.

Animal Aid Action Group (SE Kent) showing of films of seals and whales on October 20th, 1979, at the Labour Hall, St John's St., Folkestone, at 2.30 pm. **Contact:** Sheila Lewis Anderson, Flat 3, 8 Shorncliffe Rd., Folkestone, Kent.



"Nature has ceased to be what it always has been — what people needed protection from. Now nature — tamed, endangered, mortal — needs to be protected from people." Susan Sontag