AUTUMN 1980 No.7

# THE BEAST

60p

THE MAGAZINE THAT BITES BACK



STERNGLASS POISONING THE PEOPLE

PAUL WATSON VISIONS OF A WHITE BUFFALO

MUTATE NOW!
AVOID THE RUSH

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

**Editor:** John May **Co-editor:** Michael Marten **Design:** Mikki Rain **Business/Advertising:** Su Small **Mail Order:** Thelma Blake **Contributing Editor:** John Chesterman **US contacts:** Lee Torrey (Cape Cod), Valerie Hoffman (Los Angeles), Jim Mason (Connecticut)

**Contributors:** Edward Barker, Volin Eldon, Martin Honeysett, Jim Mason, Roger Moody, Colin Moorcraft, Charles Shaar Murray, John Perry, Will Rees, Bill Sanderson, Henry Spira, Lee Torrey, Dick Tracy, Alan Whittaker, Valerie Wickes, Phil Windeatt

**Special thanks to:** Nadine Seton, Kathy Kelly, Vermilion, Nick and Jane, Alan Thornton, Marietta Murphy-Ferris, Dave McColl, Jean Pink, Mandy Jackson, Pegeen Fitzgerald, Maggie Hall, Hank, Linda Turvey, Alan & Elaine Garrett, Angie, Dana, Steve McGeary, Vanessa Clark, Tanya & Alexi, Jo, Cornelia Durrant, Brian Holland, Richard Adams

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# EDITORIAL

**These have been three of the most confusing, irritating, depressing and uncertain months as we all struggle to keep body and soul together and spirits high in the face of a bleak international situation and a domestic recession.**

**The nuclear issue is central to our concern this time out because it indiscriminately threatens human and animal life and thus connects us all in a fight to consider the possibility of "limited" nuclear warfare and actively supports an ill-conceived civil nuclear programme that damages the environment and ourselves.**

**We report on the plans to turn sacred Indian lands into a "national sacrifice area" to satisfy the appetite of energy-hungry America. On the strange animal deaths and deformities around the notorious Three Mile Island plant. On the health hazards of living in Barrow, Britain's major nuclear waste port. And interview Professor Ernest Sternglass, who claims to be a dangerous revolutionary for his views on the biological effects of low-level radiation.**

**We believe animal activists should be aware of this information and, by the same token, think nuclear activists should wise up to the importance of animal liberation both as a concept and as a movement. It's a new way of thinking which provides a valuable perspective. There's no separating animals and people because we are beasts too.**

**We present an exclusive interview with Paul Watson, a Canadian seaman turned Sioux warrior, scourge of the pirate whalers and the Newfoundland sealers, who admits, for the first time, that his crew were responsible for blowing up two Spanish whaling ships with limpet mines and announces his plans to ski across Antarctica.**

**Union organiser turned animal activist, Henry Spira writes on how to take effective action. Hunt saboteur Dave Whetton looks back on 15 years' action in the field. And we report on what really went down at this year's International Whaling Conference in Brighton.**

**We're now linked in with four international news agencies, some 150 activist groups in eight countries and an ever-expanding network of writers, researchers, photographers, illustrators, and a readership that not only pays money to get the magazine but also works with us to get the information out to others. Thank you all.**

**The good news is that, despite the gloom and doom, there's now a real willingness among people of all shoe sizes and brain strains to work together again to put a smile on the face of the future.**

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# BEAST

## NEWS

# Revlon Campaign Hots Up

Revlon and other major cosmetics companies in the United States are beginning to respond to demands that they stop using the Draize Test, in which substances are dripped into the eyes of rabbits to find out at what point they suffer damage or go blind. The Coalition to Stop the Draize Test, led by Henry Spira and now comprising 405 American animal welfare groups, has recently scored a number of potentially significant breakthroughs:

- A bill has been placed before the State Assembly of New York to make use of the Draize Test illegal in the state.
- The Consumer Product Safety Commission suspended routine use of the Draize Test for three months while it reviewed its employment, in "an informal response to widespread publicity from public animal welfare groups . . ."
- The Environmental Protection Agency has agreed to stop using the Draize Test in the case of substances already known to be corrosive; to reduce the number of animals required per test; and to allow "the use of anesthetics if the test substance is likely to cause extreme pain."
- Most important, the Cosmetic, Toiletry & Fragrance Association (CTFA), the organisation of the cosmetics industry, agreed after talks with Spira to actively research alternatives to the Draize Test. The CTFA has appointed a Test Systems Task Force on alternative testing and has told Spira that it will definitely fund research into alternatives, though no figures have yet been discussed.

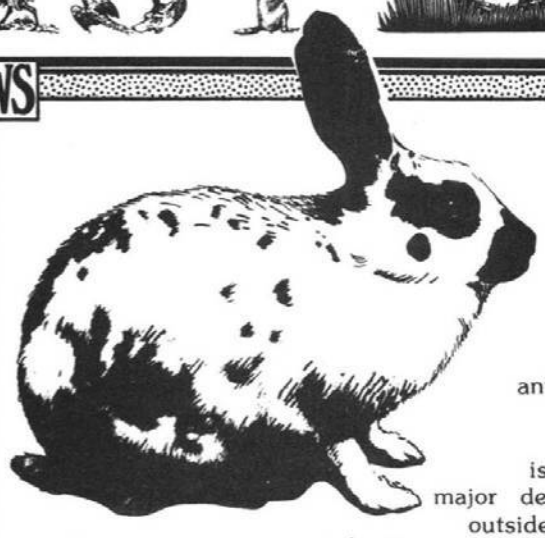
William R. Chaney, president of Avon Products Inc, another leading cosmetics firm, said in a letter to the president of the CTFA, dated July 9:

"I was pleased to hear that the Task Force on alternative testing has been actively proceeding with its review . . . As you know from our recent discussions, Avon has a keen interest in the progress of this Task Force . . . We urge that this project continue to proceed with all deliberate speed."

The CTFA recently announced that it will be holding a workshop in Washington DC on October 6 and 7 on alternatives to the Draize Test with leading scientists from industry, academia and the government. Spira says they have contacted the heads of medical research departments in several universities, and that a number of leading institutions are preparing project proposals on alternatives research.

All this activity shows that the cosmetics companies are fearful that if they are not seen to be actively working towards the abolition of the Draize, they will experience further massive adverse publicity and a growing consumer boycott.

When this reporter was in New York at the end of June, I attended a small demonstration organised by Spira which marched to Bloomingdales, the leading New York department store. Passers-by stopped



to sign a petition and stated their disgust at tests on rabbits' eyes. One 12-year old boy had persuaded three small department stores in the New York area to stop selling Revlon cosmetic products: a portent of things to come.

Another major development in the campaign is that it is going international. Animal Aid, the leading anti-vivisection organisation in Britain, is staging a major demonstration outside the Revlon offices in Brook Street (off Bond Street), London W1, on Tuesday, September 30, from 11am to 3pm. Jean Pink, leader of Animal Aid, has called for a massive turnout to impress upon Revlon that unless alternatives to the Draize are found shortly, the company will suffer accordingly.

*—Michael Marten*



## THE BEAT

*Jump up and down and be counted. Every movement needs an anthem so please welcome a protest song you can dance to.* Stand Down Margaret *by The Beat is an infectious, rhythmic blast at our headmistress and her new rules. What makes it more than just an exciting pop record with political overtones is the fact that all profits from sales are being donated to the anti-nuclear campaign. The Beat put their money where their collective mouths is.* (Su Small)

# The Animal Welfare War

The animal welfare movement, whose internal politics are much loved by the British press, has been in a state of open warfare during the last three months. Not since the societies were founded has there been so much political in-fighting, intrigue, scaremongering and smear campaigns. There is no end in sight.

Central to this has been the continuing battle over control of the RSPCA. *Beast* 6 carried details of the Extraordinary General Meeting at which there was a bitter six-hour confrontation between the radicals and the so-called "cat and dog brigade", centering round the question of whether the RSPCA should recognise the government's new Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC).

Since then events have moved on apace. At the Annual General Meeting, it was voted by 221 to 213 votes to deny membership of the RSPCA to employees of "any animal farming or rearing concern where animals are kept in systems condemned by the RSPCA."

There was a further row, led by Mrs Margaret Ellis of Bristol, who wants to increase the number of branch representatives on the ruling Council. It was also agreed that an independent inquiry into the Society's problems should be undertaken, even though it would cost at least £50,000.

A new President was voted in — Richard Adams — who said: "I will do everything in my power to help to resolve disagreements and dissensions." He denied the rumour that his appointment was a snub to the retiring president, Lord Coggan, former Archbishop of Canterbury. Adams, who was an Assistant Secretary at the Department of the Environment before hitting pay dirt with *Watership Down*, recently told *Woman's World*: "If I saw a rabbit chewing up my lettuce leaves I'd shoot it." Even more unsavoury reports appeared in *Private Eye*.

Another meeting was called. By now three new moderate members had been added to the Council — including Henry James, former press secretary to Margaret Thatcher — and the traditionalists proceeded to reverse all previous decisions. The inquiry into RSPCA activities was cancelled. The deadline for ridding the Society of factory farmers was postponed. To soothe the branch feelings, a ballot will be taken on that matter. Finally, the council voted 12 votes to 7 to join the FAWC.

In recent months, the RSPCA has also been criticised by the Charity Commissioners for undertaking improper political activities during the general election, when they sponsored an ad for GECAP, the General Election Co-ordinating Committee for Animal Protection.

During the same period they published their report on shooting and fishing, which has been in preparation for three years. Its main finding was that cold-blooded fish feel pain, which could lead to the RSPCA adopting a firm policy of opposition to angling at some stage in the future. (On June 25 the RSPCA obtained a ruling in the High Court that goldfish are protected against cruelty.)

On the question of shooting, the report said: "We believe that there is a case for the introduction of tests covering proficiency in the use of firearms, species recognition . . . and behaviour of the quarry."

For the record, *The Spectator* dismissed the report as follows: "Both shooting and fishing are sports which obviously involve considerable cruelty; and it is a fact of life that many people enjoy them enormously just the same."

Political involvement and angling and shooting promise a long string of EGMs stretching into the future.

In the anti-vivisection world, the battle grows fiercer by the day, centering round control of the BUAV and the fate of a brace of bills masquerading as reformist thinking.

The Halsbury Bill and the Fry Bill were both attempts to update the 1876 Cruelty to Animals Act which governs the use of animals in experiments. The Fry Bill, which emanated from animal welfare, anti-vivisection sources, was the more reformist and would have allowed private lawsuits against laboratories and individual experimenters. Needless to say, that dropped out first.

The Halsbury Bill, which was drafted by a group of eminent scientists belonging to the Research Defence Society, proposed wider powers for the Home Secretary to give him tighter control in licensing experiments.

The bills split the societies into two camps. One side believed that both of them dodged the real issues of reform. The other side, led by Lord Houghton and David Patterson, worked to support the amended Halsbury Bill. As a result Lord Houghton was asked to resign as vice-president of the NAVS. But in the end the Bill was killed off anyway in the Lords for being "insufficiently stringent".

Even more bitter has been the struggle over the control of the BUAV. Space does not allow a full recitation of the facts but there is an ongoing fight for control of this very rich Society which, unlike others, is a limited company and thus able to take a strong political role.

Again, revelations appeared in *Private Eye* about the Old Guard who currently run the Society, accusing them of shady deals.

Now comes stop press news that an Extraordinary General Meeting, the second this year, is to be held on Saturday, September 20, in Birmingham, which just happens to be the home branch of BUAV chairman Les Elliott.

The animal welfare war continues.



*Posing for their official photograph are members of the "A" team who, on the 25th June, broke into the labs of "Frankenstein Farm" — the Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham, Cambridge — to get evidence of the experiments there. Seventeen other demonstrators were arrested, charged with burglary and intent to damage, but charges were dropped through lack of evidence. They were still bound over for 12 months.*

# Hawks Vs Joggers



WILL REES

In Rochester, New York, a family of hawks decided to take up residence under the city's Veterans Memorial bridge, which also happens to be the site of a popular jogging trail. Every time a jogger went past, the female hawk mistook the runner's bobbing head for an attacker and defended her babies with beak and talons. The State wanted to move the birds, the Audubon Society wanted them left alone. Finally a compromise was reached when the State agreed to build a fence that will screen the hawks from the runners and, hopefully, the birds won't attack what they can't see.

# Brian Davies Bust

*Brian Davies, founder of the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), who was largely responsible for making the annual Newfoundland seal cull into the massive international protest it has become today, has recently served time in prison as a result of his activities.* The Beast *spoke to IFAW's American representative, Daniel J. Morast, to get the details.*

"Brian Davies was arrested in 1977 for violating the Seal Protection Act on a number of counts — for flying the Fund's helicopter lower than 2,000 feet over a seal and for landing nearer than half a mile to the seals. It made no difference that the seals were on the ice being killed.

"The helicopter was full of newsmen, so that they could get out to the hunt, photograph it and show the rest of the world exactly what was going on. The Canadian government had obviously seen that that wasn't a great thing to happen and used the Seal Protection Act as a tool to try and stop it.

"There were sixty newsmen in the compound that we had erected at St Anthony, Newfoundland. The seal hunters, with clubs and ropes and rather foul attitudes, surrounded our six helicopters and said that they were going to keep them until the hunt was over. It wasn't until we strongly protested to the RCMP, and the newspaper people, representing numerous countries around the world, protested as well, that they brought in two aeroplane loads of riot-trained RCMPs and broke it up. We finally got our helicopters back, established a ferry operation and Brian did fly newsmen to where they could get pictures of the hunt.

"He went to court later in 1977 in Newfoundland, lost the case, and they immediately sent him away to penitentiary for three weeks, one week to run concurrent. He spent one night in the penitentiary and was released the next day on bail, on the grounds that he was going to appeal his conviction.

"That appeal process took more than three years during which time he was also on probation and denied access and the right to go to the seal hunt. He could not go to the hunt in aircraft. He couldn't charter an aircraft to go to the hunt.

"At the end of June this year the appeal was lost and they said he would have to report to the correctional institute in Stephensville, Newfoundland, to serve out the rest of his sentence — which he did do. He was released on Friday July 18th, having got out a few days early for good behaviour. So now he has a criminal record, he has been a convict and that's where it stands right now."

# Brigitte Bardot Sued

Brigitte Bardot and two French weekly magazines were found guilty on June 17 of libelling Prof. Henri Sarles, head of the French National Medical Research Institute, in an interview in which Bardot complained that he "tortures dogs" and made them "suffer to gain research fame". They were fined 2,000 francs (£207) and the magazines *Paris Match* and *VSD* were obliged to publish the sentence.

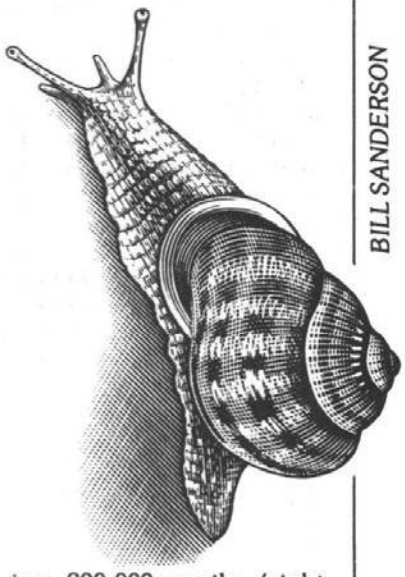
Despite the final verdict, Ms Bardot's arguments obviously held some sway with the court as Prof. Sarles was seeking 1 million francs (about £103,000) from his libel action. Ms Bardot was also successful in February in stopping crash tests using baboons and pigs (see *Beast* 5).

# Factory Farming Snails

The French eat some 17,000 tons of snails a year, which threatened to produce a 7,000 ton annual shortfall by 1983. But now four sharp young French mathematicians, with the help of a computer, have set up a factory farm for snails. Their company, Gasteropolis, already has a turnover of $7.1 million a year.

The four, who admit "We know nothing about biology", used a computer to study the life histories of 20,000 individual snails before finally discovering that the *petit gris* variety was best suited for speedy production.

Gasteropolis now sell prefabricated greenhouses, equipment, know-how, and "stock" to aspiring snail farmers. It costs $59,000 to set up a habitat yielding 800,000 snails (eight tons) a year. The company's founders believe it is right that their system should be a French monopoly and they have patented it.



BILL SANDERSON

# BFSS Golden Jubilee

The British Field Sports Society has been blowing more than its hunting horns this year as it celebrates its Golden Jubilee. Founded in 1930, its literature claims that "The idea of our society grew in response to the increasing attack on deer hunting and stag hunting by the League Against Cruel Sports in the 1920s." Since then it has gained nearly a quarter of a million members and proudly writes of its "untouchable record of successfully dealing with 29 Parliamentary attempts to ban or curtail any field sports."

One of its publicity leaflets contains very interesting statistics about the size and scope of British hunting:

Some 293,000 people enjoy hunting (mounted or on foot), 2,500 enjoy coursing; 4,000 are involved with Highland stalking; and 3,290,000 are involved in sea, game and coarse fishing.

In addition, in England and Wales in 1974 there were 767,000 holders of shotgun certificates and 186,000 holders of firearms certificates.

Further, there are 206 packs of foxhounds, 27 packs of harriers, 80 packs of beagles, four packs of deer hounds and 2,200 coursing dogs.

# Hunt Sabs Win Appeal ~ Almost

In *Beast* 6 we reported the case of three hunt saboteurs — Melvyn Dallas, Vincent Smith and Keith Bird — who appeared as prosecution witnesses against two huntsmen accused of assault at Rye magistrates' court in March. They ended up finding themselves in trouble when the defence solicitor successfully asked that they be bound over under special powers given to magistrates by an Act of 1361, to keep the peace for a year. Bird and Dallas both refused and spent a night in jail before accepting the binding over.

Their appeal was held at Lewes Crown Court. The order against Vincent Smith was dropped completely, while Bird and Dallas had their 12 months order reduced to 6 months.

Mr Anthony Hacking, on behalf of the Rye magistrates, quoted from notes made at the March hearing in which Bird said: "My purpose is to disrupt the hunt." Dallas said: "What we do is bound to be provocative."

Hacking continued: "In my submission the justices, having heard the evidence in this case, were entitled to come to the conclusion that the activities of the three appellants might lead to a breach of the peace. Our justices held no brief for or against hunting, their job is to uphold the law." He claimed that, under the circumstances, the binding over was sensible and realistic.

Mr Charles Calvert for the defence said: "If the prosecution witnesses are to be bound over, in circumstances where they have done nothing wrong, it is wrong in principle that they should be bound over because that might lead to witnesses being reluctant to come forward to give evidence."

He pointed out that, as a result of the case, the Secretary of State is looking into the 600-year old law.

Judge Wingate, in his summing-up, recognised why the magistrates took the decision they did. He said of the sabs: "Their purpose in going to this meeting was not only to protest, which they had a perfect right to do, but to disrupt the hunt. In our view these actions were likely to cause a breach of the peace."

# The Antimate Case

On 20 June, five members of the Merseyside and North West Hunt Saboteurs were bound over for six months in the sum of £50 each at Chester Magistrates' Court after a case in which they were accused of spraying hounds directly with Antimate in the trailer van of the Royal Rock Beagles in December 1979.

A letter from one of the five puts the case in clearer perspective. He says they presented evidence that they were a long way from the van and had sprayed the ground, not the dogs. In addition, they proved with Met. Office reports that there had been a half-hour hailstorm prior to the incident, and further proved that no one had actually seen them spraying the dogs. They had nine police witnesses lined up against them.

He feels the magistrates were sympathetic. They could have been bound over for a year, and prosecution costs of more than £500 were refused.

But he writes: "The result is a threat to normal sab procedure. Any sab now seen with a spray near a hound could be hauled in for supposedly spraying it.

"This comes as a climax to general police oppression of hunt sabotage last season in Cheshire. This included using police vehicles with hunt vehicles to block lanes and our cars; repeated searches of sab cars and property; denying sabs the right to stand on public roads and giving them ten minutes to get off the hunt's area on pain of arrest."

# Hunters In Court

Seven hunt followers who beat a hunt saboteurs' mini-bus with sticks and threw a noxious-smelling liquid into the vehicle were fined a total of £2,800 on August 12 at Falkirk Sheriff Court.

They were convicted of a breach of the peace and assaulting a 15-year-old, a member of the Central Scotland HSA. The court was told that James Alexander was beaten about the head and body with a stick.

The seven followers of the Stirlingshire and Linlithgow Hunt surrounded the bus and threatened: "We're not hunting fox today — we're hunting you." They were fined £300 each for assault and £100 each for breach of the peace.

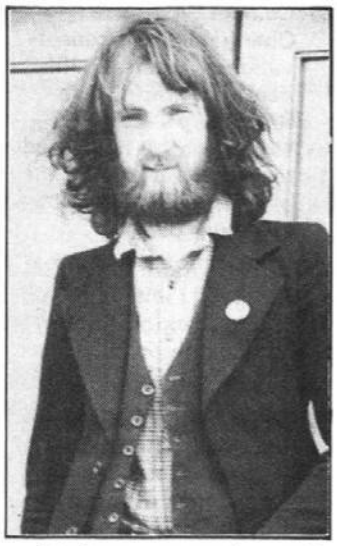
# TUC Bans Whale Imports

In an unprecedented show of union support for an animal issue, the economic committee of the TUC, at their meeting on August 13, announced their plans to press the government to introduce a unilateral prohibition on all whale products and they will make increased efforts to persuade the EEC

to do the same. Len Murray will personally try to get the same motion through the next meetings of both the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC).

The TUC, reversing their earlier policy on the matter, said their decision follows a general and successful transition from the use of whale oil to substitutes in manufacturing industries, and the failure of the IWC to fix quotas in line with the recommendations of its own Scientific Committee.

That these decisions have been made at all is the result of active campaigning by Daniel Lindsay, EEPTU shop steward in Liverpool (see *Beast* 6), who has worked for many months to line up support and present the motion.



Lindsay recently told *The Beast* that any details of whale products coming into the UK, should be sent to him c/o The Liverpool Trades Union Council, 70 Victoria Street, Liverpool L1 6DB. Following this success, he now plans to tackle seal products and nuclear waste in the same fashion.

# Moby Dick Supporters Trial

David Smith (36) and his wife Margery (54) began a campaign of paint-stripper attacks on Japanese cars after receiving a letter from Moby Dick, the illegal direct action whale group, Gloucester Crown Court was told on July 10.

The prosecutor claimed that David Smith's concern about the slaughter of whales by the Japanese started when he saw a TV documentary on Greenpeace. He then began spraying "Save The Whale" slogans on buildings in Cheltenham. When the couple received a letter from Moby Dick, they began damaging cars in garages and car parks in Gloucester and Cheltenham and were caught by police in the act of pouring stripper on a Datsun.

The Smiths admitted five offences of criminal damage. David Smith asked for 91 other offences to be considered and his wife 38.

Judge Bugler was told that the couple plan to raise a mortgage on their terrace home to pay compensation to the victims and he deferred sentence for three months to give them the chance to find the money.

# Rainbow Warrior Held In Spain

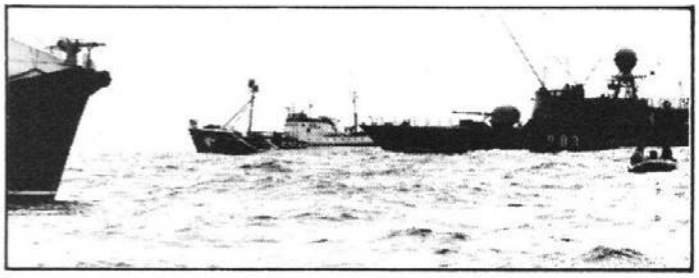
The Greenpeace boat *Rainbow Warrior*, impounded by Spanish authorities on June 19 after harassing the Spanish whaling boat *Ibsa III*, is still being held and the captain, Jon Castle, faces charges of interfering with Spanish fishing. His appeal, which took place before the trial, was rejected. The whaling company, Masso, are seeking $250,000 damages.

*The Beast* spoke to crew member Chris Robinson, who escaped with two others in a 28-foot boat which they sailed to Brittany. He claims that the two boats sunk by the *Sea Shepherd* crew (see Paul Watson interview) have both since been lifted and that Masso plans to fix them up and work them again. He also claims Masso has stepped up its killing rate by using tugs to haul whales back from the whaling grounds, thus saving the catcher boats from having to return to port.

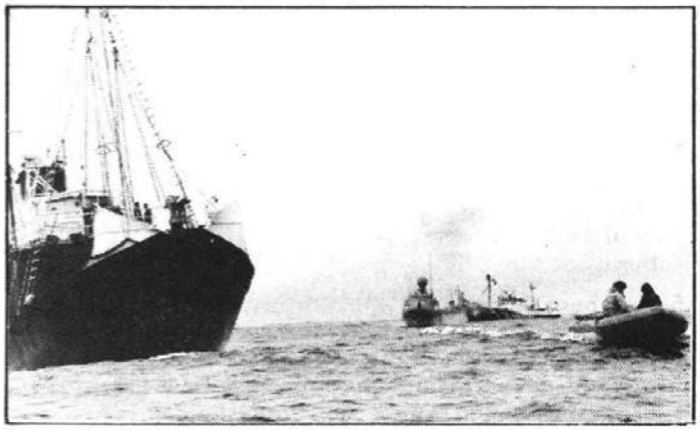
He claims: "We have information from very secure sources that, at the end of June, they were already up to 167 whales, including some humpbacks. So that's over the quota for 1980 already. They have been working flat out since then — we've been watching. Masso is trying to bring the whales to commercial extinction before the pressure from the outside gets too hot and shuts him down."

Greenpeace claims that its action took place in international waters, 55 miles off the Spanish coast, and that it has an absolute right to protect whales, which are everybody's common heritage, particularly as the whales are only migrating through those waters. The Spanish authorities, on the other hand, have declared a 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone and they claim every right to stop anybody interfering with legitimate business there.

The irony of the story is that if the *Rainbow Warrior* was not incarcerated in the naval port of El Ferrol, it would be out trying to stop the UKAEA dumping ship *Gem* from offloading nuclear waste in waters worked by the Spanish fishing industry. A Greenpeace spokesman claims that, as a result of the incident, a number of new groups have sprung up in Spain on an anti-whaling, anti-dumping platform.



GREENPEACE



# CHRONOFILE

## MAY

4 Giani Randazzo, 44-year old official rat-catcher for the town of Benevento, near Naples, is fired for releasing the rats he had caught in order to keep his job.

4 Plans by Highland Hunting Ltd. of Blairgowrie, Scotland, to export thousands of brown hares to shooting estates in northern Italy are delayed by SSPCA, but resume in August.

7 30 members of Animal Liberation Front spray lorries at Brighton Meat Market with "Meat Murderers" in red paint and jam locks with matchsticks.

12 Motorway patrolman on M62 summons expert from Manchester University to deal with 14-foot python loose in a woman's car.

12 Clarke Osborne, director of Bristol's Eastville Stadium, is fined £400 with £875 costs for allowing 12 greyhounds to be transported loose in the back of a transit van to Ireland.

14 League Against Cruel Sports, now a major landowner on Exmoor, offers a £1,000 reward to try and stop poaching. The carcase of a full-grown stag is now worth £200 on the black market. One gang in the Quantocks was operating a refrigerated van, until it was mysteriously burnt out.

15 Four hunt saboteurs found guilty at Chelmsford Court of using threatening and insulting behaviour. Bound over in the sum of £50 and each fined £15 with £5 costs.

16 Thousands watch as three anti-hunt supporters were brought down by flying rugby tackles in the main Devon County Show ring, when the Tiverton Stag Hounds, one of four such packs in the country, were brought in.

18 Soldiers excavate remains of 110,000 year old mammoth at Maxey, near Peterborough.

19 New York governor Hugh Carey signs bill into law which will keep creditors from taking seeing-eye dogs away from the blind.

19 Arab authorities order all camels to be fitted with rear reflectors because many animals have been hit by cars at night.

19 Hunter Harry Summerhayes of Chard, Somerset, finds plastic fertiliser bag on his farm with skinned carcasses of 15 foxes, snared for their pelts, which fetch up to £10 in Europe.

20 Special dinner for 30 residents of Looe, Cornwall, is cancelled when the Queen exercises her royal prerogative and claims a 260lb royal sturgeon, caught near the Eddystone Light, for her own table.

22 Biggest salmon to come from the Thames for 140 years — a 9lb 12oz fish — is discovered 15 miles downstream from Tower Bridge.

25 Britain's bat population has fallen by nearly 40 per cent in the last two years. Causes are to be investigated.

25 Colonel Wooton, a Channel Islands conservationist, plans to kill nearly 100 rare North Ronaldsay sheep only six years after he helped to save them from extinction. They have become a pest.

25 A rare trigger fish, normally found only in tropical waters, caught in a lobster pot near Mudeford, Dorset.

27 Gerry Cottle announces his circus will close with debts of £200,000. Performances in Tehran for the Shah of Iran left an unpaid bill for £70,000.

28 RSPB plans to name names in its fight to stop landed gentry and others laying poisons illegally to kill inconvenient animals.

30 The King of Thailand now has a herd of 12 white elephants in a country where they're considered a symbol of good fortune. They cost him $5,000 a month to maintain.

30 Columnist Jack Anderson reveals that Pentagon officials get cut-rate service when they take their pets to the vet or get them groomed, at a total cost to the government of $1.4 million.

30 A flock of more than 6 million grain-eating Quelea birds, the largest ever seen in Tanzania, capable of eating 18 tons of grain a day, is sighted near the northern town of Arusha.

## JUNE

1 An ass auctioned in the market at Ramallah, Jordan, rounds on its new owner and bites him to death as he is trying to fix a muzzle on the animal.

1 Row develops over training of hounds for the Dartmoor Hunt. Puppies roam unsupervised on the moors for a year before joining the pack and it's claimed they are a danger to livestock and young children.

1 New world snake-sitting champion Johannes Nothenare emerges after two months inside a glass cage containing 35 deadly snakes in Transvaal Snake Park.

2 At Shipley, near Wolverhampton, farm workers in rubber boots are called in to rescue eight dairy cows which collapsed unconscious



*On June 5th in darkest Knightsbridge FOE demonstrators*

# ANIMAL NEWS

when their field became "live" with electricity. Faulty wiring was blamed.

3 US authorities announce that ban on import of kangaroo skins will be lifted this summer as Australians "have made great strides" to protect the kangaroo. US estimates put kangaroo population at 32 million.

3 Greece lifts ban on the export of healthy horses to stop cruel practice by some exporters of mutilating animals so as to obtain a license to ship them to Italy for dog food.

3 Police marksmen shoot two bison thought to have been abandoned by gypsies near the village of Out Rawcliffe, Lancashire.

4 Work on a new £2.4 million by-pass at Beccles, Suffolk, stopped because mute swans' nest containing seven eggs is right in the middle of proposed route.

4 Attempts to persuade a badger colony to use tunnel under M5 motorway have succeeded after four years.

4 *Telegraph* reports there are probably less than 350 wild gorillas left in Rwanda, Zaire and Uganda due to thriving illegal trade in gorilla skulls, which are sold as $20 novelties to tourists.



*went on safari in Harrods.*

8 Soviet scientist on Moscow radio claims that Russia's wolves have got out of control. Population has doubled within ten years to 70,000 and they are causing immense damage to livestock and wildlife. Savage packs of hybrid dog-wolves are an increasing problem. Bounty payments are £100 for a she-wolf and 20,000 were shot last year.

9 Twenty hunt sabs disrupt parade of Sandhurst Beagles at Hannington Country Fair, Hampshire.

11 Pets help win votes according to the New Hampshire Republican party. Their brochures claim: "If you have a family dog, include the dog in the picture. Voters seem to love family photos and dogs."

11 Thomas Potts, employed as a huntsman by the Lithingow and Stirlingshire Hunt, is found guilty of striking hunt sabs on the face with a whip. Fined £20, but cleared of further allegation of punching sab on the body. Believed to be the first time a huntsman in Scotland has been convicted in such a case.

11 Two law enforcement officers from the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals claim that at least 10,000 deer, elk, cows, horses, dogs, cats and other animals were killed by the eruption of Mount St Helens in Washington state.

13 Two animal welfare groups protest plans to build two "battery units" for donkeys and horses at Stapleford Abbots, Essex. Plans have been submitted to Epping District Council. Animals are to be fattened up for sale to the Continental butchery trade.

13 Toronto vet suggests eugenics should be used to produce more sociable strains of cats and dogs who are better able to tolerate modern urban streets.

15 Japanese scientists claim to have isolated the pure, natural "sleep-promoting substance" in the brain, after 10 years' work crushing the brains of 5,000 dead rats and injecting them into other rats.

15 Public protests in Belfast following news that Libya has placed a huge order of beef from the borough of Newtownabbey. Cattle to be killed according to Islamic ritual.

16 Seven hunt saboteurs removed from the grand ring at the Essex Show by police.

16 A survey by Mintel, the marketing intelligence organisation, claims that cats outnumber dogs in better-off homes as they fit better into a motorised urban society.

16 Michael Hanson resigns as financial adviser to the London Zoo after a personality clash with Lord Zuckerman, President of the Royal Zoological Society. Six months ago, Hanson was called in after the Zoo lost £200,000. He left soon after presenting a report urging a more aggressive marketing policy. The Zoo's honorary secretary, Dr Ronald Hedley, also resigns.

16 Chris McBride, the wildlife expert who discovered the three "white" lions of Timbavati and told their story in a best-selling book, claims that two of the lions, Temba and Tombi, are in Pretoria Zoo while Phuma was trapped by poachers and her pelt sold for £160. McBride is bitter about the money from the book, which he gave to the Timbavati reserve. "They used it to put up fences — they have no conservation programme," he said.

17 Kent farmer Bill Waters admits lying to a policeman to protect the good name of the Ashford Valley Hunt following a shooting incident involving a 16-year old boy. The boy, a keen hunt follower, had got hold of a shotgun, put the barrel to the fox's head and fired. The bullet killed the fox but buried itself in Waters' foot. He agreed to say he had pulled the trigger himself.

18 Shepherd Francis Budden tells a Birmingham industrial tribunal that his dog was unfairly dismissed, which in turn led to his own dismissal, following arguments with his employers. He receives £850 compensation.

21 12-month survey by the Public Health Laboratory service finds that 66 out of 1,301 packs of minced beef and pork contained salmonella food poisoning.

22 The Coop is attacked by protesters for allowing hunting and shooting on land that it owns.

23 Two hunt sabs, involved in a head-on crash while spraying a false trail to divert the Bramham Moor Hunt, appear in York Magistrates Court. Martin Hobson fined £50 after admitting possession of an offensive weapon—a cosh. Patricia Hobson was fined £170 for driving

*ALEXANDER APPERLEY*

# ANIMAL NEWS

while over the alcohol limit, driving without due care and attention, causing wilful damage and failing to provide a breath specimen.

25 Robert Brother's Circus threatens to challenge Brighton Council's animal ban by setting up on private land. The Circus will also appear in Eastbourne, Hastings and Crawley where no such ban exists.

26 Experiments on rhesus monkeys could lead to a safe vaccine against tooth decay, claim doctors at Guy's Hospital, London. The monkeys were injected with the vaccine, fed a sugar-rich diet, and developed 70 per cent fewer holes in their teeth.

26 A $2 million project to preserve the 20-30 condors left in America, run by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Audubon Society, which involves capturing them and fitting radio-transmitter collars, is criticised by the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth. They consider the measures are too drastic and that "manipulation is the greatest risk."

29 *Sunday Times* reveals that 40,000 dolphins are still killed each year by US tuna fishermen and that many tuna boats now fish under "flags of convenience" to escape conservation controls. These include three boats registered as British in the Cayman Islands

## JULY

1 China and World Wildlife Fund sign agreement to establish research centre for the protection of the giant panda. In the last year China has already spent £3.5 million and established 10 other protection reserves.

1 Two Parliamentary orders impose a ban on the harvesting of antlers, for their velvet, of commercially farmed deer in the UK.

2 John Lennon and Yoko Ono sell one of their herd of 250 Holstein cows for £112,000 at the Syracuse State Fair, a world record for the breed.

? More than 60 pilot whales found beached on the north coast of New South Wales.

3 Evidence to the RSPCA shows that the average annual number of game birds shot in the UK is about 6 million pheasants, 500,000 partridges, 215,000 grouse, 200,000 wildfowl and 2½ million woodpigeons.

5 Siberian tigers at Longleat Safari Park have developed a taste for tyres and have immobilised many vehicles by chewing their tyres to shreds.

7 First conference in Britain on Pet Therapy held at Cambridge. It is so highly rated in the US, that it is now used in more than 300 institutions to help juvenile delinquents, alcoholics and the like.

9 Compassion in World Farming claims that, by September, 250,000 milk cows — 8 per cent of Britain's dairy herd — will have been slaughtered, many of them while pregnant. This is being done in order to help the EEC reduce its milk and butter mountains, which Britain did not help build up.

10 Earl Ferrers, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, resists change in the law on Islamic ritual slaughter, despite protests based on RSPCA report.

10 Fauna Preservation Society extends its brief to become the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, in recognition of "the need to preserve endangered plants throughout the world."

10 Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, master of the Jed Forest Hunt, is to stand trial over an alleged incident at Hawick in which a fox was said to have been killed in a factory yard and eaten by hounds.

11 Bargain furs being sold in Europe under the name "China Wolf" are, in fact, made from dog skins imported from China and North Korea.

11 Members of the Battersea branch of the Animal Liberation Front smash shop windows displaying posters advertising David Smart's Super Circus. The circus, planned to become a permanent attraction, is losing money.

11 A new form of food poisoning caused by *Salmonella hagar*, an organism almost unknown in Britain in 1971, is worrying scientists. Last year there were a reported 1,600 cases, with turkeys being the main source. Its expansion in Britain was helped by its establishment on the farm of a large turkey-breeding company.

13 Two men gored to death by a charging bull during the annual running of the bulls at Pamplona.

15 The town council of Ahoskie, North Carolina, decides against trying to drive a flock of 3,000 pigeons away from the town by feeding them LSD. Less controversial methods will be tried.

16 Report handed to President Giscard d'Estaing claims animals are particularly badly treated in France. The French have more pet animals than other peoples: 7 million dogs and 9 million cats for a population of 52 million. They abandon them at the rate of 800,000 every year.

16 Raids on two north of England maggot farms are investigated by police who claim it is industrial sabotage. Millions of bluebottles and maggots were killed.

24 In Italy, opponents of the hunt have collected 850,000 signatures in favour of a referendum, a move supported by the Radical and the Proletarian Unity Party. In response, the hunting fraternity has adopted a new code of 10 commandments which includes: "Better to return with an empty pouch but a clear conscience than with a full sack and a bad conscience."

28 A fisherman in the Philippines hooks a large one but is unable to get the hook out of its mouth. Not having any pliers handy, he tries to get the hook out with his teeth, whereupon the fish jumps down his throat and suffocates him.

28 A tv screening of *Planet of the Apes* causes an uproar in Indonesia. A newspaper complains that it "was unbelievable that man could fall under the apes' orders", while readers complain that it is "inconceivable that the government television [has] run such a series, forgetting that man was God's most perfect creature."

28 Nestlé, the Swiss conglomerate, is to give up selling whale meat, marketed in Norway as "whale beef", as soon as they've sold off existing stocks.

# Toxic Chemicals Threaten Third World

The introduction in the United States, Japan and many European countries of strict laws to protect workers and reduce pollution from toxic chemicals is beginning to have a devastating effect on the Third World. Instead of rebuilding plants or installing expensive safety equipment, many companies are simply moving their factories to countries where anti-pollution laws are lax or non-existent.

When legal objections prevented Kawasaki Steel from expanding its operations in the already heavily polluted city of Chibe, it built its new plant in the Philippines. 1,500 families were moved from their homes to make way for the factory's six-kilometre-wide "pollution zone". The factory emits coke and iron ore dust, and sulphur and nitrogen oxides.

Asbestos plants in the US, which faced strict control after the 1976 Toxic Substances Control Act, have moved to Taiwan, South Korea and Mexico. The US Government has estimated there will be 400,000 asbestos-related cancer cases in coming years from the old astestos plants. At one asbestos insulation factory in New Jersey, workers developed cancer within a month of employment, and their families and neighbours also developed it.

The manufacture of dyes from benzidine also causes cancer. At one American factory, 22 per cent of the workforce contracted the disease. Banned in many developed countries, these dye factories are now operating in India, Romania and Poland.




It has also recently been reported that a number of chemical manufacturers in industrialised nations are negotiating with Third World nations to dump their toxic waste on their territories rather than go through the expensive disposal methods required by their own governments.

Exporting pollution is likely to be one of the major trends of the '80s.

# Oil Greed Threatens Poles

The next great oil rush has already started — in the Arctic Ocean. In spite of objections from fishermen, conservationists and Eskimos, exploratory drilling has already started and oil companies and governments alike are looking forward to a rich future. According to one company chairman, the Beaufort Sea north of Canada and Alaska could be "the largest single oil-producing area outside of Saudi Arabia."

Two test sites in the Beaufort Sea have already been drilled, and one of them confirmed an oil field with commercial potential. Two other test sites are being drilled this year. In the Barents Sea north of Norway, three test sites started drilling this year. The Russians are expected to start drilling in their part of the Barents Sea, off Novaya Zemlya, as soon as two sophisticated drilling ships being built in Finland are delivered.

The Arctic Ocean is already suffering pollution from industrialised nations further south (BEAST 6). Environmentalists point out that the Ocean supports an extremely fragile ecosystem which would be severely affected and possibly destroyed by a major oil spill. A blow-out like that at the Ixtoc 1 well in the Caribbean earlier this year, which released 140 million gallons into the sea, would be even more difficult to halt under Arctic conditions.

Norwegian fishermen fear that an oil spill would destroy the fishing banks off their coast. The Eskimos are worried that the Beaufort Sea drilling will disturb the migratory patterns of the bowhead whale.

The Beaufort Sea is covered with a 15-feet thick ice sheet during most of the year. Exxon claims to have designed an artificial gravel island for use in the area in sea depths of up to 40 feet. An exploration rig would be built on top of this "island", which would have a surface area 400 feet in diameter, a life expectancy of 2 years, and would cost $8-12 million. If oil was found, the rig would be removed and a stronger "production island" built, costing a further $20-40 million, which the company claims would withstand the worst possible storms during its 30-year lifespan.

The Eskimos say however that they have seen the ice rear up into 70-foot high ridges within seconds and that no rig or "island" could withstand it.

Research has also been carried out on the effect of crude oil on polar bears. Conducted in Manitoba, under the supervision of a newly formed Polar Bear Care Committee, the experiments were previously suspended in December 1978 after complaints of cruelty.

One of the experiments involved using two hides to measure the heat flow through fur when soaked in various types of oil. The second involved dunking four polar bears in a tank of sea water with oil on the surface, while changes in metabolic rate were measured by surgically implanted, temperature-sensitive transmitters. The bears were then to be cleaned of oil and released on the ice. As it turned out, all four died. As a result, plans to immerse beluga whales in a pool of oil were cancelled.

If drilling for oil in the Arctic proves successful, the companies will turn next to the Antarctic, where the continental shelf is estimated to con-

tain up to 45 billion barrels of oil. In April 1979, US environmental groups wrote to President Carter asking him to propose that Antarctica become a "world preserve" closed to mineral exploration. But the companies are pushing hard for exploration on a first-come, first-served basis.

James Barnes, a member of the US delegation at recent Antarctic Treaty discussions on the icy continent's fate, said: "The claims issue could blow up and the Antarctic Treaty could fall apart, leaving the United States and Russia vying for control of the continent."

Environmentalists believe that oil spills in the Antarctic could kill the vast shoals of krill which feed the whales and many other marine species, as well as possibly affecting the world climate.

# Rape of the Rain Forest

A US National Academy of Sciences study published earlier this year stated that the world's tropical rain forests are being felled twice as fast as previously thought. An area the size of Britain — 245,000 square kilometres — is being "converted" to other uses each year. At this rate, the last tropical rain forest tree will be felled within 50 years, and two million of the world's five million species of plants and animals will have been made extinct.

The destruction of the rain forests is the major environmental issue of our time. Much of it is the result of poverty, ignorance and greed. Poor Third World countries get short-term balance of payments relief by exporting wood to the industrialised nations. Their farmers get more agricultural land to feed a rapidly expanding population. The long-term results, however, are disastrous.

Rain forests grow on poor soil which can sustain high-yield agriculture for only three to four years, and cattle for only 10-15 years. Then the land becomes a barren waste.

The money and expertise for the deforestation comes from multinational companies in the industrialised nations. As well as the major timber corporations, there is the "Hamburger Connection". In Brazil, 80,000 square kilometres of forest have been converted into grazing land for 6 million cattle. The majority of all that beef ends up in Macdonalds and other hamburgers.

Every expert on the subject stresses the extreme urgency of the rain forest problem. Environmental, conservation and animal groups should launch major campaigns to inform the public of what is happening and to pressure the government into banning imports of wood, wood pulp, hamburger meat or other products resulting from the deforestation. If imports continue, a special tax should be levied on them and recycled to the countries concerned so that the forestry business there can be placed on a more ecologically sound basis.

The BEAST hopes to run a major feature on the rain forests in a future issue.



ROBERT GIBBINGS

# CHRONOFILE

## MAY

1 UK: Keep Britain Tidy campaign launches Marine Litter Research Programme. They claim each crew member aboard ship is responsible for 1,905 grammes of solid waste each day — a total of six and a half million tons a year.

4 France: 24-nation conference on noise pollution opens in Paris this week. It is estimated that 100 million people in these countries are exposed to daily noise above the officially accepted level. Britain's noisiest playground may be at Deansfield Primary in Greenwich, on the A2 route to Dover, where the decibel level reaches three times the acceptable limit.

7 UK: two large unions — ASTMS and EMAS — with members in the Coalite and Chemical Products plant at Bolsover, Derbyshire, are arranging for independent health tests to be carried out on workers who may have been exposed to dioxin, by-product of the weed-killer 245-T.

8 US: the Environmental Protection Agency claims dioxin should be banned from American forests. Vietnam vets are suing the Veterans Administration to stop its study of Agent Orange, which they claim will be biased. The VA is currently denying claims from vets suffering serious health problems due to exposure to Agent Orange.

12 US: the paper for a single Sunday edition of the *New York Times* consumes more than 62,000 trees.

16 US: steel industry preparing major pressure campaign to get itself exempted from pollution standards. They claim it would cost up to $35 million in extra controls to save just one extra life, and that air pollution could be twice as bad without causing more health problems.

18 Norway: oil drilling off the coast has resulted in the death of 150,000 birds.

19 Canada: environment minister John Roberts claims that fighting acid rain will cost his country

$400 million a year, and the US 8-10 times as much.

19 US: Hooker Chemical, owned by Occidental Petroleum, and responsible for the Love Canal chemical disaster at Niagara Falls, is now involved in another scandal concerning toxic landfill on Long Island, which is venting unsafe amounts of vinyl chloride gas.

19 Vietnam: more than 10 million gallons of Agent Orange sprayed during the war are still threatening a large part of the southern population of the country ten years later. Figures from Saigon hospitals show astonishing peaks in the number of miscarriages, stillbirths, deformed births and in the incidence of cancer of the liver. Prof. Ton That Thong, deputy minister of health, wrote in 1970: "In the abominable history of war, with the sole exception of nuclear weapons, has such an inhuman fate ever before been reserved for the survivors? This is a problem which goes beyond frontiers and ideologies."

23 Sweden: engineer Bo Grenthe has developed a product made of pulp and paper industry waste that effectively cleans up oil spills without harming wildlife. Once it soaks up the oil it can simply be lifted out of the water—the bonus being that it can then be burnt as fuel.

23 UK: National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers criticises new government curbs on use of dioxin in weedkillers as inadequate. The maximum level now allowed will be 0.01 milligrams per kilogram of weedkiller.

23 UK: board of inquiry into the *Amoco Cadiz* disaster claims tanker might not have been wrecked if German tug had used a different towing method. Captain Berdari, the Italian ship's master, has been awaiting trial in a French court for two years. If found guilty of negligence, he faces two years in prison or a £10,000 fine.

24 UK: 23 million barrels of oil have been produced from British onshore oilfields since 1939 and oil is currently flowing at a rate of 3,500 barrels a day.

29 There are 100 attorneys in the world who are researching space law.

## JUNE

8 Japan: lakes and rivers are becoming covered with red tides—explosive growths of red plankton which feed on pollution. Supplies of drinking water are affected, beauty spots are ruined and enormous damage is being caused to the fish-farming industry. Red tides are also spreading in North and South America and Europe.

10 UK: Labour MP Dr Roger Thomas attacks the "gross deceit" of the agro-chemical industry over figures supplied to the government on use of 245-T. They had claimed that 3 tonnes of it were used in Britain each year out of a total of 10,900 tonnes of herbicide. Real figure in 1979 was 58 tonnes.

15 Holland: Queen Beatrix visits "poison town" of Lekberkerk, where 871 people have had to leave their homes because the ground on which the houses are built is poisoned with dangerous chemicals.

16 Canada: chemist Lucien Piche tells conference sponsored by the Chemical Institute of Canada that more than 3,000 toxic chemicals are now in common use and they are being dispersed on a global scale.

16 US: following chemical dumping scandals, American firms have recently contacted the governments of Liberia, Senegal, Somalia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Chile and Haiti with a view to dumping their waste there. One company spokesman said: "It is not a matter of dumping our wastes in the black man's back yard. It's dumping it in anyone's back yard who'll take it."

22 Japan: one of the world's most notorious pollution disasters—the outbreak of Minimata disease caused by eating mercury-contaminated fish—led to the deaths of more than 300 people, with a further 1,500 confirmed as official recognised victims. Now many fear the tragedy will repeat itself because the provincial government aims to remove 10 million cubic feet of mercury-polluted sludge from the bottom of Minimata Bay at the cost of £40 million. Some scientists believe this will spread the mercury and contaminate more fish.

23 Germany: the "Green" party decides to put up candidates for the Bundestag in the October elections. Their manifesto declares their aim to be the "restoration or preservation of the well-being of man".

24 UK: Clive Jenkins, general secretary of ASTMS, calls for a ban on imports of 245-T. He says at least six brands of weedkiller sold by Boots, Woolworths and other chain stores are formulated from it, quite apart from its bulk use in agricultural forestry.

25 US: Univ. of Illinois medical professor Samuel Epstein claims Vietnam vets were not only exposed to Agent Orange but to a "toxicological cocktail" that included PCB, DDT and the anti-malaria drug Dapsone. He says: "It's impossible to make predictions on exactly what the eventual effects of all the chemicals would be . . . it would be a nightmare."

26 UK: woodcutter Jim Dennehy fined £4,000 for illegally cutting down a grove of 850 ancient beech trees at Knowle, near Bridgwater in Somerset. The trees were 80-100 years old.

## JULY

5 UK: Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, has been invited to join the Ecology Party, which now claims a membership of 6,000.

7 US: former New York State investigator says politicians are covering up ties between organised crime and companies that illegally dispose of toxic waste.

17 *New Scientist* writers Michael Allaby and James Lovelock debunk the story that aerosol cans damage the Earth's ozone layer and that this poses a dangerous threat to human health. They conclude that the alleged damage is uncertain and that the biological effects of increased penetration by UV radiation may be less severe than has been supposed.

18 UK: a poison has destroyed nearly all life in a stream that runs through Selborne, Hampshire, once the home of Gilbert White, the eighteenth century naturalist.

# Nuclear Power? Plog Off!

For 45 days this spring, the inhabitants of Plogoff, a tiny village in Brittany, gave the rest of the world an object lesson in how to respond to phoney nuclear planning inquiries. They revolted.

Back in 1975 distant planners decided, without consulting local people, to build a nuclear power station in Brittany. All that remained was to bulldoze the plan into reality. Accordingly, technicians turned up some months later to do some test drillings at what was clearly to be the site of the new station: Plogoff.

The villagers (mainly fishing people, retired sailors and farmers) immediately erected barricades and maintained them until the technicians went away. They had started as they meant to continue. For the next three years a spirited campaign, with frequent large demonstrations, built up in the region. Opposition was clearly almost 100 per cent. But this did not deter the planners.

At the beginning of this year the state announced that it would, as required by law, hold a "planning inquiry" into the construction of the station. The mayor and councillors of Plogoff and of all three local councils denounced the inquiry as a "sham" which would totally ignore local opposition. They refused to allow their town halls to be used for it. It was then that the real struggle started.

The authorities decided to persist with the inquiry. Every day an army of riot police escorted the vans containing the inquiry documents and participants into the centre of the village. The police injured thousands of demonstrating locals with tear gas grenades and various missiles. The locals, and a growing band of outside supporters, reciprocated in kind. Their favourite weapon came to be the catapult.

Every night for a month and a half barricades were constructed out of dead cars, old cookers, scrap and quick-drying cement. Every morning the authorities dismantled them. People were arrested. Large demonstrations took place. People were released.

In the end the inquiry was only able to point to 212 people out of a local population of 60,000 who had attended the proceedings — and most of them had only contributed insults.

In spite of this, the inquiry felt able, a month after leaving the battleground, to solemnly come out with its foregone conclusion: yes, a nuclear power station should be built at Plogoff.

It remains to be seen whether the authorities will be daft enough to try to translate these words into Breton concrete.

*— Alf Moorcraft*



*Riot police ready for action at Plogoff.*

SOUTH WEST PICTURE AGENCY

# Stop The Train!




*On July 8, five demonstrators held up a trainload of radioactive waste for four hours by erecting scaffolding across the railway line.* The Beast *has been sent the following statement written by the Sharpness Action Group:*

"Each year radioactive waste materials are collected at Harwell, Oxfordshire, to be later dumped in the sea by the *M.V. Gem*, which is on licence to the UKAEA. The amounts involved have increased drastically over the years. What is more to the point is that the amount of radioactivity present in each load has risen disproportionately to the increase in weight. This suggests that more medium-level waste (eg filters and equipment from operating power stations) has been included. In our investigations leading up to the Action, we discovered that a hundred or so tons of waste were to leave Hinkley Point to be included in this year's excursion.

"Amongst the European Atomic Energy Authorities there has been a long and arduous debate as to whether sea-dumping is safe. They arrived at the conclusion that they did not know the effects on the marine ecosystem and consequently man. Other countries have stopped — USA, Canada, Sweden, Norway, to name but a few — but Britain continues this practice which the rest of the world has deemed irresponsible.

"In the past, every available channel has been used to draw attention to the aura of doubt that surrounds this facet of the fuel cycle. Letters have been written, public meetings organised, dockers and unions contacted. The executive of the TGWU is critical of sea-dumping but, unfortunately, neither Sharp-

ness nor Barrow is a unionised port.

"We must develop new and creative forms of demonstrating our collective resistance to this deliberate abuse. All of us who took part this July were convinced that non-violent direct action was, in this case, the most effective option open to us. We therefore took it in a responsible and safe manner.

"Our main concerns during the meticulous planning were to avoid violence, damage and to execute a completely safe action. We achieved these aims by training in non-violence, using a scaffold which could do no harm to the railway or the surrounding environment, and planning our action carefully. The national press did not emphasise these points but this was partly due to the fact that we did not organise a press conference. We live and learn. The Sharpness Action was dramatic but totally safe.

"The action over, the State's reaction was obvious. Imprisonment to frighten the 'criminals' involved and intimidate any would-be demonstrators. Then a mammoth fine to cripple the groups involved financially. While we were sitting in prison, we were all hoping desperately that more actions would follow the enormous publicity and the unprecedented imprisonments. We had obviously done our homework wrong, as it became more and more apparent that the movement had not prepared itself for this eventuality. Another chance to show our cohesion as a movement bit the dust.

"We urge every group the length and breadth of the country to debate amongst themselves whether they accept non-violent, direct action or not, and if they do to prepare now. The days of the 'low profile' are almost at an end. We must prepare NOW to meet that eventuality. We must be able to mobilise at a moment's notice. If we prove incapable of organising properly we shall fail in our aims.

"Finally, the groups involved in the action — Bath, Bristol & Stroud — have to find £2,560 to avoid eight people being returned to prison. An appeal has been launched and we need any kind of help that comes forward, financial or otherwise.

"Donations to the Sharpness Defence Fund, The Gables, Buterow Hill, Stroud. Badges/posters are available plus a 20 minute film of the event."

# CHRONOFILE

**MAY**

1 UK: Farmers Union of Wales advises farmers to prosecute any scientists from the Institute of Geological Sciences found prospecting for nuclear waste sites on their land.

2 Canada: more than 20 years after the serious accident at Chalk River nuclear labs near Ontario, the Defense Department is finally drawing up a list of servicemen exposed to radiation during clean-up operations.

3 UK: 27 people arrested during non-violent direct-action day at Torness, in Scotland. Demonstrators were outnumbered by 300 police using helicopters and landrovers.

3/4 Germany: 5,000 people occupy nuclear drilling site at Gorleben in peaceful action.

6 UK: David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, announces that more than £2,000 million will be spent developing nuclear power in Britain over the next decade.

7 Germany: appeal court decides anti-nuclear activist Uwe Kohler can become a teacher after all, overruling previous decisions that his involvement in the movement excluded him from such a job.

8 US: after 4 years of court battles, NRC gives Westinghouse permission to build nuclear power station at Bataan, Indonesia (see BEAST 5).



11 Germany: 10,000 school children from 35 schools stage school strike to demonstrate anger and opposition to Fessenheim nuclear plant.

11-17 Nuclear Free Pacific conference in Hawaii on educational, diplomatic and direct actions to rid entire Pacific area of nuclear power and weapons.

17 Germany: Accident at research reprocessing plant at Karlsruhe contaminates the plant, which will now be out of action for a year.

18 US: *Boston Globe* reports the US Navy dumped a highly radioactive nuclear submarine reactor into the Atlantic off Maryland 21 years ago and is now unable to find it.

19 Ireland: nine anti-nuclear activists, arrested in Dublin in November 1979 for occupying the EEC building in protest against the Euratom treaty, are sentenced to one year's imprisonment suspended for two years. They plan to continue to fight against uranium mining plans for Ireland.

21 France: Prime Minister grants permission for an extension at Cap La Hague reprocessing plant to four times the present capacity of 400 tons.

22 US: *New West* magazine claims that the CIA are convinced that the "Mystery flash", spotted off the coast of South Africa last September by an American satellite, was a secret nuclear test, jointly planned by the South African government and Israel.

23 France: First battery of nine strategic missiles with 1-megaton warheads becomes operational.

24/25/26 International anti-nuclear movement pulls 300,000 demonstrators in 25 regions of the US and Europe to demonstrate growing strength and international cooperation. In the UK, more than 1,000 demonstrators at Dungeness protest government plans to build 20 PWRs. In the US, demonstrators at Seabrook abandon their assault on the $3.1 billion facility after 59 arrests.

26 France: Three explosions at Goltech nuclear construction site blow up two trucks, partly destroy a hangar and set on fire a truck with 1,000 litres of fuel.

30 UK: BNFL admits sending converted uranium ore to Russia for enrichment as part of the nuclear fuel cycle but denies thwarting government plans or

# NUCLEAR NEWS

aiding Soviet nuclear programme.

31 UK: 3,500 people demonstrate in Glasgow against nuclear power.

## JUNE

2 US: Environmental Protection Agency samples reveal that 25 per cent of some 50,000 drums of radioactive waste dumped off the Californian coast between 1946 and 1970 are leaking. Fish caught near the dump have traces of plutonium in their stomachs.

2 Germany: permit granted to export a nuclear reactor to Argentina.

3 UK: Labour MP Robert Cryer's "Nuclear Power Stations Siting Bill", which would have provided for local voting on the subject, is rejected in Parliament by 188 votes to 75.

3 Norway: US officials at a meeting of NATO defence ministers confirmed that Britain and Italy will be the first European countries to receive Cruise missiles, at the end of 1983. They will be entirely under US control.

4 UK: government reveals that it has set up an undercover link with China to sell nuclear energy hardware and expertise.

4 Germany: some 5,000 police and border guards, reinforced by helicopters, water cannons and bulldozers, drag 1,300 protesters from site of the proposed nuclear waste dump at Gorleben, which they had occupied for more than a month.

6 US: Federal Grand Jury is investigating charges that test results, which showed problems at Three Mile Island several months before the accident there, were falsified.

6 US: bus driver Bill Mooney loses his appeal for a £3,000 supplementary benefit claim in order to build a nuclear fallout shelter in his back yard. He now plans to take up the case with his MP.

10 UK: John Lyons, general secretary of Electrical Power Engineers' Association, attacks what he calls the double standards of the self-proclaimed anti-nuclear movement. He claims: "It is essentially a political movement, with much wider aims and ambitions, and many fewer scruples about how it proceeds."

12 Japan: recent medical evidence from Hiroshima shows that, despite the deaths of 65 thousand people, survival was 95 per cent or better amongst those more than 2,000 yards from the explosion, in spite of exposure to radiation and fallout.

12 UK: the BBC refuses request by Lord Noel-Baker, a former Labour Cabinet minister, to show Peter Watkins' film *The War Game*. The BBC claims the film, made in 1965, is too distressing to be shown.

14 Belgium: five demonstrators board nuclear waste ship *Andrea Smits* after it leaves port and smash equipment with sticks and iron bars. Rumours claim they were also carrying petrol bombs.

18 South Pacific: France explodes a medium-sized, 20-kiloton nuclear test bomb.

19 Japan: residents of two towns, who were blocking plans to build nuclear plants locally, are bought off by the power company, which pays them $66 million.

22 UK: largest anti-nuclear arms protest since the Ban-the-Bomb marches attended by 15,000 demonstrators in London.

22 UK: government-approved designs for the construction of domestic fallout shelters are expected to be on sale before the end of the year, but ministers insist that nuclear war is neither imminent nor inevitable.

27 Eastern Europe is going nuclear fast, according to *The Times*. Between 1971 and 1977, nuclear generating capacity increased sevenfold. Nuclear power is at the centre of long-term energy strategy, in spite of a number of serious accidents.

28 US: planned release into the atmosphere of poisonous krypton gas, trapped in the damaged reactor building at Three Mile Island, is stopped after four minutes because of equipment failure. Thousands of people had left the area temporarily.

29 UK: A Bow Group memorandum on Civil Defence suggests that all new buildings should have nuclear shelters. They claim 16 million lives could be saved in a nuclear war with adequate precautions.

## JULY

1 US: Washington State Highway Patrol cites a driver of a truck carrying 125 drums of nuclear waste for travelling 2,000 miles without front brakes.

1 Pacific: the islanders of Guam hope to stop the US and the Japanese from dumping large quantities of nuclear waste in two submarine sites about 1,000 miles north of the island. The 60 sq mile area is said to be able to contain all the nuclear waste being produced in the world.

4-6 France: first European uranium mining conference is held.

6 UK: a senior scientist at Aldermaston may be sacked for contributing to ATV programme criticising safety procedures at the atomic weapons research plant.

7 UK: nuclear power station at Trawsfynydd in North Wales is shut down after water leaks into the core of the reactor.

18 Holland: the government wants to increase the number of nuclear power stations from two to five to meet national energy requirements.

23 UK: Labour's executive votes to support a mass demo in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament to be staged by CND in October.

27 UK: Friends of the Earth complaint to the Advertising Standards Authority, over an ad placed by the South of Scotland Electricity Board, which carried the slogan "Nuclear power is a friend of the earth", is upheld.

29 US: the Kerr-McGee corporation has a new idea for disposing of nuclear waste. You process uranium ore to produce "raffinate", a nitrogen-rich substance, as a by-product. When this is added to ammonia, you get ammonia nitrate, a common fertiliser.

29 US: Dr G. William Pollard, an Episcopalian minister, has written a book entitled **Let's Talk About Theology and Nuclear Energy** which claims that if you believe in the Bible, you must believe in nuclear power. He was commissioned to write it by the Breeder Reactor Co. of Oak Ridge, Tennessee

# WHALE MEAT AGAIN

## Brighton 1980: Volin Eldon Discovers The Limits Of Diplomacy



JOHN PERRY

**It seems the only remaining growth sector of the whaling industry is the International Whaling Commission itself. 290 people packed into the Brighton Metropole in July to dispatch 15,000 whales. Only 10 years ago, before the "Save the Whale" movement took off, a dozen people used to sit around one table and take half the time to award themselves 80,000.**

That's a growth of 1,900 per cent over 10 years and it's costing the concerned public, conservation groups and conservation nations attending the meetings a lot of time, money and nervous energy.

This year the returns on our investment were abysmal. The commercial moratorium and the sperm whale moratoriums failed. Scientific Committee recommendations on many quotas were ignored and a total, if you care to look at it this way, of only 1,776 whales were "saved"

### LIMITS OF DIPLOMACY

We need to start the analysis with some simple arithmetic. Any significant changes, like setting quotas or passing a moratorium, require the support of three quarters of the voting members (abstentions don't count). As there are 24 members, if 6 vote "no" to any proposal it fails. After last year's experience the whaling nations come well organised and prepared to block all conservation proposals. The only way to get around the "bloc" is for conservation nations to split it up by striking deals with individual whaling nations — offering support for their less threatened stocks in return for support on conservation measures which don't directly affect them.

This sort of diplomacy is limited by several factors.

One problem is that although a hard core of 11 nations are publicly committed to a moratorium, the Commissioners they send are either not able to play the necessary parlour games or are unwilling to take responsibility for what may happen if they push too hard for a moratorium — or even for low quotas.

They are also prone to heart-rending stories from the whaling nations about the social and economic consequences of a ban and the massive unemployment and human misery that would ensue. Japan is particularly good at defending the 1,000 or so people employed in her coastal stations and it has to be a bit of a joke. But whisper the word unemployment in any politician's ear these days and his brain clouds. It's the old sneaking feeling that conservation is a bit of a luxury which we certainly can't afford in the midst of a world recession.

But perhaps the most important factor was the ruthlessness with which one whaling nation pursued its quota: the United States.

### BOWHEADS AND ESKIMOS

Far away on the snowy slippery slopes of Alaska there are several thousand Eskimos who have sold their land and, piece by piece, their culture to the United States. Before the oil men moved in with their dollars, TV dinners and snow-mobiles, the Eskimos used to make their living by hunting Bowhead whales, seals and walrus. Although no longer important as a food source, the traditional Bowhead hunt was still taking place when the IWC suddenly woke up to the fact, several years ago, that the Bowhead was the most endangered of all whale species and the catch of between 20 and 30 a year would contribute to its decline and possible extinction. A zero quota was voted through and the United States delegation went home to face a storm. The Eskimos hired some slick lawyers and the right of the Eskimos to take Bowheads became the centre of a huge campaign for aboriginal rights, embracing all manner of lobbies from Indians and blacks to women's rights. Since then the USA has come to the IWC every year supporting a moratorium on one hand and moving heaven and earth to get a large bowhead quota with the other.

This year being the election year, the fight was really on. The USA started lobbying member states four months before the meeting and sent a huge delegation led by the administrator of NOAA, Dick Frank, who systematically set about sabotaging conservation proposals in his scramble to enlist the support of the whaling nations for a high bowhead quota.

The proposed sperm whale moratorium was the main casualty. The arguments in favour of the moratorium were very strong indeed. But its demolition was absolutely ruthless. A Commissioners' meeting was called to discuss the matter, and the moment of truth arrived.

Some frantic lobbying by the conservation commissioners took place on the floor and all seemed set. Dick Frank did just one thing. He went over to the Spanish Commissioner, whispered something to him and returned to his seat. Spain was supposed to abstain. She voted "No" and the moratorium failed. Uproar. The Netherlands Commissioner accused Frank of sabotaging the vote. He denied it and Spain said it was a mistake.

One would like to assume that Frank and the Spanish Commissioner were arranging a dinner date when they had those few words, but it's doubtful. The sperm whale quotas obviously figured heavily in this year — and next year's — bowhead calculations.

### SETTING THE QUOTAS

All other conservation proposals save the ban on using cold harpoons for species larger than minke whales also went down.

There was still no agreement on most of the quotas by the end of the week and the Commissioners slid into a private meeting on Friday evening to do a bit of horsetrading. The bowhead had, by this time, been discussed in every corner of every room in the Metropole for five days. Frank had let it be known that he didn't mind going back with no quota decided. The US would set it at the same level as last year, 18 landed, 26 struck. But, he warned, this would of course set a precedent for other quotas. The resolve of the conservation nations for a low bowhead quota caved in. The only concession agreed in the Commissioners' meeting was to set a quota for three years of 45 landed, 65 struck and so prevent the USA coming back for three years and wreaking similar havoc. Once the bowhead had been decided all other quotas fell into place including, surprise, sperm whale quotas in the North Atlantic and Division 9 of the southern Hemisphere.

That left Japan's sperm whale quota. With a strong recommendation from the Scientific Committee for zero, surely the conservation nations would have to stand firm? Dick Frank was on his feet and, ably assis-

ted by those two well-known conservation nations, the UK and New Zealand, steamed around the room lobbying for a quota of 900 — a figure presumably arrived at after consultations with the Japanese Commissioner, who fully supported it.

Another commissioners' meeting was held and a quota of 890 was voted through, with only Oman, Seychelles and Sweden voting against.

## LEARNING THE LESSONS

So much for scientific management. Where do we go from here?

Going back to the arithmetic, it's obvious that more conservation votes are needed. Even with two new conservation nations, Switzerland and Oman, the conservation side were two votes short on most crucial issues. Even more would be necessary to push the moratorium through, as this failed by 13 votes to 9 with 2 abstentions, but it would at least ensure that zero quotas are set where they are recommended.

Other "conservation" nations need dragging over the coals. The UK performance was particularly appalling. In the middle of the week the quite strong UK commissioner, Bob Gurd, was replaced by a fisheries man called Packer who stunned everyone with his arrogance and rudeness. Showing the same forethought and understanding of the issues which brought you the collapse of the North Sea fisheries through overexploitation, he quickly fell in with the United States and Japan and strongly supported high bowhead and sperm whale quotas.

The policies to be pursued are less clear. The whaling nations, led by Japan, have hardened their attitude. Japan let it be known that the new Prime Minister is an ex-fisheries minister and comes from one of the old whaling villages. It's important to realise that whaling means far more to Japan than the preservation of the piddling, failing industry. Why else would they spend an estimated £100,000 on propaganda every year in the United States and Europe? Or make "education grants" to countries on the brink of joining the Commission?




*Japanese poster advertising whale-meat.*

It's said that part of their concern is that the IWC is so visible, so well attended and widely reported, that a moratorium would be a defeat not just for their whaling industry but for Japan itself by the industrialised West. Furthermore it would be a defeat brought on by Western ideas of conservation, ethics and cruelty. And to top it all it would be a victory for the conservationists at a time when the serious exploitation of the seas is only just beginning. They would be encouraged to tackle other issues like Antarctica, krill exploitation and the mining of seabed mineral resources.

Ideally, Japan would like to see the IWC spin out for another five years reducing quotas gradually and finally ending up with minke whaling in the Antarctic and the odd spot of coastal whaling. Keeps the conservationists busy and no one loses face. They have even started to bring the press around to their side by making the conservationist demands sound hysterical and their defence of their fishermen eminently reasonable. (Newsnight and the *Sunday Times*.)

This must not be allowed to happen. It's certainly not time for conservationists to ease the pressure on the Commission. On the contrary, unless the effort is greater, more coordinated and better articulated next year, we're liable to lose.

# The Fringes Of Absurdity

**It began on a rainy Saturday. Down on Brighton beach between the piers, scene of many a mod confrontation, large numbers of humans in black and yellow sub-aqua suits attempt to launch their whale rafts, fashioned out of rubber tyres, into an angry sea. Massive waves smash their efforts to pieces, flinging little black figures headlong into the creamy surf while the eerie sound of a whale record echoes across the deserted prom.**

The 1980 International Whaling Conference will be remembered as one of the blackest years for whales in living memory, a year in which the hopes of the conservationists became hollow, broken dreams.

The consistently bland establishment press view of this complex unreal event, conducted in a carnival atmosphere of absurdity and deadly seriousness, reduces it to a mere cypher.

Its true significance is that the IWC provides a focus for the battle between powerful vested interests and the international conservation movement, both playing for the highest stakes. As Burgess Meredith put it: "We are in a race to speak to the whales and dolphins before they are destroyed. Like a Greek drama the tension is great and the outcome is uncertain."

This was the scene on Monday morning. On the seafront in dazzling sunshine, a giant blue inflatable humpback whale called Little Flo hovers over an angry crowd of demonstrators who keep up a constant barrage of abuse and chants. Anti-whaling activists mix with Hunt Saboteurs, mods, skinheads and curiosity seekers. They sound off klaxons and hunting horns; motorists toot in response. Slogans abound: DON'T WASTE WHALES; STOP BLUBBERING, ACT NOW! They'll be there all week in varying numbers, adding an edge and an urgency.

Over the road stands the imposing bulk of the Hotel Metropole, shrouded in scaffolding and ringed with uniformed police. Move through the revolving doors and you're inside an air-conditioned cavern with giant carpeted corridors and floor-to-ceiling mirrors. The whole place is crawling with security men, including Special Branch, muscular suited gentlemen with hard eyes and black walkie-talkies.

Plastic identification brooches are the order of the day. Feeling rather conspicuous wearing only anti-war badges, I apply for press credentials. A polite worried gentleman explains politely why I can't have any and hopes I understand. I do. Son of Dick Tracy ignores him and scribbles in crayon in his notebook.

At the back of the entrance hall, inside a sealed room, the IWC delegates discuss the ultimate fate of whales they will never see. Constant streams of people scurry in and out clutching sheafs of papers. Tight knots of delegates hunch in corners. Film crews, journalists and flunkeys make the lobby a hive of activity.

Downstairs the pressure groups have staked out their headquarters. Here telex messages pour out, typewriters clatter, the walls begin to fill up with press clippings, messages, posters and communiqués. If producing paper could save whales, we'd be well ahead. The crew down here produce an on-site magazine, *Eco*, every day of the week. Messages are rushed down from upstairs and the conservationists study every twist and turn of IWC policy, like doctors at Franco's bedside.

There's people here who have blown up whaling ships, who run whale sanctuaries, who paint whales, have studied whales' songs, who run pressure groups, who produce whale artifacts and people who just talk a lot. I sit and listen to all their stories and their conversations. A new language is being spawned here. They talk about "stock" and "quotas", about "splitting the sperm whale vote". I hear Sir Peter Scott say: "You're either part of the problem or part of the solution". There's a culture clash for you.

Later, in the Greenpeace suite at the Grand Hotel, I sit and listen to the story of one of the crew members of the *Rainbow Warrior*, a wild-eyed, shock-headed, bush-bearded activist — who has escaped Spanish custody with two others and travelled 500 miles in an open boat to be at the conference.

At the end, it's another rainy Saturday and the worn delegates and activists alike pack their bags and move on to the next event in the international calendar. The protesters are still outside in the street but the message on Flo's back has been changed. This time it reads SAVE THE HUMANS.

*Dick Tracy*



Above: *Moby Inner Tube takes to the ocean on the shoulders of the sub-aqua squad.*
Below: *Little Flo hovers over the heads of the protesters.*




EVENING ARGUS/DAVID BENNETT

EVENING ARGUS

# VISIONS OF A WHITE BUFFALO

## An Exclusive Interview With Paul Watson~The Most Notorious Ecological Activist Of Our Time

**Paul Watson — who became the Sioux warrior Grey Wolf Clear Water, who John Voight wants to play in a future movie, who, according to Robert Hunter, was rejected from the original Don't Make A Wave boat because of his support for the Red Power movement, the Black Panthers and the North Vietnamese; who has offered rewards to the crews of pirate whalers who destroy their own boats — is sitting quietly on the edge of an overstuffed sofa in the Hotel Metropole in Brighton, drinking lemon tea.**

*As a Sioux warrior he believes that "any day is a good day to die", yet he starts by talking about the Kindness Club he was in as a kid, and there are still traces of that kid left in his character. There was no trace of that other side that must come out in the desperate places and positions he puts himself in. Looking up at a Russian harpoonist. Standing with his back to a seal boat as it charges full throttle towards him as he stands on the fragile ice.*

*He has an excellent memory for dates, times, places, numbers and events that a journalist could envy, and, by another account, he does hilarious George Carlin impersonations. He's bulky and obviously tough. He's been beaten, jailed and his health's gone bad more than once as a result. Yet now he's back, hustling a new ship and planning to ski across Antarctica in 1981.*

*Paul Watson has to get out there, back on the ocean. He believes that what he is doing now will look tame compared to future eco-actions in five or ten years' time. It's difficult not to believe him. He has a Japanese wife, kids (I think), is either older or younger than thirty and lives in Canada. His stories are for real.*



**JM: So how did it all begin?**

PW: The best place to start is when I was eight years old. I was a member of an organisation called the Kindness Club in the province of New Brunswick. It was basically an organisation to teach children to be kind to animals. I think it was pretty effective because I'm one of seven children and my sisters are totally against fur coats, my brothers are totally against hunting and I think it's because that organisation instilled that into us in the beginning.

I left home when I was about fifteen. I joined the Norwegian Merchant Navy, so I've spent quite a few years working on ships and getting experience that way and also seeing a lot about what was happening to the ocean. You know, ships pumping their bilges out at sea — that got me quite disturbed. I was also in the Canadian coastguard for two years.

I first got involved with Greenpeace when it was called the Don't Make A Wave Committee. We formed it in 1969 to protest the plans to detonate a 5-megaton blast at Amchitka Island, which is a wildlife refuge. I thought it was a bit ironic that it was illegal to go onto the island with a gun but you're allowed to blow bombs up on it.

In 1973 I went to Wounded Knee in South Dakota as a medic for the American Indian movement and spent the occupation there and learned quite a bit about the Indian approach to wildlife.

One of the reasons I went down there was because the Sioux fought the first wars to save animals, the war to save the Buffalo. The Plains Indians were completely undefeated militarily and the only way the United States succeeded in defeating them was by committing speciescide on the buffalo and depriving them of their welfare. Passengers (on the trains) were handed out rifles to shoot buffalo en masse as they went by. Buffalo were being killed for nothing more than their tongues, they weren't even taking the pelts. Of course, it destroyed the Plains Indians.

**JM: So what did they say to you? What sort of conversations did you have with them?**

PW: Well they were a bit suspicious at first because I wasn't Indian. But being an Indian is a state of mind. I mean there's white Indians and red white people. It's not a race, it's a culture.

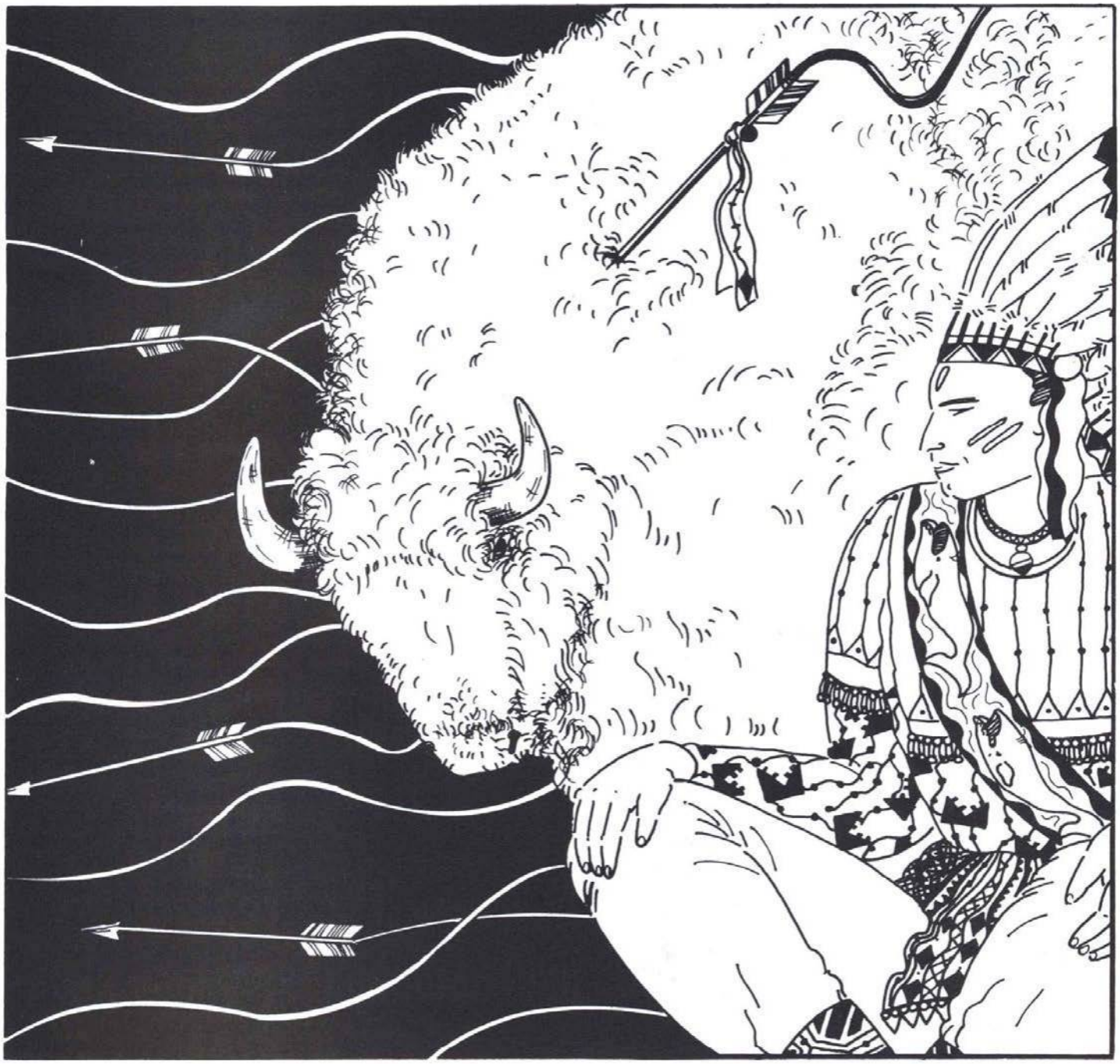
David Garrick and myself were made warriors in the Oglala Nation, given Sioux parents and Sioux names and it was there that



I went through a Vision Ceremony with Wallace Black Elk and Leonard Crow Dog, the two medicine men of the Oglalas. It was during that Sweat Lodge ceremony that I had a vision to go and protect wildlife on the ocean. I know it sounds awfully mystical but it did happen.

What happened was that I passed out in this vision, because the heat was so intense, and I found myself in a meadow in the mountains and a large white buffalo appeared and told me that I had to go West towards the ocean. And while I was talking to the buffalo it was struck with an arrow which had a line attached to it. This was back in 1973 before we were even remotely thinking of being involved with whales. And the buffalo died. But the buffalo was just symbolic because what the buffalo is to the plains, the whale is to the ocean. Same econiche.

I didn't think much more of that until, in 1974, Bob Hunter came to me — he was head of Greenpeace at the time — and asked if I had any ideas as to what we could do. At the time I was in the coastguard and I was working the



VALERIE WICKES



Zodiacs, so I suggested that we could employ Zodiac inflatables to block the harpoons. So I was selected to train the Zodiac crew on the **Greenpeace V** expedition, which was the first Greenpeace voyage to protect whales.

So I went on that in 1975 and that was where I had my first real experience with a whale and I've been dedicated to whales completely since then.

After the harpoon went over our heads and struck a female in a pod of eight whales, the bull — this incredible animal — suddenly put on his brakes and he dived. We'd been told by whale scientists that they would attack us, being in small boats and everything.

But the bull dived and threw himself at the bow of the Soviet ship, which then harpooned him. While the bull was dying I took Fred Easton, who was our cameraman, up close to the whale and the water was full of blood and everything. All of a sudden, the whale came straight up out of the water and was towering right above us. It was so close the water was actually coming into our Zodiac and I looked straight up at the whale, right into its eye.

The whale could have very easily crushed us. In fact, the easiest move for the whale would have been to come forward and at us. But the whale very slowly slid backwards into the water, looking at us all the time. Although it's totally subjective, I felt that the whale understood what we were there for and recognised us as friends and made no aggressive move towards us.

In fact, in all our experiences with whales there's never been any aggression. I've swum with wild killer whales off the coast of British Columbia, jumped in the water, waited for them to come up alongside, swung up on their backs. These are animals that can swallow a sea lion whole.

**JM: I gather from** The Greenpeace Chronicle **that there was some division between you and Hunter, which led you to take on the seal campaign.**

PW: 'Cos I was raised in a New Brunswick fishing village I had always been concerned about the harp seal slaughter and I tried to get Greenpeace involved in that, but they didn't want to deviate from the path of whale protection. So David Garrick and myself organised the first seal campaign which I led to Newfoundland in the spring of 1976.

I think the division between Greenpeace and myself, which resulted in me leaving the organisation, was the fact that I was more concerned with actual results than with the press image of the organisation.

In 1976 I went out on another whale campaign with Greenpeace as the First Officer on the **James Bay**. It was at that point I was getting really upset. There was a decision to go after the Russians when we were in Honolulu. We knew the Japanese were 500 miles off the French Frigate Shoals and the Russians were 1,200 miles away but we were given a donation by World Airlines — which is a CIA front — to go after the Russians and not the Japanese. I got very angry and left the boat.



Things were of course a bit uneasy. I organised a second seal campaign and took 32 people to the ice. That was the year Brigitte Bardot was there. I was severely beaten that year.

The tactic that I employed at that time, and which I was thrown out of Greenpeace for, was this: in an effort to stop a sealer from killing a seal, I pulled the club from his hands and disposed of the club in a seal's blowhole under the ice, and I just physically kept them from killing seals.

Finally, when we made it up to the ship, the only tactic I could think of was to handcuff myself to the winch line hoping that it would slow them down. But instead of slowing them down — and with the police present — the winch operator gave a signal and pulled me off my feet across the ice and through about twenty feet of slush and water. I got halfway up the side of the ship then he dropped me into the water and pulled it up and dropped me three times.

Then I was taken on board the ship and dragged through a gauntlet of sealers, kicking, spitting, swearing. I was suffering from exposure. I later developed pneumonia from that.

The next day, from the bridge of the ship that I was on, I counted 46 seals that were run down and crushed by the sealing ship. They call that an "incidental kill". In fact, when one sealer stepped over a body I asked the Fisheries Officer why they didn't take it and he said: "Plenty more where they came from." I also saw seals being skinned without the use of clubs. When I pointed it out to the Fisheries Officer, he said: "I didn't see that".

Anyway, a few months later I was dismissed from Greenpeace for being too militant and I set up an organisation called Earth Force. We used our own funds, got a bank loan, and six of us went over to Kenya to investigate the poaching of elephants. We spent a couple of months doing that.

**JM: How did you go about doing**

**that exactly?**
PW: Mainly by interviewing, going to the parks and trying to work our way into who was behind the scenes of the poaching industry.

We found out, for instance, that the Kenyatta family were heavily involved in it. Matthew Ogutu, who is the Minister of Wildlife, had holdings in some of the curio companies. The wife of the former president, her trucks were moving ivory and colobus monkey skins and what else to Mombasa to be stored in warehouses owned by Margaret Kenyatta. Although the authorities knew where those warehouses were, nobody was going to interfere because of who they were.

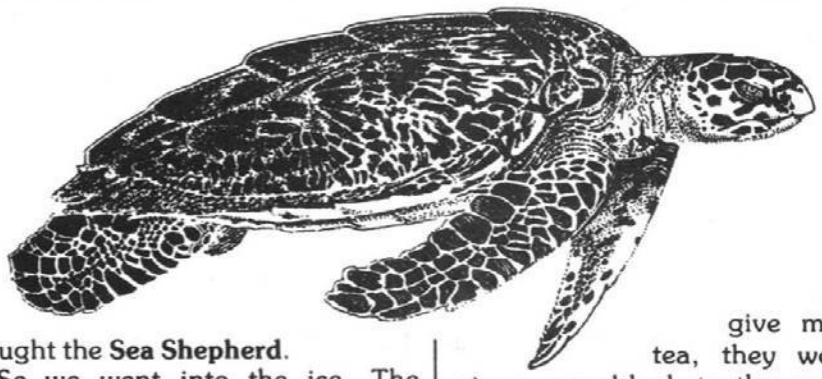
As a result of investigating one curio shop called Shaws in Nairobi, which was partly owned by Matthew Ogutu, we were arrested for taking pictures and charged with being journalists in Africa without papers. When we convinced them we weren't journalists, we were charged with impersonating journalists. Anyway, a short drive, a little talk later, a $100 bribe, and we were back out.

Later, when we were up in Meru National Park, one of the patrols that we were with was ambushed and a ranger was killed and another one wounded.

When I came back to north America, I asked organisations to put money in to provide rifles and equipment for these rangers, who not only have to defend the animals but have to defend themselves with very archaic weapons against automatic rifle fire. That was again considered too militant a request.

I don't think these people know what violence is. Defending yourself, to me, isn't violent — it's necessary. Defending animals is also, sometimes, well, self-defence for the animals.

Anyway, after that I sent off letters to various animal protection and conservation organisations. I got a response only from the Fund for Animals in New York — Cleveland Amory's organisation — who agreed to help us to do a seal campaign in 1979, and they provided the funds with which we



bought the **Sea Shepherd**.

So we went into the ice. The Government wasn't that concerned because they didn't think that we could make it. We fooled them because we did manage to get into the ice, find out where the seals were and on the first day we sprayed 1,000 seals, starting at midnight.

They couldn't arrest us until morning. We were severely beaten while arrested. I had my hands cuffed and was forced to lie on the deck, on my belly, on the front of the icebreaker **Wolf** — which is ironic, considering — the **Wolf** and the **Sea Shepherd**.

Every time I'd try to get up, a Mounted Police Officer would kick me back down to the deck, which was to teach me a lesson. I thought that they were trying to kill us from exposure because it was a very crazy thing to do. I began to bang my head against the deck because of the pain and also to make sure that there was going to be some bruises and they weren't going to get away with making it look like I just died of exposure. A Mountie came up and said: "What the hell do you think you're doing?" I said: "What the hell do you think **you're** doing?" They brought me in, they wouldn't



give me any tea, they wouldn't give me any blankets, they wouldn't give me any medical attention.

I was put into a helicopter and taken to the Magdalen Islands where I was dragged out of the helicopter and beaten with rubber truncheons by Quebec provincial police officers, who did it more for show. It didn't hurt that much but it was done for a crowd of local islanders who were waving seal pelts and screaming and clapping and everything else. I was then taken to jail where the others were brought, and we spent five days waiting for bail to be posted.

We got a $16,000 bail and were charged with interfering with the seal hunt, being on the ice without permission — all charges under the Seal Protection Act. The trial resulted in all our crew being convicted, $29,000 in fines total. My fine was $8,300 plus ten days in prison. The judge was saying things like: "Because of the severity of your crime and to protect the national security of Canada, we intend to make an example out of you." He kept treating us like we were some sort of mass murderers. We're appealing those fines, but I still had to do ten days in a French-speaking prison.

**JM: So when did you hook into the pirate whaling ship** Sierra**?**
PW: We left Boston on July 3rd (1979) and found the **Sierra** on July 15th. We chased her for 200 miles and the ramming of the **Sierra** took place at 1 o'clock on July 16th. We were arrested that evening, and the **Sea Shepherd** was seized and impounded by the Portuguese government for five months.

I sent a crew out in December to steal the ship back and that was when we discovered that, while

under the protection of the Portuguese courts and police, the ship had been completely looted. $100,000-worth of equipment and fuel was missing, and the Harbour Police had stolen our radios. When I went to report that, I was threatened with arrest for trespassing on my own property. I was told by my lawyer that the ship would be turned over to the Sierra Whaling Company and it was evident that the whaling company had put a lot of money into somebody's hands somewhere. So in an effort to make sure that it didn't go to the whaling company, or sold and the money turned over to them, we scuttled the ship on New Year's Day.

**JM: You were telling me that there was a curious story about when you actually sighted the** Sierra?

PW: That's just a coincidence that happened. David Garrick, who was with me at Wounded Knee, was in the Black Hills of South Dakota on the 13th July and he got into contact with Leonard Crowdog and Wallace Black Elk, the two medicine men of the Oglala Sioux, who had initiated both of us into the Sioux tribe. They held a special hunting ceremoney so that we could find the **Sierra**.

The next day, on the 14th, we were delayed for six hours because we were surrounded by loggerhead turtles. So we went in and swam with them and took photographs of them. If it wasn't for that delay, we wouldn't have found the **Sierra**.

Finding the ship without any radio-directional finders or any information, 200 miles out to sea, when she could have been anywhere from the north of Spain to halfway down the African coast was a bit of a miracle.

The turtle, by the way, is also the sacred symbol of the Plains Indians.

**JM: What about the fate of the other pirate whaling ships?**

PW: Within ten days of the ramming of the **Sierra**, the pirate ships **Suzanne** and **Theresa** were seized by the South African government. The insurance companies cancelled their contracts with the remaining pirate whalers and Taiyo's connection was exposed.

On February 6th, the **Sierra** was blown up in Lisbon harbour and sunk. On April 27th, the **Ibsa One** and **Ibsa Two**, two Spanish whalers, were blown up with limpet mines and sunk.

I put a reward of $25,000 out on the pirate vessel **Astrid** in May and I've just had an agent come back from the Canary Islands who reports that they were unable to obtain a crew because of fear that the ship was going to be sunk. They have now sold the **Astrid** to a Korean fishing company and it is now being outfitted as a dragger.

**JM: Can you confirm to me that the** Sea Shepherd **crew were responsible for the sinkings of the** Ibsa One **and** Two?

PW: Yeah. It wasn't myself personally but it was supporting members, crew members of the **Sea Shepherd**.

**JM: You are now planning to go to the Antarctic in 1981. Could you tell me something about that?**

PW: In June 1981 we intend to leave for the Antarctic — when we get a new ship — to retrace Amundsen's route to the Pole, using cross-country skis. An attempt to the Pole in that way has never been done.

Next year is the 70th anniversary of Amundsen's discovery of the Pole. We hope to use that as a forum to bring the whole issue of the Antarctic treaties before the world international public. It's our position that the Antarctic should be made into an international park; then all the wildlife down there would be totally protected and would be considered the common heritage of all humanity.

While we're there, our ship would be in a position to harass Soviet and Japanese whalers and krill harvesting ships. We also intend to embarrass Norway by honouring Amundsen's explorations but, at the same time, denouncing Norway for its role in killing marine animals.

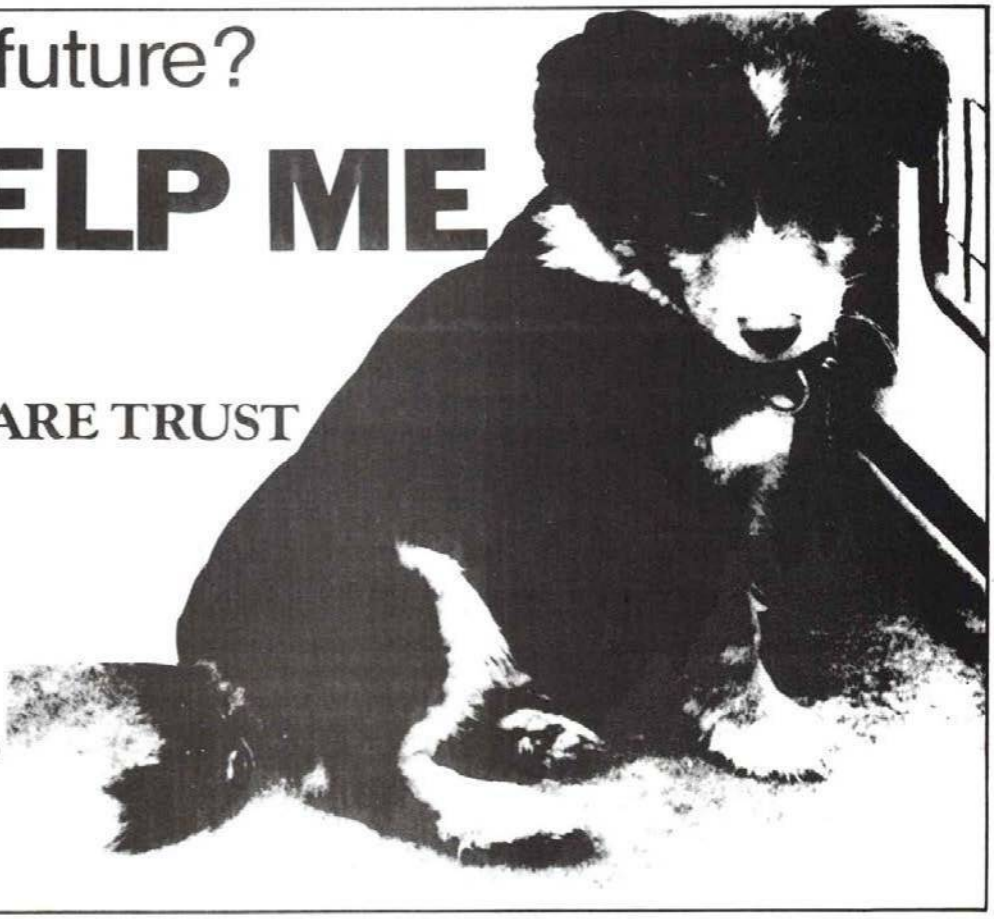



*The* Sea Shepherd *in her prime before she was scuttled in a Portuguese harbour on New Year's Day 1980.*

# What's my future?

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# LAST YEAR WELL OVER FIVE MILLION ANIMALS DIED IN BRITISH LABORATORIES

| | |
|---|---|
| **88,300** | suffered and died to test food colourings, cosmetics etc. ***FOR ALL THAT SUFFERING, WE ARE NO SAFER*** |
| **2,925,800** | suffered and died to test new formulae, which the World Health Organisation itself says we don't need. ***FOR ALL THAT DEATH, WE LIVE NO BETTER*** |
| **91,000** | suffered and died in psychological experiments *designed* to cause pain. ***FOR ALL THAT AGONY, OUR MINDS ARE NO HEALTHIER*** |
| **2,000,000** | suffered and died to demonstrate known facts, to study pollutants, to develop pesticides . . . . . |

***AND YET WE STILL CLAIM TO BE A NATION OF ANIMAL LOVERS!!?***

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**143 Charing Cross Road, LONDON WC2H 0BP**

# FIGHTING BACK

## Principles Of Effective Action

BY HENRY SPIRA

**Animal liberation is also human liberation. We care about the quality of all life. We recognise our kinship with all feeling beings. We identify with the powerless and the vulnerable, —the victims who are dominated, oppressed and exploited. And it is the nonhuman animals whose suffering is the most intense, widespread, expanding, systematic and socially sanctioned of all. What can be done? What are the patterns for effective social struggles?**

**All experience indicates that struggles for justice are not won, nor significant reforms achieved by politely limiting oneself to rules laid down by the power structure. The reason is obvious. The powerful do not design rules which encourage outsiders to take away or share power. In addition, those who make rules, can unmake and circumvent their own rules to suit their convenience and interests. As long as one remains boxed into their game, those who run the power system know they need not take you seriously and therefore pay you little attention. Power concedes nothing without effective struggle.**

**It was only after Blacks organised a strategy of creative chaos, of marches and massive civil disobedience that Black demands were taken seriously.**

**The meek don't make it. But audacity must be fused with meticulous attention to program and strategy.**

### TARGETING

Before taking action we must consider what we are most concerned about. Priorities should be based on the number of victims, the intensity of their suffering and our ability to effect change. The main bases of animal slavery, as analysed in Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation*, are exploitation for food and as "lab tools".

We are surrounded by systems of oppression, and they are all related. But in order to influence the course of events, we must sharply focus on a single significant injustice, on one clearly limited goal at a time.

One criterion for choosing a target is that the mere statement of the issue tends to place the adversary on the defensive: Is another shampoo worth blinding rabbits to you? Do you want your tax monies to deliberately mutilate cats to then observe the sexual performance of crippled felines?

And the goal must be winnable with expanding ripple effects. Success is then used as a stepping stone for bigger struggles and more significant victories.

Thus, at the American Museum of Natural History, our goal was: To stop 20 years of deliberately mutilating cats to then observe their sexual performance. The public came to perceive the Museum experiments as a gross, grotesque, crude, useless perversion of science. We created a broad base of support. In the process, we helped change the ideological climate.

### WE CAN HAVE IMPACT

Basically the strategy for all freedom fights is similar. The other side has all the power. We have justice on our side and the capacity to mobilise people. To do that, we need expertise and credibility. We have to carefully work out partial, short-term goals to reach people and effect change.

Through meticulous preparation, a small group can activate an enormous amount of energy. The power structure has its problems and weaknesses susceptible to successful attack which offer openings. The task is to pick the right place to drive new wedges.

To create bridges which connect us with the public's current awareness, we check the issue out with a wide variety of people, and we listen. How do they react? Can they feel themselves in the place of the victim? Are they outraged? What in particular do they focus on? Will this action propel their consciousness forward?

### THE CAMPAIGN

First, we must educate ourselves. Then we must educate and mobilise others. We need to personally research and analyse all available verifiable materials, to find patterns and connections and see the vulnerable points which offer us maximum leverage.

We provide a framework for people to organise themselves through articles and activity sheets which must be clear, logical and defensible in public debates.

Our current campaign concerns the Draize Test: the routine use of the eyes of unanesthetised rabbits to test hazardous substances. This test is vividly painful. We all know what it feels like to get a little soap in our eye. In addition, it is also unreliable, with extreme variation in the results. It could be replaced. And finally, the goal is trivial and frivolous: blinding rabbits for the sake of yet another mascara, yet another oven cleaner.

We went as far as we could within the system. For 18 months prior to our public campaign, we sought a meaningful dialogue leading to a collaborative approach. We presented Revlon with scientific suggestions on alternatives by two doctors. It was only after Revlon refused to be responsive to our concerns that we launched demonstrations and a boycott of Revlon products.

### COALITION POLITICS

We organised a single issue coalition which now includes 405 different organisations, with constituencies in the millions, banded together to abolish the Draize Test. When enough of us band together around a single issue, the tide can be turned.

A coalition can assemble different elements to maximise pressure and destabilise a target by approaching it from every direction on every front. It's an orchestrated, purposeful action.

Participation should be possible at whatever level organisations and individuals feel comfortable. Some will

boycott, demonstrate and march, others won't. Organisations can get media publicity. Pegeen Fitzgerald, president of the Millennium Guild, placed ads in major papers and thereby created a turning point in the campaign. Major organisations like the Humane Society of the United States produce widely circulated reports and contact legislators. Individuals with science backgrounds are sensitising the research toxicology community. Others write letters to the editor where one can reach millions without spending a penny.

## ACCENTUATING THE POSITIVE

We have to go with people's perceptions. Whether they are true or not, we can't ignore them. They are part of the political reality. One perception is that those who challenge live animal research are anti-intellectual, anti-science sentimentalists. Therefore, we accentuated the positive. We offered realistic options which, from the scientists' own perspective, are more productive.

We suggested that the American Museum of Natural History's death and pain-dealing methods of research were turning curious and sensitive youth away from biology. But that elegant and humane research would inspire and intrigue imaginative youth with its creative beauty and challenge.

And in our current Draize campaign, we've urged industry to unleash its scientific creativity to develop effective and reliable non-animal tests.

## EFFECTIVE TACTICS FOR CATALYSTS

Get input from the experts, even if they don't support our position. When we moved to repeal New York's 27 year old Metcalf-Hatch Act, which forced some shelters to surrender their animals to labs, we needed to know how state politics worked. We asked media people as to who knew what was going on. We then went to those staff people and levelled with them. We suggested that many people felt strongly about the issue and we needed access to the political system. We therefore wanted to learn from them: what's what and how to get things done. We didn't want to debate the merits of the issue itself. Our basic question was: if you were us, what would you do?

• Don't start off being personally hostile to your potential adversary. Suggest reasonable options, realistic collaborative approaches. It might work, and if it doesn't, you're still ahead. You've gained extra credibility for having tried, when you then move from words to action.

• A crucial element in our winning the repeal of the Metcalf-Hatch Act was that we first attempted a friendly dialogue with Senator Lombardi. He had blocked repeal almost single-handedly for years, and been personally vilified by animal welfarists. We separated the person and the issue. We presented our position in an objective manner. We suggested that whatever his beliefs, we had the democratic right to public debate on the merits. We broke the ice by interacting with him without animosity and it worked. He maintained his own adversary position but facilitated our more than fair chance to be heard, and that was crucial to our success. We thanked him in our victory statement and the press picked up on that.

• Whenever possible, use your own resources. There are scientists, publicists, lawyers, writers, speakers, artists, researchers, typists, strategists, within our own movement.

• Don't focus on intentions, it's counter-productive and not verifiable. Do focus on the issues, on systems, on the process. There's no way we'll link with researchers if we maintain they get their jollies from torturing animals, and the public does not believe that either.

• Instead, we need to emphasise that there is a better way. That non-intrusive science is more imaginative, more elegant and likely to produce more relevant data. And that scien-



*Playboy bunnies enact Draize test conditions at a protest in London earlier this year organised by the National Anti-Vivisection Society as part of an international day of action against animal experimentation.*

THE GUARDIAN



# 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.

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tists need to initiate new productive departures in biology for both ethical and scientific reasons.

• By tackling one issue at a time, we can isolate our opponent rather than ourselves. We are not confronting a monolith. Some animal researchers have scruples against painful experiments which have no serious application.

• And our adversaries can be split. Thus the chief Museum cat-sex experimenter publicly bemoaned being abandoned by his peers. They didn't want to be identified with a grotesque, indefensible experiment while it was being spotlighted, though their own might be similar.

• Wherever there's the most organised pressure, that's where the action is, that's the top priority of the moment. Thus, it is crucial that we keep pushing without let-up. Every institution can shrug off one demo, one exposé. It's tenacity, persistence, the releasing of spontaneous, creative, unpredictable escalating energies, relentlessly knocking the opponent off balance, that encourages responsiveness. Any let-up, unless it be a result of substantive concessions, reduces the issue to business as usual, and then nothing happens.

• Establish the credibility that when we start something, we finish it. With such a track record, we then move to bigger struggles and more significant victories. It's the track record of struggles won, not the words that count.

• If you come across, or yourself generate story ideas, articles, photos, news clips, which can raise consciousness, send them all around the media community. There's a potential audience of four billion people. Use every possible outlet, every forum. Contact columnists, reporters, cartoonists, broadcasters, and talk show hosts; community, trade union, campus, political and social organisations. Urge them to focus on the moral issues raised by the animal rights movement.

• Never deceive the media or the public. Credibility is all we have to go on.

• Never assume anything, take nothing for granted. Check everything out yourself, at the source. This may well make the difference between victory and defeat, because things aren't always what they appear to be. One needs a constant crap detector while all antennae are rotating seeking opportunities to move ahead.

• Nothing gets done without total commitment and outrage mixed with political realism. And it's important to set goals within time frames.

• No congressional bill, no legal gimmickry, by itself, will save the animals. The courts can, at best, open up the possibility for us to intervene in defence of animals. But, the courts will not act until effective protests disrupt the system's orderly operation. Laws function to maintain and justify the status quo. In movement-related issues, laws are changed to keep disturbances at a minimum. And the legal process often deflects struggles into parliamentary gabbery and inaction. The legal front is no substitute for action. It must be organically connected with mass struggles to produce social change.



*Cat with electrodes drilled into his brain, cemented and bolted into place. Photo taken by Henry Spira at New York University in 1979.*

### THE ROAR OF MANY WATERS

Society programs us into inconsistency, into being kind to household pets while other animals suffer from birth to death. And, society also programs us into not focusing on the true levers of power. We therefore need to consciously study the realities in a detached way as a guide to action. Who's profiting and who's calling the tune? And how does the rest of the world conceive our concerns?

The majority of people would certainly prefer that animals not suffer, were the matter brought to their attention. Yet the intense pain of billions of animal victims continues unabated.

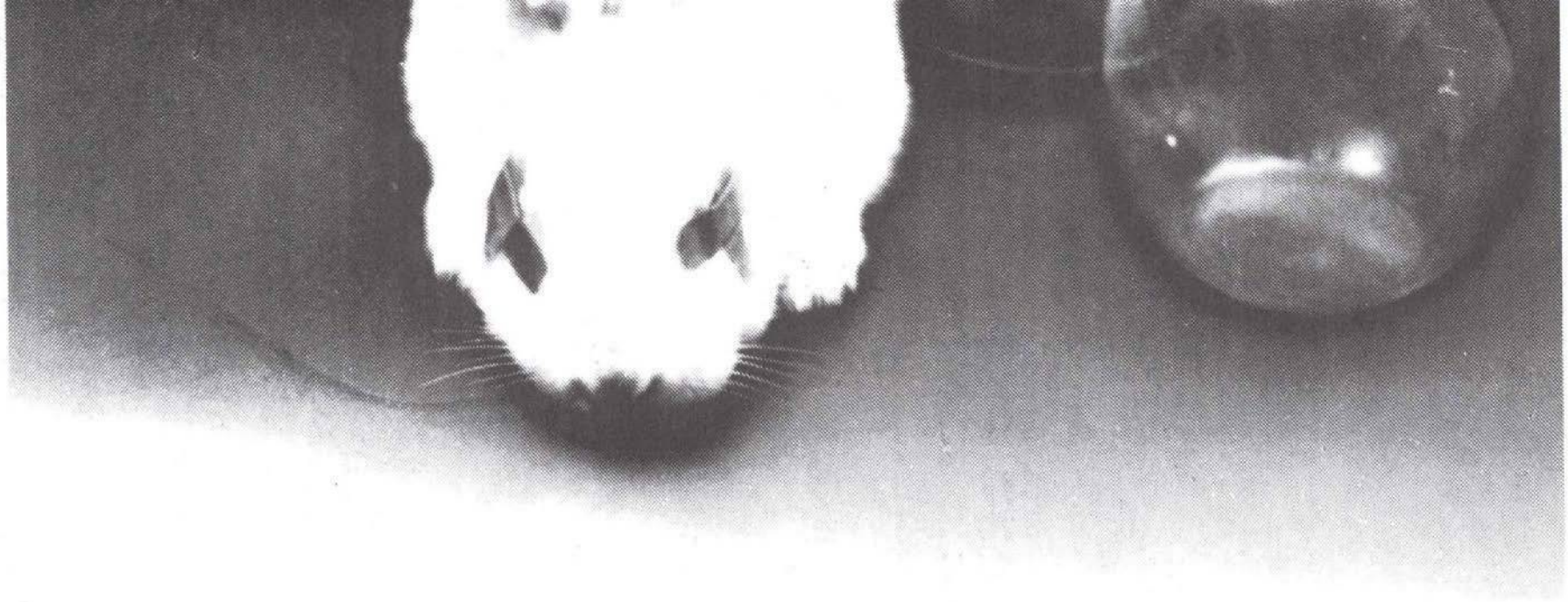
To successfully fight for the rights of animals, we need priorities, programs, effective organisation, imagination, tenacity, expertise, and a good sense of strategy and tactics as we create bridges with the public's current awareness and move forward.

And, we need to remember the words of the Abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass — "If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favour freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are people who want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the roar of its many waters. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will."

*Henry Spira can be contacted through the Coalition to Abolish the Draize Test, 507 5th Avenue, New York, NY 10017.*

# How many rabbits does Revlon blind for beauty's sake?





## WHAT IS THE DRAIZE RABBIT EYE TEST?

Imagine someone placing your head in a stock. As you stare helplessly ahead, unable to defend yourself, your head is pulled back. Your lower eyelid is pulled away from your eyeball. Then chemicals are poured into the eye. There is pain. You scream and writhe hopelessly. There is no escape. This is the Draize Test. The test which measures the harmfulness of chemicals by the damage inflicted on the unprotected eyes of conscious rabbits. The test that Revlon and other cosmetic firms force on thousands of rabbits to test their products.

## FOR RABBITS THE ONLY RELIEF IS... DEATH!

There are no if's, but's and maybe's. These bunny rabbits are bred to be blinded. It's happening today. In 1978, 2,692 rabbits were forced into Revlon's Research Center in the Bronx. And none was given any pain relief even though the Draize manual suggests that eye mutilations be observed for 21 days. Their only salvation from eyes slowly eaten away by chemicals, is death.

## THE TERRIBLE IRONY: THE RELIABILITY OF THE DRAIZE TEST IS QUESTIONABLE!

**And the intense suffering of innocent rabbits victimized by 36 years of Draize rabbit blindings may not even protect** our health. Some researchers consider this test crude and unreliable. For instance, a comprehensive study of 25 laboratories by the noted toxicologists, Weil and Scala found "extreme variation" in evaluating the same chemical in the eyes of rabbits (Toxicology & Applied Pharmacology 19,276-360). And we have the potential for developing better, elegant tests. Thus, ending the Draize horror will benefit both the tormented rabbits and ourselves.

## IN THE NAME OF SANITY: STOP THE AGONY!

**It appears that one public response which Revlon recognizes, would be a decline in sales. We appeal to you as intelligent, sensitive consumers, to speak to Revlon. When you stand at the cosmetics counter, before reaching for a Revlon product, think of the cries, of the unnecessary pain suffered by thousands of rabbits.**

## THE ALTERNATIVE: NON-ANIMAL TESTING!

Medical labs no longer kill rabbits in pregnancy tests. In fact, the equivalent of the old 2-4 day rabbit test is performed in a test tube in just minutes and with far greater certainty in the results. We want similar innovation for eye irritancy testing. Even Dr. D. H. Smyth, the late chairman of the Research Defense Society, which actively promotes the use of animals in research, suggested that developing non-animal alternatives to the Draize test may be a relatively simple project which should be launched as soon as possible. We urge Revlon to lead the way in developing cell culture systems.

## AND HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO!

Write Michel Bergerac, President, Revlon Inc., 767 Fifth Avenue, New York City, NY 10022, that you and your friends will not use Revlon products until Revlon funds a crash program to develop non-animal eye irritancy tests.

Focus on the media. Write letters to the editor. Ask your newspaper, radio and TV stations to tell the Draize rabbit test story. A healthy society does not inflict violence on the powerless; does not pursue "glamour" at the expense of innocent animals.

The Millennium Guild
Pegeen Fitzgerald, President
40 Central Park South, New York, N.Y. 10019

— Please send me more information on what I can do to stop the Draize blindings.

— Here's my tax deductible contribution to place more ads to stop the Draize eye tests.

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# SAB

## After 15 Years At The Helm Of The HSA, Dave Wetton Says It's Time For A Change

**Recent months have seen increasing violence between the sabs and the hunts, arrests, prosecutions and political pressure. Dave Wetton, who is retiring as chairman of the Hunt Saboteurs' Association [HSA], talks to Phil Windeatt.**

**PW: Why are you resigning?**
DW: Generally it's because I have been aware of a feeling of staleness. There is so much work involved in being Secretary that it is a real job getting out and being active. If I dropped out I could get rid of the piles of paperwork.
**PW: So the Hunt Saboteurs Association is much more complex now because it is bigger?**
DW: It is really. It seems to have evened off at 3,000 members. The bit I like at the moment is just dealing with membership 'cos I've lost my initial enthusiasm, which everybody gets and keeps for about five years. I've been in it 15 years! I was bitterly disappointed in the last General Election. It dashed everything I was hoping for.
**PW: If Labour had won, what do you think would have been banned by now?**
DW: Not by now but certainly within the next three years, hare coursing and stag hunting, I'm pretty sure of that. That is the thin end of the wedge, in fact halfway up the wedge.
**PW: What percentage of HSA members are active, whether in sabotage or fundraising?**
DW: I'd say about 10 per cent. It was probably higher in the early days, more like 25 per cent. I want a bit of time to [illegible] by 90 per cent are [illegible] active. I always base it on my history, I suppose. I was really, really keen, running all over the bloody place and I can't see why so many join as active members and don't get out there.
**PW: What effect do you think HSA has had on other animal welfare societies?**
DW: A very big one. I think we were virtually, from the mid '60s to the mid '70s, the only really active movement getting nicked in the whole of the animal movement. Most HSA members went on to become ALF members and so on. There is still a hell of a lot of overlap, which is good. It certainly has moved the movement on that much more.
**PW: What do you think of the Hunts' arguments?**
DW: It is interesting to see how they have changed over the years. Now they argue they are an ecological preservationist society. They jump on any bandwagon they can.
**PW: Do you think it's possible to make a one-issue campaign into a mass campaign?**
DW: That's a difficult one that. I always think that there is a scale in the animal welfare movement. Coming in against hunting is pretty low down on the scale. I've always viewed the HSA as a good recruiting campaign. Get the people in, don't commit them to being vegetarian or anything like that, just anti-bloodsports. Gradually, by the influence of others who are vegetarians, against factory farming, circuses or whatever . . . the whole movement progresses that way. The way I'd like to see it — as wouldn't we all — is one organisation like the RSPCA, embracing all the activist movement and incorporating wild and domestic animals.
**PW: What do you think of Animal Welfare Year excluding bloodsports on the grounds that it was controversial?**
DW: Well, pandering to those they thought were important, I suppose. It was a shame and we didn't get recognition as far as GECAP was concerned. But I know Clive Hollands to be a good bloke and he thought it was in the best interest of the animals that we were not included. I appreciate that because the name does rankle with a lot of people. You know, Hunt Saboteur, scum of the earth. It is a negative name and we should be more positive with our name. People are prejudiced by the name saboteur. It puts them off.
**PW: Considering the British Field Sports Society has so much cash, why are they so ineffective in convincing public opinion?**
DW: Mainly, I suppose, because they are composed of old generals. It's a job for the boys, no more than that. But we will have a bit more of a problem with some of the young bloods in their movement who are coming up. All the old generals and majors don't understand our real motives at all.
**PW: What's the reaction in the field of the Hunt towards Sabs?**
DW: It's becoming bloodier and, reading their journals, they know the writing is on the wall. When I first joined they used to gayly write up accounts of Otter Hunts going on for eight hours after one otter. Then you used to get these little letters coming in, stopping terms like "Killing" which became "accounting for"

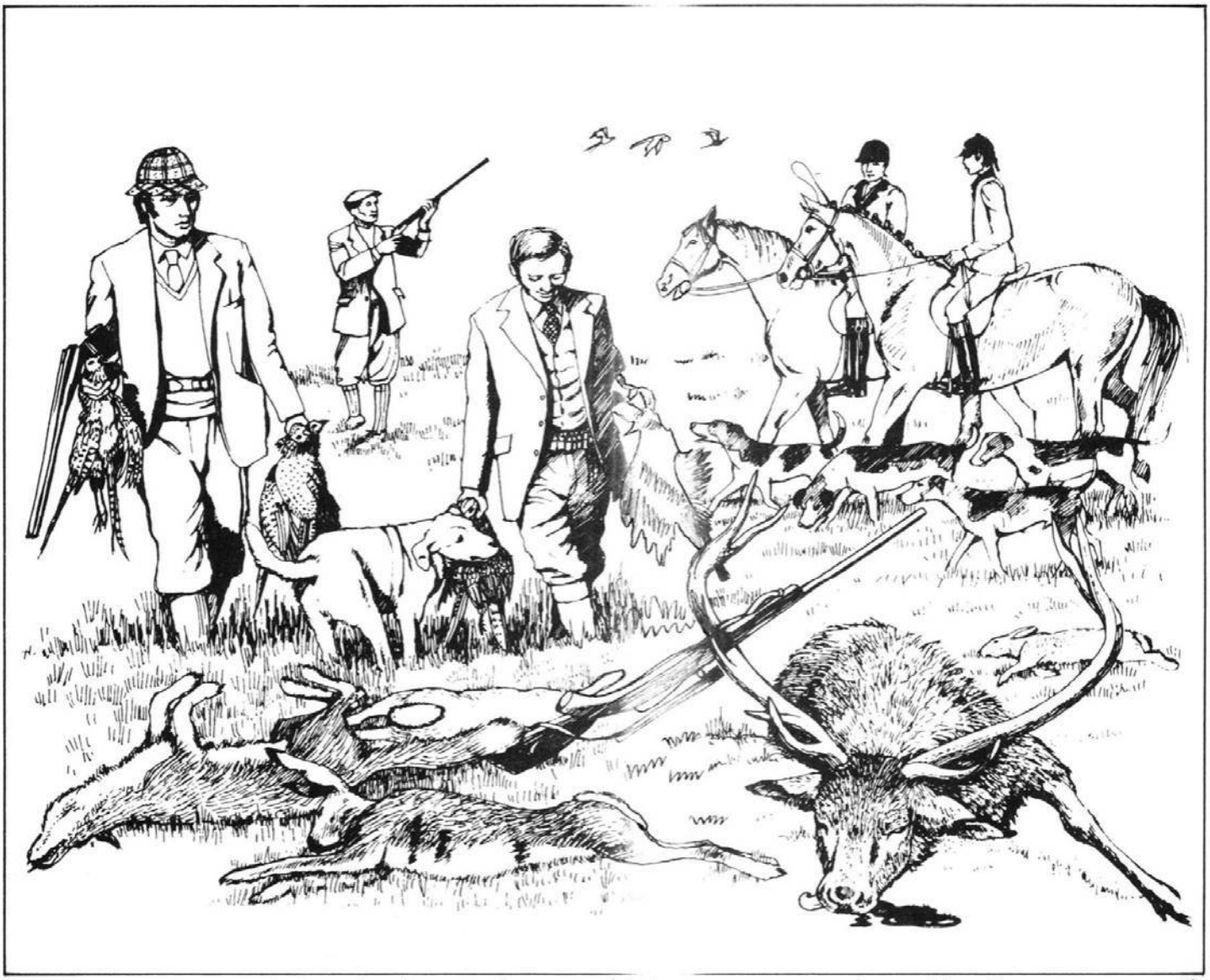


"She's the decoy from the local anti-blood sports lot!"



"Well, them's vermin lad." "What *is* vermin Sir?" "Vermin be rabbits and foxes and weasels and stoats and rats and squirrels and owls and hawks and crows and magpies and jays and cats and rooks and otters and some dogs and hares and some other things and I shoots 'em all for my master."
"What's left in the [illegible]"

HOWL



and the phraseology was directed more towards the sporting side rather than the killing side. Over the last few years they have really got the shits, now that it has become a political issue.

It's getting more violent because of the weaknesses of their arguments, I suppose. In the early days, everyone was pacifist. Every Saturday, on an otter hunt, sabs would be regularly thrown in the river. Sabs expected it quite calmly but now, of course, no way would that happen without a fight.

**PW: So the Hunt Saboteurs are fighting back?**

DW: Yes. It's a difficult one. If you've been in the movement 2-4 years, then the more likely you are to fight back. But of course the HSA is attractive to people who care about animal welfare and are not the violent sort. It is a very difficult thing to come into a movement that has, to an extent, accepted violence as a means to an end. They have come to terms with that. The violence really only occurs on joint hits (involving more than one HSA group) and there has always been an argument whether joint hits are a viable thing or not. As far as I am concerned, they are good for morale. I much prefer to work in small numbers. Do your job and get away unknown.

**PW: So sabs have become more professional since you've taken over?**

DW: That's always been the aim, yes. You can't read up on how to be a good sab; you've got to get out there two or three times before you can go out alone. You will have balls-ups but in the end, you will effectively screw the hunt up on your own.

**PW: As the HSA's got bigger, what's been the response of police on hunts?**

DW: It's never really changed. Some police forces are okay, some police forces aren't. There's no hard and fast rule. You just hope that they are going to get better over the course of the years.

**PW: There has been serious violence on hunts and a lot comes from supporters. It's difficult to convey to people what a Hunt supporter is and why they go out.**

DW: I think it is because they lead pretty shallow lives and because they are still part of the old feudal system — the same people as three centuries ago. They like opening gates for their "betters". There is no way round it, they just like doing it.

**PW: So what is the future of the HSA?**

DW: Keep it in the public eye. Keep on the front pages. Keep having a go at royalty, because they're always good for front-page coverage. If Labour gets back in power then it is the beginning of the end for bloodsports but Labour need a good working majority in the House because bloodsports is a low priority. But any country that can look with favour on its animal population is a really good country. You can't get lower than an animal. They have a minimal amount of rights and if you can consider those rights on their behalf, you're a good country.

**Phil Windeatt**

# BLACK HILLS

## Roger Moody Reports From A Survival Gathering To Save Sacred Indian Land

**Doris Day yearned to be taken back to them, the great Sioux nation was thrown out of them, and Custer got his come-uppance smack in the middle of them. They are the Black Hills of South Dakota. Less than a hundred years ago, they were the sacred Paha Sapa, spiritual centre of the Lakota Sioux nation, surrounded by great rolling plains on which the buffalo roamed.**

Now they are slated for the greatest US energy development ever. President Carter's "Project Energy Independence" was meant to overcome America's reliance on Middle Eastern Oil. *Problem*: how to keep down domestic prices, satisfy the oil majors, and meet environmentalist objections all at the same time? *Solution*: encourage the oil companies to turn to gas, coal and uranium, link your domestic price for energy minerals to the world price; above all, site your new strip mines, uranium pits and synthetic fuel plants in relatively depopulated areas, where the natives won't complain too much.

As a consequence of this strategy (creating "national sacrifice areas" as the National Academy of Sciences had the candour to put it) a huge swathe of territory stretching from Washington state in the north to New Mexico in the south has been earmarked for desecration. It's no secret that a majority of the "energy" produced by these new plants will be shipped out to industry in the east.

But what was concealed until recently is that more than half the coal, about one third of the uranium, and large proportions of the gas due to be developed in the next decade, lie under Indian territory.

Actually, a lot of the coal and gas, and about a quarter of America's current uranium production derives from Indian reservation soil. Leases granted to companies like Peabody Coal, Union Carbide, Burlington Northern Railroad and Exxon have been signed by chairmen of tribal councils, set up by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The BIA is to native American rights what General Westmoreland was to Vietnamese independence. Aware of its tarnished image, the BIA encouraged a few tribal chairmen to set up their own multinational corporation in 1975. Called CERT (Council of Energy Resource Tribes) it has already benefited from $24 million in Federal government grants and has leased one million acres of Navajo land, alone, for energy prospecting.

But to many native Americans, the only good CERT is a dead CERT. Mining corporations promote the wrong kind of growth, answer irrelevant needs, stimulate aggressive appetites. Their activities just don't square with the traditional native American view of unity with the earth.

As Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM) has put it: "The earth is Mother. And who would rape his own mother?"

Certainly not the majority of the Sioux, it seems. Four out of six tribal councils have now rejected a $117 million compensation offer, made by the Federal government for the theft of the Paha Sapa last century. And Lakota Sioux spiritual leader, Frank Fools Crow, promises to go back to the Black Hills "until my people's land is returned to them."

These announcements were made at this July's Survival Gathering, held about ten miles from Rapid City — an old gold boom-town now bristling with banks and real estate — and organised by the Black Hills Alliance. The BHA was the brainchild of a US lawyer who'd defended a number of AIM activists after the Battle of Wounded Knee in 1973: an event in which the Federal government violated its own Constitution by sending troops onto Treaty land. Attorney Ken Tilsen's plan was initially to bring together whites and reds to wage a campaign to "save the Black Hills".

But could ranchers and native Americans find common ground in South Dakota? The State is notorious for its "rednecks" and Birchites: two hundred AIM activists and members of their families have been murdered in the region since Wounded Knee. What's more, many of the ranchers gain their livelihood from Indian-claimed land.

On the other hand, the more enlightened homesteaders have already begun to identify with the Indians in the face of mining threats. The two groups may define their priorities with different emphasis — whites tending to stress the impact on soil quality and the health of their cattle; native Americans pointing to abortions among women on Pine Ridge, child ill-health and air pollution. But they are both agreed that the mining companies will disastrously deplete and irradiate water supplies, perhaps altering the entire ecology of the north-west plains, turning what is already scrubland into dustbowl. They are united against the alien influences always following in the path of miners. And some of them already share the anti-nuclear stance of sophisticated groups back east. Rancher Marv Kammerer — on whose land the Survival Gathering took place — draws a religious analogy which might have come from Frank Fools Crow:

> "I must vocally support the theory that this is the sacred land of the Lakota. Let's treat it as such, not tear it apart . . . We would not approve of some

entity or people going into Bethlehem or Jerusalem and tearing them apart with a big steam-shovel. So why should I say it's alright for these companies to come in and tear these Hills for an element whose ultimate use is dangerous to the survival of humanity?''

Though the Gathering produced a final Declaration, stressing the necessity for unity in all land-based struggles around the world, it will clearly be judged by the alliances and strategies it helped forge rather than its rhetoric. It signified, like the Woodstock Festival a dozen years before, a new way of expressing old things.

First, it put the US anti-nuclear movement solidly behind Indian treaty rights, specifically the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868.

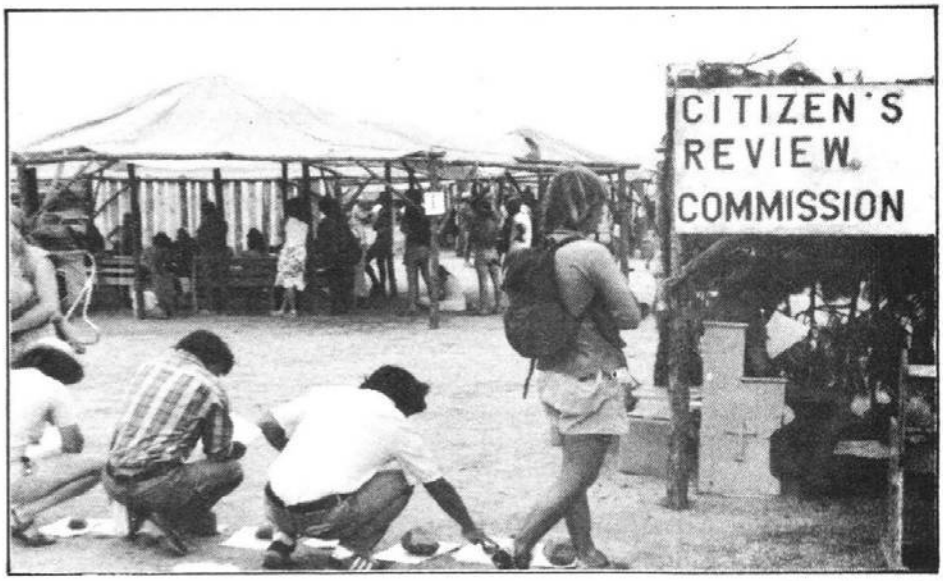
Secondly, it gave the third world socialists who came along some insight into the Indian view of the land. To the westerner, land and everything on (or in) it tends to be treated as a commodity. Third world peasants view land as a whole as inviolable, but are often forced into making its products saleable items. To the American Indian, however, both land and what it sustains are unified and inviolate. ''Black, white, red and yellow,'' declared Russell Means, ''these are the colour of the people. Mix them all together and you get brown, the colour of all the earth.''

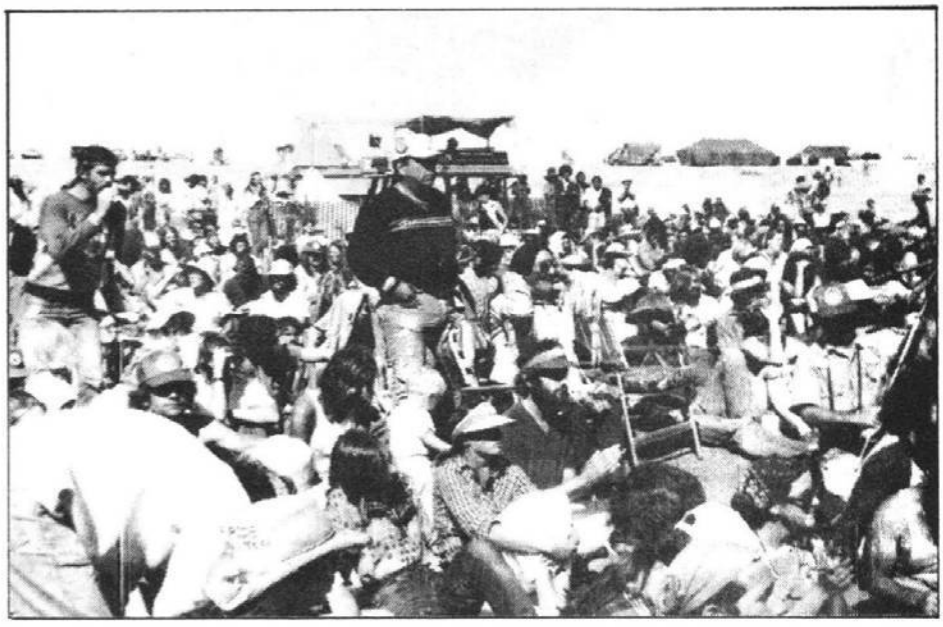
The native American who asks forgiveness from the cow he's about to consume, or the bird he's about to snare, may seem ludicrous, even faintly hypocritical to western eyes. But what's important is that this Schweitzerian attitude to the plants and creatures you *do* consume helps protect those you *don't*.

The next Survival Gathering will be in northern Saskatchewan this October, when Indians and non-Indians will assemble on the road to Key Lake, site of one of the largest uranium finds anywhere in the world and of a forthcoming Canadian government inquiry into uranium mining.

*Roger Moody*
*August 21st 1980*





*Ranchers, American Indians and environmentalists discuss ideas, sort documents and listen to speakers at the Survival Gathering.*

ROGER MOODY

# BEASTS OF THREE MILE ISLAND

## Jim Mason Investigates Animal Deformities Around The World's Most Infamous Nuclear Plant

**In the pastures, fields and woodlands along the river plain, animals are showing bizarre symptoms that are frightening local residents. Jane Lee, who runs a dairy farm about three miles from Three Mile Island, tells of breeding problems, infertility, stillbirths, abortions and mutations among her animals and her neighbours' cows, goats, sheep and rabbits. "Worst off are the small animals with high reproductive rates," she says, "the ducks, cats, rabbits and guinea pigs."**

Mrs Lee says she began noticing strange symptoms among the animals back in 1976 — a few years after TMI started up its first generating unit. Right away she began collecting from farmers affidavits about abnormalities among their animals. "Some animals have been born blind," Lee says. "And we've had multiple fractures, too. The animals' bones are soft and when they fall, their hips are easily crushed: Some of them are unable to get back up."

Locals also claim wildlife has all but disappeared from the area. One told how she used to look out of her barn "onto fruit trees full of robins and other birds." But this Spring, she added, "we've seen one cardinal and only a handful of robins. Even the trees look bad. Last year, the fruit was distorted on some of them."

Fran Cain raises poodles a scant 750 feet from the TMI plant's cooling towers. She tells about excessive menstrual bleeding from her dogs since the accident. "They put out drippings the size of quarters. I've been here 13 years and I've never seen anything like it before. My vet doesn't seem to know much about it either."

Mrs Cain has been having unusual problems in her other dogs as well. She has one dog with an abnormally low red blood cell count and a couple of others that were born without eyeballs. One of her five-year-old males has a swollen neck and lumps from his throat down his body to his legs, a condition which her vet has diagnosed as lymphoid cancer. Mrs Cain has never had these problems in her blood line before and she believes they are caused by radiation from the power plant. "Of course, I can't prove it in court," she says. "One expert would say one thing and another would say another."

There may be more behind the animal health problems around TMI than *radiation* leaking from the plant. Even before the accident, several farmers had noticed a white, milky substance on the ground after rains. It disappeared as soon as the plant was shut down after the accident.

Jane Lee thinks that the milky substance comes from chemicals that are somehow sucked up from the river, run through the plant's cooling system, and spewed out into the atmosphere where they fall with rain, snow and other precipitation. "Atmosphere and weather are very important in the chain," Lee explains. "The prevailing winds lift up seepage and drop it down over the farm plateau. When we get an inversion, especially at night, we get a heavy dew and this brings stuff from the plant right down to the ground. It leaves a white residue. We don't know what it is, but we do know that some of the animals have mineral deficiencies."

Cain, Lee and others complain that area officials are turning a cold shoulder to their problems. Says Lee, "The agriculture department isn't doing anything. There's no effort on the part of the NRC or the State to study this thing. They promised to do a $300,000 study, but they never did."

Sure enough, State agricultural officials contacted don't share the residents' alarm about the unusual animal health problems in the area. Dr John Dick, of Pennsylvania's Bureau of Animal Industry, said: "We are familiar with these reports. There's never been any disease or condition that's been proven to be caused by TMI. There's been no diagnosis that they are caused by the accident."

According to Harvey Wasserman, a journalist who has written extensively about nuclear power and who spent several weeks visiting farmers around TMI: "There is, of course, no 'definitive' evidence that anything these farm people are telling is true. There has been no government study of area animals, a fact that infuriates the locals, who claim the powers that be are afraid of what they'll find, preferring to keep the damage to the level of folk myth rather than official reality."

Pennsylvania's Department of Agriculture claims that it has done its job. According to Deputy Secretary of Agriculture J. Luther Snyder, "Right after the accident we went down and visited every farm within a five-mile radius. 94 per cent of farmers reported no unusual problems. We have nothing further scheduled. We've told people to tell us if anything unusual comes up. We sent people out [on the white residue problem] but they couldn't detect any or get any samples. We've told people to get some of it and send it in to us."

But, as one resident explains, the white stuff collects only when the plant is in operation. Because it has been shut down completely since the accident, there's nothing

to take in to the State laboratories.

As for farmers' reports of bizarre symptoms in their animals, John Dick is more blunt: "They'll tell you all kinds of things. They have no basis or proof. A lot of them refuse to bring us their animals. A lot of people are looking for ways, well, I'd better not say . . ."

Dick continues: "It's the same names every time. There are problems with births and stillbirths all over the state, there are many diseases that cause these things. If you visit their farms, they have the poorest management you'll ever see. They don't do things the way they're supposed to."

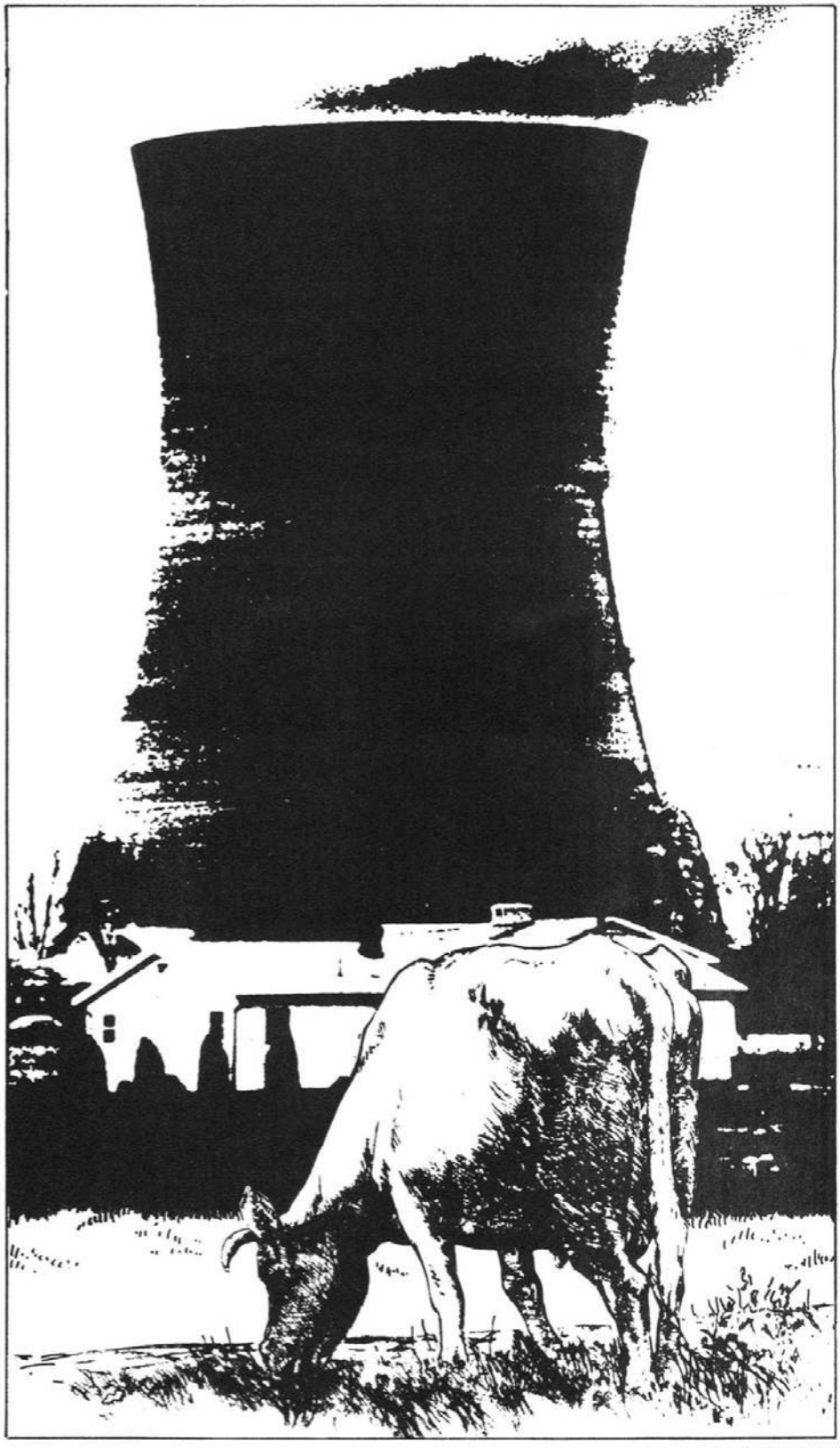
Dr Robert Weber, a veterinarian in the area for the past 32 years, disagrees. "These farmers are conscientious," he says. "They did *not* have all of these problems before the accident. I don't give a damn what the State says. They've got a problem, they've had a problem and they haven't changed their management practices."

Weber claims: "There's a fear about reporting problems in your animals. Farmers don't like to broadcast their problems. A lot of them just sold out right away [after the accident] because they were afraid they couldn't sell their animals later on."

According to Dr Weber, bone softness and fractures in animals have disappeared now that the plant is shut down (a fact that would seem to link these symptoms with the white residue), and he notes that the Department of Agriculture failed to study this problem when it had the chance. "But our biggest problem since the accident," he went on, "has been a very serious increase in Caesarian sections on animals. We've had lots of stillborn pigs, and that lasted through the Fall farrowings of 1979. This Spring, at lambing time, we had the same problems in goats and sheep; they did not dilate." Dr Weber said he had averaged about two "C-sections" a week through the Spring, whereas normally he would do maybe one or two a year.

"We're getting stillborn calves — dairy and beef — right now, and we're getting them over a wide range of territory," Weber says. Samples sent to laboratories have not produced anything conclusive however. "Nothing points to any one disease. I know we got a problem . . . and I don't know what it is."

*Jim Mason is co-author of* Animal Factories *(to be reviewed). This article reprinted courtesy of* Vegetarian Times. *Subscription rate $14 per year. 41 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017.*



# THIS TOWN IS A HEALTH HAZARD

## Pete Wilkinson Talks About The Barrow Campaign, Nuclear Waste And Nuclear War

**On May 15 this year, three directors of Greenpeace — Pete Wilkinson, Alan Thornton and David McTaggart — were fined £100 each and Greenpeace Ltd a further £500, after the defendants admitted having infringed a court injunction placed upon them when they tried to obstruct nuclear waste ships coming into Barrow docks. They are waiting to hear the final figure on court costs, which are estimated at £6,000-£10,000.**

*Pete Wilkinson, who talks here about the Barrow campaign in detail, told* The Beast: *"We've got to make a moral decision about whether we should pay it [the costs] at all. We reserve the right to peacefully protest about BNFL risking the lives of thousands of people up in Barrow."*

*Since that case, he has been out again with the Barrow Action Group. Using inflatables to cross the harbour at dawn, three of them handcuffed themselves to a self-propelled floating crane which is used to unload nuclear waste. They weren't even arrested for that, just ushered off the compound. Wilkinson says: "We went round to see Vickers afterwards and they didn't give us any indication that there would be any charges. They don't want the publicity."*

*This interview was recorded at the Greenpeace offices in London.*

**JM: Why did Greenpeace get involved in the Barrow campaign?**

PW: When you look at the whole international web of the transport of nuclear fuels, from mining of uranium in the States to burning of the fuel in Japan and transport of the fuel rods over to Europe, the whole thing really does tie up at Barrow and Cherbourg.

In actual fact, if you look at the thing very clinically and if you really want to have a crack at the nuclear industry, then the way you do it most effectively is to stop them reprocessing. If you stop them reprocessing, they can't reclaim the plutonium. If they can't reclaim the plutonium, they can't go ahead with the Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) — which is the whole thrust of the nuclear industry in this country, because there's not enough uranium around to fuel a long programme of conventional reactors. That's where the nitty-gritty is: having a crack at reprocessing.

Not only are you stopping the plutonium being liberated to go into the FBRs but you're also doing the world a bit of a service because you're stopping some plutonium becoming available for weapons manufacture. That's where the crux of it is as far as we're concerned.

Really the strength of the thing in Barrow is — I hate to use the word, but it's true — working-class people who are very quickly seeing through the myth of nuclear power. And they're not only prepared to try and stop it in Barrow now. They've said they don't want the burden to be placed on people further up the coast. If BNFL decided to take this stuff to Workington, then the Barrow Action Group would go to Workington, would offer them the benefit of their experience. They're committed now to seeing spent nuclear fuel shipments stopped from coming into the UK.

It's been a very rapid politicisation of the people up in Barrow. They've got the whole grasp of the anti-nuclear thing and it's really fantastic to see.

**JM: So who does the Barrow Action Group consist of?**

PW: They're just people that have lived with this threat of nuclear-powered submarines, spent nuclear fuel shipments, plutonium nitrate shipments coming in to their town. Windscale just to the north of them. The sea to the west. One road out to the east.

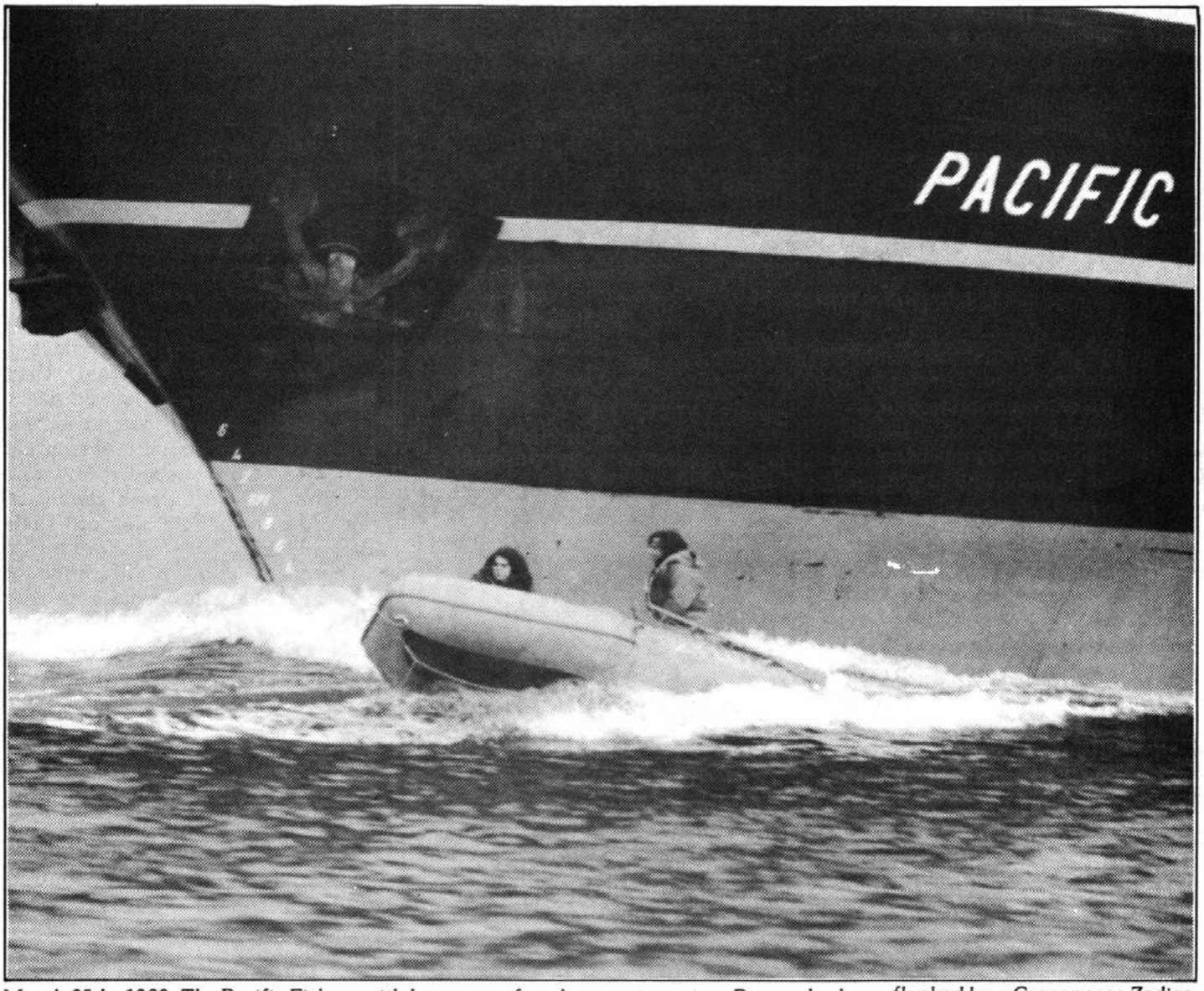
I think the final straw now is these plans for a British Gas terminal. The Safety and Reliability Directorate, which is part of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, was commissioned by the town council to carry out a safety study. How would this terminal — to be built in the middle of Barrow — affect the shipment of spent nuclear fuel, the nuclear submarine plant, the whole thing? What would be the interaction between them? The SRD itself, in the interim report, suggested that if there was a leak of gas and if there was a fireball explosion — which has happened in the past in many places throughout the world — it could possibly engulf one of the ships carrying spent nuclear fuel, because it would be literally a few hundred metres away from it.

If that was to happen, then the situation which we outlined back in January, which BNFL said was absolutely stupid, could certainly happen, and the UKAEA admit it. So the whole thing is snowballing.

People are really getting fed up with the situation in Barrow. They've now got 10,000 signatures out of a 70,000 population on their petition calling on BNFL to do something about it. The whole thing is really going very well indeed. They're just getting stronger as the days go by.

Vickers are the major employers in Barrow and that's the problem you've got. It's a company town. Nuclear submarines have kept the town alive since it lost its shipbuilding contracts.

There's a thing called the Vickers Phase II Development Plan, to build a 200-foot high building in




*March 25th, 1980. The* Pacific Fisher, *with her cargo of nuclear waste, enters Barrow harbour flanked by a Greenpeace Zodiac.*

GREENPEACE

the middle of Barrow Island. It's an extension of the existing plant whereby they will be entitled to bring the nuclear submarines out of the water for refurbishing. They'll be able to dry-dock them and link them up to a shore-based cooling system, so that these small pressurised water reactors will actually be running in the middle of Barrow. It's an unprecedented situation and if it wasn't an MOD contract, I'm sure it could be fought on legal grounds.

**JM: What's the reaction of the local people as the company is the biggest employer?**

PW: On spent nuclear fuel we are getting a lot of support because it only employs ten or fifteen people once every three months or so. The ships don't even get dry-docked in Barrow. They're taken to South Sheilds or Immingham. They don't even get any benefits that way.

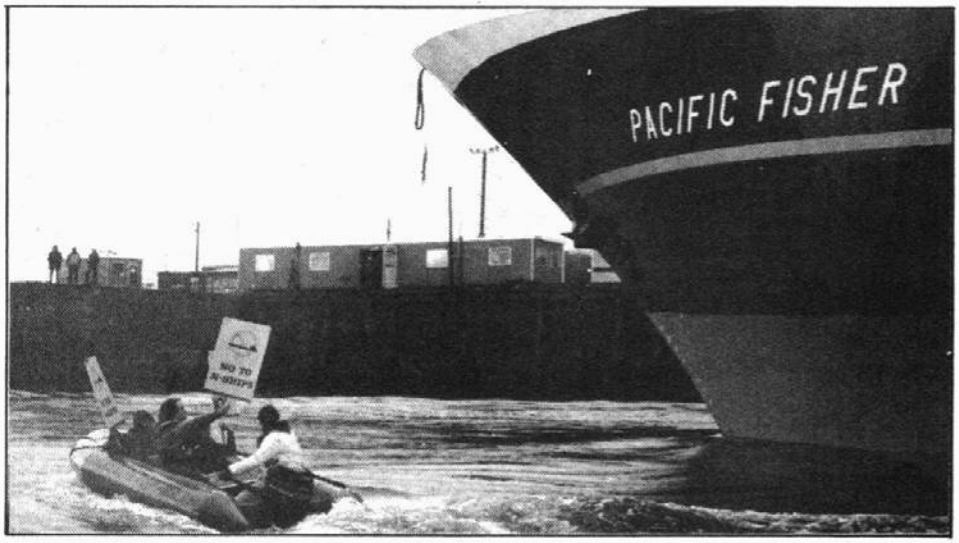
On the Vickers complex, we haven't really addressed the problem. We haven't made an issue of it simply because we can't fight on more than one front at the moment. Nonetheless, people are generally much more aware now that their town is a health hazard.

The whole thrust of what we're trying to do is just to be an irritant to British Nuclear Fuels, just to let them know we're around. Every time one of those ships comes in, there's going to be some sort of direct action taking place and it's going to be escalating.

It's not my words, it's the Barrow Action Group's words and I absolutely support them and we're going to do whatever we can to help them escalate it. They've got some very nice things lined up for the next ship that comes in.

**JM: Are other Greenpeace groups getting involved in the issue?**

PW: Yes indeed. The Dutch group have been doing a hell of a good job. They've produced a report looking into the possible long-term effects of dumping at sea and they've got a lot of union support there. In fact, they mounted a demonstration at which 10,000 people showed up. A good fifty per cent of them were trade unionists. Then a small faction of the crowd went on board the ship and started smashing bits and pieces up on the bridge — though we're philo-







*Banner-waving Barrow activists dwarfed by the bow of the* Pacific Fisher *(top). Nuclear waste container awaits loading at Sharpness Docks, scene of previous anti-dumping protests (above).*

sophically opposed to that.

The boat is apparently now collecting the Swiss and Belgian stuff from Zeebrugge and the dump will go ahead. The Dutch group did get a verbal assurance from the Dutch government that this would be the last time they would dump at sea, although subsequent debates in their parliament have indicated that that's not the case at all.

We had an international Greenpeace meeting last November and the top item was the nuclear issue because we've always said that it's fundamental to our approach to environmental quality. It's not just a question of polluting the oceans and polluting the environment. It's a question of how you address your environment, how you perceive it. And it's also a question of what it's going to lead us to and what sort of life we are looking towards in the future.

In Barrow, for instance, the rumours of leukemia deaths and thyroid cancers . . . the whole thing is starting to become apparent to people — the true cost of nuclear power — and it's frightening people.

We don't know what to do with the waste. We don't even know what to do with the low-level waste. I mean we dump it at sea and there's no way you can consider that a sensible solution. Even if it was empty oil drums it would be a bloody insult to the marine environment. The fact is that it contains 90,000 curies of radioactivity.

It involves the UK because not only have we got a plant up in Windscale — which is technically inoperable on a commercial scale — we're also polluting the Irish Sea, now recognised to be the most radioactive sea in the world. The radioactivity is concentrating around the north of Scotland. We're even polluting the east coast of Russia now with waste from Windscale.

The nuclear issue is one of the most important issues that we've got to face in the next twenty years or so. Certainly it's misapplication in terms of nuclear warfare.

You've now got a European-wide movement against nuclear weapons, and I think that people are realising that the threat they have lived with for the last 30 years and that they've learned to accept and forget about is now absolutely real. It could happen at any moment. The very stark reality of it is making people get off their arses and do something about it.

There's a whole proliferation of anti-cruise missile groups in the east of England where I live and it's really encouraging to see. You're getting a 50-60 turnout on a Wednesday evening in Stowmarket, for instance, and the whole thing is really encouraging.

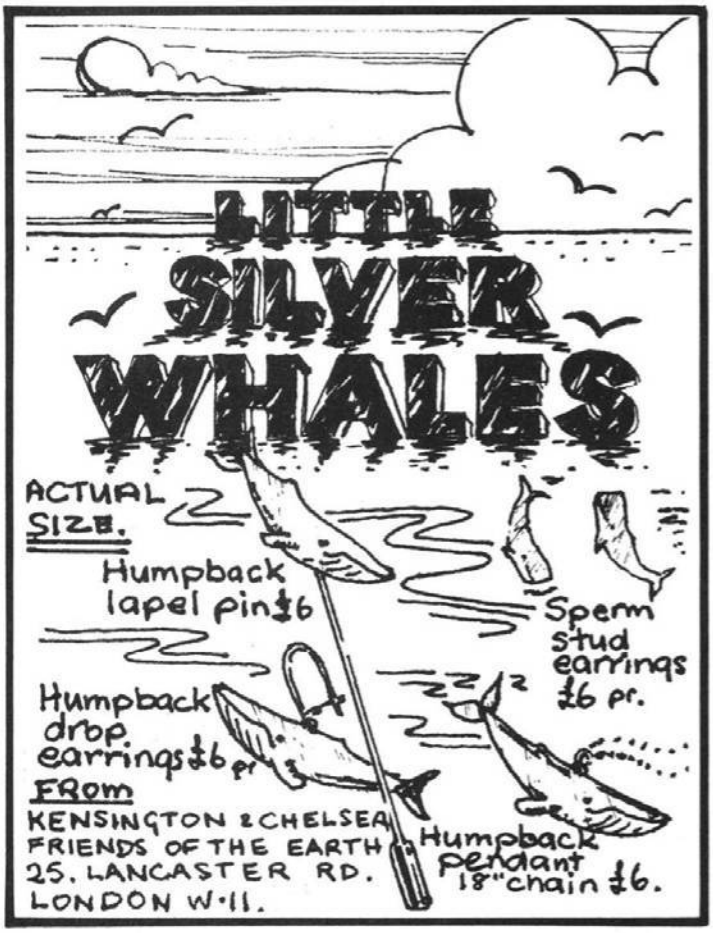
It's not a question of *if* anymore, it's a question of **when**. And I think for the government to publish a bloody pamphlet that you've got to pay 25 pence for to find out how you're going to survive a war they're going to get us into is disgusting.

To talk about survival after a nuclear holocaust is a joke and if people really thought seriously about what happens after a nuclear war — I mean it's just terrifying. It wouldn't be like life at all.

The only defence against it is to disarm and I think there is a groundswell of revulsion against nuclear armaments. We've got to make sure it doesn't die a death like CND did in the late sixties. We've got to make sure that the initiative that's been taken up by the Labour Party and lots of other people is capitalised on.

Greenpeace is certainly looking into the future of getting into an anti-nuclear war campaign, anti-nuclear armament campaign, because as E.P. Thompson said, if you've got nothing else to do in the 1980s you've got to do that. That's absolutely right.

GREENPEACE





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# POISONING THE PEOPLE

## Professor Ernest Sternglass, America's Most Outspoken Nuclear Critic, Talks To Lee Torrey

**Professor Ernest Sternglass believes that low-level radiation from atom bomb tests and nuclear reactors has killed, and will kill, millions of people. He accuses the nuclear and health authorities in the US and elsewhere of conspiring to ignore or deliberately cover up facts showing that increases in birth defects, infant mortality, cancer rates and retardation of children's growth and intellectual development are linked to nuclear power.**

**Because of his work in this area, and his attempts to directly inform the public of what he regards as the major threat to its health and existence, Sternglass has been repeatedly and angrily attacked by the nuclear establishment. He says: "I see myself as probably being one of the most dangerous revolutionaries that this society has produced."**



PHILIP ISAIAH KATZ

*Professor Sternglass studies further evidence to support his disturbing theories of a deliberate cover-up of the true facts of nuclear power.*

*Ernest J. Sternglass was born in Germany and subsequently emigrated to the United States where he graduated in engineering physics at Cornell University in 1952. He worked for 15 years for Westinghouse, the world's largest manufacturer of nuclear reactors. He became interested in the biological effects of low-level radiation in 1958, and published his ideas in a controversial paper in Science in 1953. In 1969 he published findings in New Scientist that claimed to link 400,000 infant deaths and a much larger number of birth defects in the US to fallout from nuclear bomb tests. Many of his findings have been disputed even by people who are not committed pro-nuclear supporters. But if even half of what he claims is true, it is the most powerful indictment of nuclear energy, civil and military, ever made. Sternglass is today professor of radiation physics at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.*

*The following extracts are from a 12,000 word interview with Sternglass conducted by American freelance journalist Lee Torrey.*

*The interview was commissioned by New Scientist, who published parts of it earlier this year (Vol. 86, No. 1204). Because we believe this interview is of major importance, covering fundamental issues about nuclear power, the social responsibility of science and the conflict between technological secrecy and democracy, The Beast is making the full document available as a 40-page xeroxed pamphlet (a kind of anti-nuclear samizdat). If you would like a copy, please send a cheque/PO for*

...IT WAS INTENDED TO BE INFLAMMATORY. I WAS TRYING TO INFLAME PEOPLE TO RECOGNIZE WHAT IS REALLY BEING DONE...

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LT: At what point does alerting the public to nuclear issues border on panicking the public? Within a few days of the accident at Three Mile Island (TMI) in March 1979 you told the press that the radiation release was equivalent to a major fallout pattern from a nuclear bomb test.

**EJS: But it turned out to be correct.**

LT: But according to Joseph Califano (the US Secretary of Health), testifying before Congress, residents within 5 miles of the reactor received no more than 80 millirems, whereas the average Pennsylvanian receives about 100 millirems a year from natural background radiation alone.

**EJS: That's totally false.**

LT: You're saying that the nation's leading health authority got his figures wrong?

**EJS: I think he was misled by his staff and the reason they were misleading him is because they thought it was in the best national interest to do so. The same thing happened to the soldiers who were hauled in front of the early bomb tests, and in many other places. Those soldiers were told that their [radiation] badges only recorded a few hundred millirems at most. But the badge reads only the tip of the iceberg; it only reads external radiation for a brief period of time. And what really happened, and we investigated this in detail, was that the men had exposures that were** hundreds **of times greater than what their badges were reading, simply because the authorities refused to calculate the enormous clouds of fresh fission dust and gases which these men were asked to inhale at the time. And the same thing was true at Three Mile Island. They recorded 70-80 millirems on badges within a few miles, but what they didn't say is that the internal organs, like the thyroid of a fetus, might have 10 to 100 times that dose. And therefore, in effect, it was a misrepresentation using numbers that sounded important, that sounded accurate, that sounded reliable, in order once again to mislead the people who were exposed. And also to mislead the people all over the world who are supposed to continue to buy these reactors.**

LT: Many people think it's a bit paranoid to assume that the nation's top health authorities are purposefully misleading the public about radiation.

**EJS: Let me read you a story from the** Washington Post **of April 14, 1979. It says: "Officials involved in US atomic bomb tests feared in 1965 that disclosure of a secret study linking leukemia to radioactive fallout from the bombs could jeopardize further testing and result in costly damage claims."**

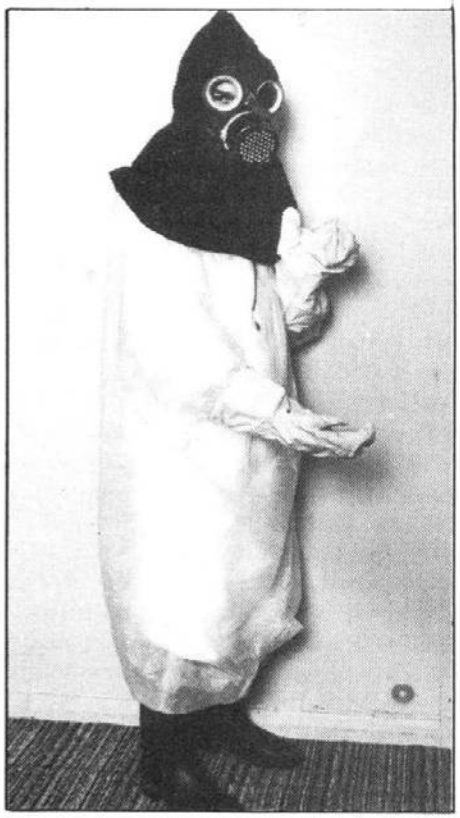
**Now for some reason people refuse to believe that their top health officials** conspired **in this cover-up. But these people felt compelled by the pressures of weapons testing and national security to participate in a cover-up that led to all this being suppressed for decades. These were the same people, like the Califanos and other leading health authorities, who again and again, at the request of the White House and the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission, have acquiesced in the poisoning of their own people.**

LT: That's heavy stuff. That's a strong statement.

**EJS: I'm sticking by it . . .**

## BEING INFLAMMATORY

**EJS: Of all things I have learned over the years, I think the recognition of the danger of secrecy in any kind of society when it comes to things that affect the very future of its children is very important. A society can survive if its people are developing more than the normal number of cancers at age 65 or over, but the death of the children is something else.**



*The safest fashion in town or a glimpse of the garb of the future?*

LT: That is the exact same argument you have used before, and people say it is inflammatory.

**EJS (shouting): But it was intended to be inflammatory. I was trying to inflame people to recognize what is really being done, and you can't do that by couching it in any other way but by bringing out the horror of what we are doing to ourselves. You have got to paint the picture so that the average person without numbers and without scientific training can begin to get a** feeling **for what is happening to our society. The only way you can make it clear is by simplifying it in the most stark form.**

I REMEMBER MY FATHER TELLIN ABOUT TREATING PATIENTS WHO HAD BEEN OVER-EXPOSED WITH X-RA TREATMENTS... SO I KNEW THERE WERE TWO ASPECTS TO RADIATI N EARLY IN MY LIFE...

### THE WATERFORD CASE

**EJS: Let me give you the example of Waterford, Connecticut. There is a city that was a nice suburb of New London and they welcomed this nuclear reactor to town because many of them had worked on nuclear submarines, or were aware of nuclear submarines, because of the shipyard in New London. They had lost all fear of radiation and so they welcomed this thing into their city. In 1970 it was started and by 1975 cancer rates in the city had increased by 58 per cent, in New London by 42 per cent, and by much less in more distant areas. But what is even more important, before the installation of their nuclear reactor they had an infant mortality rate well below that in the state of Connecticut as a whole, but within three years of operations at that plant the rate soared far above that for the rest of the state.**

### EXPLODING THE PEACEFUL ATOM

LT: You are saying that the civil use of nuclear energy, the whole concept of the peaceful atom, is based on the assumption that low-level radiation is absolutely harmless.

**EJS: Exactly. It had to be. And this is why I think I became such a target for attacks from the scientific community. As long as I was only attacking bomb fallout, back in 1962/1963, I had many people in the Federation of American Scientists, people at MIT and Harvard, who were with me or at least were sympathetic. They knew I was trying to stop the bomb testing.**

**But when, by mere chance, I discovered the rises in infant mortality around the Dresden reactor in late 1970, after John Gofman had pointed out the high radiation releases there, then of course the scientific community turned against me. They turned against me precisely because I was depriving them of a lifetime of effort to expiate the guilt of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I was in effect doing something that they felt was threatening all their hopes.**

LT: Were you conscious of all this at the time?

**EJS: Absolutely. I knew I would turn all my friends against me: all the people I had worked with for years at Westinghouse, all the people in nuclear shipbuilding, all the guys with whom I had had lunch and who liked me . . . and I knew there was only one thing I could do. Not until the day that the implications of low-level radiation would become known was there any hope that mankind would abandon nuclear weapons as a way to fight wars. And, for me, the possibility of fallout-type effects happening around nuclear reactors was mitigated by the fact that, if this turned out to be true, at least we would have a warning before it was too late. Therefore I decided at that time (in 1970), after a lot of soul-searching discussions with my wife and friends, that I had no alternative but to force people against their will to confront the unthinkable.**

### THE HUMAN FACTOR

**EJS: Let me tell you what happened later. At a hearing on the Columbia University reactor problem, I came to Washington to testify. And also there was Edithalena Thompkins, the wife of Paul Thompkins, head of the Federal Radiation Council, under whose direction the permissible [exposure] limits of iodine-131 and strontium-90 were secretly raised in 1964 and 1965. She had earlier been given the task of trying to destroy my findings. And she was being used here to testify that they should open that reactor at Columbia University because there was no evidence of any harm from radiation at low levels.**

...AT HIS POINT SHE LU GED AT ME - LT: PH SICALLY? EJS: P YSICALLY! SHE TR ED TO SCRAP UT MY EYES.

LT: But in fact you have found that rises in infant mortality are consistently associated with small experimental reactors located in large population centers.

**EJS: That's right. And she denied there was any significance to it at all. And afterwards Anna Mayo from the** Village Voice **was interviewing her and everybody had left the room except a handful of people, including myself. And Edithalena Thompkins was telling Anna Mayo there were many pieces of very good experimentation that show that small amounts of radiation actually stimulate the cell and are therefore good for you. Well, when I heard that from the woman who had been given the job of protecting the American public from the effects of low-level radiation [she worked for HEW, the Health, Education & Welfare department at the time], I went up to them and said to her, right in front of Anna Mayo, "Could it be that you have arrived at this strange conviction because your husband was involved in secretly raising the permissible limits of iodine-131 and strontium-90?" At this point she** lunged at me—

LT: Physically?

**EJS: Physically! She tried to scrape out my eyes.**

LT: No!

**EJS: Yes! And at that point Anna**

Mayo and the others overwhelmed her and tried to calm her down. She had a broken nail, it was bleeding, they took her into the ladies' room in order to quiet her down, and she was subsequently hospitalized.

LT: It's what Harold Lewis just said — passions running high in the middle of technical debates.

EJS: You see what the tragedy is. That human beings confronted with superhuman problems cannot always be expected to perform reasonably. No human being should be given the right to make a decision as to whether or not to extinguish millions of lives. Or the decision to shut down a reactor just before it melts down even though it may cost the utility millions of dollars to buy alternative fuel elsewhere. This is the real essence of the problem of nuclear energy. The consequences of human mistakes, which we all make, are too overwhelming for human beings to be able to handle rationally.

That is why the technology cannot be made to work. It is the human error factor and the human emotional factor, and that is evident in every investigation of Three Mile Island. But there is no way to eliminate man from the picture and for that very reason, I think, we cannot have that kind of technology. Not because it is not sound in basic scientific principles, or theoretically from an engineering point of view, but it simply is not a technology that finite human beings can handle.

I've said this before to other people. Maybe Providence has also provided that we should have to face these problems first in nuclear energy where the survival of the species is at stake, before we are going to be given the even greater problems that genetic engineering will provide us with. It seems to me that the way it works



PHILIP ISAIAH KATZ

is this: There are probably billions of planets in the Universe, maybe in our own galaxy, and experiments are constantly being performed by nature. Those that cannot handle science and technology and at the same time preserve freedom are destroyed. They destroy themselves, before they can do damage elsewhere in the universe.

## LEARNING ABOUT RADIATION

LT: You were talking earlier of what motivates your critics, but what motivates you to persist with your ideas?

EJS: Well, my earliest interest in science, and the dangers of radiation in particular, came from overhearing table conversation between my parents. My father was a dermatologist who had trained at the University of Heidelberg, and my mother was a pediatrician and obstetrician. Right there and then you can see an outline of my life. One of them was using radiation to treat skin conditions, as well as to treat the skin conditions caused by over-exposure to radiation. And he discussed all this with my mother, who was a better diagnostician and perhaps a better scientist.

I remember my father telling about treating patients who had been over-exposed with x-ray treatments for acne and ringworm of the scalp. So I knew there were two aspects to radiation early in my life, as very few physicists have a chance to find out. I remember seeing bottles of aborted fetuses in my father's office. Do you understand? It was as if I was shown at a very early stage in life, long before we knew about x-rays and fetuses, that this was what is important. I mean, these kinds of coincidence make you wonder whether or not one is part of some gigantic evolutionary scheme that nature has worked out where it produces all these problems for mankind and then gives a few individuals the right kind of background at the right moment to do something about it . . .

Then I was greatly influenced by Einstein at Princeton in April 1947, which was less than two years after Hiroshima. Now he had raised the subject of the bomb long ago, its development had deeply affected him. The thing that overwhelmed me so much was to see a man, who had done such great things, feel such a terrible failure. And let me tell you, he felt enormously guilty about all he had participated in that led to this bomb.

At that point, when I saw him, he was deeply depressed — at least, when he talked, he would refer to the many mistakes he had made in his life. And it seemed that, by the way he talked to me, it was clearly an effort

WHAT I AM PREACHING IS THE MOST THREATENING THING OF ALL, NAMELY THAT THE INDIVIDUAL HAS THE RIGHT TO MAKE THE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT HIS LIFE AND HIS HEALTH AND THAT OF HIS CHILDREN.

**to unburden himself of a lot of these things. Perhaps it was easier for him to talk to me because we were Germans and I spoke German and I was young; I was born in Berlin where he had taught for many years, so we had some mutual acquaintances and so on. But the overwhelming impression that I came away with was of a marvellous and concerned human being who was** crushed **by the events of the last few years.**

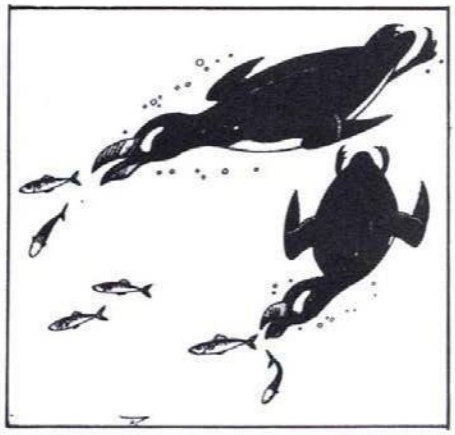
### MOST DANGEROUS REVOLUTIONARY

LT: We haven't really resolved the issue of the openness of society in our conversation.

**EJS: I don't see how we can: it's an eternal struggle. It's the very struggle that led to the creation of this country. People like Thomas Jefferson were very aware of the absolute need for an educated public for a society to survive as a democracy. Each citizen must, utlimately, have the capabilities of a Jefferson, who was a farmer, engineer, architect, statesman, writer, educator, scientist, and so there was nothing — in his society — that he did not feel that he could make some form of judgement about. Until we achieve that, we will always live in peril of being destroyed by secrecy. That's what it is all about. This country is a noble experiment to see whether a society could be evolved in which the individual would have the right to make decisions that concern his life and well-being, and not some prince or potentate.**

**So what's happening now is that we are going through a revolution in consciousness in this whole field. And I see myself as probably being one of the most** dangerous **revolutionaries that this society has produced. What I am preaching is the most threatening thing of all, namely that the individual has the right to make the decisions that affect his life and his health and that of his children. That, of course, is the most revolutionary of political ideas because it threatens** anyone **in authority, anyone who would want to use knowledge to control others.**

# PRINT



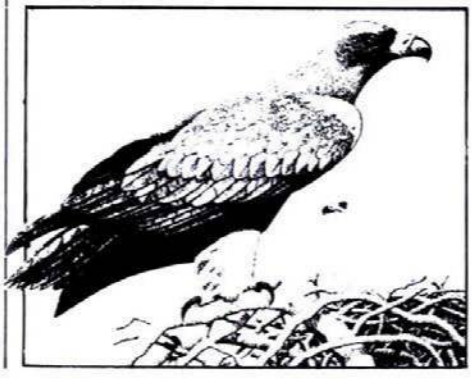
### VANISHING BIRDS
**by Tim Halliday**
**[Penguin Books, £2.50, Illus.]**

*Vanishing Birds* is an important book for several good reasons.

The edition itself is a credit to the publishers, containing as it does a section of colour paintings and excellent black-and-white drawings throughout — all by the author.

The text is good popular science and many modern ideas, from animal liberation to a new branch of ecology called Island Biogeography, are discussed. Much traditional ground — the dodo, great auk, moa — is reworked and updated but, for me, the book's greatest interest lay in the final chapter.

Here Halliday examines the basis of the conservation argument. He pinpoints five main threads — ethical, aesthetic, economic, scientific and ecological. The ethical argument is that we have no moral right to exploit other species. The aesthetic argument is that each species should be preserved because it is a thing of beauty. The economic argument says that properly designed reserves, parks and zoos can be profitable in land-use terms. Scientists argue that the extinction of any species represents a tragic loss of potentially invaluable research material.



Halliday believes the ecological argument is the strongest. In essence it is that "the extinction of a species is usually the result of a deterioration in its environment which we cannot afford to ignore since that environment is also ours."

This is a clear-thinking, open-minded book by a writer/artist/scientist of real talent.

### BEASTS
**by Dulan Barber**
**[Macmillan, £3.95]**

Dedicated to and obviously influenced by Maureen Duffy, *Beasts* is, to this writer's knowledge, the first kids' novel with a strong animal liberation theme.

One of a series for teenagers the publishers call Topline Trident, it's the story of Carolyn who takes a holiday job at an animal lab and ends up staging an ALF-style rescue raid with her two boy cousins. In the process of the story the main arguments for and against vivisection are presented but Barber is enough of a writer to make them palatable and the narrative reads well. Perhaps this is the true form of teenage fiction — moral fables with a wide range of points of view presented.

The book loses credibility at the end when the animal rescue squad bring some damaged animals to London, make a quick TV appearance and then — nothing. Only the future prospect of working for an animal welfare organisation when they grow up. Elsewhere in the book the problems and horror of the subject are not avoided. Yet at the end the politics of the situation are glossed over.

Hopefully *Beasts* will stir up a lot of interest. Animal liberation is a fascinating concept to kids and should produce a wealth of interesting animal material along these lines. Dulan Barber's book is a good new beginning.

### ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS
**by D.H. Smyth**
**[Scolar Press, £3.95]**

### ANIMAL LAW
**by Godfrey Sandys-Winsch B.A.**
**[Shaw & Sons, £5.35]**



We've just discovered these two basic books, first published two years ago, and we're passing the good news on.

D.H. Smyth, a professor of physiology who holds a Home Office licence to experiment on animals is refreshingly honest about his personal feelings and motives in writing such a book. His report, commissioned by the Research Defence Society, does not discuss the moral or ethical problems involved in this emotional issue, sticking instead to the facts, which have been researched thoroughly and presented in a clear and lucid form. Not only are all the available alternative techniques examined but there are also many informative appendices covering activities in Parliament and listing interested parties. No AV group should be without a copy.

*Animal Law* attempts to cover the English laws dealing with quadrupeds of all kinds. When you consider that there are some 1,000 pages of statutes and regulations on diseases of animals alone, you will appreciate the kind of research job the author was up against. Major categories covered include Dangerous Wild Animals, Performances and Public Exhibitions, Pests and Pets, and they reveal our legal system to be full of the bizarre as well as the mundane. To know precisely what the law is on these topics is the basis of successful action.

**COMPASSION IS THE BUGLER**
**by Clive Hollands**
**[Macdonald Publishers, £6.95]**

*Compassion is the Bugler*, the story of Animal Welfare Year, 1976-1977, is subtitled "The Struggle for Animal Rights", but anyone attracted by the possibility of a round-by-round account of battles with Authority, Big Business, Vested Interests or between animal welfare societies, will be disappointed.

Clive Hollands, secretary of the Year, has written a straightforward, readable and diplomatic chronicle of his efforts — he stood alone for longer than could have been comfortable — to persuade various and often competing animal welfare organisations to shed a little of their singularity, to shave off just a fraction of their egos and work together for a limited period for the common good of all animals. That Animal Welfare Year took place at all is evidence of his powers of persuasion.

Was it a success? As an exercise in co-operation, as an example of what an injection of professionalism into publicity and political campaigns can achieve, the answer is an unqualified yes.

As an instrument for reducing cruelty to animals in laboratories and homes, in fields, forests and the sea, during transport from factory farm to slaughter house, the answer is a qualified yes. It really is too early to pass judgement.

We must see whether the AWY offspring — the Christian Consultative Council for the Welfare of Animals, Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation (CRAE), Farm Animal Welfare Co-ordinating Executive (FAWCE), Humane Education Council (HEC), National Joint Equine Welfare Committee (NJEWC) — can continue to co-operate, can maintain momentum and pressure. If they can, then animals will have their rights and AWY will have achieved, outside its twelvemonth, its goal.

Read *Compassion is the Bugler* and be thankful that Clive Hollands found, in the Saint Andrew Animal Fund, a society with enough vision and cash to make it possible for him (and eventually others) to set out on his own yellow brick road.

*—Alan Whittaker*

**VEGETARIANISM — A WAY OF LIFE**
**by Dudley Giehl**
**Foreword by Isaac Bashevis Singer**
**[Harper and Row, $10.95]**

Eating meat does not make biological, compassionate, ecological or economic sense. Yet vegetarians remain in a minority, although a growing one. Giehl investigates all these areas and shows quite convincingly that vegetarianism has a positive role to play in solving problems that have plagued humanity.

Meat eating ties in very neatly with the barbarity of modern culture (read Giehl's chapter on meat as a status symbol). The media shout at us to eat more of the stuff and the meat industry prospers. People like the taste, so it is difficult for those of us who feel, like Giehl, that the "tickling of the palate" does not warrant the killing of sentient life. Giehl's rundown of social history explains how it is that 134 million mammals and 3 billion birds are slaughtered in the USA every year for human consumption.

Yet we can hardly say that our forbears in the vegetarian movement have been particularly effective. To call it a movement would be a gross overstatement, because its extreme diversity alone reveals a lack of common practical aims and collective consciousness. Vegetarianism has been plagued with extreme individualists who make interesting reading but are hardly the stuff of mass movements — unless you count Adolf Hitler (omitted from Giehl's book) and Gandhi. The only thing that vegetarians have had in common up to now is their denial of meat. I think animal liberation ethics, especially when it develops more of a pragmatic form, will change all this for the better.

Giehl's work is very well researched, accurate and makes a handy reference book. What he lacks in tub-thumping is more than compensated for in a cool, convincing approach.

*—Phil Windeatt*

**THE GREAT SHARK HUNT**
**by Hunter S. Thompson**
**[Picador, £2.95]**
**WRITING BY CANDLELIGHT**
**by E.P. Thompson**
**[Merlin Press, £2.70]**
**THE THIRD WAVE**
**by Alvin Toffler**
**[Collins, £8.95]**

Three essential books. *The Great Shark Hunt* is simply the best collection of Thompson journalism ever trapped between two pieces of cardboard. It shows he's been a bad boy and an uncontrollable maniac from way back and demonstrates how his famous Gonzo style evolved — out of desperation. Confirms his reputation as the greatest, sharpest, funniest, meanest writer around, bar none.

*Writing by Candlelight*, the collected journalism of E.P. Thompson, makes an interesting contrast and an equally valuable read. It contains Thompson's piece on END, covers the Warwick University scandal and attacks the issue of the State and Civil Liberties. As he so neatly puts it:

"For two decades the state, whether under Conservatives or Labour administrations, has been taking liberties, and these liberties were once ours." His work is in the grand tradition of English dissidents. His determination, his anger and his understanding are going to be vital in the months and years ahead.

*The Third Wave* is Alvin Toffler's panoramic view of the new industrial era in the birth-pangs of which we're currently involved. Like Cinerama, Toffler's widescreen approach provides a strong, new image, but his ideas are weighed down by the puffed-up nature of this heavy, 544-page volume. Form should mirror content and, in this case, his futuristic ideas are sunk inside a prehistoric publishing package.




Buried inside is much strong ammunition for a new way of thinking, though Toffler completely misses out on animal liberation in his cultural stewpot. But there's much of value here.

**WHERE IS THE OTHER NEWS? — THE NEWSTRADE AND THE RADICAL PRESS**
**by the Minority Press Group**
**[The Russell Press, £1.25]**

If you are not a subscriber to THE BEAST then the chances are you have had problems in getting this magazine. Distribution makes and breaks new, radical magazines. All the goodwill, talent, skill and sheer hard work will not sustain a mag if no one reads it. *Where is the Other News?* explains simply and directly why you can pick up degrading pornography and trivia at your local newsagent but not the hundreds of radical newspapers and journals that languish in the alternative/radical ghetto.

The phrase coined by the authors that all magazines are distributed but some magazines are distributed more than others sums up the whole depressing situation. Smith's, Menzies and Surridge Dawson control 69 per




cent of the magazine market in England and Wales; Menzies alone has 93 per cent of the Scottish market. These firms have a series of mechanisms against stocking new, radical journals. They are wary of magazines with little advertising and that do not fit in with their "family image". If they do decide to give the mag a chance, they put it on a trial run in a selected area. The trial then flops because they do little or no promotion. Even in the unlikely event of one of the "Big Three" taking the mag regularly they could withdraw you overnight for printing a contentious article (e.g. *Undercurrents*, who printed an article on how to grow dope at home). This all makes a mockery of the right of free speech.

In France newsagents are compelled by law to take and sell radical newspapers and journals. This legislation




is badly needed in Britain. We have such a thriving radical and free press in this country that it is a crime that it is not reaching the bulk of the general public.

Real freedom of the press depends on the right to effective national distribution. A Campaign for Real Distribution is sorely needed and this excellent, lucid report has set the ball rolling. Read it and see why THE BEAST is not in every newsagent where it has a right to be.

*—Philip Windeatt*

**NATURE DETECTIVE**
**by Hugh Falkus**
**[Penguin Books, £2.95]**

Discrete evidence of animal and insect behaviour is all around us, you just need to be able to see it. In a fascinating book, good for a quick flip or deep study, Hugh Falkus matches Philip Marlowe with David Attenborough, interpreting obscure scratches in the sand as frozen behaviour.

**RABIES AND WILDLIFE**
**by D.W. Macdonald**
**[Oxford University Press/Earth Resources Research, £3.95]**

Dr Macdonald argues that the best way to prevent foxes carrying rabies is to inoculate them. Experiments in Switzerland which involved laying out palatable bait containing anti-rabies vaccine were a success. Having examined their subtle society, the author is convinced that exterminating the fox is not the answer. Full of curious facts and careful scientific observation, this book places an emotional, current issue in an important new perspective.

**THE GENTLE JUNGLE**
**by Toni Ringo Helfer**
**[Brigham Young University Press, $9.95]**

Animal care Hollywood style is the theme of Helfer's bio which she claims "is about animals responding to the love of humans and about the humans who were profoundly affected by that response." The book is introduced by William Holden and is full of pics of Toni posing with glamorous animals and famous names. She and her husband founded the Wild Animal Behavioural Study Center in 1964 and, we are told, she has a deep passion for Africa. Overwritten and overemotional, it has some funny anecdotes, like her run-in with the Society for Indecency of Naked Animals.

**SHILLAY AND THE SEALS**
**by Robert Atkinson**
**[Collins & Harvill Press, £6.95]**

The author and his dog spend many happy months with the grey seals on the Hebridean island of Shillay, a world of sour and sodden bog and

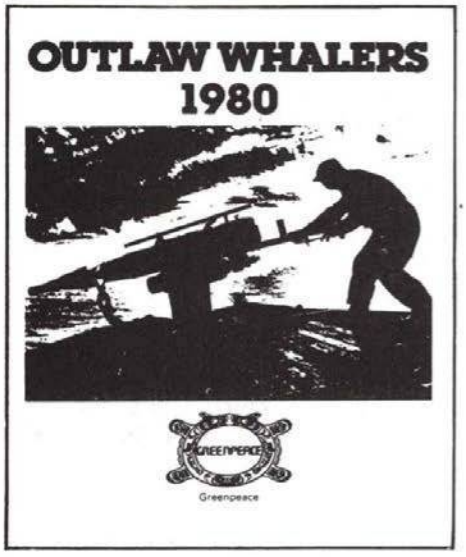
stone, the nights full of the seals' soprano song.

**WHAT'S COOKING**
**by Eva Batt**
**[Vegan Society, £3.00 plus 45p p&p]**

Once and for all lays to rest the myth that vegetarianism means nutcutletsfor eternity. Eat well and cheaply by munching your way through the one hundred pages of good food, from starters to cakes and desserts.

**BONE APPÉTIT**
**[Pacific Search Books, $3.95]**

The blurb reads: "Does your Burmese have the Breakfast Blahs? Dachsund got the dinner doldrums? If so, perk them up with some . . . home-cooked meals made only with pure, natural ingredients." Full of recipes like Rover's Ribs, Mutt Loaf, Hot Diggity Dogs and Snap, Crackle & Pup — a fortifying Pooch Porridge. An elaborate jcke or the end of civilisation as we know it?




**OUTLAW WHALERS 1980**
**[Greenpeace, 32pp, Illus, £2.50]**

Excellent summary of information on pirate whaling, gained from contacts around the world. These operations continue because they are immensely profitable and these hard facts reveal how bitter the battle to save whales has become.

**RSPCA ANNUAL REPORT**

Fascinating facts about the RSPCA empire. In 1979 their income was more than £6 million and they run 3 hospitals, 58 animal homes, 60 welfare centres, 50 clinics, 2 mobile units and employ 220 Inspectors. Reformists take note.



Whale Sound, *edited by Greg Gatesby (distributed in UK by Canongate Publishing Ltd, Scotland) is a Canadian anthology featuring the work of 56 poets and 29 visual artists—fresh new images and ideas of a high standard. Here's a poem called* Definition *by Elizabeth Gourlay: The man who / in the beginning / invented language / to define space / sickened of words / taking wood and whittle / he / descended to the basement / worked there many weeks / tongue moving / in his mouth / under his hand / the whale grew / huge / smooth / in her side golden hooks / sprouted / in her back a fin / ascended / eventually / flew / out of his living room / into space / totally / delineated.*

**THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN OCEAN**
**by Barbara Mitchell and Richard Sandbrook**
**[IIED, 162pp, £2.00]**

Summary version of the fuller IIED report, produced at speed to appear before the final round of negotiations on the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Living Resources in May 1980. Covers historical and legal background plus other technical matters and examines the plans for a krill industry in detail.


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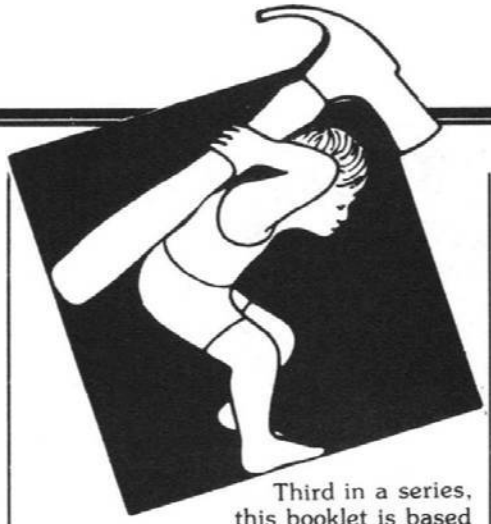
**INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHALE PRODUCTS**
**An independent report by Charles Mearns**
**[RSPCA, 71pp, £2.50]**

Valuable factual and statistical summary of how whales are reduced to commodities, where they go and who uses them. Europe still plays a major role in the sperm oil trade so there's little room for complacency.

**PHYSICAL AND MENTAL SUFFERING OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS**
**by Jeff Diner**
**[Animal Welfare Institute (US)]**

A catalogue of useless, irrelevant, often obscure experiments culled from the scientific literature of 1975-1978. Its value can be judged from the introductory comments, written by a neurophysiologist: "It seems to me that great pain for little gain is incompatible with the scientific ethic . . . The importance of this report is that it draws our narrow focus to a broader area and then makes us aware."

**CHILD LABOUR IN SPAIN**
**by Susan Searight**
**[Anti-Slavery Society, 56pp, £1.00]**



Third in a series, this booklet is based on the author's first-hand investigation in co-operation with the relevant Spanish agencies. Reveals that many thousands of under-age children are put to work and outlines moves being made to end this relic from the past.

# FILMS

Cineastes-about town will possibly have noted the name of John Milius on various movies on display around the circuits and on television. A scenarist and occasional director, he has worked on, among others, *Magnum Force*, *The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean*, *Jeremiah Johnson* and *Apocalypse Now*. In a discussion of *Roy Bean* in her excellent *Reeling* collection, Pauline Kael — the world's most stimulating and readable movie critic — had this fascinating insight to offer into the philosophy and creative processes of this great man:

"Milius, who wears a gun and adds to his gun collection by getting a new one as part of each movie contract, is having a flamboyant success in fantasyland. A hunting enthusiast, he had it written into his contract with Warners for *Jeremiah Johnson* that he would get to shoot the numerous animals that his script (later modified) required to be slaughtered. He has already directed, from his own script, his first feature on *Dillinger*; if it's a hit, he can probably get a contract to shoot the actors in his next one . . ."

It is, of course, invidious to prejudge an artist's work or to require him/her to conform to one's own petty prejudices. Therefore one should reject utterly the impulse to boycott any film in which Mr Milius is involved simply because any such film would be informed by a sensibility totally lacking in any kind of compassion or respect for living beings.

*Charles Shaar Murray*


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# BITEBACK!

Dear Beast,

One Sunday quite recently, on our "retreat-from-Moscow" style procession towards Club Row (this was our eighth demo), Angela Walder informed me that our public address system was, at long last, perfect and that everyone in the British Isles, except perhaps a few deaf people residing at the extreme northern tip of John O'Groats, would be able to hear our slogans. The date was 13th July. Superstitious?

We sorted ourselves out at our demo pitch and Angela made a dive for the tuning knobs on the new address system. She twiddled and twisted, rattled and shook, then twiddled and twisted again. Alas, sod all happened. Our new box of tricks refused to work.

At this precise moment, the local police chief came over to inform Angela that he would not permit our demo to use our new address system anyway. If looks could kill, that officer would undoubtedly have been the movement's first neutral fatality.

This bad start to our demo does not tell the whole story. We had envisaged a large turn-out but had got a relatively small one. Next a "non-belligerent joker" had laid in wait for us armed with evidence that the guide book he was carrying showed "in black and white" that the RSPCA almost allied itself with this disgusting little market of misery. What a bloody morning.

Still, as the song goes, if we climb enough mountains and ford enough streams we could realise our dreams. There are, of course, neither mountains nor streams around Club Row market but we did have a couple of well-used megaphones and one or two people who knew how to use them effectively. Strange to relate, as the morning wore on, this mere remnant of previous demos found it was not only getting its message across but that the animal traders were becoming more "put out" than usual. So much so that by a little after noon some of the traders had had enough and were beginning to pack up.

Stranger still, although we had had a lot of publicity at the first demo, successive demos had failed to spark off even a line or two in the local press. Then suddenly, like essential reinforcements dropping from the sky onto a besieged battle position, we became aware of the ITV camera crew. This was no mirage. In a flash the cameras were whirling all about us. Once again we were being televised for national showing.

With the victory chant of "Club Row Out, Club Row Out, Club Row Out Out Out" ringing from our throats, we marched proudly back to the camouflaged (with grime) train standing at Liverpool Street Station.

L.A. Marks

East London Protection
of Animals

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Dear Beast,

To cast doubt upon a publisher's integrity because he publishes a book which treats things outside the scope of the reviewer's particular kind of comprehension is surely going a bit far. That is what Steve Pinder does to publisher Wildwood House in his review of Rebecca Hall's book *Animals Are Equal*. I suspect that Steve Pinder is what Rebecca Hall would describe as a "linear thinker" and that he is unaware that any other kind of thinking is possible. He attacks Rebecca Hall's book because it is not what he expected it to be — "another polemic for the animal liberation lobby."

In fact it is something altogether different and in its very different way every bit as valuable. Of course most of what Rebecca Hall writes cannot be proved scientifically. It is about the intangible — things that can only be grasped by the intuitive mind. Anyone who appreciates this will welcome this book.

It is a pity that two people with different viewpoints cannot review each book — but this I suppose would not be practical. Nevertheless there is the danger that an adverse criticism may deprive many potential readers of a worthwhile and enriching experience. Reading this book could result in a deeper, more compassionate and less condescending attitude to animals.

Phyllis Edwards,
Southampton

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Dear Mr May,

First may I congratulate THE BEAST on its candour, enthusiasm and informative content. In a number of the articles and book reviews in THE BEAST, I notice a tendency for derogatory comments to appear in relation to the more conservative view of certain animal welfare organisations. Objective criticism is all very well, but when the radical left wing feels that it is superior to more moderate or right wing groups, that is when we should be concerned. This can lead to power struggles between animal welfare groups and infighting within organisations, all to the detriment of the humane movement itself.

Many people in the animal welfare/liberation movement, be they left wing, right wing or middle roaders, speak of the need for unity. I think that this too is wrong. We must, in order to maximise our social and political effectiveness, maintain diversity. Unity is not a panacea; rather we need maturity so that we do not judge different groups and smear each other with vituperous slurs. Instead we should be tolerant, not arrogant, and accept the differences and endeavour to coordinate and cooperate as best we can.

Animal liberation is a relatively

new development of the left wing of the humane movement and it is likely to be counter-balanced by even more conservative elements developing on the right wing (a basic Taoist principle). The left wing should therefore not condemn what it has helped to create on the right wing. Irrespective of what our position is in this growing movement let us all put our selfish interests, including one's personal beliefs and dogma, on one side and endeavour to see that we are all part of a much larger process — the evolution and transformation of human consciousness.

Michael W. Fox, D.Sc., Ph.D., B. Vet. Med., M.R.C.V.S.
Director/Institute for the Study of Animal Problems,
Washington DC

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Dear "Beast",

In case anyone has high hopes of getting a *real* Animal Liberation resolution through any of the political groups, I would like to record a decisive "thumbs down" given to one by the membership of the Socialist Environment & Resources Association at its AGM on 28th July. The vote was 27 to 6 against a resolution to end animal experimentation, in spite of an amendment to rule out a move towards eventual vegetarianism being accepted.

It was a depressing experience to encounter such ignorance and insensitivity towards the plight of animals by people who call themselves Ecologists, yet who clearly do not understand the meaning of the word or its implication for harmony and non-exploitation between all species. Names such as John Ruskin were mentioned in support of their cause for social change, yet such people clearly do not have a fraction of the compassion of such reformers of the last century. John Ruskin even relinquished his Professorship at Oxford University when a laboratory for vivisection was introduced.

The calibre of the idealistic younger people in SERA responsible for their literature is obviously not matched by the membership they attract, many of whom seem to be motivated by fear of what nuclear power/armaments etc will do to them personally, rather than by a genuine concern for all life on Earth. It emphasised to me the need to forge ahead outside existing political structures; to ensure that an open membership is not able to corrupt national ideals of a group (as was the practice of the Suffragettes who did not have AGMs at which people could waste precious time over bureaucratic wording of constitutions whilst trying to sound important); and above all the need for a radical change away from the archaic patriarchal-based movements who cling to the idea of "Man's" use and abuse of other creatures. In short, a "thumbs down" to the stick-in-the-mud reactionaries masquerading as radicals within the Ecological movement.

M.A. Heard (Ms)
Women's Ecology Group

Dear Beast,

First the media, in a fit of patriotism, tell us that AGRs, a British invention, are the safest nuclear-powered energy sources open to this fair country of ours. Now you tell us that AGRs are even more undesirable than PWRs, the installations responsible for the Harrisburg accident.

Those in favour of nuclear "development" must be mystified by this apparent about-turn in media and Government preference. At least it should be made clear where the preferences *do* lie, so that us folk who are against the whole programme know where and on what to base our protests.

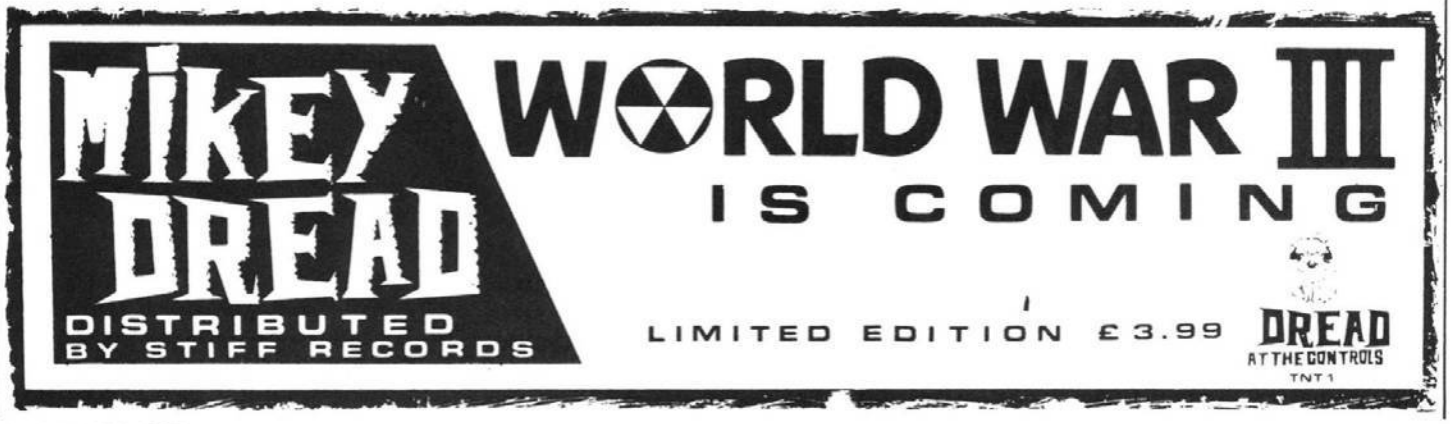
Hugh Rewen
Royston

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Dear Beast,

Full support to your campaigns against the grosser forms of animal exploitation, factory farms and the other examples of blind, profit-led cruelty that are sanctioned under the rubric of "economic expediency". But how far are you prepared to go to uphold animal rights against competing rights of humans — and in particular, workers — to live in a safer world? This is an important question that I feel you should tackle clearly and openly.

I enclose a complimentary copy of the ASTMS policy document on the prevention of occupational cancer. I urge you to read the case histories of mineral oil and scrotal cancer, aromatic amines and bladder cancer, asbestos and meso-

thelioma, BCME and lung cancer, radiation and leukemia . . . history after history of the callous, thoughtless and blind introduction of new commercial substances without the slightest concern given to their effects on the people who had to handle them.

You must know that Britain is on the point of introducing far-reaching legislation making it mandatory to test for the effects of new chemicals *prior* to their introduction into commerce. The ASTMS policy fully supports this development, and foresees that it will have the effect of drastically reducing the number of new chemicals brought to market, and virtually eliminate those brought for trivial or purely commercial (competitive) reasons.

Now there are three principal options available for the testing of chemicals — in vitro short-term tests (Ames test, cell transformation test, etc); animal tests; and controlled human trials. Our document points out that in spite of an intense amount of effort devoted to the development of short-term tests, there still does not exist a package of such tests that can predict toxicity with any reliability. The situation is improving, and recent suggestions such as the use as test medium of human placenta (presently thrown away as "afterbirth" — an act of criminal vandalism) hold great promise. Controlled human trials can in principle be successful — but in practice they always become an instrument for the domination of an underprivileged sector at the hands of a powerful elite, and cannot be supported by any social progressive. So that leaves us dependent — unhappily, but temporarily — on animal tests.

Under these circumstances, not to support the use of animals as test vehicles for the bioassay of new (and existing) chemicals of proven utility, is tantamount to saying that workers who come into daily contact with these chemicals are a more appropriate test vehicle. It amounts to liberating the guinea pigs and testing the workers. This is a repugnant position, and one which the ASTMS document firmly rejects.

I would urge you to read the policy document carefully, and make a considered public response. The just aspects of your campaign can only be marred — in my opinion — by an unnecessarily universal and intransigent rejection of all animal testing.

(Please understand that I am writing as an individual and not as a representative of ASTMS.)

John Matthews
London

THE BEAST *intends to review "The Prevention of Occupational Cancer — An ASTMS Policy Document" in the next issue. The document is available (£1.00 to ASTMS members, £3.00 to non-members, incl. postage) from ASTMS, 10-26 Jamestown Road, London NW1 7DT. — Ed.*




MARTIN HONEYSETT



**NETWORK**

**Every issue the NETWORK listings are overhauled, revised and extended. A staggering forty new groups joined us this issue, twice the previous rate. Keep us in touch with your activities. Move the word.**

## ANIMAL WELFARE/ GENERAL

●**RSPCA**, The Causeway, Horsham Sussex. Tel: (0403) 64181

●**Animal Rights Association**, 18 Annandale Road, London SE10 0DA

●**Animal Activists**, PO Box 1, Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent. Still the only animal welfare society which restricts membership to vegans and vegetarians.

●**Animal Liberation Front**, Box 190, 8 Elm Avenue, Nottingham



●**Co-ordinating Animal Welfare (CAW)**, PO 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."

●**Animal Aid Action Group (S.E., Kent)**, Flat 3, 8 Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone, Kent. Tel: (0303) 59404

●**Isle of Wight Animal Preservation & Action Group**, Amsden's Kennels, Atherfield, PO38 2LG, I.O.W.

●**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."

●**St Andrew Animal Fund**, 10 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PG

●**Gravesham Animal Rights Group** Top Flat, 21 Harmer Street, Gravesend, Kent

●**Conquest**, 16 Pembroke Road, Winklebury, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Tel: Basingstoke 23118

●**Animal Rights Group**, 1 Eagle Street, Penn Fields, Wolverhampton WV2 2AQ. Tel: Wolverhampton 31696

●**Lancashire Animal Welfare**, 48 Kilworth Height, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire PR2 3NX. Contact: Peggy Jackson

●**Animal Saviours**, 9 Westfield Street, Edinburgh EH11 2RB Contact: John Cowen

●**Radley College Animal Liberation Society**, Abingdon, Oxon. Contact: Mark Brown/Toby Liddle. Anxious to contact likeminded people in schools around the country.

●**East London Protection for Animals**, 414a Roman Road, Bow, London E3. Tel: (01) 981 1809 Contact: L.A. Marks

●**Wild Animal Preservation Society**, The Lee Centre, 1 Aislibie Road, Lee Green, London SE12. Vegetarian animal lib group.

●**Japan Animal Welfare Society**, Wisteria House, High Street, Ticehurst, Wadhurst, Sussex TN5 7AS. Tel: Ticehurst 200 709

●**Action For Animals**, 12 Newham House, Manor Fields, London SW15. Tel: (01) 221 0378. Contact Anne Ashcroft

●**Compassion For Animals**, 1 Commercial Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Tel: Tunbridge Wells 31955. Contact: Mrs C. Wise

●**Animal Protection Association**, 21 Warwick Court, Burley Lane, Horsforth, Leeds LS18 4TB. Tel: (0532) 588941

●**Northern Animal Liberation League**, c/o 1009 Stockport Road, Levenshulme, Manchester. Organised the Babraham demonstration (see NEWS). Comprised of activists from numerous animal welfare groups.





●**Animal Aid Emergency Unit**, 48 Boothmeadow Court, Thorplands, Northampton. Tel: (0604) 493402

## ANIMAL WELFARE/ SPECIALIST

●**The Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa (SPANA)**, 15 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LB

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

●**The Cats Protection League**, 20 North Street, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1BN. Tel: Horsham 65566

## BLOODSPORTS

● **Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA)**, PO Box 19, Tonbridge, Kent.
Coordinating body of all direct action against bloodsports in the UK.

●**League Against Cruel Sports**, Reform Row, London N17. Membership: £1.00 min.

●**National Society for the Abolition of Cruel Sports**, 33 Forest Rise, Jarvis Brook, Crowborough, East Sussex.

●**Society for the Abolition of Blood Sports**, 109 Oxford Road, Manchester 1.

●**East Midlands Hunt Saboteurs**, 4 The Maltings, Shardlow, Derby.

●**Rock Against Bloodsports**, PO Box 73, Southampton, Hants SO9 7EU

●**Save Our Stags**, 1 Guernsey Avenue, Broomhill, Bristol BS4 4SH. Tel: (0272) 774098

●**International Council Against Bullfighting**, 13 Graystone Road, Tankerton, Nr Whitstable, Kent CT5 2JY

## CIRCUSES

●**Captive Animal Protection Society**, 17 Raphael Road, Hove,



Sussex BN3 5QP

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

●**The Hassani Circus**. Tel: (0476) 73640. Contact: Billy Wild.
The human circus that contains no animal acts. They deserve support.

## FACTORY FARMING

●**Compassion in World Farming**, 20 Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hampshire. Tel: (0730) 4208

●**Chickens' Lib**, 6 Pilling Lane, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield. Tel: (0484) 861814

●**Free Range Egg Association**, 39 Maresfield Gardens, London NW3. Tel: (01) 435 6688/2596

●**The Farm and Food Society**, 4 Willifield Way, London NW11 7XT. Tel: (01) 455 0634

●**Protect Our Livestock**, 10 Pilford Avenue, Cheltenham. Glos. Tel: (0242) 26515.
Local group working towards a total ban on the export of live food animals to foreign countries.

●**National Society Against Factory Farming**, 42 Mount Pleasant Road, London SE13. Tel: (01) 690 3030

## SPECIES PROTECTION/ GENERAL

●**International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA)**, 106 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6EE. Tel: (01) 839 3066

●**Fauna and Flora Preservation Society**, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY. Tel: (01) 586 0872

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

●**Traffic**, 1 Marshall Street, London W1. Tel: (01) 437 0021.
Information source on the trade in endangered species.

●**People's Trust for Endangered Species**, 19 Quarry Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3EH. Tel: (0483) 35671

●**Protection & Conservation of Animals & Plantlife**, 29 Broughton Drive, Grassendale, Liverpool L19 0PB. Tel: (051) 494 0470
Contact: Daniel Lindsay.

## SPECIES PROTECTION/ SPECIALIST

●**Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)**, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL. Tel: (0767) 80551

●**International Primate Protection League (UK)**, Regent House, 19-25 Argyll Street, London W1V 2DU. Tel: (01) 837 0502

●**The Primatarium**, 277 Pentonville Road, London N1. Tel: (01) 837 0019 (Box Office).
Multi-media experience run by IPPL

●**Dartmoor Badgers Protection League**, Spitchwick Manor, Poundsgate, Devon TQ13 7PB

●**Wirral Badger Protection Group**, 105 Fishers Lane, Pensby, Wirral

●**Croydon Badger Protection Group**, 63 Harewood Gardens, Sanderstead, Surrey

●**Joint Otter Group**, c/o SPNC, The Green, Nettleham, Lincoln LN2 2NT. Contact: Margaret Wood

## SPECIES PROTECTION/ SEALS & WHALES

●**Seal Preservation Action Group**, The Green, Scarton, Longhope, By Stromness, Orkney KW16 3PQ, Scotland

●**Marine Action Centre**, 60 Metcalfe Road, Cambridge. Tel: (0223) 313819
Liaison/information centre on whales, krill and marine conservation. Publish international newsletter 10 times a year.

●**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.

●**Southern Whale Group**, 4a South Road, Springbourne, Bournemouth. Tel: (0202) 301029

●**Whale People**, 171 Peckham Rye East, London SE15. Tel: (01) 348 3487 (messages).
London-based non-violent activists for whales.

●**Sea Shepherd Fund**, 16 Newton Terrace, Glasgow G3. Tel: (041) 221 6727

●**Harpoon**, c/o FOE, London.
Growing whale magazine. Sub: £1.50. See Environment listing.

●**Orca**, 5 Suncroft Place, London SE26

●**International Dolphin Watch**, 'Dolphin', Parklands, North Ferriby, Humberside HU14 3ET. Tel: (0482) 632650

●**Dolphin Defence**, Meade House, Limerstone Road, Brighstone, Isle of Wight. Tel: (0983) 740785.
Contact: Jenny Crates
Aim is to stop all future killing of dolphins.

●**Greenpeace**
see Environment listing

## VEGETARIANISM

●**Vegetarians Against the Nazis (VAN)**, PO Box 353, London NW5

●**Gay Vegetarians**, 49 Pratt Street, London NW1

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

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

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

●**Vegan Views**, 1 Gincroft Lane, Edenfield, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BL0 0JW

●**Vegetarian and Animal Liberation Society**, c/o Gillian Whibley, 12 Antigua Street, Edinburgh 1. Tel: Kay Davidson (031) 229 8002.

●**Wholefood School of Nutrition**, 54-57 Allison Street, Digbeth, Birmingham 5. Tel: (021) 632 6909

## VIVISECTION

●**Animal Aid**, 111 High Street, Tonbridge, Kent. Tel: (0732) 364546

Extremely active. Increasingly successful. Now publish excellent magazine **Outrage**. Bi-monthly/ 20p.

● **British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV)**, 143 Charing Cross Rd, London WC2. Tel: (01) 734 2691

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

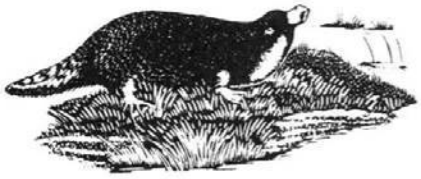
● **Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society**, 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow. Tel: (041) 221 2300

● **National Anti-Vivisection Society**, 51 Harley Street, London W1N 1DD. Tel: (01) 580 4034

## NON-ANIMAL RESEARCH

● **Humane Research Trust**, Brook House, 29 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 2DN. Tel: (061) 439 8041

● **Fund for the Replacement of**



**Animals in Medical Experiments** (FRAME], 321a Worple Road, London SW20 8QU. Tel: (01) 946 1450

● **Lord Dowding Fund for Humane Research**, 51 Harley Street, London W1N 1DD

## NON-ANIMAL PRODUCTS

● **Beauty Without Cruelty**, 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."

## ENVIRONMENT

● **Greenpeace Ltd**, 62 Chandos Place, London WC2. Tel: (01) 836 4241

● **Greenpeace London Group**, 6 Endsleigh Street, London WC1. Tel: (01) 387 5370

● **Friends of the Earth**, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. Tel: (01) 439 9401

Prime information source on environmental matters, FOE Ltd tends to work through established systems but also has 250 local groups active in UK.

● **Friends of the Earth (Scotland)**, 2a Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3. Tel: (031) 225 6906

● **ECOS Conservation**, 218 Ravenhill Road, Belfast BT6 8EF. Tel: (0232) 51250
Trying to raise £50,000 to purchase and convert 150ft trawler for campaigns.

● **Ecology Party**, 42 Warriner Gardens, London SW11. Tel: (01) 720 4973.
General membership and enquiry office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

● **FOE Wolverhampton**, 263 Cannock Road, Park Village, Wolverhampton

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

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

● **Earthscan** (above address). Tel: (01) 580 7574.
A media information unit on global environment development issues.

## NUCLEAR

● **SCRAM (Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace)**, 2a Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3. Tel: (031) 225 7752
Publishes the excellent SCRAM Energy Bulletin, a bi-monthly news-sheet which reports on the anti-nuclear movement in the UK and abroad. Subscription £2.00 for individuals; £6.00 for institutions; sample copy 15p plus p&p. Contact address for the **Torness Alliance**.

● **Nuclear Information Network**, 29 Gt James Street, London WC1N 3ES
Network to link all groups in the nuclear movement. Approx eight centralised mailings per year, around 230 groups listed so far. Min £5.00 group sub (more welcome). Contact Sheila Oakes at above.

● **SERA (Socialist Environment & Resources Association)**, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. Tel: (01) 439 3749
Co-ordinates anti-nuke campaigns in the labour movement. Enquiries/ info to Tony Webb or Paul Robson.

● **Students Against Nuclear Energy (SANE)**, 9 Poland Street, London W1. Tel: (01) 251 4978

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

● **Energy 2000**, 64 Salisbury Road, Sheffield 10. Tel: Barnsley 84006 (PresidentArthur Scargill, NUM).
Aiming to set up a national campaign uniting the various anti-nuke groups.

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

● **The Portskewit Action Group**
Tel: (0291) 422602

● **Northumberland**
For details: Mrs Susan Jordan, The Old Smithy, Widdrington, Morpeth, Northumberland. Tel: Red Row 760674

● **"No Uranium" Campaign**, 20 Main Street, Kirkwall, Orkneys

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

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

● PANDORA [People Against Nuclear Dumping on Rural Areas), Rhiewport, Hall, Bernew, Welshpool, Powys, Wales

● **Campaign for Nuclear Dis-**



**armament (CND)**, 29 Great James Street, London WC1. Tel: (01) 242 0362/2

●**No Nukes Music**, 12 Kestrel Avenue, London SE24. Tel: (01) 734 4977
Amalgam of activists and musicians.

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

●**Anti-Nuclear Campaign (ANC)**, 27 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1.
Umbrella group seeking ways to get all anti-nuclear groups to work together.

●**Dungeness Action Alliance**, c/o 57 Upper Lewes Road, Brighton, Sussex.
Also **FOE** and **Greenpeace**.

## ENDANGERED PEOPLES

●**Colonialism and Indigenous Minorities Research/Action (CIMRA)**, 92 Plimsoll Road, London N4
Prime information source for activists. Publish excellent quarterly, **Natural Peoples News**. Sub: £2 for 4 issues.

●**Survival International**, 36 Craven Street, London WC2 5NG. Tel: (01) 839 3267
Exists to help aboriginal peoples to protect their rights. Quarterly journal, sub: £5.00

●**Anti-Slavery Society**, 180 Brixton Road, London SW9 6AT. Tel: (01) 582 4040

●**The Onaway Trust**, 275 Main Street, Shadwell, Leeds LS17 8LH, Yorks
Devoted to preserving native cultures, particularly the American Indians.

## AUSTRALIA

●**Animal Liberation**, c/o Total Environment Centre, 18 Argyle Street, Sydney 2000
The group Peter Singer is associated with.

## CANADA

●**Greenpeace**, 2623 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6K 1P8

●**Sea Shepherd Conservation Society**, PO Box 48446, Bentall Centre, Vancouver, BC, Canada V7X 1A2

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

●**Action Volunteers**, 412 Jarvis Street, Apt 17, Toronto, Canada

●**Canadian League for Animal Rights**, PO Box 5201, Station "B", Victoria, BC, Canada V8R 6N4

●**Canadian Wild Horse Society,** R.R. 3, 3660 40th St. S.E., Salmon Arm, BC, V0E 2T0
Publishes Cayuse Conserver.

●**Ontario Wolf League**, PO Box 177, Stn "S", Toronto, Ontario

●**Ocean Contact Ltd**, PO Box 10, Trinity, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, A0C 250
Seven-day cetacean contact experiences on charter yachts with Peter C. Beamish (see BEAST 3).

●**Alternative Research**, Box 1294, Kitchener, Ontario
A clearing-house for information on the alternative movement.

●**Animal Defence League of Canada**, PO Box 3880, Station C, Ottowa, Ontario, Canada K1Y 4M5

## FRANCE

●**Roc Saboteurs de la Chasse**, 173 Faubourg St Antoine, 75011, Paris

●**Collectif Parisien Anti-Vivisection**, 65 Boulevard Arago, 75013 Paris



## INDIA

●**Animal Welfare Board**
1 First Main Road, Gandhinagar, Madras-600020

## NETHERLANDS

●**WISE (World Information on Energy)**, 2e Weteringplantsoen 9, 1017 ZD Amsterdam, Netherlands.
"WISE is a switchboard for worldwide communication between the citizens who are actively involved in one or other aspect of a struggle for a non-nuclear future." Individual subscriptions: 6 issues £3.00; libraries and institutions double rate.

## NEW ZEALAND

●**The Anti-Cruelty Society**, 447 Albert Street, Palmerston North, New Zealand

## SWEDEN

●**Djurfront**, Drottninggatan 12A, 37100 Karlskrona, Sweden.
Contact: Birgitta Carlsson.
Anti-vivisection magazine started by a group of young people in the largest AV society in Sweden but unlike the internal mag, **Djurens Ratt**, it's aimed at people outside.

## SWITZERLAND

●**World Federation for the Protection of Animals**, Dreikonigstrasse 37, CH-8002 Zurich.
Consists of 275 animal protection groups in over 55 countries. Publish excellent quarterly **Animalia**.

●**International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)**, 1110 Morges, Switzerland.
The only fully international conservation union in the world.

●**United Animal Nations**, Foundation Franz Weber, CH-1820, Montreux.
New international organisation aiming to establish a kind of UN for animals.

## USA

●**Animal Rights Network Inc.**, PO Box 5224, Westport, CT 06880.



Group connected with Jim Mason who also writes and publishes their quarterly journal, Agenda. Highly recommended.

●**Animal Welfare Institute,** PO Box 3650, Washington DC 20007. Publish an Information Report every three months.

●**Society for Animal Protective Legislation**, PO Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington DC 20007

●**Friends of Animals**, 11 West 60th Street, New York, NY 10023
Publish a well-produced quarterly, *Animals*.

●**Save the Animals Fund Inc.**, PO Box 57216, Los Angeles, California 90057

●**The Humane Crusade**, PO Box 31, Maryland Line, MD 21105

●**Animal Care and Welfare**, SPCA, Box 8257, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15218

●**People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)**, PO Box 56272, Washington DC 20011
Grass roots information, education and activist group.

●**Tennessee Animal Conference Inc.**, Rt. 3, Matson Road, Jonesboro, TN 37659
Organising a national conference on Animal Rights & Human Ethics in Knoxville, TN for October 1980.

●**Thunderbolt Federation**, 616 6th Street, Brooklyn, New York, NY 11215

●**Society for Animal Rights Inc.**, 421 South State Street, Clarks Summit, Pa 18411

●**Writers For Animal Rights**, c/o Richard Morgan, English Dept., Box 19120A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37601
An organised effort by concerned writers to end institutionalised forms of animal suffering.

●**The Society for the Study of Ethics and Animals**, c/o Dept of Philosophy and Religion, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

●**Fund for Animals**, 140 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.
An international, non-profit organisation, the Fund is very active and highly effective.

●**International Fund for Animal Welfare**, PO Box 193, Yarmouthport, Massachusetts 02675

●**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.

●**National Audubon Society**, 950 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022

●**Traffic (USA)**, 1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20009
Recently established sister group aimed at monitoring the trade in endangered species.



●**General Whale**, PO 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.

●**The Whale Protection Fund**, c/o Center for Environmental Education, 2100 M Street, NW, No. 307, Washington DC 20037

●**Connecticut Cetacean Society**, 190 Stillwold Drive, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109

●**Friends of the Earth**, 124 Spear Street, San Francisco, California 94105

●**Vegetarian Information Service Inc.**, PO Box 5888, Washington DC, 20014

●**Vegetarian Times**, 41 East 42nd Street, Suite 921, New York, NY 10017
The major American vegetarian magazine, thick and glossy. Published bi-monthly. Sample copy: $1.75.

●**Vegetarian Association of America**, Box 86, Livingston, NJ 07039

●**North American Vegetarian Society**, Box 72, Dolgeville, NY 13329

●**The National Anti-Vivisection Society**, 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611

●**The American Anti-Vivisection Society**, Suite 204, Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046

●**Coalition to End Animal Suffering in Experiments (CEASE)**, PO Box 2711, Woburn, MA 01888

●**Alliance for Survival**, 712 South Grandview St, Los Angeles, CA 90057
Anti-nuclear group. Publish bi-monthly newsletter.

●**Trenet**, PO Box 567, Rangeley, Maine 04970
Newsletter/directory for individuals/groups actively developing Appropriate/Alternative Technologies.

●**Akwesasne Notes**, Mohawk Nation, via Rooseveltown, NY 13683
The newspaper of the American Indian movement. Published five times annually.

●**The Black Hills Alliance**, PO Box 2508, Rapid City, South Dakota 57709
Coalition of Indian people, ranchers, farmers and environmentalists.



# EVENTS

**SEPTEMBER**

6 London. Animal Aid demo outside Science Museum, Kensington, at exhibition *Medicines For Man*, which is a PR job by the pharmaceutical industry aimed at young people.

10/11/12 No Nukes Music (Edinburgh) present the Young Marble Giants, Thompson Twins and Local Heroes at The Nite Club, Edinburgh (10), Sword Hotel, Stirling (11), Glen Pavilion, Dumfermline (12). Tickets £2 from record shops and SCRAM.

12 London. No Nukes Music present Doll by Doll at Old Queen's Head, Stockwell Rd, SW9. Cost: 60p. Start: 9pm.

13 London. Animal Aid AGM. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1. 2.30pm.

13 Manchester. Vegetarian Society annual conference. Theme is "Animal Rights". Manchester Poly.

30 London. Animal Aid Revlon demo. Brook Street, W1 (off Bond Street), 11-3pm.

**OCTOBER**

2/3/4 London. No Nukes Weekend at Action Space, 16 Chenie St, W1 (nr Tottenham Ct Rd tube). Inner City Unit, Thompson Twins, Local Heroes (2nd), Essential Logic, Mistakes, Lucys (3rd), Doll by Doll, Significant Zeros, The Papers (4th). Advance tickets: £2 or £4 for three nights, from Rough Trade or Action Space. Money to be equally divided between six anti-nuclear groups.

4 London. Compassion in World Farming national demo against modern farm abuse. Assemble Speaker's Corner, Hyde Park, 1pm. Rally in Trafalgar Sq 2.30pm. Contact Mark Gold/CIWF.

11 Cambridge. Animal Aid national march protesting experiments at Cambridge Univ. Rally at Parker's Piece, 1pm, followed by meeting at Cambridge Union building for debate on Halsbury Bill.

11 London Anna Kingsford Memorial Conference. Speakers include Jean Pink, Rebecca Hall, Anthony Bates. From 10.30am at Art Worker's Guild, 6 Queen Sq, London WC1. Tickets £2.50 from Women's Ecology Group.

18 Sheffield. Animal Aid March and Rally. Coaches from London leave Embankment tube 11am. Tickets £4.00.

# CLASSIFIED

"MUTATE NOW! AVOID THE RUSH" /"WHEN YOU'VE SEEN ONE NUCLEAR WAR YOU'VE SEEN THEM ALL". Badges 20p each plus s.a.e. from: Small Change, 2 Blenheim Crescent, London W11 1NN.

BEAST worker needs cheap accommodation North or East London. Contact Thelma Blake c/o Beast office, tel: 01-221 0378.

Lawyer interested in animals' legal rights seeks full/part-time post; advisory, consultancy, research. — 6 Gibbs Close, Swindon, Wilts.

"SUPPORT ANIMAL RIGHTS" T-shirts. Otter design, blue on white, large or medium. Send £2.60 to Animal Rights, 1 Eagle Street, Pennfields, Wolverhampton.

Anti-fur trade shirt. Golden leopard motif on black shirt. Slogan "FUR COATS ARE WORN BY BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS AND UGLY PEOPLE". Sizes S, M, L, T-shirts £2.25, sweatshirts £4.25 Blue Earth Promotions, H.S.A. P.O. Box 19, Tonbridge, Kent.

"BAN THE TORTOISE TRADE". Badge 20p plus s.a.e. from Kensington & Chelsea Friends of the Earth, 52 Lansdowne Road, London W11.

EXCITING OPPORTUNITY EXISTS FOR UNPAID ASSISTANT (PREF FULL TIME) TO ASSIST IN THE MAKING OF A MAJOR DOCUMENTARY FILM. EXCHANGE HARD WORK FOR UNIQUE LEARNING EXPERIENCE. CONTACT: PHIL WINDEATT. C/O THE BEAST.

# SUBSCRIBE!

**Buy this stuff, we need the money.**

This time last year you rushed to take advantage of our special Christmas gift subscription offer and hundreds of fortunate people, who otherwise might never have seen a copy of **THE BEAST**, were rescued from ignorance and apathy — and are no doubt better human beings as a result.

This year we have been considering how best we can continue to spread enlightenment, fight indifference and line our pockets (I think you'd better leave that bit out, Sue — Ed.) and have decided to give not one but *three* opportunities to help in this invaluable work.

Once again we can offer you the chance to start somebody's year off on the right paw with the first of four issues of THE BEAST. Send us £3.20 and we will include your choice of animal liberation badge with the Winter issue.

Or send £5 and we will add one of our unique BEAST T-shirts to the parcel— guaranteed to turn a few heads at your grannie's next WI meeting. In either case, we will include a suitably cryptic note informing the recipient that there is more to come *and* mark the package "not to be opened till Christmas."

Alternatively, for the derisory sum of £3, we will send a package containing the first six issues of your favourite magazine *anywhere in the world*. Send them to the Japanese/Canadian ambassador, Prince Charles, your MP or local vet, the NFU or BFSS. The possibilities are endless, stocks are limited — so first come, first served.

**Alternatively, send THE BEAST a Christmas present of your choice (preferably financial — Ed.)**








# Bloodsports

## An issue that concerns you

You can't ignore bloodsports. They are with us today – and yet successive opinion polls have already revealed strong public feeling for their elimination.

Witness the end of a hunt – a 'kill,' and you'll well appreciate the cruelties inflicted.

A responsible society demands compassion for animals as well as people and it is the responsibility of us all to protect the welfare of this country's wild animals.

The League Against Cruel Sports is the leading society dedicated towards the abolition of bloodsports. The society campaigns, produces booklets, leaflets, films and in recent times large areas of land have been purchased in the West Country to provide sanctuaries for the hunted animals.

But, the League needs *your* support and the animals need *your* protection. We can only operate with your help. Judge the facts about bloodsports in Britain today by sending for full information.

Legacies and donations are especially welcome to enable us to continue our work to protect Britain's wild animals from meeting savage, unnecessary, deaths.

**The League Against Cruel Sports Ltd.**
1 Reform Row, London N17 9TW.
Please tell me more about the League and 'bloodsports' in Britain today.

I enclose £_____ to protect Britain's wild animals.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

_____

