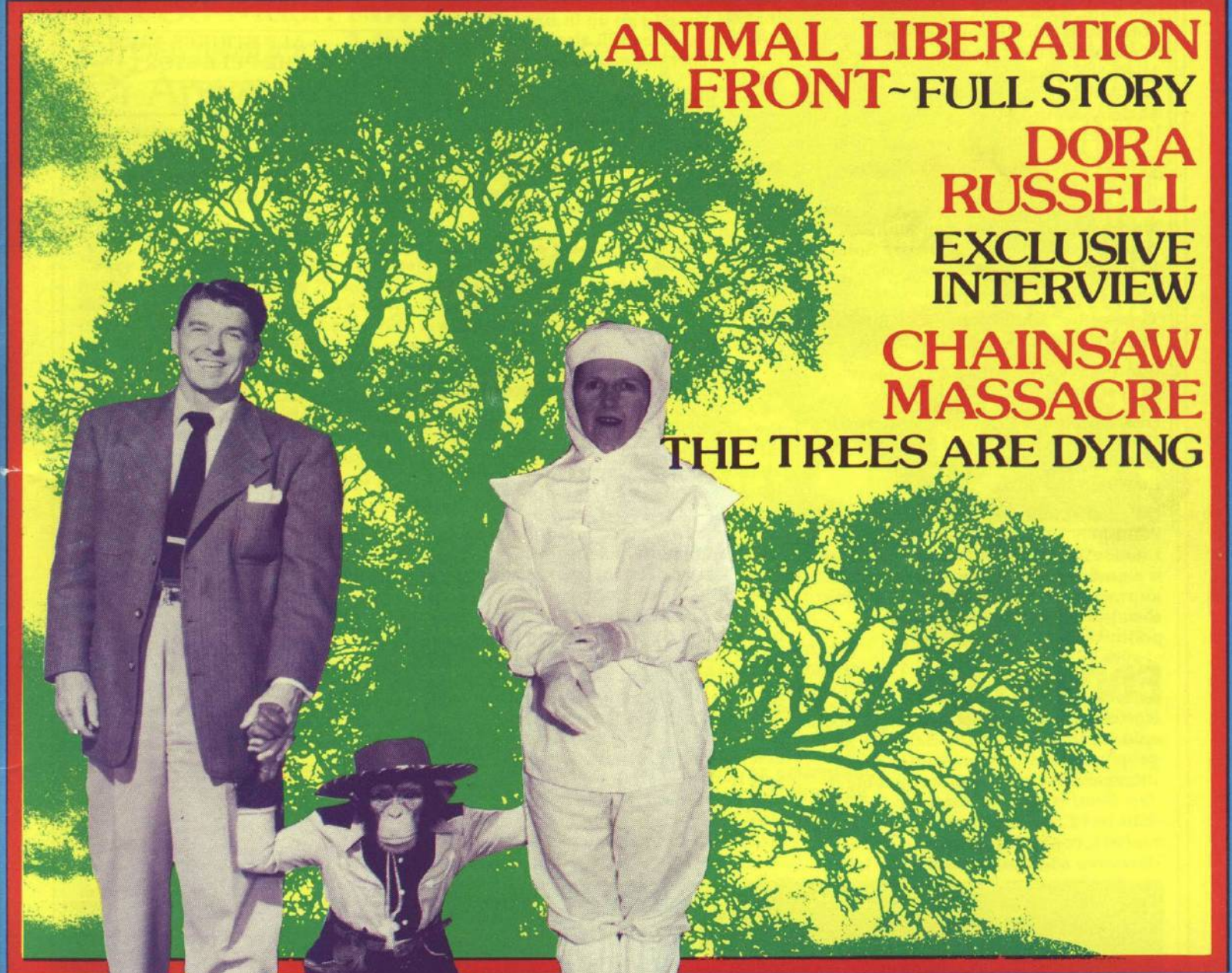
SPRING 1981 No.9

95P

THE BEAST

THE MAGAZINE THAT BITES BACK



ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT~FULL STORY

DORA RUSSELL EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

CHAINSAW MASSACRE

THE TREES ARE DYING

BRIGID BROPHY

AVON CALLING

ANGLING EXPOSED

BADGER UPDATE

NUCLEAR WIGWAM WOMEN'S PENTAGON ACTION

BEAST

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EDITORIAL

The Beast has gone up in price to 95p; subscriptions are up to £5.00. We all deeply regret the necessity for these increases, but they are unavoidable if *The Beast* is to continue as an independent self-financing magazine.

Each copy of the magazine now costs 46p to produce. Since our last price rise we have gone up 16 pages in size, there have been two rises in postal charges and all our other expenses, from the phone bill to the photo budget, have increased. As the workload has grown, our individual resources have been stretched to the limit. Investigative journalism is an expensive business. There are now almost as many words in each issue as in a small paperback — more than 40,000 — and there's no end in sight. The new cover price allows for the fact that we hope to go up in size in future. Advertising rates will also be raised to help us meet the magazine's cash needs.

The biggest stumbling block to our growth is still distribution. We have worked out a simple system whereby readers can distribute copies anywhere in the world. If you buy in bulk, the price goes down (see Inside Back Cover).

In this issue everything connects to everything else.

It's about vanishing trees, women's ideas, boys' toys, fishing tackle, union muscle, broken arrows and the state of the world.

In Liverpool, New York, Moscow, mass rallies commemorated the death of John Lennon. Millions marched in the streets of Spanish cities to celebrate democracy. The Pope castigated Marcos in the Philippines and visited Hiroshima. Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan wore black.

The *Sea Shepherd* and *the Rainbow Warrior* are both heading for the Canadian ice. The international trade in wildlife is being discussed in Delhi. The future of Britain's countryside is being lobbied and debated in Parliament. Future legislation governing laboratory animals and factory farming is under discussion in Europe. Nuclear disarmers are marching to Brussels and having international meetings in Frankfurt. Everywhere you look new groups are forming, new actions are making headlines, everyone's talking to everyone else. And there are no age barriers in this movement: it runs from schoolkids to suffragettes, from Old Lefties to Young Punks.

Our cover shows the Chimp, the Chump, and the Uranium Woman highlighted against a dying elm. It seemed appropriate. Next issue we'll be ten issues and two years old. We're planning a celebration. See you there.



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BEAST



NEWS

THE ALF STRIKES BACK

Not So Much An Organisation, More A State Of Anger And Frustration

"Our actions have brought the horrors of animal mutilation home to people. They may not like our methods but they agree with our aims. We believe that until the law is changed or repealed, it is legitimate to step outside legality."
ALF spokesman

"They do not realise that the extremely good state of health in this country and freedom of disease are largely due to animal experiments. It's a pity they can't think of anything better to do. Their action is against the best interests of the population of this country."
Sir Richard Doll, leading cancer expert

"This can only antagonise people and alienate the support of those best placed to alleviate the present abuse of animals used for experimental research."
Colin Smith, General Secretary of NAVS

"As long as nothing happens and there is no sign of progress, I think resentment will continue."
Lord Houghton



On the weekend of January 4 1981, cars and houses belonging to a number of scientists in Oxford, Cambridge and London were painted with anti-vivisection slogans by members of the Animal Liberation Front.

In a letter to *The Beast* the ALF wrote: "Vivisectors' houses and cars in many other parts of the country were also 'decorated' but these raids were not reported by the national media. It is estimated that between 30 and 40 vivisectors were 'paid a visit' altogether. This coordinated night of action marks the beginning of a year in which the ALF intends to step up its activities against every aspect of animal exploitation."

There were seven raids reported by the national press:

* Sir Richard Doll FRS, (68), head of Green College and former regius professor of medicine, had paint-stripper poured on his £7,000 car and slogans daubed on his home at Observatory Street, Oxford.

* Professor Peter Morris, Nuffield professor of surgery, had his two cars sprayed and his garage door damaged.

* Dr Michael French, transplant surgeon, had slogans painted on the pavement outside his house at Eynsham Road, Oxford. He told reporters: "I have been involved with experiments with dogs to test new transplant drugs but that programme is now finished."

* Arjun Sahgal, 35, of Cattells Lane, Waterbeach, Cambridge, had his house painted with swear words. He said he rarely experimented on animals and that his work dealt with the effects of drugs and alcohol.

* Dr Susan Iverson, 40, who works at Cambridge University's Department of Experimental Psychology. Her husband said: "My wife does sometimes use animals in her work on understanding the action of drugs on the brain — but there is no question of any cruelty."

* Dr Francis Roe, of Marryat Road, Wimbledon, had both his cars sprayed, plus his gate and the pavement outside his home. He said: "I just can't understand why they do this. We are trying to help mankind and in many ways trying to help animals."

One paper also recorded attacks on the former home of Dr Peter Mullard, Oxford clinical lecturer in Pathology, and one other house in the Oxford area.

Further attacks in Leeds on January 11 were reported only in the *Yorkshire Post*. The houses of heart consultant Dr Barry Walker and Ministry of Agriculture scientist David Hunter were sprayed. Both denied being involved in animal experiments.

But the ALF, in another letter to *The Beast*, claimed: "Walker has been involved in experiments at Leeds University Pathology Department where rats were poisoned with large doses of paracetamol. Hunter has been involved in experiments at Sheffield University Pathology Dept where piglets became ill and died after being infected with a cyst-forming virus. These experiments

have appeared in 'scientific' publications."

In addition, the ALF claims that in the months leading up to the January raids they have: smashed windows of fur shops in London and glued up their locks with superglue; broken the windows of furshops and butchers in Brighton; smashed windows in Enfield and Wandsworth where circus posters were displayed; damaged the car and van of Gordon Gore of Laindon, Essex, who breeds and supplies hamsters to vivisection labs; rescued several dogs from a North London vivisection lab.

An anonymous spokesman for the ALF called *The Beast* the week following the New Year incidents.

He told us: "The people we chose were involved in vivisection. We had their names and addresses and just picked out the nastiest ones." He said there were over forty attacks in all, several in the Manchester/Sheffield area and at least six in London, all on the homes of people.

He claimed that the current strength of the ALF is around 2,000 people, although it is difficult to estimate the exact membership, and that they are organised in 100 local groups up and down the country. He said they had always used spray painting as a tactic but that this was "the first time that it's been done on such a large scale. This tactic will be used again in future and there will perhaps be worse attacks on property."

He affirmed that all members of the ALF were vegetarians or vegans and said: "Nobody would get far unless they were." He said that ALF members were acting as "the nation's conscience. Our basic aims are to rescue animals and cause as much financial and other embarrassment to people involved in animal exploitation until such time as the law takes over. Members use whatever means they feel happy about, providing it does not injure any sentient being."

Members are recruited by leafletting and through adverts in animal welfare magazines. Potential members are checked out with people who know them in the movement. "If we're not sure," he said, "they are given things on a need to know basis." He claimed the ALF have people planted in laboratories all over the country and that they can draw on people with specialist skills like electricians and engineers.

The ALF claims to have an 18-page document listing more than 140 scientists and lab directors involved in animal research, with addresses and ex-directory phone numbers. (This is probably based on files stolen from the offices of the Research Defence Society in November 1976).

ARSON AND LIBERATION

But how did this whole movement begin? The roots lie with Ronnie Lee, no longer active but a media spokesman for the ALF. The following extract is from an essay entitled *Arson and Liberation*, written just before he went to prison for the first time.

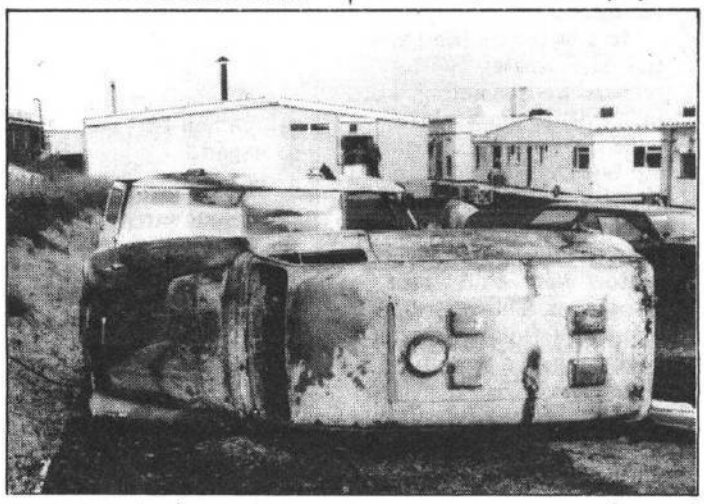
"At some time during the middle of 1973 there were a few of us involved in the Hunt Saboteurs Association who were becoming increasingly frustrated by the failure of the HSA to take effective action against cubhunting, a diabolical procedure whereby young foxhounds are trained by being encouraged to tear young foxes to death. Given available resources we reckoned that the only meaningful action which could be taken against cubhunting was to immobilise hunt vehicles in night raids on the kennels. HSA stuck to their official line of 'no damage to property' and refused to initiate such activity. Us few militants decided that vehicle immobilisation had to be carried out, so we decided to form a guerrilla group independent of HSA. We decided to call ourselves the Band of Mercy, a very appropriate name formerly used by the RSPCA youth group in the last century.

"In the early autumn we carried out raids on the kennels of the Whaddon Chase, the Vale of Aylesbury, and the Puckeridge and Thurlow foxhunts. Vehicles were immobilised the night before cubhunting by low-key damage methods such as cutting wires and putting tacks in the locks and ignition.

"We had been keeping an eye on a building site at Walton, Bucks, since early in 1973. This was a research laboratory which was being constructed for Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, the German drug firm. One of the Hoechst bosses was quoted in the local evening paper as saying that animals would be used there and would be subjected to experiments using radioactive material. There was some slight local concern about the building of the lab and a lady member of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection who lived a few miles from the laboratory had staged a single-handed protest at the ceremonial beginning of construction work. But this was to no avail and it was evident that animals would be subjected to torture in the Hoechst lab unless drastic action was taken. We decided that the only course open to us was to attempt to destroy the building, and on November 10 1973 the partially constructed vivisection complex was attacked by fire.

"When workmen had left the site, the building was checked to make sure that no human or other creatures remained inside and a fire was started by setting light to a polythene sheeting in a room of the building. The damage caused by this attack was later estimated to be over £26,000 but the local press gave the figure as less than one sixth of this and so we decided that another attack must be made on the laboratory.

"This attack came on November 16. Once again we waited until workmen had left the site and then checked the building. This time we had brought several gallons of petrol with us and when we had poured the contents into the building we set it alight. So intense was the fire and smoke that we were almost overcome, but eventually



July 1974. Van destroyed by ALF at Carworth Laboratory Animal Breeding Centre, Huntingdon.



July 1974. ALF attack on Roebuck Animal Suppliers, Welwyn Garden City.

managed to escape by breaking a window and running down the fire escape.

"Sadly only £20,000 damage was caused to the lab by this second attack, and it was now almost impregnable as security guards were present day and night. A letter was sent to the *Bletchley Gazette* claiming responsibility for the fire attacks and we decided to leave the Hoechst complex alone, at least for the time being. Happily the opening of the vivisection lab was delayed by six months. How much this had to do with our actions I do not know."

(There followed a series of raids against sealing boats, vivisection labs and animal breeding farms).

"Band of Mercy activity then switched to Wales where, on August 21, boxes used to imprison animal vivisection victims were stacked around a van belonging to dog and cat breeders and then set on fire, causing £400 worth of damage. The Welsh breeders were OLAC (Western) Ltd and two days later their English counterpart, OLAC (Southern), at Blackthorn near Bicester, were the subject of attack. But it was an attack which never occurred, for a night watchman had seen two of us on the premises and we were captured by police as we hid beneath a prefab vivisection building."

HIT LIST

As a result of these actions, Ronnie Lee and Cliff Goodman were sent to prison for three years.

Within three months of getting out of jail in March 1976, he formed the Animal Liberation Front and a whole new series of raids began.

During 1976-1977 alone, their "hit list" claimed that they caused some £275,000 worth of damage to animal breeding facilities, fur farms, otter hunts, abattoirs, circuses and many other related businesses.

A booking caravan belonging to Billy Smart's circus was burned. 1,500 silver foxes were released into the wild from the Dalconzi Mink Farm. They even stole the membership files of the Research Defence Society, the vivisectors' lobby group.

In March 1977 Ronnie Lee and other ALF members raided the Evans Laboratory, a mice-breeding establishment at Carshalton, Surrey. They rescued 150 mice, daubed slogans on the wall, stole photos and damaged a van outside. The next day, police raided Lee's house, found the mice and arrested him. The mice were subsequently returned to Evans — and gassed.

Lee was sentenced to a further 12 months' imprisonment in October 1977, and within a short time was joined by four other ALF members. Mike Huskisson, who'd captured headlines two years before for snatching the smoking beagles from ICI labs, and Gary Treadwell were both sent down for digging up John Peel's grave. Treadwell was also sentenced, along with two others, for a raid on the offices of the British Field Sports Society.

THE MORAL ISSUE

"The real moral issue is whether man is justified in conducting animal experiments to protect his own species. Animal health and welfare have obviously also benefited enormously from such experiments. It is difficult to discount the relationship and bonds that exist between man and his animals. Many of us have animals as pets — and, believe me, it is upsetting to consider any form of experiment on animals. But I believe that the advantages override these painful considerations."

"Why vivisection is good for you"

— Anonymous "leading professor in the faculty of medicine at London University", *Sunday Times*, 11 January 1981.

"For myself there were several reasons why I took part in Band of Mercy actions: I wanted to save animals from cruelty; I wanted to make people aware that such cruelty went on, and to encourage them to act against it; I wanted those who took part in such cruelty to reflect upon their actions and hopefully to cease their cruel activities. Animals have been saved. Press publicity has and will make people aware and, hopefully, some will take action. Animal torturers have been forced to think. Hopefully they will think long and hard and at least begin to act humanely. Despite the adverse comments of some people I still maintain that our actions were non-violent, for we took the greatest care that no animal or human being would be injured by our activities. We asserted by our actions the value of life, and the fact that the lives of sentient beings are more important than property. I would be concerned about using damage purely as a form of protest but this was not just protest but the prevention of suffering and the saving of lives."

Ronnie Lee

REVLON BUCKLE~ AVON CALLING?!



MICHEL POURNY

French demonstration in the Champs Elysees on November 29, 1980, "Remember the Revlon Rabbits Day".

On December 23, 1980, Revlon announced that it would give $750,000 to fund a three-year research project at Rockefeller University, New York, to search for alternatives to the Draize Test in which new cosmetics or other chemicals are dripped into the eyes of rabbits to see if they are potentially harmful to humans.

The grant was greeted as a major victory by the American Coalition To Abolish The Draize Rabbit Blinding Test, led by Henry Spira. He sees it as the first step in persuading cosmetic and other corporations that test their products on animals that they have a *social obligation* to fund research into alternatives. The Coalition has now turned the heat on Avon, the other "flagship" corporation of the cosmetics industry.

Avon is reported to be "super-nervous" at the prospect of facing the barrage of demonstrations, full-page advertisements and consumer boycotts that preceded Revlon's grant. It is thought that together with other members of the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association (CTFA), they will shortly announce a grant of well over $1 million to support alternatives research.

In Britain, Jean Pink of Animal Aid, which led the English anti-Revlon campaign, welcomed the news of Revlon's grant but cautioned that it was only half of the Revlon president's annual salary. When she wrote to Avon UK to inform them that they would be the next target of the Draize campaign, the Chairman, Mr Cookson, replied by telegram. He subsequently went down to Tonbridge to talk to Jean Pink, who told him that if the hints of CFTA support prove genuine, then Animal Aid would consider targeting a British company that uses the Draize. Otherwise Avon will experience the effects of a national campaign. Animal Aid is ready to print half a million anti-Avon leaflets, and would organise a major demonstration at the company's Northampton factory in July when Princess Anne is due to open a new facility.

Animal Aid also has evidence that Avon representatives in the Southampton district were given a letter to read and memorise which said that Avon experiments in America did not involve live animals and were only for medical purposes — a blatant untruth. After the reps had read the letter, all photocopies were collected and counted to ensure that it wouldn't get out. When Jean Pink mentioned this to Cookson, he denied all knowledge and said he'd look into it.

Meanwhile, back in America, the Draize campaign and Revlon victory have given rise to a new climate of opinion, backed up by major articles in newspapers and mass-circulation magazines such as *Cosmopolitan* and *Discover*. At a recent National Institutes of Health (NIH) conference in Washington, William Raub, associate director of the NIH, said that there was a "whole new moral climate" regarding animal experiments, just as there was in the '50s regarding experimentation on prisoners and mentally retarded people. He said he would check the possibility of "bringing chimpanzees under similar regulations as humans subject to experimentation." This would be a landmark move in recognising that at least some animals have the same moral rights as humans.

Henry Spira, meanwhile, is concerned to get both the animal welfare movement and the scientific community together to develop a positive new concept for the testing of medical, cosmetic and industrial products without using animals. He calls it "humane toxicology" — an idea of which we are likely to hear a great deal more in the future.

Michael Marten

THE CHINESE CHIMPMAN

The Chinese authorities are considering the continuation of research into cross-breeding men with chimpanzees, according to a story in the Shanghai newspaper *Wen Aui Bao.*

The report claims that 13 years ago a female chimpanzee became pregnant after being fertilised with a man's sperm. However, according to Mr Qui Yongxiang, identified only as a "researcher in medicine" in the north-eastern city of Shenyang, Red Guards smashed up the laboratory and the chimp died.

Mr Qui's ambition is now to continue his experiments to create a "near-human ape" which, through an enlargement of brain and tongue, should be able to grasp simple concepts and talk some kind of language.

He believes that this hybrid creature could supply useful organs in transplant cases, could even drive a car, herd animals, protect forests and natural resources and be used for the exploration of the seabed, outer space and the centre of the Earth.

When asked about the ethics of creating such a hybrid, Mr Qui said that semen was of no account



EDWARD BARKER

once it left the body, and could be disposed of like manure. The creature would be classed as an animal, so there need be no qualms about killing it when necessary.

ANIMAL LIBERATION USA

On December 4, 1980, a group identifying itself as the International Animal Liberation Front released 60 gerbils and 32 rats from the "Rat Room" of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University of South Florida.

The University's Professor Paschal Strong said the rats were part of an experiment to determine the emotional effects of frustration on animals. They had undergone surgery in which parts of their brains were removed. The gerbils have a genetic form of epilepsy.

Professor Strong described the IALF as 'terrorists" and said the "know-nothings" who stole the animals have interfered with the progress of basic knowledge. Animal technician Clarence Cole said: "This is the most bizarre thing that's ever happened while I've been here." The incident received wide coverage.



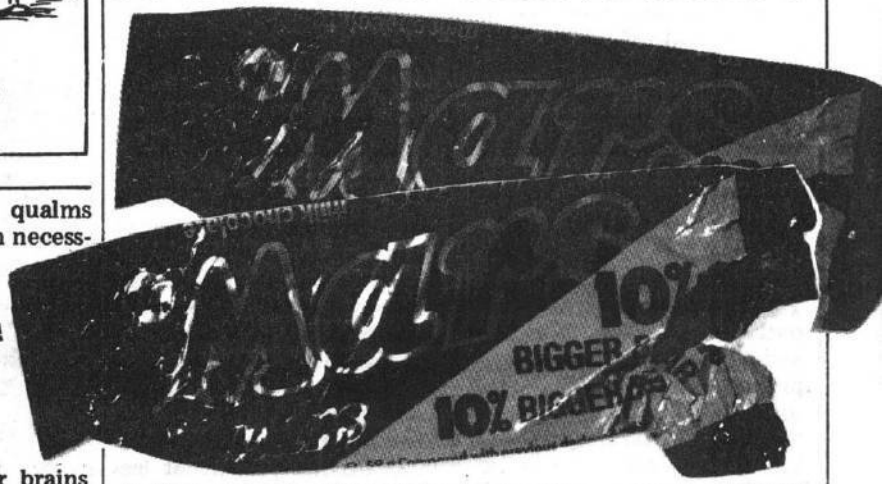
DEE DUNHEIM GILLEN

Loretta Swit of MASH at the Animal Liberation From Laboratories Rally in Los Angeles, October 26 1980.

VAUD VIVISECTION BAN

Vivisection has been prohibited in the Swiss canton of Vaud following months of public debate about the use of animals in experiments. John Alexander-Sinclair, Executive Secretary of the International League for Animal Rights, said: "During the summer, a series of illustrated articles appeared in Switzerland showing living animals subjected to experimentation by researchers at the Institute of Anatomy at Lausanne University and live animal experimentation was subsequently stopped by the Vaud Department of the Interior and Public Health.

A TASTE OF PERVERSITY



A Mars a day has been helping monkeys eat their way to decay at Guy's hospital. It's part of an experiment designed to develop a vaccine against dental caries, and it's part-funded (to the tune of £25,000) by Mars of Slough.

Up until last December, the public wasn't aware of the experiment, nor of the identity of its main backers. Then *The Observer* spotted a blacked-out Mars bar in the hospital's blurb, discovered that Mars had asked for their trade name to be blotted out—and blew the story in its December 28th 1980 issue.

Those who protest to Mars about their contribution to this "sweet torture" of our more intelligent primate friends (monkeys don't like confectionery, and it's possible they are being force fed) get a stock reply from Dr L.C. Ryan:

"Although confectionery is often blamed as a cause of dental caries, most dental scientists are doubtful whether the elimination of confectionery from our diet would result in appreciably less caries."

This is, of course, the tobacco lobby's defence all over again: no connection between sweets and tooth decay, and we're laying out thousands to prove there isn't.

On the face of it however, there seems to be a massive contradiction. For here is Dr. Ryan determining the cause of dental caries (and developing a vaccine against it) by experiments on animals who've been given the caries by the very means he maintains makes no significant contribution!

Those who find the whole business grossly distasteful could tell Mars to get stuffed on their own products — Bounty, Milky Way, Banjo, Marathon, Twix, Topic, and Mars.

—Roger Moody

TOUGH TALK IN BRITAIN

The Commons Select Committee on Agriculture has been holding a series of public sessions to hear evidence about factory farming and seems certain to recommend strict controls when its report is published.

The Times' agricultural correspondent, Hugh Clayton, commented: "This will surprise some members of the agricultural lobby, who were convinced that their sober and well reasoned case would triumph over the incoherent rantings of the animal welfare movement."

Clayton went on: "Many members of the committee clearly feel revulsion at some agricultural methods. They have also quite obviously scented an issue on which they can make a well publicised stand." He warned that "change is in the air and farmers should brace themselves for some tough recommendations..."

The Committee heard evidence from the British Veterinary Association that a third of hens on factory farms are "debeaked" and that at least 50 million surplus day-old chicks and poults are killed in Britain annually, often by being placed in polythene bags and gassed with carbon dioxide. These practices were condemned by the Committee, as was the castration of young pigs, another common practice.

Leonard Flint, chief of the animal inspectorate of the RSPCA, told the Committee that government vets were failing to enforce laws against cruelty in factory farms. The 270 RSPCA inspectors had secured 34 convictions in the past 10 years, while the government vets, who now number 470, secured only 14.

The welfare lobby is demanding stronger enforcement of the framework of laws for factory farms outlined in the 1968 Brambell Report, which stated: "An animal should at least have sufficient freedom of movement to be able without difficulty to turn round, groom itself, get up, lie down, and stretch its limbs" — the so-called "five freedoms".

In a related development, it has been revealed that the Overseas Development Administration, a government body, has made grants to a number of British poultry farms to survey prospects for building battery units in developing countries. One firm to benefit is the Norwich-based Imperial Foods International, producers of Buxted chickens.

Opponents are concerned about the amount of grain needed for battery units. The RSPCA claims that grain is being diverted from feeding people who desperately need it. Edward Saouma, director-general of the FAO, said recently that developing countries already need to import 88 million tons of grain per year, that most Africans now eat less than they did ten years ago, and that only rich people in these countries could afford battery-produced meat and eggs.

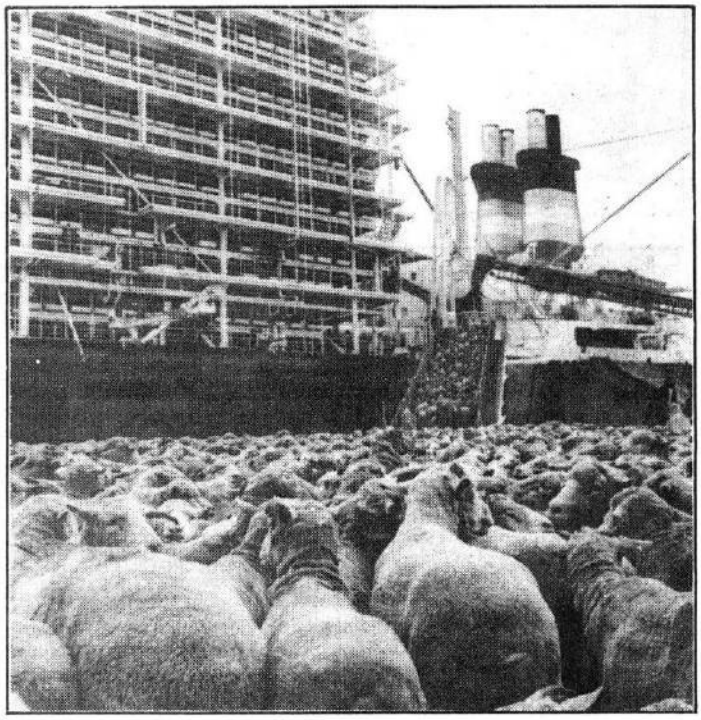
A Common Market working group is now considering a ban on intensive farming methods in Europe and welfarists are worried that British battery farmers, forced to switch to alternatives, will try and sell their equipment to the Third World at knockdown prices.

All this comes at a time when the meat trade itself is under close scrutiny. Following revelations in the *Sunday Times* that horse meat was often used in convenience foods like hamburgers, a full-scale enquiry has been launched called Operation Meathook, coordinated by the Association of Environmental Health Officers in cooperation with 400 local authorities.

In 1980, Britain ate 280,000 tonnes of sausages, 155,000 tonnes of meat pies and 50,000 tonnes of hamburgers, worth a total of £610 million. It is now claimed that 100 tonnes a week of contaminated meat, including kangaroo and donkey flesh and beef from cancerous cows, is being blended into a wide range of these convenience foods.

The Walls company has already admitted that some 250,000 cans of their stewed steak and steak and kidney puddings and pies may contain horsemeat as well as beef. A spokesman for Bradford Council has said: "It is a nationally organised racket, a national scandal, and there should be a national enquiry."

SHEEP SUPERCARRIER



THE AGE

This is the world's largest animal carrier, the *Al-Shuwaikh* (formerly the *Al Quarain*), which regularly ships live sheep from Australia to the Middle East.

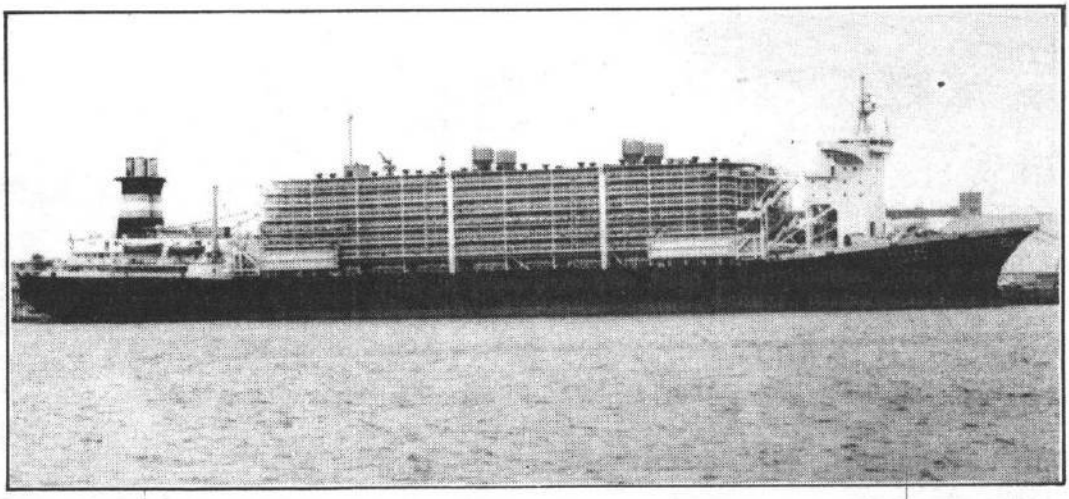
Four hundred articulated lorries bring the ship's cargo of 92,000 sheep to Portland, Victoria State, where they are kept in holding pens on the quayside and given food pellets to accustom them to the diet they will get on board. They are then loaded into fourteen storeys of battery cages and shipped across the Indian Ocean and through the Persian Gulf to Kuwait, in temperatures of up to 120° F. An estimated 2 per cent of the sheep die in transit and are thrown overboard. The remainder are off-loaded and taken inland for ritual Islamic slaughter; they are faced towards Mecca, an invocation is pronounced, their throats are cut and they bleed to death.

In 1981 an even larger live carrier, handling 125,000 sheep per trip, will be operating from Australia. Livestock Transport and Trading Company of Kuwait recently paid 8 million Australian dollars for a Norwegian tanker, the *Erviken*, and plans to spend a further 14 million Australian dollars converting it. Fourteen tiers of cages will be built on the main deck, cargo tanks will be converted into a fodder silo and an automatic system will convert sea water into fresh.

Many other ships are involved in the trade and there have been numerous accidents. Some 30 sheep

a day died aboard the *Cate Brovig* when she was delayed in Singapore with engine trouble. The *Linda Clausen* caught fire in mid-voyage and only half its original cargo was delivered. The *Farid Fares* caught fire last year and sank, killing all 40,500 sheep aboard.

Picketing by animal liberationists at the dockside is to be followed by political lobbying to get Australia to follow the example of New Zealand, which banned live exports to the Middle East five years ago.



THE AGE

DES IN USA

In the largest case of its kind in the history of the US Food and Drug Administration, federal agents have found 435,000 cattle implanted with the illegal growth stimulant DES at some 475 sites in 23 states from the Appalachians to California. Hearings are still continuing to decide which of the 51 distributors and 424 cattle feeders concerned should be prosecuted. Those convicted will face fines of up to $10,000 and prison terms of up to three years.

DES — diethylstilbestrol — is a female hormone implanted in the form of tiny pellets in the ears of steers to stimulate weight gain. The drug used to be administered to women to prevent miscarriages but the FDA banned it in 1971 after studies linking it with vaginal and cervical cancers in the daughters of women who had taken it.

Its use in beef cattle was not banned until November 1 1974, though it now appears that this ruling has been flagrantly ignored. Livestock feeders claim DES is harmless and have organised a Cattleman's Legal Defense Fund to fight the government. The FDA claims residues of DES remain in the meat from treated cattle and that these can cause cancer.

THE COST OF MEAT

At the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Toronto in January, a session on diet revealed that eating less meat lengthens your life, saves money, prevents pollution, saves water, reduces soil erosion, conserves wildlife, reduces unemployment and could wipe out America's trade deficit.

Alex Hershalt of the Mitre Corporation told delegates that America's meat-eating bonanza began in the early 1960s when the Department of Agriculture encouraged farmers to feed their cows from a "bean mountain" — huge stores of grain and legumes that the Department had bought to keep prices artificially high. The resulting campaign doubled the average American's consumption of beef.

George A. Borgstrom, a professor of food science and nutrition, said that 4,700 litres of water are required to produce a kilogram of beef. Eating 30 grams of beef consumes more water than the average American takes from the tap every day. Cattle raising has severely depleted the groundwater in many Western states and intensive cultivation to produce animal feed has led to widespread soil erosion.

David Punental, a professor of agricultural sciences, pointed out that, every day, the average American eats more than twice the 56 grams of protein nutritionists think adequate, all of which could come from vegetables. Cutting animal protein consumption by half would reduce US agriculture's energy consumption by 60 per cent and the nation's total consumption by one per cent. Eating less meat would also reduce the pressure of farms on open rangeland and forests.

Related news was that the American Dietetic Association has adopted a new position paper on vegetarianism which states that: "A growing body of scientific evidence supports a positive relationship between the consumption of a plant-based diet and the prevention of certain diseases."

The paper continues: "The ADA recognises that most of mankind for much of human history has subsisted on near-vegetarian diets. The vast majority of the population of the world today continues to eat vegetarian or semi-vegetarian diets for economic, ecologic, philosophical, religious, cultural, or other reasons."

In other words, eating meat is a minority taste.

FORCE-FED GEESE

Dick Caborn, a British member of the European Parliament, has called for a full investigation into "goose cramming", the method by which *pate de foie gras* is produced. Geese are strapped into a machine and forced to gobble three pounds of corn a day — the equivalent for a human of 2¾ lbs of spaghetti. Mr Caborn said: "Most ordinary people will be appalled by the way geese are being treated for what a few people consider to be a delicacy."





PETER TWAITES

BADGER GASSING ~ UPDATE

"Mr David Coffey disputes the validity of the work done by his former colleagues at the Central Veterinary Laboratory. I know of no challenge to their evidence from any scientist who has investigated the problem."

This was Lord Zuckerman's response in the *Opinion* section of the *Sunday Times* to David Coffey's criticism of his badger gassing report. These criticisms had been picked up from *The Beast*'s headline story and used in a news piece the week before.

By a mixture of personal innuendo and fudging of the facts, Lord Zuckerman was able to avoid all the relevant questions raised about his findings and, in the meantime, the gassing of badgers has continued.

Just about the only body pleased with his findings was the National Farmers' Union. A spokesman for its Animal Health Committee was quoted as saying: "We are delighted that the Zuckerman report has vindicated MAFF's policy."

Principal among the detractors of the report were the Mammal Society, which specifically questioned the report's estimates of Britain's total badger population. The report claims there are 38,110 setts but Dr Ernest Neal, badger expert, puts the figure at 9,381. In a letter to *Nature*, the Mammal Society said: "Lord Zuckerman's conclusions are too categorical and are not justified from the data presented in the report."

Another badger expert, Eunice Overend, was even more forthright when asked to comment by *New Scientist*. She said: "The errors in the report are either mistakes — in which case Lord Zuckerman is not the good scientist we thought he was — or they are deliberate, in which case the whole report was conceived to justify the Ministry of Agriculture's policy (of gassing)." Ms Overend has since received letters from Zuckerman with thinly-veiled threats of legal action, and so has *New Scientist*.

The World Wildlife Fund also put out a press release which claimed that the report was "simply a review of inconclusive reports already available." As a result Prince Philip, President of the Fund and a personal friend of Zuckerman's, wrote to the Fund's chairman, Sir Arthur Norman, objecting to the word "simply", which he claimed was "unfair and dis-



PETER TWAITES

Left: *Distraught farmer's wife Phyllis Crook of Lyneham, Wiltshire, pleads with Ministry men to call off the gassing of a badger sett near her home in December 1980.* Above: *Farmer Nelson Crook is restrained by police after attacking the men from the Ministry.*

respectful." Sir Norman has sent an apology.

And so the original travesty is compounded. Not only has a top government scientist produced a whitewash report but the British media have failed both to determine the significance of the criticisms and to act on them. Lord Zuckerman, by using his contacts and his considerable media experience at the right time, has now ensured that the Ministry is safe from criticism and that the gassing of badgers can continue. Public attention has moved on and this is where the story ends. Or is it?

BADGER GASSING ~ STOP PRESS

The Beast has received a letter from Eric Ashby, badger expert and maker of the BBC programme "At Home With Badgers". He says:

"Regarding the excellent article in Beast on TB and badgers, I have long argued that the Ministry's findings are doubtful and that unbiased research was necessary, particularly as regards possible low vitality and lack of disease resistance in present day cattle, caused perhaps by faulty management and breeding, or faults in the management of the land itself.

"However, I am writing to you now as I have the thought that one possible reason for TB outbreaks in badgers in the West Country might be traced back to the days during the last war period when Cymag was in widespread use by farmers against the large rabbit population in the West. At the time I heard that the spoon method of applying Cymag was often only partially effective against badgers. Could it not be therefore that Cymag started the TB infection in weakened badgers?

"Once started, infection would be more likely to spread in areas of high population if only because fighting would more frequently occur. As badgers suffer easily from stress I am also dead against any monitoring by the Ministry in infected areas which could easily cause an increase in disease."

David Coffey and Dr Pout, a pathology expert, will be debating the badger/TB issue with David Penhaligon MP and a Ministry vet on May 16 at 7.30 at the W.I. Hall, St Mary's Street, Truro, an event organised by the Cornwall Badger Protection League.

John May

ANIMAL WELFARE WAR~ FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS

Further allegations regarding the finances of the RSPCA have surfaced in the national press, following investigations by reporters John Hamshire and Andrew McEwen of the *Daily Mail*, the only Fleet Street paper to follow the story in-depth.

Their major focus was on the RSPCA HQ. They claimed: "Leading the 230-odd officials is an elite who drive company cars, travel first-class and stay in good hotels — the lifestyle, in fact, of executives at any successful private company. But this at a time when the RSPCA has a deficit of £1 million."

Between 20-40 RSPCA employees have company cars, leased from a rental company. For this privilege, the employees concerned take a small cut in salary, which was £200 in 1980.

Singled out was Julian Hopkins, a former employee at the BBC accounts department, who enjoyed a meteoric rise to become Executive Director in 1978. He gets paid £18,156-£19,143 per annum (the same as a chief officer of a town with a population of 50,000), has a £10,500 Vauxhall Royale company car, claims first-class travel expenses and has been supplied with accommodation at a cheap rate.

He lives in Roffey Place, known as Roffey Palace to insiders. The RSPCA bought it along with the school to which it is attached for £450,000. The school is now used for training the RSPCA's Inspectorate. Hopkins rents the adjoining house for just £1,488 per annum and gets free electricity and central heating.

Since Ms Janet Fookes, Tory MP for Plymouth Drake, became chairwoman of the Society in 1978, there has been a marked increase in the amount of money spent on political affairs. The 1979 figures put it at £103,000, most of which appears to have gone on entertaining MPs with expensive meals. In addition, the post of European Liaison Officer was created the same year, adding a further £290,000 to the RSPCA's expenses.

The 1979 accounts also revealed that the RSPCA destroyed 192,478 animals whose carcases were made into soap, fertiliser, animal feed and cheap furs. In addition, the number of animal homes, welfare centres and clinics, which stood at 255 in 1972, had been cut to 150.

The RSPCA claims that only 13.5p in the pound is spent on supporting its national administration; the *Mail*'s analysis puts the figure at 37p, making a total of more than £2 million in 1979.

Further criticisms came from within the Society when the 1981 annual budget was announced. Council member Dick Course criticised the fact that, out of a total of £9.5 million, only £10,000 was to be spent on food for animals in the RSPCA's care while the company cars were budgeted at £300,000.

The Inspectorate were none too happy either. In a confidential memo they were told to slash overheads to save money. They are to lose their £240 per annum "unsocial hours" allowance and their uniform allowance will also be cut. No similar cuts are expected at RSPCA HQ.

Meanwhile President Richard Adams has threatened to resign. He said that, since the annual meeting in June 1980, "everything I have tried to do has been deliberately frustrated and stymied by people on the council who don't want an active President." His complaints have been backed by vice-presidents Lord Houghton and Muriel Lady Dowding. The story continues.

RUSSIAN WHALING BAN HOAX?

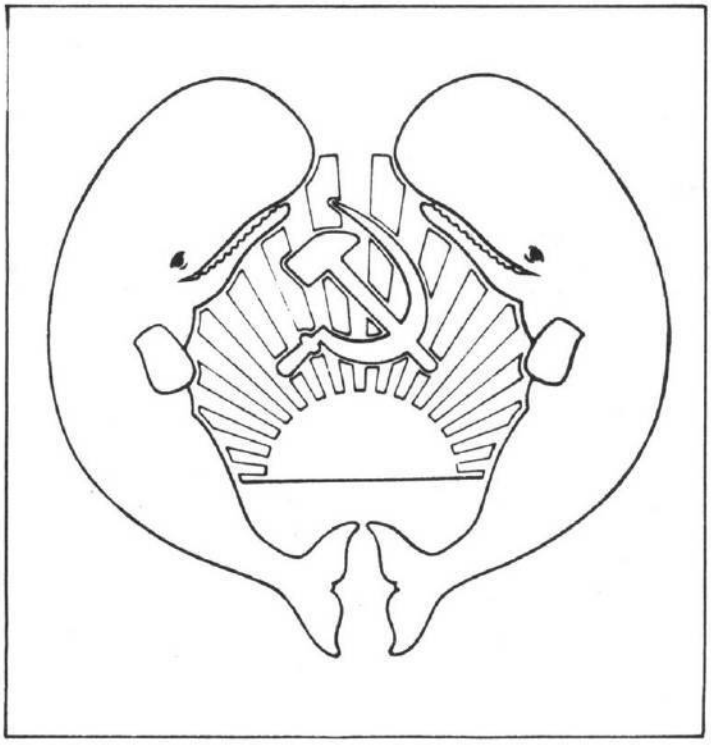
The news that the Russians plan to stop whaling in 1981 galvanised the whale conservation lobby and was given widespread coverage in the national press. If true it would have been the decisive factor in the move to impose a total moratorium at this year's International Whaling Conference at Brighton. Unfortunately the message seems to be something of a red herring.

The Soviet announcement claimed that three factory ships — the *Sovetskaia Russia*, the *Vladivostok* and the *Dalni Vostok* — from their Eastern whaling fleet were to be converted into fish processing bases. It claimed that only aboriginal whaling by the native peoples of the Far North, whose quota is 178 grey whales per season, would continue.

It is claimed that this move was part of the 11th Five Year Plan, which also includes extensive nature conservation schemes in various regions of the Soviet Far East, where the first Russian marine reserve has already been established in Peter the Great Bay off Vladivostok.

News of the ban was released by the local Tass agency in Vladivostok and was not widely syndicated. The information was picked up by the German press, headlined in *Le Monde*, and publicised in Britain after Greenpeace representatives confirmed the news with the Russian embassies in Paris and Bonn.

Obviously they were not well informed on the subject. Whale conservation groups in Washington DC managed to establish contact with a high-up source in Moscow, who said the news was untrue. As to why such information should be released in the first place, your guess is as good as ours. Further developments will be awaited with interest.



RONALD'S CORNER



KOBAL COLLECTION

Shortly before Ronald Reagan reached the White House, an interview with him was published in the influential sportsman's magazine *Field And Stream*. Ronald was asked for his thoughts on hunting as a recreational sport. He replied:

"Sure there are individuals who are going to be slaughterers. We know that, just as there are individuals who are not going to obey the traffic laws. I like to shoot, and I have done my share of varmint shooting on the ranch. I am not much of a hunter, but I believe I would enjoy it more if I were going to use the meat.

". . . to a certain extent, trophy hunting is a form of harvesting. The sportsmen were smart enough to know that if they killed off their own sport by overslaughter, they'd have no sport left, so they have been leaders in the forefront of saving and preserving the game.

"It is true that children are being raised to believe that hunting is bad. I know my own resources secretary, a cabinet member, was speaking at a school and they asked him if he hunted and he said, "Yes," and they all called him a murderer. So he said, "Do you enjoy hamburgers?" and they said, "Yes," and he said, "Murderers. Don't they have to kill those animals?" and then he said, "Do you enjoy fishing?" This is a very funny thing. How many people who hate the hunter enjoy fishing. They can talk themselves into thinking that it doesn't hurt the fish, but it is the Bambi syndrome; that's what does it out here. I wonder how many would like to take a field trip to a slaughter house."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Dear Wee Beasties:

Ronnie and *Nancy* came into town recently to the rustle of silk, the purr of cadillacs and the hiss of steam machines erasing the graffiti from the Metro walls.

Nancy wore salmon pink to match *Ronnie's* complexion and left us in no doubt what she meant by "bringing style back to the White House."

General Alexander Haig, Imperial Star Fleet Command, announced immediately that the thrust of foreign policy would henceforth turn from the protection of human rights to the protection of American economic interests and that any group in any country threatening those interests could expect swift retaliatory action. He's not referring to boycotts. American politics is, as they say over here, a system of checks and balances. In theory the Congress, the Senate and the Presidency all share power and watch over each other's use of it. In practice it's *cheques* and balances, i.e. the more money you put into the President's election expenses the more interest you draw from the account of Presidential favours. The oil companies wasted no time in collecting theirs. *Ronnie* lifted all constraints on the prices they can charge for oil and gas within 6 days of coming to power.

Unfortunately, environment and animal protection groups have absolutely no credit in this account at all. All the good parts of the United States position and all the good people in the USA delegation for the February meeting of the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species hit the dust only seconds after *Ronnie* swore at the priest and stepped off the plinth.

Plans for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), from which most action on environmental matters spring, are undecided. The delectable *Dick Frank*, your favourite IWC Commissioner, has left his job as administrator and there is no one yet to replace him. Rumours abound that the budget and scope of the agency will be severely cut. The Environmental Protection Agency is in deep freeze and may go all together and the Marine Mammal Commission, which watches over dolphin consumption by the tuna industry among other things, comes up for re-authorization of funds in a few months' time (can't *imagine* what will happen there).

Our friends in the Japanese Fisheries Industry followed Ronnie into town. They have just hired *William Colby*, ex-head of the CIA, to represent their fishing and whaling interests at an alleged fee of $80,000 a year and *Dick Frank* is tipped as one of their future negotiators for fishing rights in US waters.

Yours from the centre of the free world.

Volin Eldon

BONZO

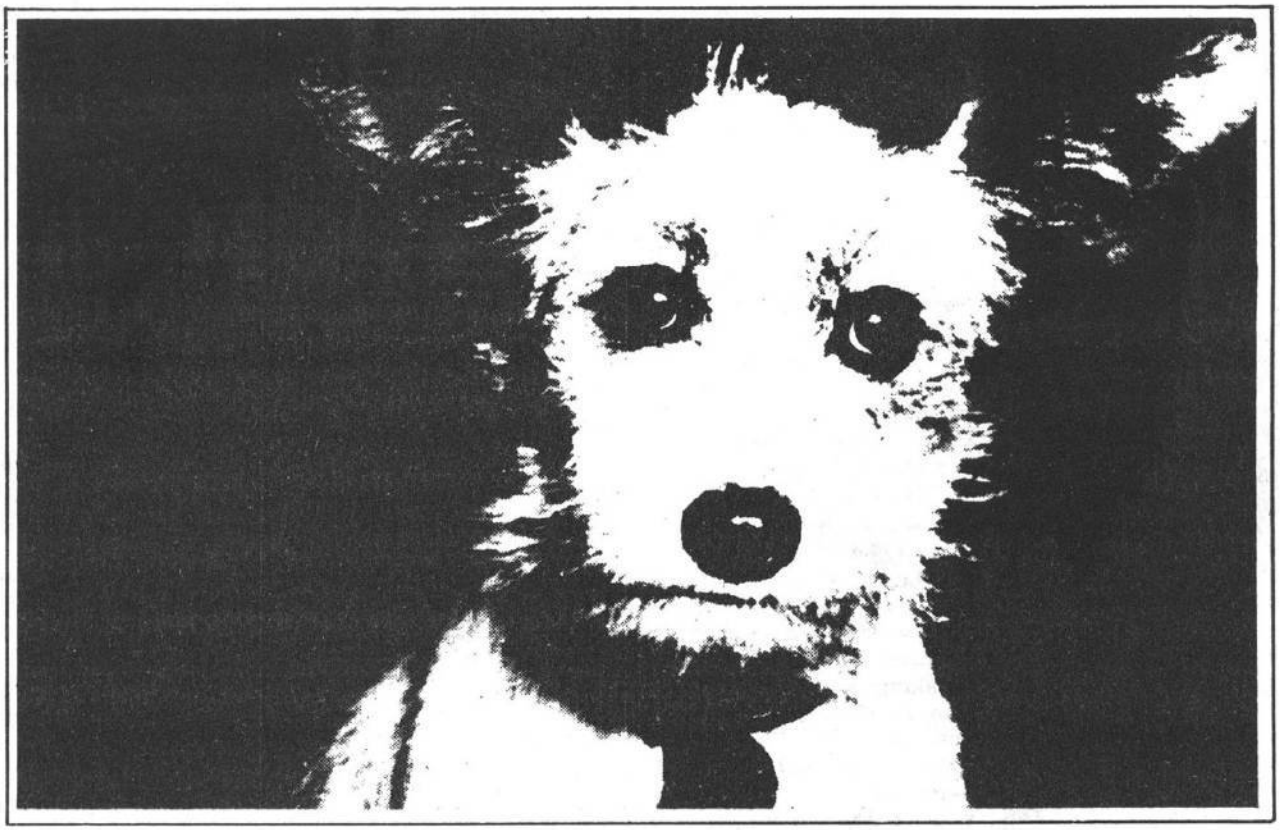
During the Presidential election one of the popular Democratic car stickers read: "Consider the choice — a chimp or a chump". Now that the chump has reached the White House, the chimp is also staging a comeback.

In 1951 Ronald Reagan starred in *Bedtime for Bonzo*, playing alongside Diana Lynn as a suburban couple who decide to raise a chimp instead of a child because Reagan's college professor wants to study hereditary questions.

The chimp was called Bonzo and he went on to make a sequel, *Bonzo Goes To College*, (without Ronald) before he died in a fire at an animal farm in Universal Studios in 1952.

Now one of the creators of the character, Ed Berkman, has a new Bonzo, a five-year old chimp supposedly identical to his predecessor, and the Bonzo boom is in full swing. Already established is a Bonzo fan club in New York, Bonzo film festivals and a mass of Bonzo souvenirs. There's talk of Bonzo cartoon films, comic strips and a special international line of children's clothing. Original posters of Ronald and Bonzo recently sold at auction for £425 and there is no end in sight.

Berkman sold the original film script for £4,500 but, he said, "a smart lawyer we knew put an insert in our contract saying we retained all commercial rights to the character. We had not even thought of that. But who would have thought an actor in a B-movie would become President?"



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:

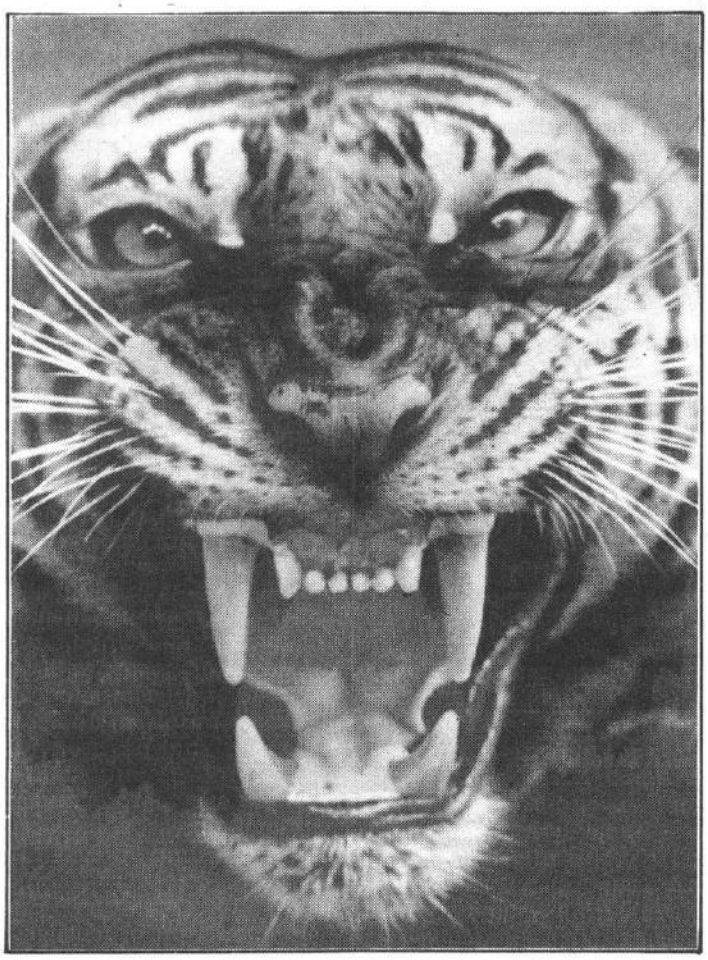
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CHRONOFILE

NOVEMBER

2 *Sunday Times* claims fox hunting industry spends £4 million a year and kills 30,000 foxes and fox cubs each season.

3 French League for Animal Protection starts prosecution after 20 injured horses were kept alive and suffering after a road accident near Lille, on their way to be sold for meat.

3 James Green admits taking rare peregrine falcon chicks from a nest in Scotland. Fined £500 with £50 costs.

4 117 pilot whales stranded at Flinders Island in Bass Strait between Australia and Tasmania.

6 Report from Ammerdown Group, consisting of 17 vets and leading members of the meat trade, concludes that much needs to be done to improve animal transport, markets and slaughtering conditions.

6 Claims that bounty hunters in Plymouth are killing town-dwelling foxes for their fur and dumping the rotting carcasses on a housing estate.

7 Investigations by CITES reveal that one animal trader in Frankfurt used forged documents to import skins of endangered animals worth £6 million. These included 40,000 ocelot skins, 200,000 crocodile hides and 140,000 other hides.

14 China joins the International Whaling Commission.

14 Renfrew District Council bans fox-hunting on its land.

14 Prince Charles spends his 32nd birthday riding with the Quorn Hunt. He helps to ride down one fox.

16 Scientists at Rothamsted Research Station in Hertfordshire claim that industrial production of earthworms will provide an important animal food source for the future.

16 Police hunt gang of bloodsport supporters who beat up two brothers in a public house car park near Farnham, Surrey. One of the victims was wearing hunt sab t-shirt.

17 Inquiry claims that flock of geese may have caused the crash of a Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft with a crew of 20, shortly after it took off from Kinloss RAF station.

17 Irishman Vincent Pilkington claims new world record after plucking a turky in one minute thirty seconds.

17 Clydebank District Council agrees to ban hunting on its land.

17 Three Spaniards fined total of £650 for keeping 24 greyhounds in a small van where they suffocated.

18 Chinese claim that the giant panda is increasing in numbers in the mountainous province of Sichnan. Estimated total population is 1,000.

20 George Adair, furniture salesman of Chigwell, Essex, cleared of wounding and causing bodily harm to sab with a riding crop. But for damage to vehicle Adair fined £100 with £60 compensation.

23 Ching Ching, female giant panda at Regent's Park Zoo, will be artificially inseminated if she fails to breed next spring.

26 Wildlife and Countryside Bill published. Hector Munro, Minister responsible for steering it through Parliament, announces that full legal protection for the otter, already established in England and Wales, will be extended to Scotland.

27 The United Animal Nations stages its first general assembly in Geneva.

28 League Against Cruel Sports and BUAV share proceeds of a will worth £396,154.

DECEMBER

1 RSPCA claims pets are becoming victims of recession as owners find they can no longer afford to feed them. More animals are being abandoned and cruelty cases are increasing.

1 Vegetarians stage demonstration outside annual Royal Smithfield Show at Earl's Court. Wreath is delivered to the organisers in memory of the 400 million animals slaughtered for meat each year in the UK.

2 Battersea Dogs Home claims it is critically overcrowded due to huge influx of dogs and slump in sales.

3 Six hunt sabs bound over for 12 months at St. Alban's Crown Court by Judge Michael Hickman, whose interests are listed in *Who's Who* as shooting, fishing and gun-dog training. Sabs to protest to Lord Chancellor.

3 Metropolitan Police introduce new kind of police dog on the beat in Fulham. Jango, a Belgian Bouvier, is 30 inches high, weighs 90 lbs and is agile, fast and fiercer than an alsation. More than 1,800 dogs are used by Britain's police.

8 Ninety per cent of ponies sold at this year's Dartmoor pony sales were probably bought for the meat trade, says annual report of Dart-

WEAR YOUR PROTEST WITH PRIDE



The League Against Cruel Sports invites you to speak out — with style! Our super sweatshirts and T-shirts, badges and other products will boost your personal campaign. And they make fine presents for relatives and friends! *League emblem sweatshirts* **in black, navy, white, sky blue or red — adult sizes small, medium, large. Children's sweatshirts in sky blue or white only — 28in, 30in or 32in chest.** *League emblem T-shirts* **in black, navy, white, sky blue, red and yellow (small, medium or large). Children's in white only — 28in, 30in or 32in chest.**



Fox with banner sweatshirts in sky blue or white — adult sizes small, medium, large. Children's sizes later. *Fox and banner T-shirts* in sky blue, white and yellow, small, medium and large. Children's sizes later. *"Clots" sweatshirts and T-shirts* in sky blue, yellow or white, small, medium or large. Children's — 32in chest.

Our latest style (below, right) — anti-fur T-shirt or sweatshirt It's in black with gold lettering T-shirt in S, M, L and XL. Sweatshirt: Child's, 28in, 30in or 32in chest; adults, S, M, L, XL.

If you'd like to know more about League fund-raising products, write now — or phone Jim Barrington on 01-407 0979

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Size			
Colour	..... ADULT	£2.40	£ . p
Design	..... CHILD	£1.90	£ . p
"Clots" and "Ban It" Badges	.....	25p	£ . p
Car / Window Sticker	.....	15p	£ . p
Tie (state colour)	.....	£1.60	£ . p
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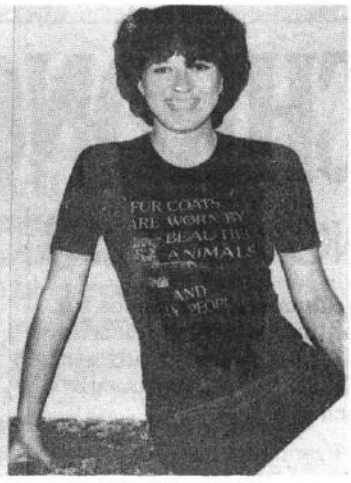
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No-nonsense badges — "Clots" and "Ban it". Take your pick for 25p (please state your choice on order form).

moor Livestock Protection Society.

12 Bullfighting, Spain's national sport, is going through hard times due to country's economic difficulties, the fall in tourism and, significantly, the fact that young people are simply not going to the *corrida* in the numbers they used to.

12 Four hunt sabs in Yorkshire given prison sentences for refusing to be bound over to keep the peace. Sentences are suspended pending appeal. Two others agree to be bound over for 12 months.

16 Colin Cullimore, managing director of Dewhurst butcher's chain, warns turkey shoppers: "Some birds have been in cold store for a long time — ever since last Christmas. We call them Red Indians because they're discoloured, a deep purple instead of nice and white.'.

16 France bans frog hunting for the first time, in order to protect the species. Certain common frogs can still be hunted but only by families who intend to eat them. Almost all frogs' legs sold in French restaurants are imported deep-frozen from Eastern Europe.

17 Artist David Davies (40) begins ten-day protest fast in Salisbury Cathedral against the church's attitude to vivisection and meat eating.

18 Hong Kong has its first rabies outbreak in 25 years. Since a campaign began against the disease in October, 34,570 dogs have been destroyed, two people have died and 12 hospitalized.

20 World record for annual white egg production claimed by Neil Moore of Betley, near Crewe, with 303.94 eggs per bird from his brood of 17,282.

21 *Sunday Times* profile of turkey tycoon Bernard Matthews reveals his 17 Norfolk factory farms house up to six million birds. His TV commercial for Turkey Roll produced a million orders a week — more than Britain's entire lamb production. It's his dream to cut his turkey roll joints from a processed "master turkey" perhaps 6,000 feet long. He now holds 25 per cent of the British frozen sausage market with turkey sausages and plans to introduce turkey frankfurters, turkey scampi and turkey fingers on the market.

23 Animal Liberation Front activists damage 25 lorries at meat market in Brighton, jamming doors with super glue, pouring sugar in petrol tanks, breaking butcher's knives and smashing windscreens.

24 Police at Bournemouth called in to find person who caused £400 damage to Ford van belonging to fur show organiser by covering it with paint stripper. Protestors at fur show deny responsibility.

24 Stirling District Council is asked to ban hunting on its land.

26 First day of meeting of Ulster Hare Coursing Club outside Ballymena picketed by anti-coursing protestors. A campaign to have the sport banned in Ulster has gained strong support in recent years.

28 *Observer* claims that a pheasant mountain is building up in Britain. Many shoots have twice as many birds as usual, prices have slumped, so has demand from the Continent. Over 9 million pheasants are shot during season from October until end of January.

28 In Tokyo, Patrick Wall (35), a Greenpeace member who admits releasing 150 of 650 dolphins penned up for slaughter by Japanese fishermen, goes on hunger strike at the failure of police authorities to arrest and charge him.

29 Police in Middlebury, Indiana, arrest 98 people in a raid on a girl scout camp where a cockfight is in progress. Nine people are charged with professional gambling, 89 others with cruelty to animals. 100 roosters and equipment are confiscated.

JANUARY

5 Christopher Marler, owner of Flamingo Zoological Gardens at Weston Underwood, Buckinghamshire, found guilty of selling two rare snowy owls illegally. Receives conditional discharge and resigns from RSPB, who brought prosecution against him.

6 Bird sanctuaries in Sussex claim they have treated nearly 400 oil-covered birds in recent weeks though no oil has been found on local beaches.

6 French national railway company (SNCF) and an export company both investigated by police for cruelty to animals following discovery of 20 horses left in railway wagon for five days without food and water. The maddened animals turned on each other and three died.

6 Wolf is shot dead in the Basses-Pyrenees, the first in the area since 1935. In a month it killed seven lambs and a dog.

6 35,000 dead birds, victims of oil pollution from three tankers, recovered on shores of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. It is Europe's worst-ever sea-bird catastrophe and final toll is likely to be 60,000.

9 250 dead birds and 200 oil-covered ones washed ashore on Dorset coast as a result of 20-mile oil slick from Liberian-registered supertanker.

11 Wildlife conservation has become such a sensitive subject in Japan that the entire Cabinet is forced to turn down invitation to participate in Imperial Household's annual duck hunt.

14 National otter survey by Nature Conservancy Council shows that otters now exist in only six per cent of possible sites in England. In central England not a single otter track was found.

14 Dogs have become a status symbol in Russia but the explosion in the canine population has led to an equal boom in strays. Each year in Moscow some 27,000 dogs are destroyed and 200,000 in the Ukraine. Russia recently imposed a dog licence of 15 roubles (£9) for the first time.

18 Dr Felipe Benevides, trustee of the World Wildlife Fund and Peru's next ambassador to Britain, claims 11 vicuna were shot for a celebration banquet for conservationists in Peru. Also claims that woven vicuna cloth is being sold in Regent Street shops for £1,000 a metre in defiance of an import ban.

18 RSPB calls for international action to stop illegal discharge of oil at sea.

21 Dog breeder Neil Davidson and his wife fined £200 each with £225 costs at Wrexham for keeping an animal boarding house where animals were left "screaming for food". They were banned from keeping a similar establishment for ten years.

23 Two men who trapped dozens of wild birds using spring traps fined £1,050 at Cardiff Magistrates' Court.

23 Japanese whalers plan to continue to kill whales in the North Pacific although Soviets have stopped all operations in the area.

24 Barbara Woodhouse reveals she is allergic to mites.

25 A wolf that escaped from John Aspinall's Howletts Zoo is shot in a nearby Kent village after being knocked down by a car.

RTZ UNDERMINES THE WORLD

A Week of Action against Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ), the giant multinational mining corporation, has been organised for May 4 - 11. It will include a number of small, decentralised activities all over the country, culminating in a series of public hearings. The Week of Action is being organised by a coalition of third world, anti-apartheid and native peoples' concern groups calling themselves Partizans (People Against Rio Tinto Zinc).

RTZ is the world's largest single producer of uranium and one of the largest producers of bauxite, copper, silver, gold and borax. It operates through more than 200 subsidiaries in 40 countries. It has achieved over the last 20 years a phenomenal growth in profits and notoriety by single-mindedly searching for and digging up any mineral which will make money.

Perhaps RTZ's greatest strength is its influence over government decision-making, in particular the British government's. RTZ has been described as "HMG's mining arm". The present foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, was a prominent RTZ director for many years before his elevation to public office. Lord Byers, the prominent Liberal, and Lord Shackleton, the Labour politician, both hold shares in the company. So does the Queen's former private secretary, Lord Charteris. Perhaps, most important, no less than four present or former directors have been closely involved with the Trilateral Commission, the world's premier "government within governments".

RTZ owns and operates, in association with the South African government, the largest uranium mine in the world: Rossing, in Namibia. Britain gets its uranium from Rossing, in spite of a United Nations decree stating that Namibia is illegally occupied by South Africa and no one should have any dealings in its resources.

RTZ's operations in Australia, Papua New Guinea, Canada (Elliott Lake uranium mine), Zimbabwe and South Africa deserve equal public attention.

Opposition to RTZ's activities is growing. Last summer the UN Commission on Namibia condemned the corporation over Rossing, and there have been strikes both at Rossing and at the Elliott Lake mine. Also in 1980, a number of native peoples' organisations successfully stopped the opening of a uranium mine in eastern Labrador. In Australia, two aboriginal land councils have stopped all negotiations with the company's Australian subsidiary because of its blatant deception in the signing of a diamond lease in the Kimberleys. And the largest Indian group in Panama, the Guaymi, sent a representative to the Bertrand Russell Tribunal to demand that their land rights be respected over the huge Cerro Colorado copper deposit.

For further information on events during the Week of Action against RTZ, write to Partizans at: P.O. Box 797, Peace News, 5 Caledonian Road, London N1. Partizans have produced posters, stickers and badges, and also have available RTZ shares for intending "dissident shareholders".

—Roger Moody



CAMERA PRESS

CHRONOFILE

NOVEMBER

2 *Sunday Times* claims Italian authorities are suppressing evidence on the real extent of dioxin pollution around Seveso, where a large area was devastated after a chemical plant explosion in July 1976. Agricultural land in the contaminated area is being reopened; 10,000 people are said to be at risk.

4 World Wildlife Fund announces plans to establish a branch in Hong Kong to help preserve threatened rainforests in Indonesia and Thailand.

6 Malaysian environmental groups stage protests against the destruction of an entire prehistoric cave complex at Batu, threatened by extensive quarrying.

7 Explosion at the Leafield Engineering Company at Corsham, Wiltshire, which produces materials for the Ministry of Defence. There are houses just seventy yards from the factory but the cause of the blast is kept secret.

13 Michael Allaby and Jim Lovelock claim in *New Scientist* that wood burning stoves are "the most dangerously polluting devices known to modern man", that in Britain we don't have enough timber to keep them going and that their efficiency has been greatly exaggerated.

13 Fifteen tons of sulphuric acid gas escapes from Royal Ordnance Factory at Puriton, Somerset, the main manufacturer of high explosives in Britain. The wind blows the gas directly over village of Woolavington, quarter of a mile away. MoD says it caused only "minor irritation".

17 Thousands of tons of hazardous liquid from industrial waste, rejected by Holland, its place of origin, is shipped to Britain for onward routing to the Far East. Tyne & Wear County Council are investigating.

27 The fate of government-owned land in Alaska — the major environmental issue of Carter's presidency — is settled when both House and Senate agree to a bill that designates 42 million hectares of Alaska as national parks, wildlife refuges and national conservation areas, but allows some oil and mineral exploitation and timber cutting on 19.3 million of these.

DECEMBER

4 Experiments at farming in the Arctic Cirlce have confirmed that crops such as oats, corn and barley can be grown there during 120 days in the summer and that Eskimos are good at it and enjoy the task.

4 More than 68,000 copies of the Brandt Report have been sold in Britain, almost three times the sales in West Germany. In contrast, the UK has refused to take part in North-South discussions and has cut overseas aid.

5 *Earthscan* report reveals that when a Texaco oil rig exploded in January 1980 in the Gulf of Guinea, off Nigeria, 300,000 barrels of oil were released and spread over 60 miles of coastline. A quarter of a million people, dependent on local fishing, were deprived of their subsistence "almost overnight". Drinking water was polluted and UNEP have designated the Gulf as an endangered sea.

5 Another cloud of poisonous sulphuric acid gas escapes from the Royal Ordnance Factory at Puriton. Local MP Tom King calls for full enquiry.

7 *Sunday Times* reveals that thousands of tons of dangerous asbestos waste are lying partially exposed on a derelict site in the centre of Clydebank two and a half years after alarm was first sounded, due to a wrangle between local council, present site owners and company that dumped the waste as to who should clear it up.

9 New group called Parliamentarians for World Order founded in London. They aim to promote a parliamentary forum at each UN General Assembly and an immediate call for implementation of Brandt Commission report.

9 Brice Lalonde, presidential candidate chosen by French ecologist movement, says it is time to enter a new phase, proposing and carrying out projects rather than simply insisting on the need for change.

11 Congress approves setting up of "superfund" of some $1.6 billion to clean up toxic waste dumps and hazardous spills. Fund will be supported by sales taxes on crude oil and at least 42 different chemicals, plus money from federal coffers. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates there are 30-50,000 hazardous waste dumps in the US, some 2,000 of which may pose immediate danger to public health.

11 800 Vietnam war veterans, who are suing five US chemical companies that made the herbicide "Agent Orange", lose their case before a Federal appeals court, which rejects their attempts to recover billions in damages.

15 The first 44 million gallons of water start flowing into Western Europe's biggest man-made lake, Kielder Water, which covers more than 2,600 acres in the North Tyne Valley. Set in the biggest man-made forest in Europe, it cost £150 millions. 1,500,000 trees had to be felled, seven and a half miles of valley flooded and a whole community razed.

15 Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, claims 800 million people "are literally living on the margin of life. They are what we have termed the absolute poor."

17 TUC votes unanimously to ban import into Britain of chemical 245-T for weed-killer.

18 Environmentalists claim That a cartel of rich developed nations — dubbed the "Like-Minded Group" — have formed to defend their interests in mining minerals from the seabed. They believe the eight nations — the US, Britain, France, West Germany, Holland, Japan, Belgium and Italy — are quietly reneging on agreements made at the UN Law of the Sea Conference, by taking unilateral action.

18 Canadian and US health reports claim the Great Lakes Basin is now the most heavily polluted area in the Western World. Levels of dioxin in Lake Ontario are now the highest in the world after Vietnam.

29 New government list of approved farm chemicals issued. Products now banned or restricted include DDT, dieldrin, mercuric chloride and methyl mercury.

30 Conservationists attack conceptual art project in Egypt, which involves covering 70,000 sq ft of rock in the Sinai desert with blue, black, red and yellow paint. The project, the work of French painter Jean Verame, is called "Sinai Peace Junction".

JANUARY

1 *Times* report claims that, in order to keep pace with growing food consumption, increase export revenues and produce the equivalent of 300,000 barrels of oil a day from biomass, Brazil is going to have to cultivate an extra 11 million acres of land, an area the size of Holland, each year from now on.

8 John Roberts, Canada's Minister of State for Science and Technology, claims that every year the US sends 6m tonnes of acid rain into Canada. Hundreds of lakes in Ontario are already "dead" and 48,000 are at risk.

8 Madrid suffers thick smog after six weeks without any rain in the city. Emergency pollution regulations come into force.

11 The most ambitious and controversial irrigation project ever attempted — to dam two Siberian rivers and reverse their flow — is now in draft stage. The scheme, due for completion in 2010, will involve nuclear explosives. Critics are worried about the unknown ecological consequences.

20 President Carter approves national policy for controlling export of hazardous products by American companies. Order brings control under one regulatory umbrella and ensures that importing countries are aware of the risk of goods they are buying. Both industry and consumer groups still dissatisfied.

22 US Council on Environmental Quality claims that one-fifth of the world's plant and animal species could be extinct by the year 2000, mostly as a result of tropical deforestation. Although the US environment has improved, two new threats have emerged — desertification and water pollution by toxic waste. About 92 million hectares — about the size of the original 13 American colonies — is suffering desertification and groundwater drinking wells in at least 34 states are contaminated.

25 Fifty tonnes of crude oil escape into Sullom Voe, Shetland, when a loading arm of the BP oil terminal comes adrift from a tanker.

26 Ministers of five Rhine states agree to study possibility of dumping waste salts from French potash mines in the North Sea, to combat pollution of the river.

OPERATION WIGWAM

A UN report, prepared by an international group of experts, estimates that 150,000 people have been killed or will die from nuclear tests that have already taken place. The study says 90 per cent of the victims are from the Northern Hemisphere. Since 1945 there have been 1,233 nuclear tests of which 441 have taken place in the atmosphere. Professor Joseph Rotblat, who worked on the Hiroshima bomb, says: "Nuclear tests do not serve any useful purpose for man. On the contrary, these tests are part of the arms race which will eventually lead to nuclear war."

Last issue we reported that John Wayne was one of the nuclear test victims, having made a film in the vicinity of the Nevada testing ground when the air was still contaminated. This issue we look at Operation Wigwam, the world's first deep underwater nuclear blast, whose victims are currently mounting a compensation case against the American government:

"The bomb exploded, propelling three giant radioactive gas bubbles towards the surface 333 fathoms above. The water rifled skyward at a speed of 200 miles per hour, breaking into the atmosphere with poetic symmetry. Surface Zero became a boiling white circle two miles in diameter. Domes, then plumes, of churning water rose up, each higher than the last, until a column of water higher than the World Trade Center towered above the midday sea."

It was 12.30pm on May 14 1955 and Operation Wigwam had begun some 500 miles off the Californian coast. Thirty ships with 6,500 men on board were strung out on a turbulent ocean to check the effects of the 30-kiloton explosion.

Few crew members knew the significance of the mission. The public had been informed that it was a tuna-monitoring effort, which the Navy code-named "Pow-wow". In the same vein, the submarines used as the test targets were called "Squaws" because "this is what gets squeezed inside the Wigwam".

The sound of the blast echoed back from the land masses ringing the Pacific and many people believed there had been a major earthquake. One eye-witness on board the *Marion County* described how the crew were "screaming and running around uncontrollably in the face of an advancing 1,900 feet of water". On board other ships power systems were knocked out and they drifted uncontrollably into the test zone. The *George Eastman* and the *USS Granville S. Hall* were purposely exposed to as much radiation as possible, the former being fitted with a special "wash-down" sprinkler system which was later found to have been only 14 per cent successful. Contaminated water from the test zone drifted for 40 days for over 120 miles; a few days later, San Diego was hit with a radiation level ten to twenty times the norm that lasted for more than a week. After the test radioactive debris had to be cleared from the site and many crew members were contaminated with high levels of radiation.

Astonishingly enough, Operation Wigwam remained a secret for 25 years. Then, in September 1979 in Hawaii, Elroy Runnels, a 46-year old father of four, announced to the press that he was suing the government for exposing him to lethal radiation at Wigwam. Two days later he died of leukemia.

The publicity about his case was read by Richard Purdy, commander of the *Marion County*, who had suffered a complete nervous breakdown after Wigwam. He was now dying of lung cancer. He had kept silent about his experiences for a quarter of a century, not even telling his wife, but on his deathbed he asked a young neighbour to tape his story. As he said: "It's too late for me, son, (but) I feel they were all left holding the bag — all those crews. Not just on my ship — hell no — but all those crews." Three weeks later he bled to death.

The growing publicity surrounding Wigwam led California's Governor Jerry Brown to view the film of the incident and he called for the federal government to release the names of all the servicemen there so that they could receive medical treatment. As physicist Dr John Gofman put it: "It's a disgrace the government is not at least studying these men. The reason they aren't is that they would frighten the public and the military planners. But the government has an obligation to find out what happened to them. The servicemen weren't even like guinea pigs — you study those at least. These men were like sheep."

Barry Nicoll read Brown's announcement. At the time of Wigwam he was a 17-year old crew member on board the ship *Molala* and was hit by 390 roentgens of radiation (300 is considered potentially lethal). He was hospitalised and his hair stopped growing. The hair on his chest fell out, he developed severe thyroid trouble, his spleen hurt, his lymph nodes were swollen and he suffered from terrible headaches and a mysterious quenchless thirst.

Amazingly he survived to continue his navy career and later, despite recurring illnesses, to work as a teamster. But then a fall triggered all his earlier symptoms and he is now considering suing the government to meet the cost of his mounting medical bills.

An investigation by *New West* magazine and ABC-tv's *20/20* discovered 36 other servicemen who had taken part in Wigwam; 14 of them had diseases that could be traced to radiation exposure.

The scientist who pressed the button at Wigwam, Dr Alfred Focke, says he would do it again but feels that "every prospective head of state should be required to stand within five miles to witness one of these small atomic bombs. The savings in eventual damage to humans could be incalculable."

BROKEN ARROWS

US Government sources have revealed that there have been 36 serious accidents involving US nuclear weapons since 1945. Codenamed "Broken Arrows", they include an incident in 1961 when a B-52 bomber jettisoned a 24-megaton nuclear bomb over Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Five of the bomb's six safety devices were knocked out when it hit the ground and only one electric switch prevented a nuclear explosion nearly 2,000 times more powerful than Hiroshima.

About ten of the Broken Arrows are still classified because of their political sensitivity. Some of these involve nuclear weapons which ruptured and spread plutonium across the territ-

Right: *The true face of Hiroshima — a 21-year-old soldier photographed two hours before his death on September 3 1945. He is dying of radiation sickness. Twelve days after being exposed to the bomb, his hair began falling out. Ten days later, his gums began to bleed and purple spots of internal blood clotting began to cover his body. Internal bleeding continued until he entered delirium for 48 hours before death.*



ory of US allies, though none involved a nuclear explosion.

In addition, there have been hundreds of less dangerous accidents known as "Bent Spears" and minor cases known as "Dulled Swords".

This information follows disclosure that air defence computers flash false warnings of Soviet nuclear attacks at a rate of nearly two a week. In one recent 18-month period, there were four such alarms which were taken seriously enough for senior commanders to meet and discuss possible retaliation.

NUCLEAR CLAMS

Anti-nuclear activists haven't been half as successful, when it comes to shutting down nuclear power plants, as a small crustacean called the corbicula clam. The clams are attracted to the plants because they're small enough to slip through filter screens and, once inside, are safe and have an abundant food supply. The result is that the clams clog up the plant's water system, as in the case of the Brown's Ferry Nuclear plant in Alabama in 1975. The Illinois Power Company has to shut down one of its plants twice a day to clean the clams out and the Potomac Power Company claims it has spent $150,000 cleaning clam-clogged pipes.

NUCLEAR SYMPHONY

One of the most curious pieces of music ever composed must be *Overture for the Dedication of a Nuclear Reactor* by the atomic physicist Arthur Roberts. Its four movements signify the design, construction and operation of a nuclear reactor and the musical motto is A-E-C, the initials of the Atomic Energy Commission. The composer has translated C12, U235 and Pu 239 into musical notations "until the theme of the AEC ominously cautions the operators to keep the reactors under control." This nuclear musical was premiered at Oak Ridge on 19 March 1952.

FARMING IN THE AFTER-MATH

Officials at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have been authorised by the government to prepare a booklet entitled *Home Defence and the Farmer* to provide agricultural hints for the aftermath.

One of the problems of the "post-nuclear situation" is that there will be many dead animals lying about because modern factory farms rely on uninterrupted power supplies. Growing crops would be contaminated by fallout but might be edible if washed well and handled with protective clothing.

Farmers will be recruited as wardens to report on the state of food supplies and the Min of Ag is working with the NFU to select farm buildings that could be used to protect animals and key workers.

RADIO-ACTIVE MAN

Harold McCluskey of Prosser, Washington State, is the world's most radioactive man and at 68 he's still alive to tell the tale.

On August 30 1976, McCluskey was at work at the Hanford nuclear plant where he had been employed since 1941. Because of a strike at the plant, a vessel of americium, a plutonium by-product, was still stored there after 5½ months, though its maximum storage time should have been 90 days.

Suddenly the vessel exploded, the blast tearing off McCluskey's face mask and forcing him to inhale 400 times the maximum lifetime dose that a person can take. His body riddled with debris, he crawled into the control room and called for help. In a lead-lined decontamination centre, eight doctors and 13 nurses worked round the clock to save him, using an experimental zinc preparation.

He emerged still ticking five and a half months later and his body will stay radioactive for 25,000 years. He has since retired, having got £100,000 compensation and free medical treatment for life, and is regularly visited by doctors from all over the world who want to examine him. The FBI keeps a careful eye on him and he has a private detective on 24-hour call. He has problems with his eyesight but the only other inconvenience is that his neighbours avoid him. "I don't take offence," says McCluskey, "It's ignorance. They don't understand the difference between radiation and contamination."

CHRONOFILE

NOVEMBER

3 Austria. Two opposing groups launch campaigns to force a debate on the nuclear power issue in Parliament. The demand that a ban on atomic energy be reversed gets enough signatures to ensure Parliamentary discussion; the green paper, demanding that Zwentendorf nuclear power plant be converted to a conventional power station, is defeated. Austria banned use of nuclear energy in a referendum in November 1978.

3 China announces plans to set up six nuclear power plants with a capacity of 900 megawatts each.

4 US. Five states hold nuclear referenda. In Washington State, Initiative 338 concerns the transport of nuclear waste. In Oregon, construction of nuclear power plants is banned until waste facilities are available; a similar motion is defeated in Missouri. In Montana, a move to ban the disposal of uranium waste in the state is defeated and, in South Dakota, activists are defeated by the power of Union Carbide in their bid to make nuclear developments accountable to the voters of the state.

16 Pentagon discloses that Russia launched the world's largest nuclear-powered submarine in September. The *Typhoon* is 600 ft long, three times the length of a Jumbo jet, and carries 44 nuclear missiles.

19 UK. Members of Cheviot Defence Action, opposed to plans to bury nuclear waste in the Cheviot Hills, present an 8,800 signature petition to the Inspector running a public enquiry into the proposal.

20 European Parliament adopts a resolution calling for the consultation of populations in frontier areas which might be affected by dangers from nuclear power stations.

24 UK. A Yorkshire builder's plans to put up ten £60,000 houses complete with nuclear shelters in the grounds of his 19th century home is thwarted by his wife, who told the local council the plan was criminal and got it thrown out.

26 South Africa. At a military parade in Pretoria, a nuclear cannon, capable of delivering a 2-3 kiloton nuclear device, is shown to the public for the first time. This provides further confirmation that the mysterious flash detected by a US satellite in the South Atlantic in September 1979 was a nuclear explosion.

27 Australian liberal government announces significant relaxation of its uranium export policy to allow other countries to reprocess Australian uranium.

DECEMBER

1 German Minister for the Interior gives permission to continue the construction of nuclear power plant at Brokdorf, near Hamburg. Campaigns against the plant have been going on for seven years and have included large-scale violent demonstrations.

1 UK. City Council at Peterborough is asked to approve plans for a £200,000 community fallout shelter to house 200 people.

4 Japan. More than 6,000 nuclear demonstrators clash with riot police at Kashirazaki in north-eastern Japan, in protests over a hearing on the building of two 110 megawatt reactors.

4 UK. CEGB announces that a site at Druridge Bay, Northumberland, would be suitable for a 2,500 megawatt nuclear power station.

9 France. Laboratory tests are made public revealing that the river near the reprocessing plant of Cap La Hague is polluted with radioactivity.

11 UK. Conservatives, who form a majority on the Greater London Council. attack a Labour report which says Londoners cannot be protected from the effects of nuclear warfare except by removing all US bases and dismantling Britain's nuclear capacity.

15 France. The Secretary-General of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Nuclear Safety resigns in protest against total lack of power and information for the most important safety committee in his country.

17 UK. Thames Television cancels programme in the *Help* series, produced by the Youth Television Group, because they claim it presents a biased view of nuclear weapons.

20 UK. A new plant is to be built at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston to process plutonium for Britain's nuclear weapons. Construction will take six years and will cost several million pounds.

21 NATO's Commander-in-Chief for Central Europe warns that the effectiveness of NATO's nuclear rearmament programme is being jeopardised because the Western allies cannot decide who will pay for the bases where new Cruise missiles are to be stationed.

22 UK Ministry of Defence officials decide that a paper by Sir Henry Tizard, its chief scientific adviser in 1949, arguing that Britain should abandon its attempt to become an independent nuclear power, should be kept secret indefinitely.

22 UK. A second reactor is shut down at the nuclear power station at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, for safety improvements.

JANUARY

1 US. General Public Utilities, who own the Three Mile Island plant, claim the federal government should pay the cost of the accident, estimated at $4 billion.

4 UK. *Observer* claims that the proposed Cruise missile base at Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, may be the secret reason behind urgent Government plans to build an apparently unnecessary road across unspoilt country side and the site of a famous Civil War battlefield.

6 France. Large numbers of workers at Cap La Hague reprocessing plant are contaminated following a fire there, which went undetected for 15 hours. Six days later workers from the moderate Force Ouvriere union call for resignation of plant's management, who they claim lied about contamination levels.

13 France. Explosion and fire occurs at uranium enrichment plant in the Rhone valley. Officials claim there was no contamination and no injuries.

15 UK. *National Builder*, the journal of the National Federation of Building Trades Employees, claims that one firm of nuclear shelter manufacturers have been unable to build a single shelter because of local authority regulations. These require that shelters be treated like habitable rooms and therefore must have windows.

18 Saudi Arabia offers Pakistan $800 million to help make an H-bomb on condition that the nuclear technology does not get into the hands of Iraq.

23 UK. The Woolwich Buidling Society says it is ready to grant mortgages for the right kind of nuclear shelter. On the same day, CND criticises plans for what is planned to be the biggest civilian nuclear shelter in Europe, housing about 12,000 people, near Corsham, Wiltshire.

25 Members of the London Supplies Club, a group of 35 eminent industrialists, politicians and academics from the EEC, America and Japan, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, claim that the nuclear construction industries in Europe and America are facing bankruptcy and that this provides an incentive to export goods which, in turn, might lead to proliferation. They claim that in the US in 1980 there were no new orders and 13 cancellations. In the last three years, nuclear contractors have received 36 orders and 48 cancellations.

29 The Swedish National Defence Research Institute says there were 49 nuclear weapons tests around the world in 1980. The Soviet Union set off 20, the US 14, France 11, Britain three and China one. All except the Chinese blast were underground.



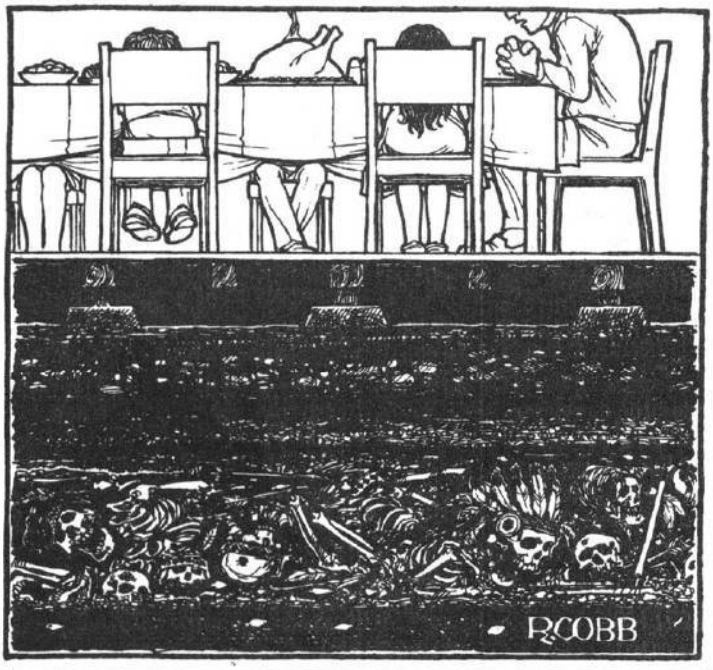
Friends of the Earth stage nuclear brainwash event outside the London offices of the Nuclear Power Information Group, the nuclear industry's PR body.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

THANKSGIVING DAY

William B. Newell, a Penobscot Indian and former chairman of the anthropology department at the University of Connecticut, says that the first official Thanksgiving Day celebrated the massacre of 700 Indian men, women and children during one of their religious ceremonies.

It was first proclaimed by the Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637. Newell says of the incident: "Gathered in their place of meeting (for their annual green corn dance), they were attacked by mercenaries and English and Dutch. The Indians were ordered from the building and as they came forth they were shot down. The rest were burned alive in the building."



SAMI

The ten-year battle by the Sami people (Lapps) against construction of a large hydro-electric project in the Alta valley in northern Norway continues to escalate. The Sami claim the dam site will threaten an important natural area for reindeer breeding whilst other dam opponents question its purpose in a country which is already one of Europe's largest energy exporters.

In November 1979 the project was delayed when fifty people occupied the construction site and a group of Sami people went on hunger strike in Oslo. Construction on the road to the site was scheduled to begin on January 12 this year, but 1,000 people blocked the route with a tent camp. Two days later 600 police — a tenth of Norway's police force, moved all the protestors, using electric saws to remove people who had chained themselves to rocks. Many protestors were fined 3,000 krone (£250).

In Sweden, the longest court case in the country's history, which began 15 years ago, ended on January 24 when the Swedish Supreme Court refused to recognise the rights of the Sami community to some 4,000 square miles of land near to the Norwegian border.

ABORIGINES

While negotiations with the Australian government over a basic land treaty to protect the rights of the country's 150,000 aborigines continues, active protest has centred on two main locations where mining companies are exploiting the Aborigines' sacred land.

One is the 960,000 acre Noonkanbah cattle station in Western Australia, bought by the Aboriginal Land Funds Commission in 1977. Though it's the site of the 'Goanna Dreaming Place', an ancestral burial ground, more than 600 claims for mineral exploitation have been granted in the area.

The US oil company Amax has taken things furthest by setting up an oil rig on the site, despite violent confrontations with the aborigines. The company was even forced to use a crew of blackleg workers to operate the rig due to a trade union ban in support of the aborigines' claims. As a result, six Aboriginal land councils have stopped all negotiations with mining companies in northern Australia, disrupting projects worth millions of pounds.

Elsewhere, in Portland, Victoria State, aborigines have been camping on their sacred land where Alcoa Aluminium want to build one of the world's largest aluminium smelters, one of six planned for construction in Australia before 1985.

The Gunditj-Mara, the local aborigines, took their case to court but Alcoa was given the go-ahead. On December 3 bulldozers were used to clear the site and huge fires were built to burn off the heather. On December 8, twenty aborigines were arrested on their own land.

CHITTAGONG

The Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh are an isolated forested area of 5,093 sq miles where more than 600,000 people from 13 different tribes live. Under the British Raj their land remained inviolate, but in 1972 the land's special status was abolished by the Bangladesh Constitution.

In 1962 a hydro-electric project, the major source of electrical power in the country, resulted in the flooding of 40 per cent of the best agricultural land in the Hill Tracts and 100,000 people were displaced.

Now the Anti-Slavery Society claims that there are some 20-25,000 members of various armed forces in the area fighting an undeclared war and that the Hill people are the victims of genocide. In one incident, on 25 March 1980, at least fifty leading tribesmen were executed by army troops and buried in mass graves.

INUIT

Alaskan, Canadian and Greenland Inuit (Eskimos) have unanimously agreed to set up their own indigenous international organisation known as the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) to protect their rights and the Arctic environment. All attempts to establish contact with the Siberian Inuit ("Inuit" means simply "people") failed to get any reaction from the Soviet authorities.

The Inuit are currently working with other Canadian Indian groups to ensure that their rights — agreed through treaties with Britain and the Statute of Proclamation of

1763 — are included in the repatriated constitution which Trudeau is trying to secure. They have opened a First Nation of Canada office in London.

RUSSELL TRIBUNAL

The Fourth Russell Tribunal, held in Rotterdam on November 24-30, concluded that Indians in North and South America are victims of repression and genocide. The international jury, which heard 14 cases and 30 statements from Indian people from all parts of the Americas, recommended that all governments should recognise their Indian population "according to their own understanding of themselves."

A statement delivered at the conference by Indians entitled "Declaration of the Indigenous Peoples" said: "The economic interests of the ruling classes as well as the economic interests represented by the activities of the transnational corporations has been instrumental in dispossessing peoples of their lands and freedom; whole peoples have been forced into economic slavery on the plantations, in the mines and in factories.

"Certain religious organisations, especially missions of Christian denominations, act in partnership with governments in policies intended to dispossess peoples and to destroy their languages and other elements of culture."



Right: *Sky Striking The Earth sits for his portrait wearing a feather duster as the best available substitute for a traditional Chippewa headdress. Photo by William Dinwiddie at the Smithsonian Institution in 1897.*

TAKE THE TOYS AWAY FROM THE BOYS

On November 17 last year, 115 women were arrested after a two-day civil disobedience action held by over 2,000 women at the Pentagon, Washington DC.

The event was organised by Women's Pentagon Action in response to military escalation and violence against women in everyday life. The previous day, November 16, workshops were held on militarism, ecology, racism, health care, poverty and violence against women. On the following day, the main focus was the Pentagon itself, as described by correspondent *Harriet Schleifer*:

"The women gathered around a large green space in front of the Pentagon's River Entrance, their movement dramatised by the solemn, relentless rhythms of the women's band which led them.

"The protest began when a ten-foot-high black papier-mache puppet, symbolising mourning, came into prominent view. Its tragedy-stricken face and beseeching, outstretched arms released an outpouring of feeling. Women moaned, cried, wailed and otherwise expressed the depth of their sorrow at the destruction wrought by the American citadel of death. The mourning stage reached its climax when a number of black-clothed women came forward to plant gravestones on the lawn, inscribed with such names as the Salem Witches, Karen Silkwood, Vietnamese Women and Nevada Nuclear Test Victims. The markers appropriately made a cemetery of the Pentagon's parade ground.

"The next stage of the protest was rage, symbolised by a red puppet. The women stormed the building with noise, banging pots and drums, shouting and chanting. They shook their fists at the officials on the steps. 'Take the toys away from the boys,' they demanded. 'Feed the people, not the Pentagon.'

"Rage escalated into empowerment as the women formed lines to encircle the building. Joined together with strips of brightly coloured cloth, they closed ranks and faced inward, the chanting and singing continuing uninterrupted all the while. A peak of excitement was reached when organisers ran by, declaring, 'We are connected!' 'Up your arsenal, Pentagon!' a few women yelled in response.

"Finally, the time came for defiance. Trained civil disobedients moved forward to block the Pentagon's entrances. At one, the women wove a net with cloth strips, yarn and string; at another, they sat on the stairs, arms linked. The unity statement (next page), written by veteran peace activist and author Grace Paley, was read aloud.

"Individual women, visibly moved by the statement, attempted to initiate dialogue with the generals who forced their way through the protestors as they emerged from the building or entered it. 'Why do you want to kill us all?' they were asked. The police, almost all black men, were perceptibly uncomfortable with their role. Later, one of them whispered confidentially to a protestor, 'I understand what you're doing. I was in Vietnam. Don't stop.'

"The general reaction, however, was unsympathetic repression. In all, 140 women were dragged into the building and handcuffed. At each arrest, women shouted, 'Shame, shame' and 'The world is watching you'. A general, asked how it felt to be a mass murderer, answered in a cavalier tone, 'Great!' "

The arrested women were taken to Alderson women's prison. On the way, some were kept all night in unheated buses with leg irons on. Most received 10-day jail sentences, a punishment that the organisers described as astonishingly severe and "politically atrocious".

A second women's action, spearheaded by Dr Helen Caldicott's Women for Nuclear Disarmament, is scheduled to occur on May 10 — Mother's Day.

—Harriet Schleifer



UNITY STATEMENT OF THE WOMEN'S PENTAGON ACTION

We are gathering at the Pentagon on November 17 because we fear for our lives. We fear for the life of this planet, our Earth, and the life of the children who are our human future.

● We are women who come in most part from the northeastern region of our United States. We are city women who know the wreckage and fear of city streets, we are country women who grieve the loss of the small farm and have lived on the poisoned earth. We are young and older, we are married, single, lesbian. We live in families, as students in dormitories, and some are single parents. We work at a variety of jobs. We are students teachers factory workers office workers lawyers farmers doctors builders waitresses weavers poets engineers homeworkers electricians artists horseloggers. We are all daughters and sisters.

● We have come here to mourn and rage and defy the Pentagon because it is the workplace of the imperial power which threatens us all. Every day while we work, study, love, the colonels and generals who are planning our annihilation walk calmly in and out the doors of its five sides. To carry out their plans they have been making 3-6 nuclear bombs every day. They have accumulated over 30,000. They have invented the neutron bomb which kills people but leaves property and buildings like this one intact. They will produce the MX Missile and its billion dollar subway system which will scar thousands of miles of our western lands and consume its most delicate resource — water. They are creating a technology called Stealth — the invisible unperceivable arsenal. They have just appropriated 20 million dollars to revive the cruel old killer nerve gas. They have proclaimed Directive 59 which asks for "small nuclear wars, prolonged but limited." They are talking about a first strike. The Soviet Union works hard to keep up with United States initiatives. We can destroy each other's cities, towns, schools, children many times over. Five other countries now own at least one nuclear bomb. France will produce the neutron bomb. We are in the hands of men whose power and wealth have separated them from the reality of daily life and from the imagination. We are right to be afraid.

● At the same time our cities are in ruins, bankrupt; they suffer the devastation of war. Hospitals are closed, our schools are deprived of books and teachers. Our young Black and Latino youth are without decent work. They will be forced, drafted to become the cannon fodder for the very power that oppresses them. Whatever help the poor have received is cut or withdrawn to feed the Pentagon which needs about $500,000,000 a day for its murderous health. It will extract $157 billion dollars this year from our own tax money, $1800 from a family of four.

● With this wealth our scientists have been corrupted; over 40% work in government and corporate laboratories that refine the methods for destroying or deforming life.

● The lands of the Native American people have been turned to radioactive rubble in order to enlarge the nuclear warehouse. The uranium of South Africa, necessary to the nuclear enterprise, enriches the white minority and encourages the vicious system of racist oppression and war.

● As we write this a warhead with the power of 750 Hiroshimas is blown out of its silo in a wood near a small town in Arkansas.

● There is fear among the people, and that fear, created by the industrial militarists is used as an excuse to accelerate the arms race. "We will protect you . . ." they say, but we have never been so endangered, so close to the end of human time.

● We women are gathering because life on the precipice is intolerable.

● We want to know what anger in these men, what fear which can only be satisfied by destruction, what coldness of heart and ambition drives their days.

● We want to know because we do not want that dominance which is exploitative and murderous in international relations, and so dangerous to women and children at home — we do not want that sickness transferred by the violent society through the fathers to the sons.

● What is it that we women need for our ordinary lives, that we want for ourselves and also for our sisters in new nations and old colonies who suffer the white man's exploitation and too often the oppression of their own countrymen?

● We want enough good food, useful work, decent housing, communities with clean air and water, good care for our children while we work. We expect equal pay for work of equal value. In our old age we expect our experience and skills to be honored and used.

● We want health care which respects and understands our bodies. We want an education for children which tells the true history of our women's lives, which describes the earth as our home to be cherished, to be fed as well as harvested.

● We want to be free from violence in our streets and in our houses. The pervasive social power of the masculine ideal and the greed of the pornographer have come together to steal our freedom, so that whole neighborhoods and the life of the evening and night have been taken from us. For too many women the dark country road and the city alley have concealed the rapist. We want the night returned, the light of the moon, special in the cycle of our female lives, the stars and the gaiety of the city streets.

● We want the right to have or not to have children, we do not want gangs of politicians and medical men to say we must be sterilized for the country's good. We know that this technique is the racist's method for controlling populations. Nor do we want to be prevented from having an abortion when we need one. We think this freedom should be available to poor women as it always has been to the rich. We want to be free to love whomever we choose. We will live with women or with men or we will live alone. We will not allow the oppression of lesbians. One sex or one sexual preference must not dominate another.

● We do not want to be drafted into the army. We do not want our young brothers drafted. We want *them* equal with *us*.

● We want the uranium left in the earth and the earth given back to the people who tilled it. We want a system of energy which is renewable, which does not take resources out of the earth without returning them. We want those systems to belong to the people and their communities not to the giant corporations which invariably turn knowledge into weaponry. We want the sham of Atoms for Peace ended, all nuclear plants decommissioned and the construction of new plants stopped. That is another war against the people and the child to be born in fifty years.

● We want an end to the arms race. No more bombs. No more amazing inventions for death.

● We understand all is connectedness. The earth nourishes us as we with our bodies will eventually feed it. Through us, our mothers connected the human past to the human future.

● With that sense, that ecological right, we oppose the financial connections between the Pentagon and the multinational corporations and banks that the Pentagon serves. Those connections are made of gold and oil.

● We are made of blood and bone, we are made of the sweet resource, water.

● We will not allow these violent games to continue. If we are here in our stubborn hundreds today, we will certainly return in the thousands and hundreds of thousands in the months and years to come.

● We know there is a healthy sensible loving way to live and we intend to live that way in our neighborhoods and on our farms in these United States and among our sisters and brothers in all the countries of the world.



COURTESY OF IMAGE MAGAZINE, IRELAND/JEAN PHOTOGRAPHS



BRIGID BROPHY

An Incisive Enemy Of Double-Think Talks To John May

Brigid Brophy wears black nail varnish. She describes herself as a "hereditary writer" and has produced literary, philosophical, analytical and musical non-fiction as well as a string of novels.

Born in 1929, she is married to the Director of the National Gallery, has one daughter, is a vegan and believes in euthanasia.

She first wrote about animal liberation in 1965, when the *Sunday Times* offered her a full page on any subject she chose. Since that article, "The Rights of Animals", she has written widely on the subject. She contributed a paper called "The Darwinist's Dilemma" to the Animal Rights Symposium at Cambridge in August 1977 (proceedings published by Centaur Press) and has recently agreed to become National Patron of the recently-formed Council for the Prevention of Cruelty by Angling (see Network News).

The word to describe Brigid Brophy's attitude is scrupulous. She has an incisive mind, is a declared enemy of double-think, a fanatic about punctuation and hates having her photograph taken.

Our conversation took place in her London flat, in a high-ceilinged room complete with a marble statue and ornate mirrors. We began by talking about *Hackenfeller's Ape* (see Print). The book was written in 1953 at a time when she lived near London Zoo and was "deeply affected by pity and terror" for what she saw there.

JM: One interesting theme in the book is how the main character, once he is aware of the animals' predicament in the zoo, automatically notices the same treatment and attitude towards animals everywhere else he goes. Things that previously he'd been unaware of suddenly become obvious. Did you find that in yourself?

BB: Yes. I think it's true that once you stop yourself from indulging in double-think on any subject, you suddenly become clearer-minded on other subjects. In *Hackenfeller's Ape* I was trying to establish a parallel between shutting people up in prisons and shutting animals up in zoos. This perception was autobiographical, as it were, because my mother was a prison visitor and I was taken there when I was at a tender and impressionable age.

JM: Tell me what you saw there?

BB: Two things crop up in my mind. Firstly the cruelty, the actual fact that there is a warder with a whole bunch of keys chained to her belt, and then the sheer stupidity. If you had to hit on a method that would not stop people doing things which you would like them to stop doing, it's surely putting them in prison. This led me to the opinion that society is not really very truthful. If it really wanted to stop crime it couldn't have found a much more hopeless method.

JM: Carl Sagan's drawn the parallel between people in cages and animals in cages. In *Dragons of Eden* he writes about a visit he made to a primate centre and says how much it reminded him of those prison movies of the 40's. Do you think the same mentality is at work in both cases?

BB: Yes. It's the belief that, in some way, they have forfeited some sort of rights. It's odder, in a sense, for animals because, in theory at least, the criminal has done something. He may in fact not have done anything but in theory he has, whereas an animal has done nothing except be that animal. Yet its rights and freedom are considered somehow forfeit for reasons that must be to do with psychological forces in the people that do it.

JM: The image of animals in our society seems, at root, to be behind the way we treat animals. In "The Darwinist's Dilemma", you say that we shouldn't use the term "animal lover" but "zoophile"; that the term "animal kingdom" should be replaced with "Animal Federal Republic". That is a matter of language, but there is

also the use of animals as symbols which are part of our everyday life.
BB: What is really dangerous I think is the one where there is a sort of tree with us at the top and other animals like the tiger beneath, and the belief that the tiger only exists because it's working up to be us. It's just straight nonsense, but it's a widely-held myth and it's dangerous because it is believed to have some sort of scientific sanction. It encourages society to regard animals as failed humans, which they aren't. Species differ.
JM: Do you see a parallel between the fight for women's rights and the struggle for the rights of animals?
BB: I think the strongest parallel is with the emancipation of slaves. Women have been unjustly treated but they have never been put in factory farms and given the chop at the age of thirty to make someone's dinner. Neither, to be fair, have slaves but they were worked to death.

I think the parallel is more with this question of slavery partly because of the double-think that went on. It was virtually an unquestioned institution throughout the ancient world. How could a civilisation like the Greeks' reach such artistic and scientific sensibilities and yet be so soaked in double-think? One could say that the Greeks had a blind spot about women as well, so there is a parallel there. But I don't think that the complete double-think about women has ever quite taken place to the extent that it did about slaves and still does about animals.

JM: Let's talk about conservation. In "The Darwinist's Dilemma" you raise the question about whether we are justified in intervening to save animals in the wild. Could you talk about that and what the word conservation means to you?
BB: A conservationist is somebody I automatically distrust because I think he cannot see the trees for the wood in the sense that he can't see the individuals for the species.

Obviously it is important to humans that animal species and plant species should not disappear, but that is a purely human point of view. The point of view of the animal concerned is that it is important that the animal shouldn't disappear, no matter how many other — to a human eye — indistinguishable animals of the same kind there are.

A conservationist is, to me, always suspect as somebody who adopts a purely human point of view and plays with Noah's Ark, constantly looking for picturesque specimens to manage, but doesn't really care how many pigs, kittens or calves are killed because there are plenty of them.

The loss of any species could have ecological repercussions and obviously those sort of things are important but I don't see any moral argument for preserving the species that doesn't also apply to preserving the individual creature.

I am slightly distrustful of the alliance between people who recognise the rights of individual animals and people who recognise only the importance to humans of certain species.
JM: This is a great divide. Do you think that never the twain will meet or do you think there's a possible fusion which allows for the rights of individual animals but incorporates that awareness into an ecological understanding?
BB: The ecological questions don't seem to be moral as much as technical. When species vanish one does not know what is going to happen and mainly we are concerned from our own point of view.

I think that on certain practical issues, whaling for example, any conservationist, animal welfare, animal rightist can go along shoulder to shoulder and stand at the barricades together. Certainly I would hope that anyone whose thoughts on the subject had gone far enough to make them a conservationist would eventually fight for the individual rights of animals.

When I said "mistrust" I don't want to be rude to the conservation movement because I think they have achieved certain things. The very fact that the daily papers report on what is happening about whaling and other such items as news is probably due to conservationists. I don't mean to be rude about conservation but I think one has to remember it is very anthropocentric.
JM: Can I change the subject and talk about direct action. There are a number of groups involved in the animal movement that now take the law into their own hands. I'd like to hear your opinions on that.
BB: I'm aware that they and I are on the same side. I am also aware that the reason I'm not with them is largely that I'm a coward. There is an ultimate danger in taking the law into one's own hands, which is that, if you do it, you have sanctioned the other chaps to do it. If you try and settle an argument by hitting someone, you have foregone your right to object when someone tries to settle the same argument by hitting you.

When an animal is at risk from a killer or a torturer I think there is very, very strong justification for breaking the law. If you see somebody pointing a rifle at your child, if you possess a rifle, I think you should shoot first and argue afterwards about whether it was justifiable homicide or not.

Given that animals are being tortured and killed and kept in concentration camps, I find it very, very hard to see any moral objection to the activists taking the law into their own hands. I think that's simply acting in a moral way and doing the right thing.

The only conceivable objection to my mind is practical and that is if the backlash were to produce an even worse state than we have at present. At the moment I don't think this is a danger. The activists will get hit by the members of the Hunt and prosecuted by the law and possibly put in prison but nobody is going to perform capital punishment on them. I think the point where one would have to be very, very careful would be if public opinion were to turn against the activists to the extent that worse atrocities on animals would be sanctioned. The important thing is not to give the torturers an even bigger hand than they have at present.

So far as I can see this is not a practical problem at the moment and therefore, given that one is right to break bad laws, I simply applaud the activists. Obviously if one had lived in Germany under Hitler, one would have been right to break the laws that said you must give up fugitive Jews. I think there is always an ultimate moral sanction to disobey a law which is itself immoral.
JM: Some would say it is the only way to achieve progress in society's moral and ethical standpoints in many cases.
BB: I don't know, because people get stuffy about breaking the law. The law is a bit of an idol. If you broke the law it excuses a certain type of stuffy person for not being on your side.

I'm not sure how far direct action does convert public opinion. I would say it was right because, even if one liberates only five laboratory animals and one knows there are five million more, that is five saved. But I'm not sure about converting public opinion. It draws attention to the problem but always with the excuse that you can write somebody off as a long-haired hooligan who breaks the law. In that way you have found yourself an excuse for not actually thinking about the problem; you can direct your

attention to condemning him. He doesn't wash his hands before lunch so you don't have to think about it.

JM: Since you wrote about the rights of animals in 1965, are you heartened by the progress that's been made?

BB: Yes I am and one is now discussing the problem of direct action, which is an advance. There weren't even people who wanted to take direct action before. There is much more optimism in the movement than when we first began. People were all oppressed by this awful sense of impotence; they knew how wrong it was and they couldn't do a single thing. They simply met together, wrung their hands and lamented. Now there is a very much more activist feeling, a feeling that we can actually roll back the mist and alter people's hearts. I have a very strong feeling that many, many more people are aware, and this is international. I feel much more optimistic but, God knows, there's a long way to go.

JM: Are there things not being done that you think should be?

BB: I think that, though there are coordinating bodies, things are still too fragmented. I also wish that some much better mind than mine would



JERRY BAUER

lend itself to the financial and economic aspects of animal welfare. There is a constant drain of energy on the tactical level and sometimes this prevents us thinking out a strategy. This should include legislation but not negative legislation — forbidding people to do things — because I have the feeling that what is needed is some diversion of actual public funding towards positive aspects of animal welfare.

Instead of constantly hammering against various sorts of factory farming and trying to introduce bills against, against, against, we should be trying to divert huge capital sums towards basically a more humane kind of farming followed by non-animal farming.

In a sense there is a tremendous opportunity during the recession because not eating animals is infinitely cheaper but, whatever happens, one must not associate a vegetarian diet with times of depression and poverty. Then a carnivorous diet will automatically be regarded as El Dorado.

I think that a vast deal of goodwill and energy is somehow not getting applied — that there is an engine which is not quite connected to driving wheels. But it requires a better mind than mine to draw up the strategy of how one should go about getting it to connect.

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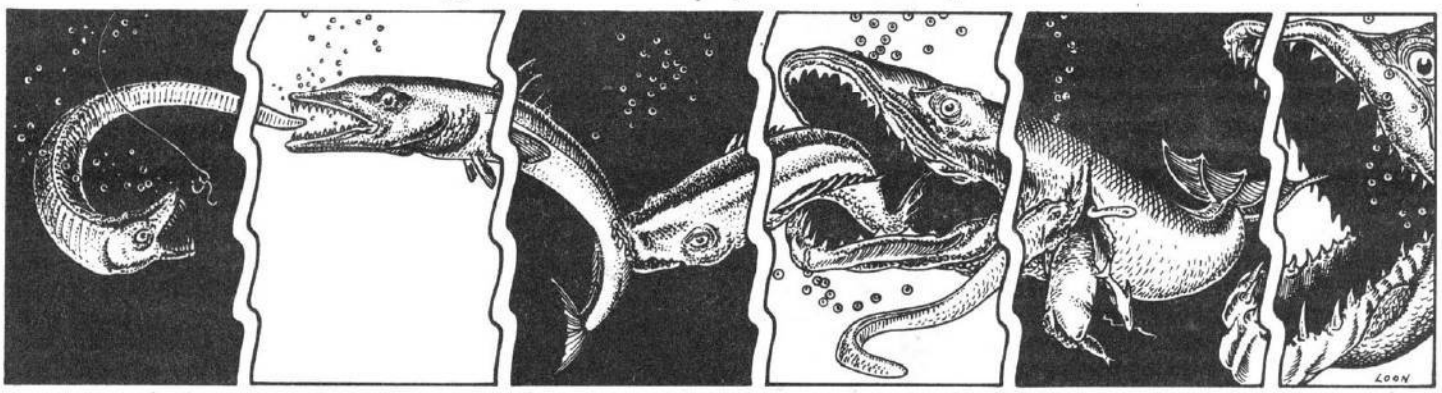
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THE CRUEL CATCH

Richard Griffiths Outlines The Case Against Britain's Largest Participation Sport



BORIN VAN LOON

Last year an RSPCA-sponsored inquiry, conducted by an independent expert panel chaired by the Earl of Cranbrook, unanimously found that fish feel pain and that the lips and mouths of fish are particularly sensitive.

As a result, the first animal welfare group devoted to the prevention of cruelty by angling has been formed (see *Network News*). Attention is beginning to focus on the largest participation sport in the UK.

Statistics show that 15 per cent of all households in Britain contain at least one angler and that, in 1979, 3,734,000 people indulged in one form of fishing or another. Fishermen support two weekly papers and six monthly magazines and come from all social classes, interest peaking amongst teenage boys and middle-aged men. Peace of mind and the chance to be alone with your thoughts are claimed as angling's main attractions.

Earl Cranbrook's report aside, anglers are also under fire from farmers, conservationists and naturalists for damaging the countryside and disturbing wildlife. A recent report from the Nature Conservancy Council claimed that Britain's 18,000 strong swan population has been particularly hard hit, the birds being poisoned by discarded lead weights.

Richard Griffiths, a BEAST reader from Birmingham, states:

"My own view is that fishing is the most cruel and least defensible of all the cruel and indefensible bloodsports in 20th century Britain. But don't take my biased word, read on for the true facts and make your own decision."

The species most sought after by British anglers are the *salmonids* such as the migratory salmon, the Sea Trout, and the purely freshwater Brown Trout — all of which are declining and locally endangered. The exotic Rainbow Trout from Western America rarely breeds in Britain and the millions killed every year are all farm-bred and released for "fun-fishing".

This group, together with Char and Grayling, make up the so-called "game fish" that provide the snob element so essential in all bloodsports. Demand for the opportunity to catch is so great that rentals of salmonid waters are very expensive. A season ticket at an average pool or lake is £100 plus, and the equivalent on a chalk-stream or good salmon river is £2,000-3,000 per year.

The vast army of "coarse fishermen", estimated by the British Field Sports Society (BFSS) to exceed four million, pursue *cyprinids* such as carp, roach, bream, chub and dace, *percoids* like ruffe and perch, and other indigenous species, notably pike and barbel. Exotic species such as catfish and zander have also been introduced, with no regard for their effect on established ecosystems.

The rapidly increasing number of sea sport fishermen attack the whole range of marine species and traditionally kill all they catch. The sea, with its sharks and rays, provides a machismo element which can be matched in freshwater only by the rare large salmon or pike. This naturally attracts some of the worst amongst the angling community.

Inedible and harmless sharks are battered to death with difficulty and photographed alongside the brave hunter before the carcase is thrown to the gulls. Any fisherman can tell you of the dangers of conger eel fishing. They always know of someone who has lost a hand or an arm or even a leg — not bad for a harmless scavenger with teeth one eighth of an inch long.

The one thing all these persecuted animals have in common is their extreme sensitivity. Because they are cold, shiny and apparently silent, they are universally and conveniently considered insensible. This is nonsense. They can see in conditions that would blind a human. They can hear at immense distances. They produce complex sounds. Their epidermis, *which lies over thin scales*, is as sensitive as the lining of our eyes. Their mouths, heads and lateral lines (sensory cells along the sides of their bodies that detect vibration) are so sensitive that it is difficult to name a part of the human anatomy as sensible to tactile stimulus.

It is these creatures who are dragged out of their element on hooks by the million and manhandled

like so many blocks of wood by people who, at the same time, credit them with such great cunning that it requires enormous skill to catch them.

Wild fish stocks are declining everywhere. There are the usual excuses — inadequate predator control, other water users, pollution, and so on. None of them is really tenable. Pollution is obviously a problem but currently water purity is improving in many parts of the country. The real reason for the decline is over-exploitation.

Coarse fishermen who return their victims to the water will not accept that almost all the fish caught suffer major physical damage, that many die as a direct result and that all are doomed to a period of suffering that exposes them to many stress-related diseases.

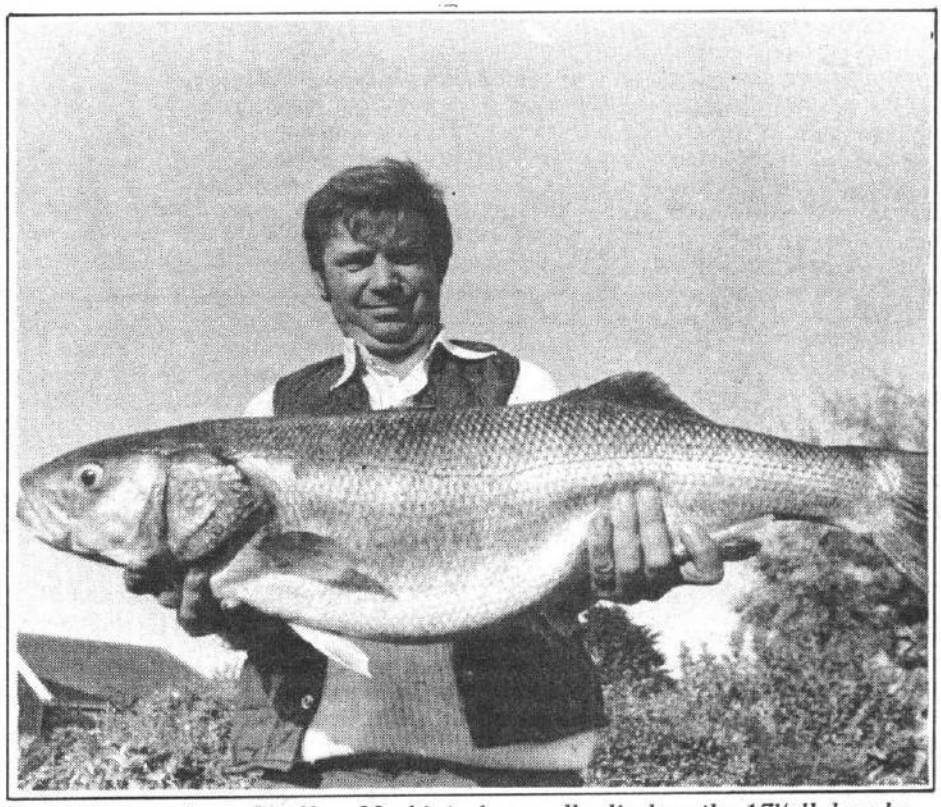
Nor does the damage, end there. Every day tons of cereal-based "ground bait" are thrown into fishing waters to concentrate fish in the vicinity of the hookbait. This may have only a limited effect in a large, turbulent river, but in sluggish or still water the effect is profound. The ground bait makes the water rich in nutrients and this encourages excessive underwater plant growth. This, in turn, is liable to kill animal life by depriving it of oxygen — a process known as eutrophication.

The damage to river-bank habitats is probably even worse. Wetlands are our scarcest resource and the banks of all our lowland rivers and lakes are trampled flat within a few days of the opening of the season. Disturbance to breeding wildlife, especially birds and mammals, occurs on a massive scale. In many areas, this disturbance is the primary reason for the disappearance of the otter.

Tree felling, branch lopping, digging steps and seats in the bank, lighting fires, leaving litter including baited hooks and thousands of miles of lethal nylon, are all considered a fisherman's inalienable rights.

More subtle is the damage done by restocking. Barbel have been put in several major rivers with no concern for their effect on the indigenous population balance. Many clubs restock their waters with coarse fish netted in trout fisheries where they are regarded as vermin. Transporting these inevitably damaged and stressed fish spreads hitherto localised diseases or parasitic conditions with dire results.

By far the most disgraceful example of animal exploitation is perpetrated on the Rainbow Trout. Millions of these unfortunate exotics are annually



Post Office engineer Geoffrey Mackintosh proudly displays the 17½ lb bass he hooked while fishing off St Osyth near Clacton, Essex.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

reared in commercial stews that make battery chicken cages look like holiday camps. So gross are conditions in these booming fish factories that a whole new set of diseases has developed which require extensive use of drugs and chemicals to combat. Fin disease, for instance, is so widespread that many anglers believe that Rainbows have naturally rounded fins.

These fish are released at the start of the season and at intervals during it to ensure a steady supply of easily caught victims for the tired businessman with little time to spare. In order to satisfy a demand for large "specimen" fish, some Rainbows are kept back and force-fed so that they reach weights they could never achieve or maintain in the wild. When caught, these fish have invariably lost weight following release. To add more excitement, some fish are tagged so that the lucky captor can claim a prize for his craft and courage in taking on "nature in the raw".

It should be remembered that all this brutality is often financed by you and me as tax and rate payers. The Water Authorities are all in this game and run their own hatcheries and stews.

Fishermen are so secure, with their broad social spectrum and vast numbers, that they have hardly given a thought to producing an agreed rationalisation for their "sport", after the manner of foxhunters and shooters.

Fish are caught for fun and all the pain, suffering and death inflicted on them, and on the millions of living organisms used as bait, is unnecessary.

If you want confirmation of this, have a look at the angling press with its machismo jargon and photographs of fishermen crouching over dozens of gasping fish laid out on the dry grass under a hot summer sun. Judge for yourself whether this man is an animal-loving sportsman/conservationist or just another unthinking yob.

What can be done? Compared to hunts and shoots, fishermen are literally sitting targets. A great deal could be achieved by concerted action. Enormous publicity surrounds fishing contests and frequently they occur in open, public spaces on canal towpaths or on rivers with footpath access. The waters of many high-priced trout pools are held back by simple sluices so that liberation is not difficult. As a payer of water rates, do you want your money spent on breeding animals for sport? This year the World Fishing Championships will take place at Luddington, on the Warwickshire Avon. Why can't we make this a deadline for action? Perhaps the Hunt Saboteurs Association will take "the biggest plunge of all". I'll be there. Will you?

— *Richard Griffiths*

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Past policy of passive approach to vivisection has been reversed. We are committed to a radical campaign to break through the wall of apathy and ignorance of the true facts which exists in this country. We look to the Advisory Body CRAE to press for effective legislation, and seek the combined strength of unity in the Animal Welfare Movement.

The new Executive Committee declares its complete opposition to the Halsbury Bill. It does not contain an 'inviolate pain clause' to make illegal the infliction of pain on any animal. It fails to deal with the enormous number of commercial experiments and does not even control cosmetic testing, and in some respects is even worse than the 1876 Act.

The BUAV does not support illegal activity of any kind. However, we deplore the fact that Government has avoided its responsibility in failing to deal with an intolerable situation. We cannot help but agree with Lord Houghton's repeated warnings that such activities will inevitably escalate in the face of Government inactivity.



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DORA RUSSELL ~ FREE THINKER

The Feminist And Peace Campaigner Talks To Marietta Murphy~Ferris About Our Animal Natures, The Sex War, Twice~Born Christians, Founding CND And A Singing Gardener

Dora Russell became involved in radical politics while studying at Girton College, Cambridge. She visited Russia, making the journey alone, shortly after the revolution in 1917. After returning from Russia she travelled to China with Bertrand Russell where they lived for some time. She later married Bertrand Russell amid public furore over his divorce from his first wife. Dora and Bertrand Russell had two children together, and Dora Russell had two more children later in her life.

She knew well and worked with some of the most prestigious literary and academic personalities of her time such as G. Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, J. B. Priestley, T. S. Eliot and many others. Of H. G. Wells she said to me: "I loved H. G. Wells, he used to call me his 'man of action'. He wrote me a little post card once saying 'Bertie thinks, I write and you do'."

An active peace campaigner and feminist, she was one of the first women in England to stand for parliament (as a Labour party candidate) and has marched and campaigned for women's rights, children's rights, sexual reform, and peace all her life and is still doing so today. She is now 86.

Dora Russell has written many books in her own right and collaborated on a number of works with Bertrand Russell. Her two volume autobiography, *The Tamarisk Tree* (Vols 1 & 2), is available from Virago publishing and makes fascinating reading.

I spoke to Dora at her home in Porthcurno, a beautiful white Cornish cottage overlooking the hills and fields that roll toward the sea. We sat in her study surrounded by mementos from her visits to communist countries during the Caravan for Peace campaign.



Dora Russell aged 18 (above) *and today* (right).

MMF: Towards the end of your first volume of autobiography you talk about the fact that we are all animals but have forgotten this fact, or become out of touch with it. Could you expand on this?

DR: I came to the conclusion that economics and politics, as they are usually used, should not be the basis for a society. I thought the basis should be the biological needs of human beings. So I wrote *The Right To Be Happy* in order to try and set out what I thought they were.

I divide them roughly into the need for food and shelter, curiosity, because I thought that man was incurably inquisitive, then sex and parenthood.

I tried to analyse to what extent the division into mind and body by the rationalists and by the Christian ascetics had prevented this understanding of biological human nature.

Finally, I said, animals we are and animals we remain and the path to our regeneration — if there be such a path — lies through our animal nature. This caused great annoyance at the time (laughter) because everybody was so unwilling to accept the fact. As Mary Midgley says in her books, they regarded everything that was "low" and "mean" as behaving like an animal, whereas in many respects animals are much better than human beings. . . .

I'm by nature a natural anarchist and I do believe that the true basis for cooperation between human beings is an instinctive animal one. If you want to help your neighbour, it comes from down there (pointing to her guts), it doesn't come from your head. The true basis of altruism is really in the parental instinct and of course the person who possesses that most is the woman more than the man, because she is the person who has to carry the child before birth, look after it when it's born, and most female animals also have to do the hunting for food.

MMF: We have alienated ourselves from our relationships with animals, haven't we? You go and buy a totally plucked, headless, gutless chicken frozen in a bag and you don't have to think about the whole process that leads up to your taking it off the supermarket shelf.

DR: Yes, that is part of what I call the male flight from the body, the repudiation of all animal instincts. And of course the fact that the Old Testament — the mixing of Judaism with the Christian religion — is absolute nonsense. When you think, for instance, of God in the beginning

MARIETTA MURPHY-FERRIS



giving man the right to use everything on earth — that is why the Christians have always treated the planet and everything on it as negligible. They are going to live in heaven after death, so it doesn't matter what happens on earth! You can kill all the animals, dig up all the minerals, cut down all the trees — what's it matter? You're going to heaven!

MMF: It seems to me that what feminists are saying now and have been saying for many years is that we are pro-life. This is why I think there is a link-up now of animal liberation groups, the feminist movement, the anti-nuclear movement and CND. Feminists have been traditionally pro-life and anti-violence and anti-oppression and anti-war. Is this something that you see?

DR; Well, I've never seen anything different . . . I would say, as a matter of fact, that a lot of the women's libbers of today are on the wrong track because they are trying to fit themselves into a machine-made civilisation which is man-made and which is anti-life. You see, they're so frightened of being told motherhood is woman's thing. If you say that women are the guardians of the species and that we stand for life and that men in a great many respects are standing for death because they haven't cared about preserving their species, you'll find a great deal of antagonism from women who want to have equal pay. Although I believe in equal pay and equal rights and all these things, I've said all my life that the essential thing about the women's movement is that the essence of what women stand for should count in society. When you go down the whole of history you find that women never have counted, nobody asked them what they thought.

And more than that, you see, the question of who is spiritual and noble has always been represented in terms of women being nice pure creatures and men being ravaging beasts. It's quite the other way round. The people who fly from the body are the men, not the women. The difference between men and women sexually speaking is that a man has times when he's not so much interested in sex whereas a woman, although she's not necessarily driven by a sexual impulse every moment (laughter), she does know that for her the sexual act is only the beginning of something, because it means she may have a child. Therefore she naturally, in herself, must take more notice of the physical side of the thing than the man does. Men all down the ages have been trying to emancipate themselves from biological bondage. That's really the source of asceticism, and it's the men who are so pure, not the women.

MMF: It's quite an irony, really.

DR: Yes. It's one of the tricks by which men keep women down, by saying "Oh, you're such a noble creature". They don't want them to go having sex with all sorts of men, I think that's got something to do with it.

MMF: I have recently been working with a number of women who are planning a women's ecology conference for 1982. One of the questions that has arisen is whether to include men in the conference. Do you think this tendency towards separatism, between women and men, is a problem?

DR: Well, I think it's a terrible danger. Well, I've got two minds about it. In the first place it's very difficult as yet to get women to do very much in the



Dora Russell arriving in New York for a lecture tour, 1928.

presence of men. When we had the assembly of women, we found that you get women on the platform speaking as they have never spoken in their lives before. Also in some of these small women's consciousness-raising groups — when the men are not there, they talk. The other day there was an article in *New Statesman* — they are having a bit of an argument now — and Anna Coote said that three women were there and a man came in and immediately after that no one talked but the man. Well that happens always and that's one reason for having separate things for women.

MMF: Do you think that there are now so many sex clinics and marriage guidance counselling because people have been taught to repress all their basic instincts?

DR: Oh yes. You see, there are two things I don't understand about people really, in our society. I do not understand this constant stress on class, and this horror of sex. I never knew what four-letter words were until late in my twenties. Nobody ever told me anything about sex. I was brought up as a Christian, I never met anybody who wasn't a Christian, I was confirmed, I went to church — the whole thing. But at the same time, when it came to sex it seemed to me the most natural thing in the world and I could never understand why people made such a fuss about it. I thought it was all rather silly! Is this the thing they make all the fuss about? And also I realised, which very few people do, that there are millions of things about relations between a man and a woman, or even between man and man or woman and woman, which are only indirectly connected with sexual contact. I took a man to bed in Chelsea when his son had just been killed in the war — just to comfort him. You can give a great deal by physical contact. Another thing is that people are frightened of touching one another. But there again the Americans always go mad about these things — they set up a society or a commune for going around touching one another (much laughter)!

MMF: Well, they can be obsessional in the extreme.

DR: I think the Americans are the ultimate danger to the world because not only do they represent rampant capitalism, but now they've got Reagan and this horrible twice-born Christian movement. I think we're in for a new religious period. These people are very dangerous. They have seized on all the things that we have been fighting for — like conservation, trouble about pollution, shortage of raw materials — and they've used all that, talking about a time coming of scarcity to say that now we've got to be good protestants.

And they've also re-introduced the idea of sin, because if you tell people they are good they take liberties and believe in a permissive society — so it's better to tell them from the beginning that they're bad. They are going to use the radio, television, electronic devices to convert the whole world to a new form of protestantism.

The other interesting thing about religion is that there's going to be a combination between Roman Catholicism and Marxism in Latin America, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Poland. They work very well together. That will be one religion. The second will be Islam. And now there's going to be twice-born Christians in America. And they're all anti-animal, you know. In South America they're going to destroy all the forests just as the Christians destroyed all the life and forests in North America, they killed the bison and everything.

MMF: I'd like to move on and ask you about the links between feminism and CND. You've been involved in CND since very early days, haven't you?

DR: I was one of the founders in a sense. It started in a little group in Hampstead, and I was on that original committee before they teamed up with Canon Collins and Bertrand Russell and J. B. Priestley and made it into a movement.

Actually the first march in London was of women — in 1957, in the pouring rain. Edith Summerskill and others spoke from the plinth in Trafalgar Square. It was that march of women which was the start of CND.

My objection to CND from the beginning was that it started up as a peace movement in opposition to communism. I have said over and over again, what's the good of marching against nuclear weapons with hatred of communism in your heart.

You see, there was a communist peace movement that had been going for years before CND, and I'd been at women's conference after women's conference organised by the Soviet Union, by women from the communist countries and always the slogan was: we stand for life, let us have life and happiness for children and not nuclear weapons.

I've been since 1920 an enemy of the cold war. I was in Russia then as you know. I understood what the revolution there was about. My idea then was that if only the hands of friendship had been held out to the Russians, we need never have had the split in Europe, we need never have had the cold war. It was a total error from the beginning to be hostile to the Russian revolution, and it was capitalism that was hostile to it.

So you see, the Russians had a peace petition that came out of a peace congress in 1952. It had been signed by millions of people all over the world. But it was banned practically in England. Everyone regarded the thing as just a Russian trick. I couldn't join the Labour party for years because I'd been associated with that movement, and because I insisted on working with societies for friendship with communist countries. You got kicked out of the Labour party for that. All this was long before CND.

MMF: So you're saying that CND had the effect of isolating the peace movement in Britain from other people all over the world who wanted peace?

DR: Yes. They split the peace movement. When Priestley wrote to the *New Statesman*, after the women's march in the rain, and others started taking it up, I said what a pity it was that they should start separately. I said they should join with the existing peace movement but, of course, that was the last thing they wanted because that would have been associating themselves with what they called a communist-inspired movement.

MMF: They were frightened of associating with communism?

DR: Yes, that was it. I was a "communist". You couldn't associate yourself with anything to do with it. Actually I've never been a communist because I cannot belong to anything which is a religion and has dogmas.

MMF: When was the first Aldermaston march?

DR: I think it was in 1957, but of course there were pacifists who did it before, a handful of people. But already in 1958 the Aldermaston marches were getting a reputation on the continent. They were famous.

I said right from the beginning that, instead of confining ourselves to England, we should do something about Europe. CND wouldn't because it stuck to its anti-communist position, so I said we'll try and get a women's caravan of peace.

I knew a chap with whom we'd organised various camping tours in France after the end of the war and between us we organised it. The people who went on it were all members of various peace organisations. I had six excellent young women, most of whom had done the Aldermaston mar-

ches, as I had. I had a bus that I'd bought for £100 and we fitted this up and my friend drove a truck.

We had about eleven women who did the whole thing and each of them had to try to find £100. We were 14 weeks on the journey and we camped where we couldn't get hospitality.

We started in Edinburgh and visited the Co-op conference on the way down and the ETU congress in Morecambe. Canon Collins gave us a service in St Paul's, with a meeting on the steps outside. Then we went off to France, to Belgium. We went right the way through. We had banners in French and English and German and when we got into the communist countries, they supplied banners to put along the vehicle in their own languages. In Bulgaria peasant women came rushing up with fruit and food. It was absolutely marvellous. All the way through to Moscow.

MMF: It was a case of "Women of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your wars."

DR: Yes, that's right. One of the things I said in my first feminist book, *Hypatia*, in 1925, was that women were given the vote after the 1914-18 war for assisting men in the destruction of their offspring. I have always thought that women ought never to have had anything to do with going into the services. I thought women ought not to help wars.

MMF: You and Bertrand Russell started one of the first free schools in this country, at Beacon Hill, based on the educational principles of A. S. Neill.

DR: There were several reasons why we started our school. We didn't believe in corporal punishment and we didn't believe in competition. In the ordinary school there is such terrible competition for exams. Mao Tse Tung had some very good things to say about that. There was also this question of semi-military training for boys, the OTC groups.

We wanted to try and give our children an education in subjects that belonged to the future rather than the past. Although both of us respected Latin and Greek, I thought that the languages that people should learn were Russian, Spanish and Chinese. I thought that those were the languages of the future. We thought science was important too.

Another thing, while we didn't think you should dogmatically teach socialism, the idea of cooperating should be implicit in the society, in the group. We were a community to which everybody contributed.

MMF: I was interested to see one beautiful picture of the very young children dancing around on the lawns outside the school, naked. Weren't you given a very hard time about this by the popular press?

DR: Everybody said that all the staff went about naked.

MMF: Why did T. S. Eliot say that you were unfit to bring up children after you had been so involved in education?

DR: He was, of course, one of those completely intellectualised, ascetic people. He was typical of the anglo-catholic Christian and to him it was monstrous — animal passions were monstrous. I think there was something wrong with him in that respect, which may have been due to his repressive tendencies.

MMF: Did you and Bertrand Russell and Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells all agree about human beings having lost touch with their animal instincts?

DR: Bernard Shaw didn't. Bernard Shaw was hopeless because he went quite wrong about sex. I don't believe he ever slept with his wife. Wells, of course, believed in sleeping with anybody he could get to bed with him (laughter). He referred to sex as "these little compliments we pay to one another". That was his attitude.

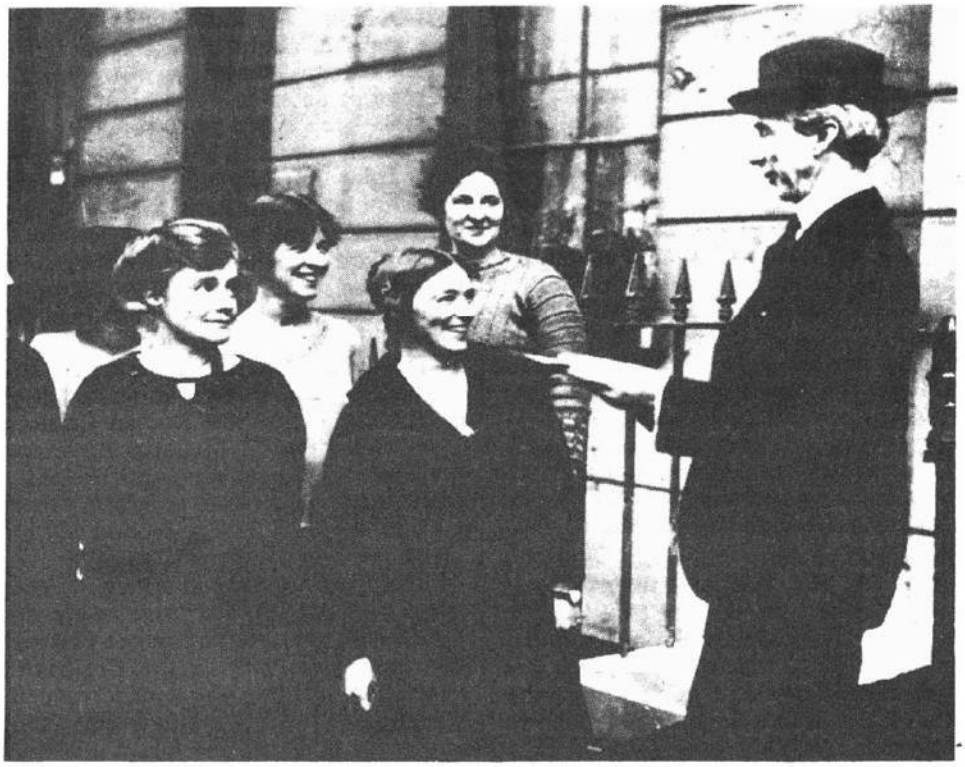
MMF: What was Bernard Shaw's attitude — that you abstain from sex as you abstain from eating meat? Was it all very cerebral?

DR: Well, it's what I've been saying about men — it's the flight from the body. He didn't want to be entangled by his passions. He didn't want to be beholden to a woman. I didn't see much of them, but his wife reminded me of my headmistress at school. He was a marvellous person except when it came to this question.

MMF: Let me ask you, Dora, do you feel optimistic about the state of the world?

DR: I think it's absolutely touch and go, I really do. This is why I'm opposed to nuclear power stations. In his book *Disturbing the Universe* Freeman Dyson talks about how, immediately after the bomb, a lot of the physicists got together and tried to make plans for nuclear power stations because they thought, at least we have found a use for nuclear power for peace. I think they all felt guilty. He says that people went ahead with nuclear power stations before they had properly explored the thing.

Bertie had a wonderful phrase for it: "cosmic impiety". He meant that you must learn to live with the world as God created it, so to speak. And I think people have lost that sense. It's not because I believe that God created the world, but becau. there is this universe and there are certain things in it and animals and plants and substances which manage to balance. But now we keep on making new substances, like plastics, that aren't perishable. And the Americans have made a whole



Dora (centre) with Bertrand Russell in 1923, before they were married.



Lunchtime at Beacon Hill, the free school founded by Dora and Bertrand Russell.

lot of poison gases and they don't know what to do with them. If they don't use them in a war, they don't know what to do with them.

MMF: Do you think we have a chance if we fight really hard?

DR: I think women are half asleep. I think women are the one chance. But women as a sex are fighting the men and the men are fighting the women as a sex. The word that to everybody is a dirty word is cooperation, and unless we have cooperation within the nation and within the world, we haven't a hope. That is the most dangerous and wicked word — being "competitive".

And another thing I think about the intellect, sometimes I lie awake the whole night thinking that the intellect can't create things except machines. I'm thinking about a number of these things right now because what I'm writing is the history of human consciousness. If you think about the intellect, it's divisive. It can analyse, it can take things to pieces and ever since it's become dominant it has been taking everything to pieces. First you start analysing the different species, then you start analysing the atom and you get down to the smallest things you possibly can.

I watched this programme, *Children's Science Lectures*, all these elaborate things they have: models with all these little balls and so on. It's ingraining the idea in those children that everything is made up of tiny little bits. You can take everything to pieces, then you put them together again.

They talk about test-tube babies, but they don't create life. They have to have the germ of life in a test-tube to begin with and then plant it in a woman. It's possible they may come to the point where they can manufacture life. Now they are tampering with the very species itself. Modern biology can be very dangerous.

MMF: Do you think a sense of purpose is intrinsic to people's happiness?

DR: Yes. The thing that matters to me almost more than anything else is that we should get away from these ascetic and intellectual religions and ideologies. We shouldn't go back to living like neolithic men and women but we should somehow get some kind of ethic, if you like the word, by which men and women cooperate with one another. And also with the animals — to make this planet fit to live on as long as it exists. At the moment we are just destoying it.

I like to be here (pointing through the window to the sea), I'm happy if I can put my hands in the soil. People from the cities come rushing down to the country to get what they've lost, what they no longer get in the concrete jungle. Then they come and ravage and spoil the things that they value when they come down to Cornwall. They try to "develop" Cornwall. Somehow or other we've got to come to a static way of living.

What matters to me is the cows out there, and the grass, and the green, and to see it. The world is enough for me, I don't want anything else, I love it and I hate to see it destroyed. I've got a gardener now — a Cornish gardener. He comes and he sings songs about his valley and he makes up poems. He produces food from my little bit of land that I couldn't produce and he's got a feel about it, he knows what he's doing and he sings (Dora sings a sample "I went down the valley and the sea is blue").

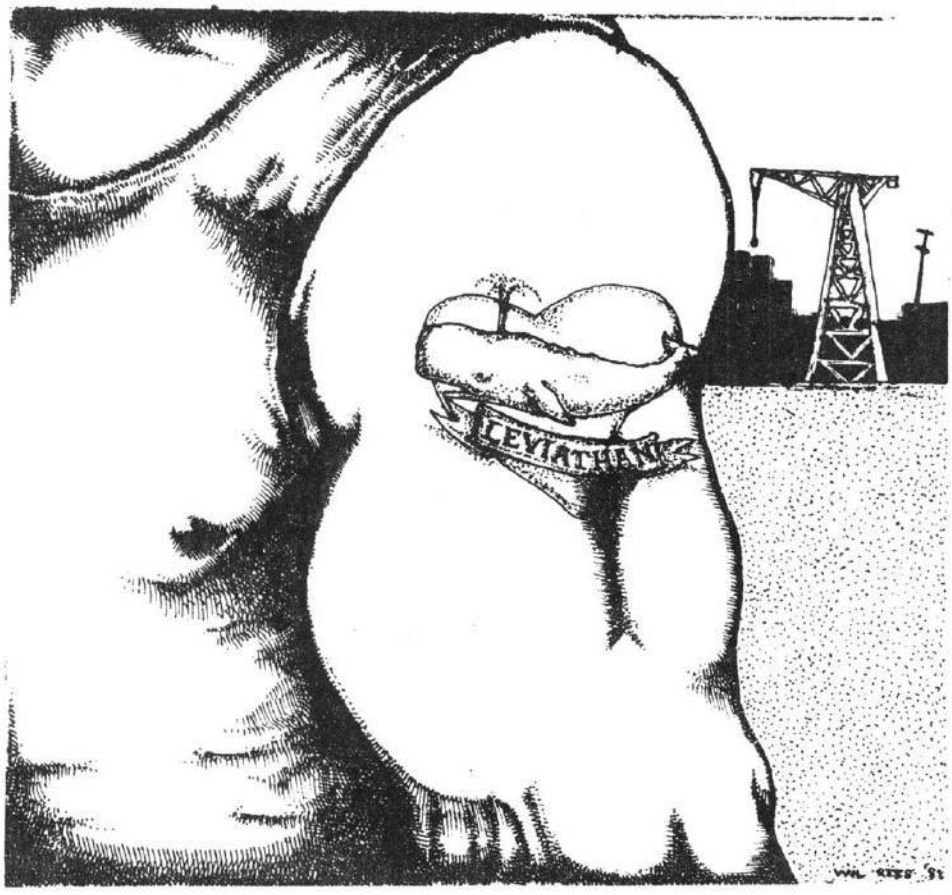
My granddaughter said to me when she found me in the kitchen listening to the gardener singing his songs, she said "How silly!" There you are. Again everybody wants to be important — why should we want to be important? I do disbelieve in the cult of personality, the way people went after Hitler and to some extent after some of the heroes of pop music. You can't live in other people. You've got to learn to live your own life.

UNITY IS STRENGTH

How To Get Union Muscle Behind Animal And Environmental Issues

Daniel Lindsay was almost single-handedly responsible for the recent TUC policy decision on whale products (see BEAST 7), the result of which is that union members will not handle any processes involving these products and that union leaders will halt, one by one, their importation. He believes that this "has effectively broadened the scope of the trade union movement" and made it possible for human, animal, peace and environmental issues, from bloodsports to nuclear missiles, to acquire union support and influence.

Lindsay is European Secretary of PCAP (Protection & Conservation of Animals and Plantlife) and a delegate to the Liverpool Trade Union Council. He explains here how you should go about enlisting union muscle for your cause.



WIL REES

First, approach those responsible for processing the animal (or other) materials involved, pointing out public concern and suggesting changes. If after a few meetings you find they are playing you along or will no longer talk, this is the time to approach the unions.

If the issue is localised, approach the union in the firm(s) or dock(s) involved. If you do not have any contacts, watch where workers go for a drink and approach them in a pub. You may well find them sympathetic and be able to persuade them to put union pressure on the management to make changes.

For national and international issues the goal is the TUC. Meticulous preparations are essential. These include clear proposals and research into the jobs involved — will they be put in jeopardy, is there alternative work, what about danger to the health and safety of workers or the public? Intelligence work that brings inside information from staff, e.g. copies of appropriate documents, cannot be underestimated. All research must be checked and rechecked and then put into document form to back up your proposal (the TUC research department is very thorough and will question all material). If your proposals fail at TUC level, it will then be TUC policy to oppose any similar proposal. Credibility for future campaigns depends on getting it right first time

Visit your local Trade Union Council and ask for their help in making out an acceptable proposal. Enquire as to which committee of the TUC will eventually deal with it. Ask them to find out which unions are represented on that committee and on the TUC General Council (there are 43 seats). The aim is to gain, if not a unanimous decision, a comfortable majority when your proposal is presented to the committee and to the General Council.

Find someone who attends union branch meetings and is willing to raise your proposal on the agenda. The proposal will call for the branch to pass it on to the national Executive Committee of the union and for a copy to be submitted to the local Trades Council for consideration. The proposal contains further clauses:— that if the Trades Council gives its support, copies of the proposal and research document be sent to every trade union and Trades Council in Great Britain for consideration. (Point out beforehand that you will cover all costs and spend your own time addressing and sending out the letters). It will also call on the TUC to urge the Government, EEC, UN, union delegations to other countries and international trade union bodies to take the proposed action. It

will also request that enquiries be made as to whether any of the products or animals are used, imported or exported in the area and to send details to your local Trades Council for your attention.

National unions have very strong links with some MPs. Once you have received a union's support, ask them to approach MPs and have an Early Day motion raised in Parliament. It may be useful.

While these arrangements are under way, have copies of the proposal presented to the branches of the unions whose support you need at the TUC and also submit an article for the union's journal. With the whale campaign, millions of trade union members were informed of the facts in these journals.

It has to be said that some unions consistently will not support issues outside of a self-defined sphere of interest. These you will have to force into supporting the proposal. If a union rejects your proposal at Executive level, approach members, shop stewards, etc., of that union and persuade them to sign a letter of concern urging the Executive to reconsider. Approach branches in different areas (through standard procedure) with copies of the proposal. Bombard the Executive until you overturn their decision.

When the campaign is won, send letters of thanks to everyone, letting them know that they have taken effective action and helped the public at large.

A VAST UNTAPPED POTENTIAL

Following the decision on whale products, PCAP is expecting TUC policy decisions on the import and export of endangered species (and products thereof) and the dumping of radioactive waste. Talks have started on the import/export of seal products, and there are plans to bring pressure to bear to open laboratories to TV cameras and the press. Hopefully support can be gained for the disappearing rain forests and the habitats of endangered plant species. We are gaining inside information on pollution from North Sea oilrigs. PCAP has also successfully taken up a suggestion from Liverpool CND and persuaded members and officials of the TGWU and UCATT (builders' union) to back a proposal to their Executive Committees that construction work on the two cruise missile sites should be blacked.

Recent reports indicate that the unions may intervene in the importing of illicit uranium from Namibia (against UN policy) and the use of the toxic weedkiller 245-T. The field is wide open. With careful planning, there is no reason why the unions cannot revolutionise animal and environmental campaigning with hard effective action. A vast, for the most part untapped potential is there. We have, from the single power base of a union branch or Trades Council, the capacity to mobilise and work through the entire trade union movement, both in the UK and internationally. It was announced in 1980 that one species of plant or animal is becoming extinct every day. It was also estimated that in only 20 years this figure will reach 20 species a day. If current trends continue we need to enlist the unions' support as soon as possible.

Unity is strength.

(PCAP is willing to act as a coordinating centre for union campaigns in order to avoid crossed lines and contradictions arising from several campaigns on the same issue. PCAP will also offer help and advice with proposals and further information on procedure. See NETWORK).

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THE CHAINSAW MASSACRE

An Interview With Robert Lamb About The World's Disappearing Trees

"The saws cutting the huge logs ground out their shrill lament all day long. First you heard the deep underground thud of the felled tree. Every five or ten minutes the ground shuddered like a drum in the dark at the hard impact of crashing rauli, maniu and larch trees, giant works of nature, seeded there by the wind a thousand years before. Then the saw sectioning the bodies of these giants struck up its whine. The metallic sound of the saw, grating and high-pitched like a violin, following the obscure drum of the earth welcoming its gods, created the tense atmosphere of a legend, a ring of mystery and cosmic terror. The forest was dying. I heard its lamentations with a heavy heart, as if I had come there to listen to the oldest voices anyone had ever heard."

Pablo Neruda — Memoirs

In his study Robert Lamb has two huge sepia prints of giant sequoias, historic photos he has now been told, which he rescued from the dustbins of the Natural History Museum. They seem symbolic of both his deep-felt enthusiasm for trees and his frustration at the waste of timber resources he sees all around him.

He works as a biologist in overseas development and about five years ago was studying termites. He recalls: "Termites are forestry pests so I had to scan all the forestry literature as a matter of course. Looking through it all, there seemed to be a lot of rather alarming things going on and I really wanted to find a book that put it all together and gave a sort of synthetic view of it and some kind of polemic about it. I couldn't find one and that was really why I tried to put it all together myself."

The result is *World Without Trees* (Magnum Books, £1.40), printed on recycled paper, aimed at integrating as much information about the biology of trees, their importance in society, the timber trade, deforestation, tree diseases like Dutch Elm Disease, the problems in Amazonia and more into one volume. It is essential reading, a much-needed overview on this important and urgent subject.

Robert Lamb is now working with World Forest Action, 6 Glebe Street, Oxford, to turn this information into practical action. *The Beast* will report regularly on future developments in this area.

JM: On the subject of deforestation, could you summarise how bad the state of things is?

RL: On a global scale? Well, what is happening is pretty alarming.

The forests globally are disappearing at the rate of 2 per cent per year. That's the best ground-based estimate that anyone's ever come up with. But in specific areas like Brazil or the Ivory Coast, where they have used satellite imagery, they've found it's a lot more than that.

The effect on atmosphere — the "greenhouse effect" — is the most controversial aspect of it all. You could say deforestation of the atmosphere is more important in some ways than deforestation of the ground. It's very hard to find any consensus about it. It's easy to find specialists who are alarmed about it but it's just as easy to find others who think it might be an improvement if air temperatures were to rise a bit. They reckon that increased cloud cover would more than adjust for it.

JM: You say that we've more or less lost the major forests. Whatever we do now it's going to be too late. This is a view that will surprise and shock a lot of people.

RL: It's very easy to say one shouldn't be allowing shifting cultivators to be carving up the forest but, in fact, for them it's a choice between doing that or starving. An awful lot of them are doing it because of the rotten land tenure systems in their own countries that don't allow them to own their own land, so they have to go into the wilderness to be able to get enough food to get by on.

Also to get enough fuel because, of course, wood is the sole domestic energy source for one in three people in the world. It's the other energy crisis and it affects far more people than the energy crisis we talk about.

I devote very little space to it in the book because I wasn't aware then of how terrible a situation it is. Countries like Kenya, all those countries of the arid zone in Africa, a lot of countries in South-East Asia, are faced with an economically crippling shortage of wood fuel. A few countries like South Korea and China have been growing fuel-wood plantations to cope with this kind of problem but they're special exceptions. It's rather frightening.

That's one of the things that the Brandt Commission report rather ignores. They talk about oil as the energy base of the world but in rural areas of Africa, South-East Asia and South America, oil is hardly ever seen. They might need paraffin for hurricane lamps or to run an irrigation pump but for day-to-day cooking and heating,

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they all use wood. Wherever there's a town, the demand for wood has deforested the land all the way round in an increasing belt and it's very difficult to see how that's going to be sorted out.

Even in a country like Nigeria, which produces its own oil, you see all these tankers going up north to deliver to the central heating systems or the industrial plants, and all over the tankers there are big bundles of fuel wood strapped on. Down in the south where the oil is produced there's still plenty of forest. They truck it up country and sell it for a huge profit because there's hardly any wood left near the settlements.

JM: **You claim that a large amount of Western aid is going into projects that actually encourage or involve deforestation. Are there any specific examples you can give me?**

RL: Yes. Thousands and millions. Almost all the World Bank projects involve clearing bush. Funnily enough, there's been a sort of change of heart. Organisations like FAO and the World Bank are now spending more and more on what's called social forestry, community forestry, to meet the local needs of the people who live where the trees grow. In the case of the World Bank about 7 per cent of their turnover is now being spent in this way. But the other 93 per cent is being spent mainly on agricultural projects that involve land clearing. That usually amounts to forest clearing.

JM: **One of the main points throughout your book is a real sense of what a tree is and you show in great detail why trees are of vital importance.**

RL: The trees are *the* resource base, three-quarters of the biomass of the earth.

Organisations like the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Wildlife Fund are publishing what they call 'strategies', tactics for saving wildlife and saving habitats. I feel if you're going to use that kind of cadet-corps terminology you might as well carry it to its logical extreme.

If you're going to have a quasi-military strategy to save wildlife you go for the resource base. You don't go for the top of the pyramid and the Lesser Spotted Godwit. You go for the bottom where, as it happens, most of the genetic variety exists.

If there was only one species of tree in the whole world it wouldn't matter so much. But because they represent a terrific library of genetic material and also play host to so many other organisms, they are the obvious first choices for any kind of conservation effort. You have to concentrate on habitats first, and if you're going to conserve habitats you must conserve forests first.

Then if you're going to move on to protect specific organisms you don't go for cuddly animals like seals and tigers. If you're going to have to make choices you go for things at the bottom of the food chain. We should be conserving insects which, rather like forests, are the most genetically varied group of organisms there is. People are only just beginning to realise that an awful lot of insects are becoming extinct but, because they don't have public appeal, very little work has been done on monitoring this.

I think it's important to identify the economic rationale which seems most likely to secure renewal of the forests and lobby for that. There's no time to elaborate a whole new world view about forests. There's far too much urgency involved.

JM: **What's happening in Amazonia, which you describe as the largest chunk of the earth's original forest left?**

RL: Amazonia is a huge place. The Amazon forest is about the size of India and nobody who is there knows what's going on half the time. The Brazilian government certainly doesn't know what's happening. They protested that everything was fine until a couple of people bothered to look at satellite pictures which showed that in just one state they'd lost 40 per cent of their trees since 1950.

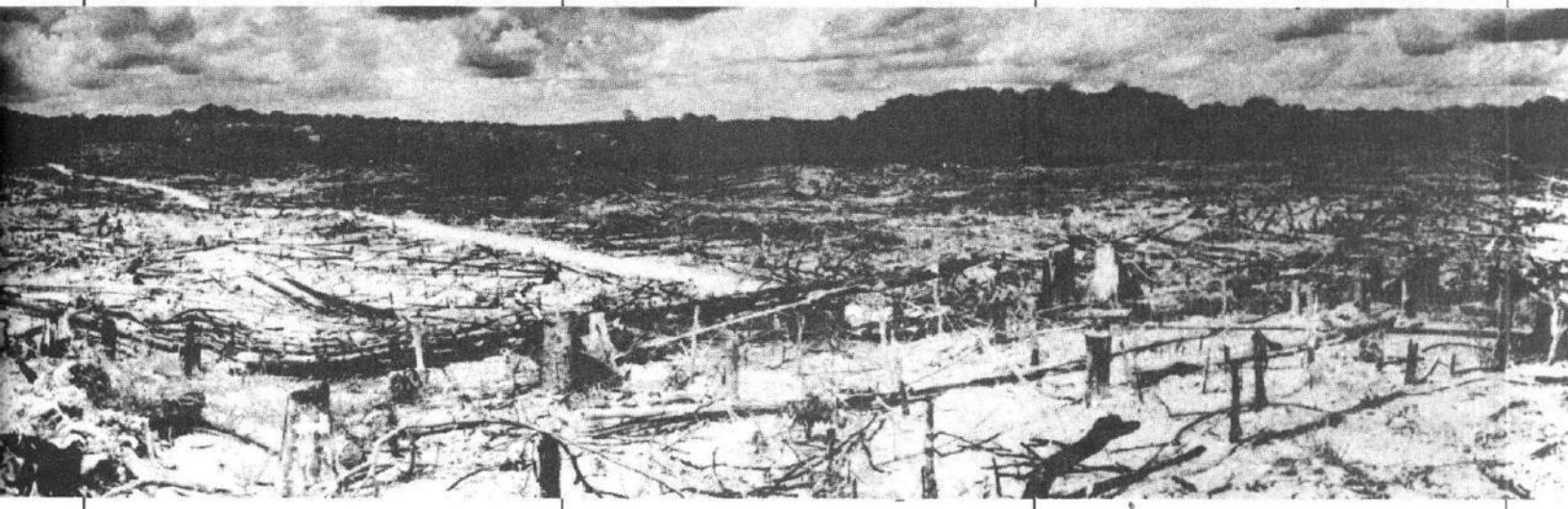
An awful lot of this defores-



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tation is being done by multinational firms, household names like Glaxo, Rio Tinto Zinc, Volkswagen and especially the hamburger companies like McDonalds.

The price of beef's too high in North America. So what they do is clear a huge bit of forest, throw in a huge amount of fertiliser and grass seed and ranch it for two or three years until erosion makes it impossible to ranch any more. They put in an airstrip and pack the carcasses of the beef cattle into the holds of cargo airplanes. They're not pressurised so they just fly up into the stratosphere where the carcasses are refrigerated by themselves. There's your cheap beef.



When it comes to things that we can do about it, I think that's the area we can do something. I'd like to think that consumers of McDonald's hamburgers could stop eating them.

I'd like to think that the unions inside Volkswagen could stop them ranching in Amazonia. Funnily enough, an awful lot of their ranches are sited over bauxite deposits. Large bits of Amazonia have got this very thin layer of bauxite about three yards under the ground. It can only be mined by open-cast mining, literally just ripping off the topsoil. Bauxite is aluminium ore and it's the obvious connection for VW because aluminium is probably going to be the main car body material of the future.

Then there's Daniel K. Ludwig with his giant tree-farming project in the Jaru river basin. What he's doing is clearing tropical forest but he's replacing it with quick growing plantations of pine and a tree called Gmelina. It's the same problem you get all over the world. It's a few people making a lot of money at the expense of the ordinary farmer or the Amerindian tribe that's managed, against all the odds, to find a way of living right in the middle of the rainforest.

That's another aspect that's wasteful. Those Amerindians are really the librarians of the tropical rainforest. They've got the most incredibly refined knowledge of how to use different plant products as food. This is all vital information and they're the only authority we've got to go to. They've been their own laboratory rats for centuries and centuries.

It's ridiculous when you think that all the profits from Ludwig's projects, for example, go to cancer research. He's probably cleared away about thirty species of plant that could be of potential therapeutic use in cancer. An odd situation.

But what's happening in Brazil is no worse than what's happening in this country or anywhere as far as trees are concerned. For example, they've built a lot of giant highways across Amazonia and this has been one of the main reasons why deforestation has been able to proceed so quickly there. But look at the proposal to put the M23 through Epping Forest. The amount of tree cover lost when they do that, in terms of the actual total amount of forest inside the country, will amount to a greater percentage loss of trees than all the highway systems in Amazonia. Just that one road.

JM: **You write that "trees are by their very nature out of step with the normal preoccupations of our society . . . slow-motion events (like the growth and disappearance of trees) muster few eye-witnesses." That seems to be one of the key reasons why people don't appreciate and understand what is happening to trees.**

RL: Yes, and the fact that most people live a metropolitan existence. But even in Inner London now, trees in streets and gardens are disappearing at 10 per cent a year and are simply not being replaced. Even trees like London planes, an actual sub-species that used to be peculiar to the city. If you look around the squares and the parks you can see the beautiful mature planes but you can't see anything growing up to take their place. They are at the end of the line, those trees; they've got twenty or thirty more years to live and then, finish.

What is happening in Britain



ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS

now with big forestry is that it's going to be developed along the lines of a report recently issued by the Centre for Agricultural Strategy. Timber is our biggest single import item — £2,500,000,000 in 1978. It's more expensive even than oil since we've started producing our own.

So they're proposing to plant all these extra plantations in the uplands and highlands, especially in Scotland and Wales. At the same time, down in the agricultural lowlands, hedgerows are being cleared at the rate of 5,000 miles a year even though they're potentially a fantastic timber resource and should be being actively developed rather than cleared or allowed to disappear by simple neglect.

My view is that we should be



developing much more of a mosaic of farm and forest in this country rather than rooting out the hedgerows, which are one of the last wildlife refuges in the agricultural lowlands, and then shoving monocultural plantations of spruce and pine up on the hills and chasing wildlife out of there. It just seems a lethal combination of mistakes.

The trouble is that farmers are clearing their hedgerows because they get a grant from the EEC if they extend their land and clear a bit of woodland, even if they don't get a crop from it. And they don't need planning permission either.

All this to feed butter mountains and beef mountains and milk lakes in the EEC. That is the end result of the whole heritage of countryside being thrown away. It's just going into surpluses inside the EEC.

It's very difficult to talk about something like countryside. A lot of people don't relate to that idea. But in fact, if you really get into it, it comes down not to our ideas of what is beautiful, it comes down to a basic human right. The right of people to be consulted about the way their surroundings look. That right is being eroded in a quite frightening way.

JM: **One of the other major themes of your book is that Dutch Elm Disease is likely to be just the first of a whole wave of tree diseases which could affect the countryside of the northern hemisphere in a very dramatic way.**

RL: Yes. The next candidate for an epidemic on the scale of Dutch Elm Disease is the oak. Oak wilt is a very similar disease which is causing quite a lot of damage in North American forests. If it is introduced into Europe, it will do even more damage as European oaks are probably less resistant.

JM: **You claim that the likelihood of these diseases spreading is increased by the nature of the international timber trade.**

RL: I think so. In fact a lot of people are very worried about oak wilt. Whatever you do, you'll never prevent it from being introduced; it's just inevitable. The question is when. Are we going to do the same as we did with elms, which is practically nothing, or are we going to have some strategy to deal with it as soon as the first evidence appears.

I feel that having pointed out what global problems exist, everybody can only really work on what's happening in their country. Unlike whales, which are in international territory, the impetus to deal with problems affecting trees has to come from within national boundaries. People have to work on their own backyards.

Left: *Amazonian landscape.*



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

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G.B. Cooper, G.J. Dear, Animal Aid, Ian Collin, Alan Bloom, Richard Alonzo, Dave Lewis, George Leighton, A. Veysey, Gordon Wood, "Wight Greens", Mrs J.M. Hutchinson, J.E. Gathercole, M.B. Hughes, June Wright, Dave Richardson, Milton Wolpin, S. Duffrin Graham, Cornelia Durrant, Jonathan Mullard, S. Pritchard, plus one postal order and two people who prefer to remain anonymous.

Many thanks for your valued help. We shall be running an investigation into the use of animals in school biology classes in our next issue (No. 10), and other investigations are in the planning stage.

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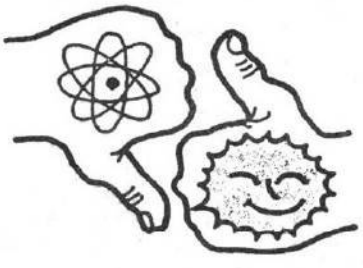
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PRINT

THE STATE OF THE WORLD ATLAS
by Michael Kidron & Ronald Segal
(Pan Books, £5.95)

We live at a time when new views of the world are desperately needed and *The State of the World Atlas* delivers. Its value lies both in the originality of its concept and design — a slim, slick, multicoloured package — and in its structure, which not only demonstrates the value of maps as an aid to understanding but also develops a persuasive argument as the book progresses. Atlases have traditionally been used to reinforce the viewpoint of the powers that be; this book demonstrates that cartographic techniques, in different hands, can transcend those limitations to provide a valid new perspective.

The sequence of maps develops a strong argument against the sovereign state, identified as the international system's key structural component. They show how the proliferation of states has led to territorial rivalries, an escalation in armaments and the extension of this struggle into the oceans, the poles and near-earth orbit.

There follow the major resource maps — minerals, food, energy, industrial and technological muscle, economic and trading power — to give a wide view of the current power balance in the world.

Next the apparatus of the state is defined in maps showing the dominant languages and religions, the number of political prisoners and the flow of refugees, and major component systems of the state like health, education, communications and welfare. There are interesting comparative maps on the number of soldiers vs teachers (dubbed Bullets vs Blackboards), cities and slums, law and disorder.

There are sequences documenting the cycle of international inflation, the spread and influence of transnational corporations, the growth of deserts and the onward ooze of pollution.

There are maps showing the number of workers on the land as opposed to working in industry, maps on trade unions and women workers and a series showing protests against the state, whether they be separatist movements or student uprisings.

One of the most dramatic, simply titled "Our Daily Bread", starkly dramatises the spread of famine in the world with glistening black skulls, highlighting the urgency of the North-South debate.



The State of the World Atlas is a triumph for the independent publishers Pluto Press, originators of the project, and an essential tool in understanding the world.

John May

HACKENFELLER'S APE
Brigid Brophy
(Allison and Busby, £1.95)

My impatient post-liberal mind immediately put a label on Brigid Brophy and hung her: Sixties sob sister, weeping, waxing and waning, the-world-is-my-womb wallowing a la Fay Weldon, Erin O'Woman, Margaret Drabble — a rambler who mistook a

L.R. BRIGHTWELL

manuscript for a diary. Well, wipe my nose and call me snotty! — she's more like fussy Jane Austen meeting hussy Muriel Spark at a funeral, black (humour) armbands compulsory, all telltale detail.

Fastidious Professor Darrelhyde, a zoologist, waits patiently to peer at the mating ritual of two rare apes. Bored, big business buys them for use in a moon rocket. The professor, lovable old fool, tries and fails to defend them.

Brigid Brophy is sweet on animals and has written some stunning essays against eating meat. Here, however, she feels the sweep and scope of a caged animal freed — but her gift is for the prissy, precious detail detected only in Homo Sapiens.

A bright young reporter, sitting on the fence in the middle of the road: "Everything to do with war is called Defence nowadays. I think it's an American word." And Darrelhyde's reluctant, duplicit partner in crime: a perfect study of the quagmire-end of working-class youth (somewhat purged, thank God, post-punk), ill-tempered and Americanised, living only in its limited imagination, in real life knowing nothing of real thrills or decency.

Indeed, for all that she shows them as crude and greedy, Brophy excuses and embraces scummy humans as opposed to classy animals all the way through the book. The male monkey's killer later assists the female monkey's labour. The caged criminal is repeatedly dragged up as a metaphor for the caged animal, when any eyes not veild in Sixties "we-are-all-guilty" gauze can clearly see that guilty criminals and innocent beasts are the total antithesis of each other. One deserves it — one doesn't.

The real trouble is that this book gilded a pleasant evening. The situation concerning animals is so desperate, so disgusting, that any elaboration on their rights and wrongs should revolt and inspire. And fiction hasn't made anybody go out and DO something since God knows when. Brophy's account of the monkey freed — "He bounded off, pursuing, like Caliban, his wondering, half-befogged, half-enlightened way" — may make you WISH but I bet it can't make you DO.

Fiction splutters and stalls and stops these days (this is a reissue, remember, from a time when laboratories were mysterious and the citizen could be excused for wanting a quiet life). A fiction tacked around the persecution of animals, sympathetic or not, is the ultimate incongruity; only



the human, born to disappoint himself, needs to hide in inventions.

Matters of life and death shouldn't dally with fiction — the ultimate luxury, the blind soft spot. One hundred and twenty-five pages of elegant etching by Brigid Brophy can be read nicely before dropping off into a clean sleep; one paragraph packed with laboratory facts and non-fiction fast action can inspire a hundred and twenty-five lifesavers.

—*Julie Burchill*

ANIMAL SUFFERING
by Marian Stamp Dawkins
(Chapman & Hall, £3.95)

This is an important, thought-provoking, uncomfortable book for an animal liberationist. Some years back, Dr Dawkins made news by offering chickens a choice between a battery cage and an outside run in a garden. Though they preferred the outside run, it was not quite that simple. Chickens raised in battery cages at first chose the cage, before they discovered the delights of the great outdoors.

Many people may regard such an experiment as irrelevant. They *know* that chickens suffer in battery conditions. Dr Dawkins argues persuasively, however, that "if people feel that it is important to try to change the laws about the treatment of animals, they must have more go to on than just their intuition." In other words, the powers that be are going to be more impressed by careful, scientific demonstrations that animals suffer under certain conditions than by emotionally-based convictions, however powerful, of animal activists.

How do we know when an animal is suffering, Dawkins asks. There are fairly clear-cut cases, when an animal is screaming or convulsing and we conclude, by analogy with ourselves, that it is experiencing intense pain. But pain is only one form of suffering. What about fear, frustration, stress? These forms of suffering, especially if they are chronic but not intense, may not show themselves in any immediately obvious form.

Dawkins examines six ways of determining an animal's suffering: its physical health; the degree to which it is prevented from behaving as it would "naturally" in the wild; internal physiological changes that indicate stress; the degree to which it behaves "abnormally", such as chickens going through the motions of taking a dust bath even in dust-free cages; what animals themselves choose, as in the case of the chickens described above; and, finally, by analogies with ourselves ("How would you like to be kept in a cage?")

Dawkins finds that each of these methods has both its advantages and disadvantages. For instance, it may be misleading to base one's ideas of the chicken, genetically selected by humans over thousands of years, on the behaviour of its nearest wild relative, the Red Junglefowl of the Asian rainforests. She concludes that no single method of assessing suffering is adequate by itself. But a combination of methods, she demonstrates, can tell us a great deal about how an animal is feeling. And this is strong, experimentally-based ammunition for the cause of animal welfare.



Dawkins is primarily concerned with animals in confinement, especially in intensive farms. In this field, her work will help to reduce suffering, but it will not lead to the animals' freedom. It is like stopping torture of prisoners, but continuing their imprisonment. Dawkins suggests that under certain conditions, many animals prefer a pleasant form of confinement to the rigours of the wild. So do some long-term prisoners who become "institutionalised". So do people who fill refugee camps to avoid war, famine or plague.

Animal Suffering will become an influential work, quoted and misquoted by both sides on the "animal question". It should be read by every animal liberationist both for this

"THE NATURAL HISTORY OF AN ENGLISH FOREST" (ARROW)

reason and because it raises a host of interesting and difficult questions that cut through much of the sludge of emotional animal lib argument. It is slim, cheap and an easy read.

Michael Marten

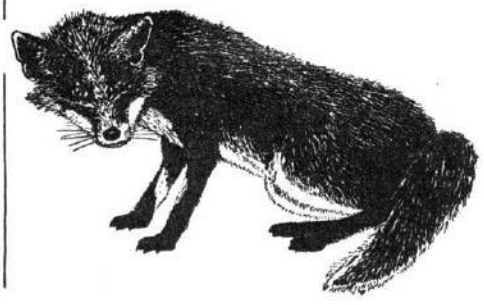
VULPINA — THE STORY OF A FOX
by David Macdonald
(Collins, £1.25)

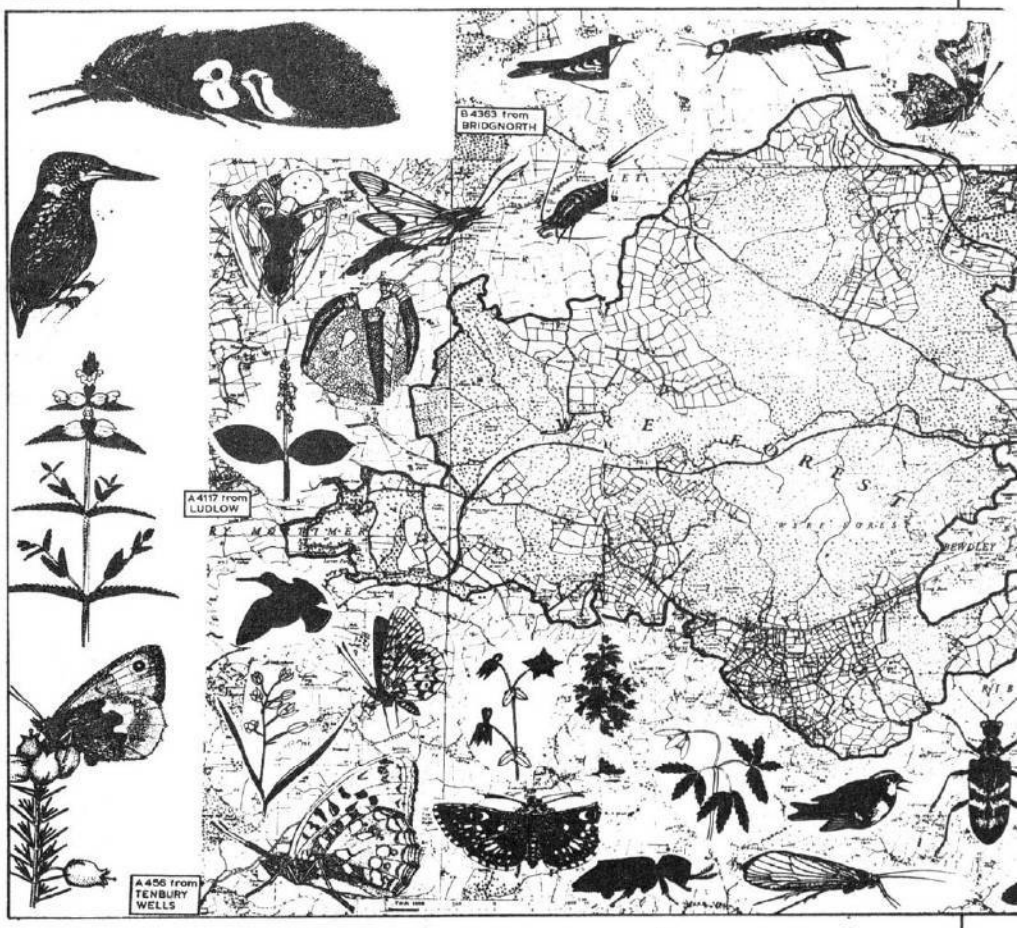
The public image of the fox needs a PR job. Unreliable country folklore and the downright untruths of the hunting fraternity have slandered this animal into a grotesque image of a cross between a four legged Dr Crippen and a vulpine Scarlet Pimpernel.

So progressive zoologist David Macdonald, famous comrade of the fox, has written a children's bio-story of the life of an everyday rural fox from birth to full maturity. It's lacking in prejudice and enlightening and is not full of sickly sentimentality or gory fables of hen coop (do they still exist?) raids. Due to the threat of rabies and careless farm husbandry the fox is blamed for so many mishaps and problems in society. The truth is that the fox is an intelligent complex carnivore, hunting for accessible food such as rabbit, vole and earthworm rather than lamb. Macdonald has helped more than anybody to rectify the fox's image and reveal that the animal does far more good than harm and certainly does not warrant being pursued by hordes of hunters on horseback, trappers, earthstoppers and now Department of the Environment hitmen.

Buy this book for your 9-12 year old friend(s). It's the very least you can do to help the fox bite back. The League Against Cruel Sports are selling *Vulpina* for only 50p (under half price) plus 20p post and packaging. LACS are also selling from the same series *Talpa — The Story of a Mole* by Kenneth Mellanby at the same rate. It is equally enjoyable and informative on our furry myopics. Nothing to do with the Blunt affair either.

—Philip Windeatt





THE THEFT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE
by Marion Shoard
(Maurice Temple Smith Ltd, £9.00 hardback, £4.95 paperback)

Marion Shoard describes how our hedgerows, hedgerow trees, woods, roughlands, downs, moors and wetlands are all fast disappearing. As a consequence, so are our wildlife and the unique character of the English countryside. She argues that if present agricultural policies continue then our landscape, already severely mutilated, is "under sentence of death". The executioner or "thief" is the farmer, aided by official policies which seem to stimulate the view that the best way to make greater profits out of agriculture is to destroy our countryside.

The farmers' unique position in British society is described in detail. Unlike any other businessman, he is paid a fixed market price for his produce, regardless of demand. Hence he is encouraged to produce as much food as he possibly can, contributing to the EEC's huge intervention stores.

Ms Shoard's argument is not that all forms of agricultural support are inevitably wrong. On the contrary, in some circumstances they may well be justified. The problem is that these concessions are being taken from taxpayers' money in order to produce greater quantities of particular food products that we already have too much of. And worse than any financial considerations, agricultural support is turning our countryside into "a featureless expanse of prairies and grass monoculture."

Those who like figures to support their theories will find no shortage. One-third of Britain's ancient woodland destroyed since 1945. One quarter of our hedgerows uprooted in 1945-1974.

In response to this depressing tale, a number of reforms are suggested, including the creation of more National Parks and greater protection of areas of natural beauty. She indicates that greater planning control and power should be given to regional authorities in order to keep a more rigorous check on development.

This is not a book about animal welfare and I know that there are those who will see the refusal to condemn all "country sports" as good enough reason to dismiss the book completely. In my opinion, such an attitude would be narrow.

To ignore *The Theft of the Countryside* would be to miss an enormous

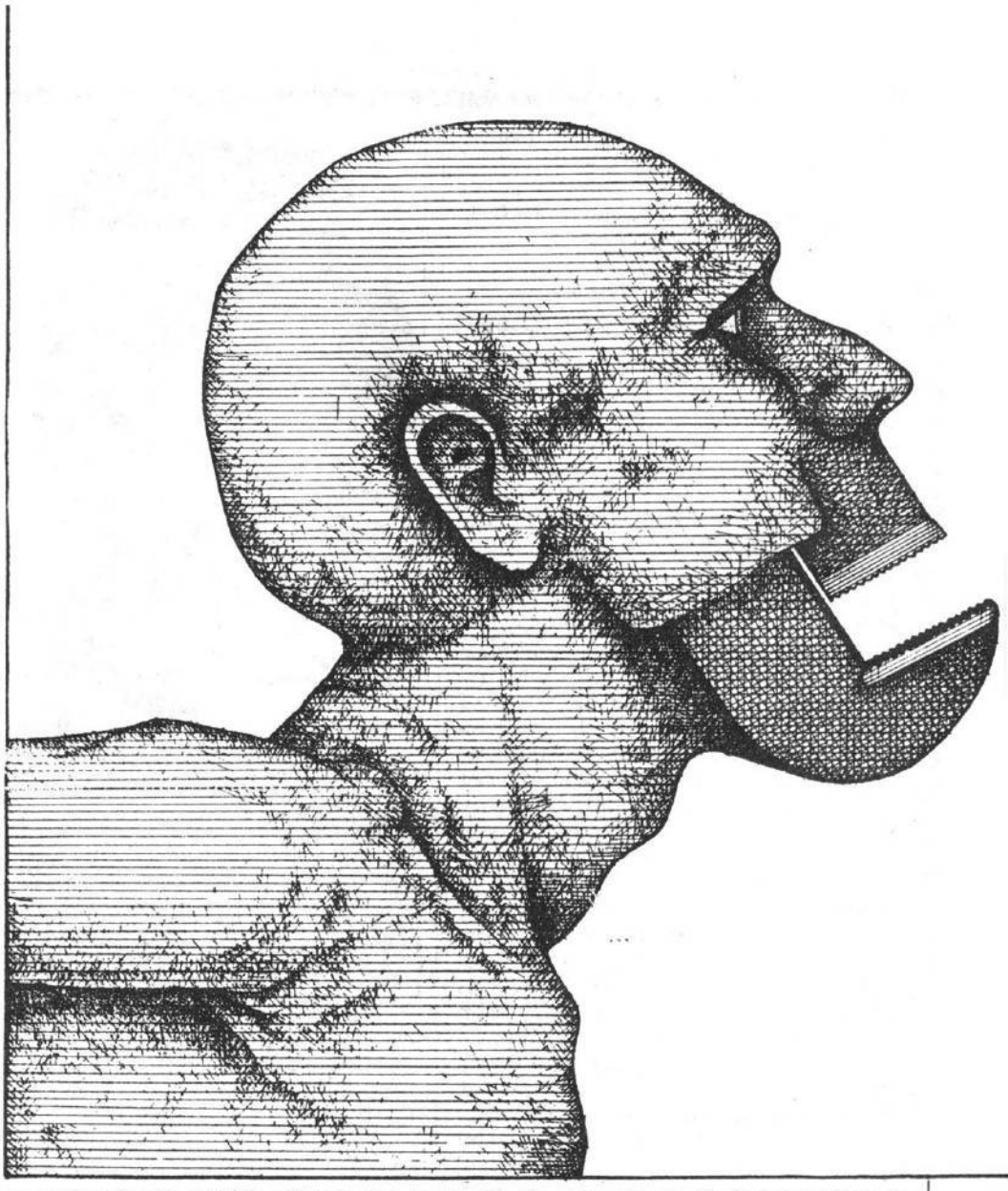
amount of valuable information. In particular, there are some interesting parallels to be drawn between official reactions to conservation and farm animal welfare. This, in turn, develops our sense of the way our civilisation's attitude to the land and wildlife is inseparable from our treatment of animals in factory farms and elsewhere.

Equally useful are the pages which reveal the NFU's pervasive influence in Parliament, with the media and the Ministry of Agriculture. We are told: "The Union now has a hand in almost every step the Ministry takes." Is it any wonder that neither conservationists nor the farm animal welfare movement can get anything other than ultra-reactionary defence of present-day farming policy from the Ministry?

The NFU is amongst those official bodies that have defended themselves vehemently against the book. Their journal of 22 November 1980 carries an article entitled "Bitching the Countryside" in which Marion Shoard is accused of presenting "a picture so remote from reality that it is tempting to dismiss it as rubbish."

To look upon the many areas of England almost exclusively given over to the growth of cereals for intensive animal production is all one needs to become convinced of the urgency of Marion Shoard's argument. In the author's own final words: "If we fail to save our countryside, we shall have no one to blame but ourselves."

—Mark Gold



INTERMEDIATE MAN

F.E. Schumacher and the politics of "small is beautiful".

You'd have to be stupid or mean, even downright evil, not to applaud most of what Fritz Schumacher said and wrote in the last years of his life — the mid-70's when he set out to warn us of the cataclysm threatening human life, to probe the origins of that threat and to suggest ways of avoiding it.

It's madness, he said, to believe that economic growth can go on indefinitely in a world of finite resources. It won't be long before the living tissue between human society and its environment dies.

We need to base production on the use of renewable resources, not on the precious, once-only endowment of the earth. We need to scale down our appetites and our social organisations to a size which allows us to sense the natural world and to relate to it and to each other as unique, qualitatively distinct individuals. We need, above all, to undertake a "metaphysical reconstruction" which allows us to reclaim traditional wisdoms, to ask relevantly, as part of social life, what we are, where we come from, what is our purpose.

Schumacher's crusade came at the right time. *Small Is Beautiful* was published in 1973 — the year oil prices quadrupled. By the end of the decade it had sold close on a million copies and become a common reference point for an international guerrilla force of ecologists, anti-nuke campaigners, third-world-firsters, critical economists, people yearning for a spiritual dimension, for poetry, intuition, feeling — a movement of people dedicated to the most thoroughgoing reconstitution of society ever envisaged.

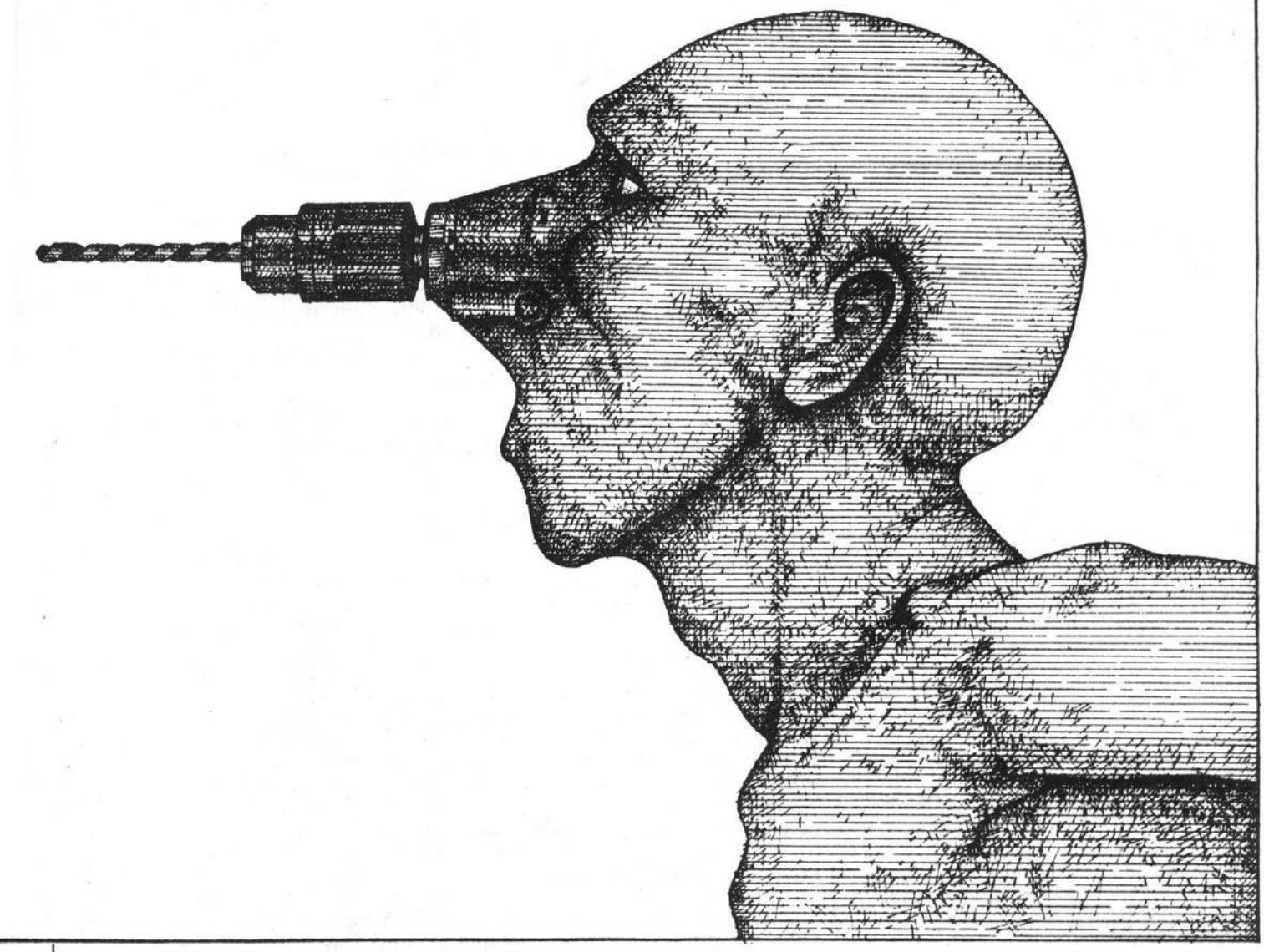
Schumacher's last book, *Good Work* (Sphere, 1980, £1.95), is rich in insight and full of generous responses. But it shows little trace of the movement its author helped to launch. It is deaf to the urgent questions locked in a million throats: here we are, what do we do now? Who can help us?

It is almost as if Schumacher is blind to the existence of social power and to the structure of its use. And he appears to believe that rationality, another abstraction, is the prime mover of people's public activity, as if experience does not exist. So he implies that we need to concentrate on winning the minds of key, powerful individuals to ecological concerns: "If we . . . are clever enough to engage people who at first sight might be our enemies, then . . . it's not going to be very difficult." "Our task is to persuade our friends in big business."

Can millions of people, perhaps tens of millions, confronted by a ferocious social being which is seemingly intent on common assured destruction, rally to that as a call to action? Can they really believe that "it is the individual, personal example that counts" — here on this earth?

The movement deserves better.

Unfortunately, Schumacher's example has been closely followed in the set of essays published in his



JOHN ELLIS

honour, *The Schumacher Lectures* (Blond & Briggs, 1980, £7.50). Here Ronnie Laing duels eloquently with Science, cutting to shreds its pretensions to objectivity. No politics. Amory Lovins presents the case for soft energy technologies. Persuasive. Ivan Illich warns of the danger that soft technologies might be appropriated for commodity production rather than vernacular use. No politics. John Michell pleads for the adoption of a steady-state-universe cosmology. No politics. Edward de Bono explains the mechanism of lateral thinking. No politics.

And then, in an Appendix, Hazel Henderson rescues some honour for the group: "For me," she writes, "politics has meant organising interest groups around issues of corporate accountability, and trying to act as a one-woman truth squad for the economic profession." It's not much more than an appeal to live one's politics; it's still not anything that people can do together; but it does recognize that saying must lead to doing or we'll end up on the soft path to common assured destruction.

—Michael Kidron

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Benefit in support of the Institute of Race Relations and the United Defence Committee

BITEBACK!

Dear Friends,
We have long admired *The Beast* with its professional and punchy content, spasmodically buying copies. However, we realise that admiration is not enough and we would be the first to howl if the mag folded due to lack of support.

After some family discussion, we thought it would be a great idea if *The Beast* was circulated to University and Sixth Form libraries, where it would be read by up-and-coming "thinkers". Therefore we would like to purchase ten subscriptions (one for ourselves and nine to be distributed), trusting you will make a good choice of recipients.

The Beast is certainly the best magazine fighting for animal rights and we feel that the aim should be to see it in every scholastic library in the country.

So come on all you animal lovers — positive action — why not dig deep and see if you can afford another sub., as well as your own, for a very worthy cause. How about organising a jumble sale, raffle or coffee morning? We can't all go out banner waving, but if we raise some "readies" *The Beast* will do some of the shouting for us. Even a modest effort could raise perhaps £25 which would mean that five further college libraries, open to thousands of students could share the bad news.

If we can extend the circulation and especially the readership, in the long run we will stir up enough feeling to put an end to animal abuse.

Enclosed cheque for £50, wishing you all power to your editorial elbow,

The Gwilliam family,
Ramsey, Isle of Man

We are sending the Gwilliam family's subscriptions to the central libraries of: Aberdeen University, Cambridge University, Exeter University, University of Surrey, University of Keele, Leeds University, Manchester University, Oxford University and Stirling University. It would be appreciated if Beast *readers at these places would ask for the magazine and try to ensure that it is publicly displayed or easily available.*
— Ed.

SOVIET CONSERVATION

Dear John May,

"The Green Samizdat" by Boris Komarov provides a crudely distorted view of the situation in the Soviet Union.

Individual breaches of hunting regulations do occur in the Soviet Union as they do in other countries, but the situation is certainly not officially condoned as Komarov indicates.

In many respects the Soviet Union is ahead of capitalist countries in its protection of wildlife. It is the first country in the world to include the state's responsibility for environmental protection in its constitution (Article 18).

A new wildlife law was passed this year (1980) giving further protection to animals. This includes not only a ban on the killing of many species of animals but also includes positive steps which organisations must take to protect wildlife. For instance the law obliges organisations to "take measures to prevent the killing of wildlife in productions processes." This means that farms have to take measures to ensure that hares and other animals are not killed by farm machinery.

There are already 127 nature preserves in the Soviet Union covering a total of 22½ million acres with new ones being founded every year. Several have been sited along the new Baikal-Amur Railway to protect animal life there.

Each Soviet Republic has a Red Book of threatened species which are given extra special protection. Formerly threatened species like bison, elks and saiga antelopes have multiplied and are now found even close to populated areas. There are twice as many tigers as there were only a few years ago.

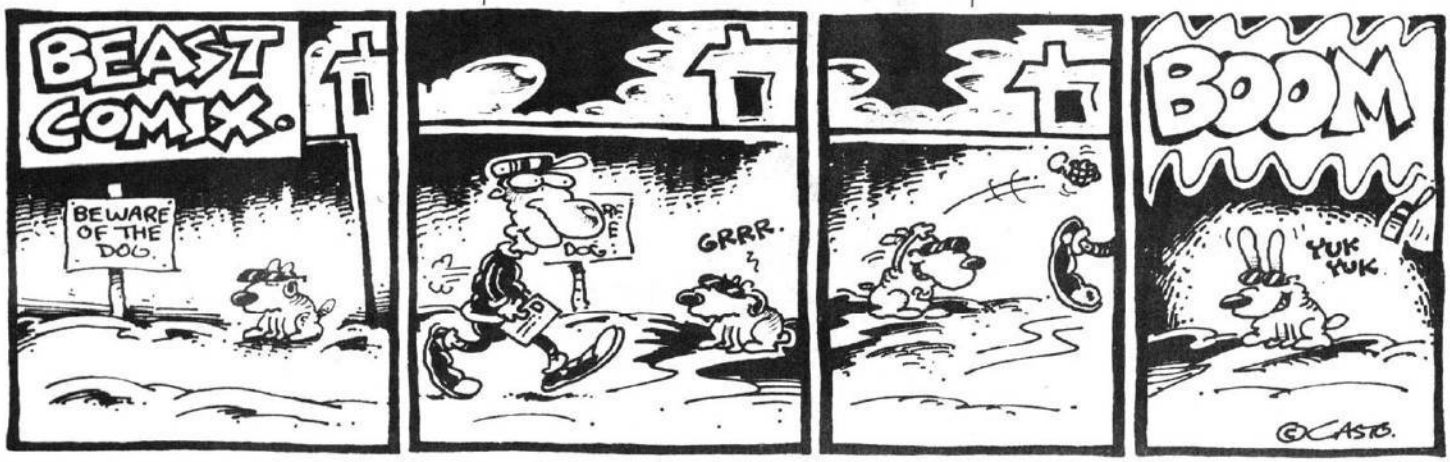
Of course, passing laws is not sufficient in itself. Public involvement is needed and the Soviet Union has that with one person in five belonging to voluntary nature protection societies. Branches of these exist at 65,000 factories and farms.

Internationally, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of proposals to help nature protection, including ones to protect migrant birds. Soviet conservation measures have helped to increase the number of Bewick Swans which migrate to Britain.

Last autumn, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko put before the United Nations proposals for an international agreement on the protection of nature.

I hope that this brief outline of Soviet nature protection policies will help to give a more balanced view of the situation in the Soviet Union.

Mike Ambrose,
Novosti Press Agency,
London SW7.



MARK CASTO

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS

Sir,

While a decrease in the numbers of animals used in experimentation in 1979 is an encouraging sign that non-animal techniques are being used, it is certainly no cause for complacency.

In some areas of experimentation there was an *increase* in animals used, and these were in non-medical fields including the testing of cosmetics, household products, herbicides, tobacco and its substitutes. Animal-based research into transplant techniques increased by a half, including a rise in animals exposed to radiation, causing nine thousand more animal deaths in 1979. All this suffering for a medical technique which is still controversial and brings little relief to very few people.

Experiments carried out by Public Health Laboratories increased from 42,000 in 1978 to 120,000 in 1979, and many of these additional experiments were not even required by law.

The number of visits paid by Home Office Inspectors to laboratories actually fell in 1979, despite increasing public concern about experiments conducted behind closed doors. Indeed, of a total of 28 reported infringements of the Cruelty to Animals Act during 1979, only in one case was disciplinary action taken.

The BUAV is not satisfied to see such small reduction in animal experments, especially when the figures hide more disturbing trends in research. This Government is pledged to review the law governing animal experimentation; the BUAV believes that *now* is the time to act.

Dr Gill Langley,
Research Officer, BUAV.

LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL

Dear Sir,

I have just read your article concerning Operation Wednesday at Lodge Moor Hospital in Sheffield (see *Beast* 8).

I would like to confirm some of your suspicions regarding the dogs in their "care". On leaving school I was desperate to work with animals. On contacting my careers office, I was put in touch with the Biology Department at Sheffield University where I obtained a job as an animal technician. I stayed in that job for 20 months. Every day I went home ill and upset and very angry. However, I felt that at least while I worked there the animals under my care would be "properly" looked after. I couldn't change the whole system myself, but I tried to make the short lives of those poor creatures at least comfortable, if not pleasant.



Chickens celebrate death of Colonel Sanders.

HUNT EMERSON

I saw many atrocities — many of the technicians were openly cruel, many were unqualified older people moved up from cleaning jobs.

The dogs and cats brought in were supposedly from special breeders. No doubt *some* were. Some dogs were old, trained and wearing collars (without identity discs, of course). Some responded to commands to sit and lie, others pined for lost owners.

All knew their fate.

They were used mainly in the Anatomy Department for students to practise the skills of surgery. Dogs with large heads were in demand!

On the day of destruction they were taken down the aseptic corridors, and they dragged, cried and screamed. Never will I forget this or forgive.

We found homes for some dogs. This was done in secrecy as Home Office regulations didn't allow animals for experiment to be released. However, when the Home Office inspector came round on his impromptu visits, we always had prior notice, and then and *only then* conditions for the animals were A1.

I don't know how I stand legally revealing this information and while I wish to help in every way possible, I don't want to face legal proceedings.

(Name withheld)

LOCUSTS

Dear Beast,

On December 2, *Nationwide*, BBC, excelled itself in showing one of the most tasteless items it has ever dredged up. Announced with the words "We have never seen anything like this before", a young boy was shown shoving around a group of locusts with a large stick. They were propelled up the pole, shoved down the pole, dropped on the floor, and generally mishandled. There was no artistic merit, just an illustration of how thoughtlessly cruel and stupid a young child can be. Since loocusts cannot be trained, only pushed around, the praise given to this "circus" was especially sickening. Attempts to lodge a protest with the duty officer at the BBC resulted in downright rudeness and the comment that they were "not interested in the views of the general public in what should and should not be shown on television." The *Nationwide* team, with their lavish

praise of this revolting spectacle, must have led the way for countless children to emulate this ignorant game with other small creatures.

Betty Lawson,
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

HUMAN VOLUNTEERS

Dear Beast,

I think David Guinness' idea of a Register of Human Volunteers to replace animals in selected experiments (*Beast* 8) is a good one. David Guinness may like to know that Mr Eric Morgan, chairman of Yardley & Co, is well known for testing his company's products on himself. It would be worth ascertaining if others in the industry share the principles of Yardley's. A list of Human Volunteers does not have to be restricted to those in the animal welfare movement. How much better if a number of people employed in the industry itself gave their personal support to the idea of such a list. Finally, if I can personally help Mr Guinness in any way, by putting him in touch with individuals or groups, I would be only too happy to do so.

L. A. Marks,
East London Protection of Animals (ELPA).

PRISON GULLS

Hello,

I read the article in *Omni* about your magazine and that's all very nice. I'm living in a prison at the moment and I feed the seagulls here every day. I collect their favourite foods for them and I know how they like to have it. It would take too long for me to tell you how personable they are but they're really something. You couldn't compare the pigeons or blackbirds that are around here to my seagulls. And they are my seagulls.

Wayne J. Wilson,
Starke, Florida

Dear Beast,

I would like to raise a couple of points which appeared in Issue 8.

The Animal Rescue Organisation stated that the recent spraying of the seals in Orkney would damage the pups' scent and cause the mothers to desert them. Anyone who knows anything about the seal's nature would also know that mothers locate their pups by sound, not scent. In fact, the Canadian government used to use spraying of seals to check migration routes.

In reply to Mr Richard Ryder's letter regarding the funding of the first Sea Shepherd, I would like to point out that all our literature does in fact give credit to the RSPCA for helping us in the early days.

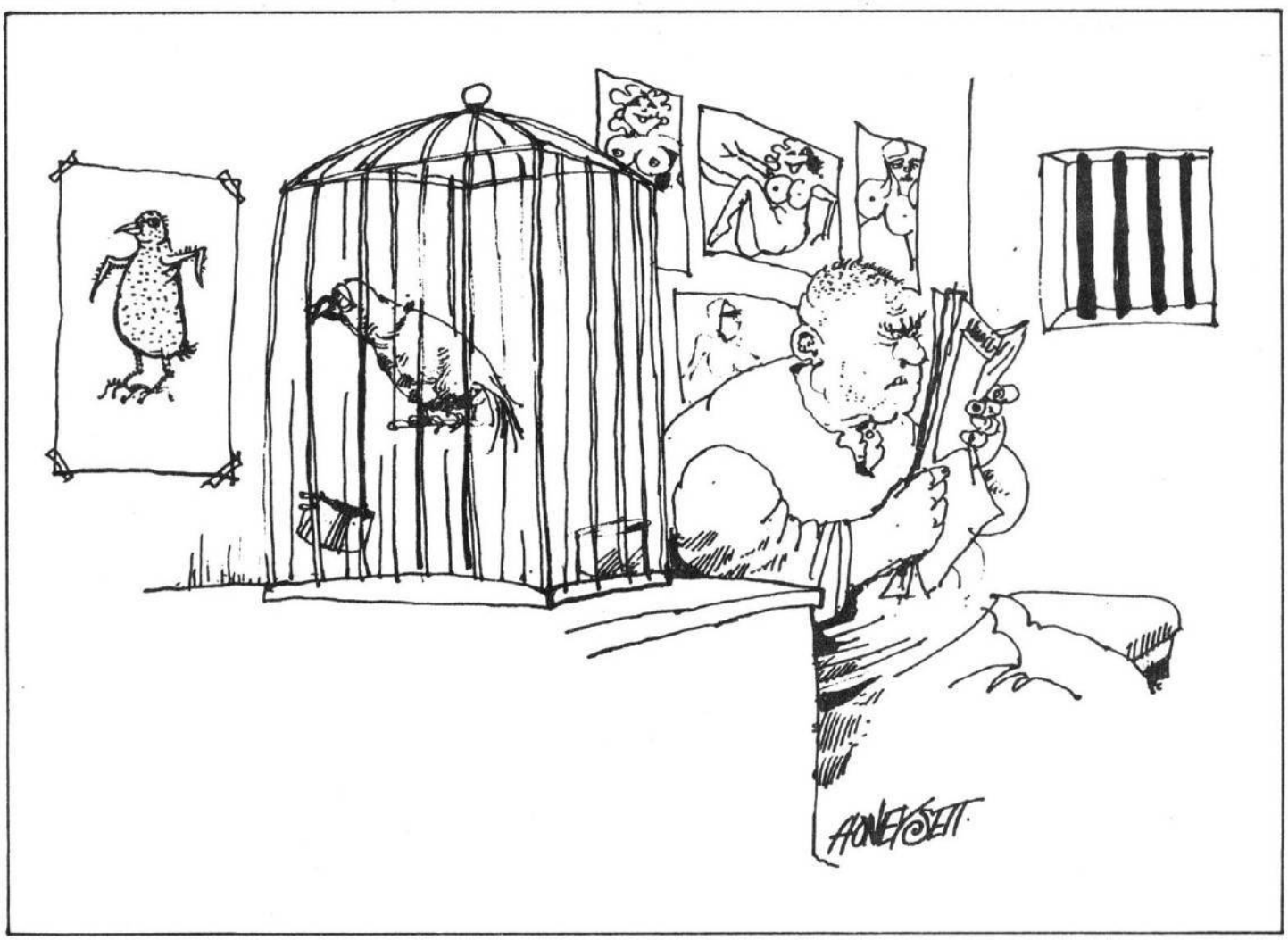
Dave McColl,
Sea Shepherd Fund, Glasgow.

Dear Sir,

I was delighted to read your article on Henry Salt. I knew him well when I was in my late teens. He also wrote a book called *Seventy Years Among Savages.* He hated all cruelty. He had given most of his money away and lived in a small house in Cleveden Road, Brighton. He married his housekeeper. He had also been a great friend of the mystic Edward Carpenter. I think they were at Eton together. He used to have postcards from Bernard Shaw. He was a great influence on me as a young girl. He had two or three strokes before he died. I was very fond of him.

Mrs Irene Marshall,
Barrowfield, Hove.

1st. EVER NORTHERN F.A.I.R.
FESTIVAL OF ANSWERS INSIGHTS AND REVELATIONS
LEEDS ON MAY 21ST–26TH 1981.
(SPRING BANK HOLIDAY)
As a result of the growing new age movement in the North the time has come for the North to have its own festival. Northern Fair is all about developing peoples awareness and understanding of Natural Health, Environment, Energy, Creativity, Religion Esotericism and their ultimate potential.
All the details about this unique festival are just a telephone call away:
Speak to Peter Hutchinson,
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Golden Age Exhibitions Ltd., 99 Meadow Lane,
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A FEW STANDS STILL AVAILABLE



MARTIN HONEYSETT

FLY LIBERATION FRONT

Dear Fellow Fly-lover,

Last year saw the launch of our movement dedicated to fighting the oppression of flies and we hope that 1981 will see us go from strength to strength.

In particular we hope to hold a National Fly Week (in the late summer, when there are more of our little friends around!) in order to publicise the main points of our campaign.

1. An end to expressions such as "no flies on us" and "the fly in the ointment" and other examples of flyism. We must swat down prejudice whenever it rears its head.

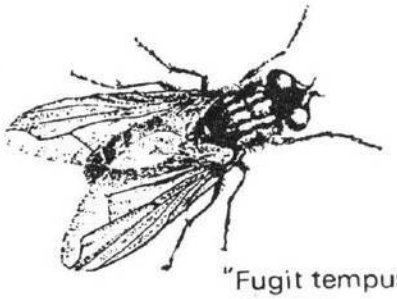
2. A world-wide ban on poisonous sprays, sticky-paper and other murderous anti-fly weapons.

3. The encouragement of fly-spotting in schools.

4. The promotion of flies as household pets. They are affectionate creatures which do not need feeding or exercise, and their skilful acrobatics are a delight for the whole family.

5. Changing the public image of flies by publicising their role in scientific research and the world of Entertainment.

But even this is not enough! Statistics show that the majority of flies still die by accident. So our slogan for the



"Fugit tempus."

coming year must be "WATCH YOUR FLIES". Incidentally, have you checked your own lately? It is amazing what can be seen — even with a casual glance.

Looking forward to a World Free For Flies.

Una Mouche (Mrs),
Secretary, Fly Liberation Front.

FLY LIBERATION FRONT, PRESS RELEASE No 1

There are only two explanations for the enclosed cutting (an article in *The Guardian* on January 9 describing "superflies which cannot be killed by known insecticides which are threatening to take over some parts of Britain" — Ed.) Either it is a blatant example of anti-fly propaganda, or the government is trying to conceal the threats it has received from certain guerilla organisations.

The FLF condemns the use of biological weapons, and disassociates itself from the activities of the NAFF (National Army of Fruit Flies) and extremist blue-bottle elements. However, we share their frustration, and the authorities will only have themselves to blame if the struggle escalates to violence.

Our legitimate demand *must be recognised*!

The Fly Liberation Front,
16 Dover St, London N.1.

NETWORK NEWS

Every issue the NETWORK listings are overhauled, revised and extended. We look forward to your mail. Move the word.

Now that the idea of European Nuclear Disarmament has been launched, the *Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation* has been publishing a bulletin of work in progress which not only carries essays developing the theoretical structure of the idea but also keeps up to date with the growing list of local groups around the country who support the cause. Three issues have been produced to date at 40p each. Also available is E.P. Thompson's original *Protest and Survive* pamphlet (35p), an END pamphlet by Ken Coates (50p), plus badges, posters and placards. Add 15% for post and packing.

The *Political Ecology Research Group* in association with *Greenpeace* has recently produced two reports, one a critical review of the safety assessments for the transport of plutonium nitrate from Dounreay to Windscale, the other an investigation into the incidence of cancer in the areas affected by discharges from Windscale. Contact either group for details.

Partizans (People Against Rio Tinto Zinc and its Subsidiaries), 218 Liverpool Road, London N1, Tel: (01) 609 1852, are the main organisers behind a Stop RTZ week of action, on May 4-11. A wide number of other groups are participating, and an initial planning meeting has been held. Further details from Partizans.

Further protests against the planned Torness nuclear power station will be staged on May 9-17. Planning meetings will have been held by the time you read this but contact SCRAM for details.

Eco-Socialism In A Nutshell is an abridged version of that cartoon classic *Nuclear Power for Beginners* by Stephen Croall and Kaianders Sempler (Writers and Readers, £1.95), an updated version of which is in the pipeline. This new booklet concentrates on the links between the labour movement and the ecological lobby and shows evidence of new thinking along European lines. Copies are 50p from *SERA* or *Writers and Readers.* 25 Nassington Road, London NW3. Tel: (01) 267-0511.

On the animal front, three items of interest. *The Council for the Prevention of Cruelty By Angling*, PO Box 14, Romsey, SO5 9NN, is the first animal welfare group to concentrate its attentions in this area. Newly founded, it will produce a newsletter, *Hookup*, issued twice yearly and free to members. Annual membership costs £2.00 minimum.

Friends of the Earth, long active in the monitoring of products made from endangered species, have recently issued an up-to-date product list of shops and firms around the country who deal in these goods. This slim document could form the basis of a strong campaign. Three individuals are listed who will keep records up to date. Get it and use it.

The Humane Research Trust, which sponsors research to find alternatives to using animals in medical experiments, has recently announced a prize of £1,000 for the best scientific paper published during 1981 concerned with the most promising alternative technology. For details contact Pamela Brown on (061) 439-8041.

Finally, those interested in independent print should read *The Other Secret Service*, the follow-up booklet on magazine distribution and censorship, produced by the *Minority Press Group*, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. Tel: (01) 437 8954. This booklet contains a detailed study of the French system, completely different from our own, which provides a much greater freedom of the press. Single copies: 60p.

STOP PRESS

Monitor, 1509 19th St NW, Washington DC 20036, subtitle themselves "The Conservation, environmental and animal welfare consortium". Members from a wide range of organisations meet regularly to coordinate legislative action, which they have done most successfully in the past, and to disseminate information on an international basis. Their mailings are valuable and their position on Capitol Hill gives them access to the Administration.

Ecoropa (European Group for Ecological Action), PO Box 11, Godalming, Surrey, have distributed some two million of their excellent anti-nuclear leaflets through active groups and individuals. Leaflets are still available, but only while stocks last. Also available are a range of posters at 10p each. Write for details.

Those campaigning against the export of live food animals should be aware of a new booklet, *Illgotten Gains*, produced by *Protect Our Livestock Group* (see listings). No price given.

The East Anglian Alliance Against Nuclear Power (EAAANP), an umbrella for local groups, urgently needs world-wide information on the problems of PWR's; unemployment during and after construction; radioactive releases in "normal" running; accidents; secrecy and industry cover-ups. The Public Inquiry into plans to build Britain's first PWR at Sizewell will begin next year, but objections must be lodged before the end of April.

A new Friends of The Earth booklet, *Paradise Lost?*, summarises all the data about the destruction of Britain's wildlife habitats. Written by Angela King and Czech Conroy, with a foreword by David Bellamy, it is one of the classiest pieces of campaign literature we've seen, well-designed with many full-colour pictures. Price 95p.

The Fourth World, 24 Abercorn Place, London NW8.

Tel: (01) 286 4366, is subtitled "For Small Nations, Small Communities and the Human Spirit". The brainchild of the Rev John Papworth, an Anglican clergyman who has spent the last nine years as personal assistant to Dr Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia, it plans to coordinate new thinking, new approaches and new perspectives against "giantism" in all areas of modern life. The aim is to begin by setting up 26 Forums, whose task is to finalise action-resolves for submission to a ballot of all those participating at an Assembly in London in late July. They are urgently seeking collaborators for the Forums dealing with Animal Welfare, Ecology, Village Renewal and Agriculture. Further details from above (send s.a.e)

Food and Politics is a new bulletin written and produced by London Agricapital, a subgroup of the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science (BSSRS), 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. In their first issue they aim "to highlight the connections between this system that produces food for profit and the results it has on everybody's health and wellbeing." Price 40p.

The Isle of Wight Animal Preservation & Action Group, Amsden's Kennels, Atherfield, PO38 2LO, I.O.W., is starting a magazine called *Preserve* and welcomes contributions and advertising.

Finally, anyone interested in the ivory trade or the survival of the African elephant should get hold of a special issue of *Animal Kingdom* (February/March 1980) which is a complete, in-depth report on the subject. Available from the New York Zoological Society, Bronx, New York 10460. Price $1.50.





ANIMAL WELFARE/ GENERAL

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

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

■ **Animal Activists**, PO Box 8, Chorlton, Manchester, M21 2JP

■ **Co-ordinating Animal Welfare (CAW)**, PO Box 61, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 4EN

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

■ **Animal Protectors Defence Group**, 91 Home Close, Hockwell Ring, Luton, Beds LU4 9NS

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

■ **Northern Animal Liberation League**, c/o 1009 Stockport Road, Levenshulme, Manchester

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

■ **Wild Animal Preservation Society**, The Lee Centre, 1 Aislibie Road, Lee Green, London SE12

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

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

■ **Animal Protection Association**, 21 Warwick Court, Burley Lane, Horsforth, Leeds



LS18 4TB. Tel: (0532) 588941
■ **Animal Aid Emergency Unit,** 48 Boothmeadow Court, Thorplands, Northampton. Tel: (0604) 493402
■ **Animal Vigilantes,** 24 Salisbury Street, Fordingbridge, Hants SP6 1AF
■ **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
■ **The Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa (SPANA),** 15 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LB
■ **Japan Animal Welfare Society,** Wisteria House, High Street, Ticehurst, Wadhurst, Sussex TN5 7AS. Tel: Ticehurst 200 709
■ **Greek Animal Welfare Fund,** 4-6 Whytecliffe Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 2RU
■ **International League for the Protection of Horses,** PO Box 166, 67a Camden High Street, London NW1 7JL. Tel: (01) 388 1449
■ **The Cats Protection League,** 20 North Street, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1BN. Tel: Horsham 65566
■ **Keele University Animal Welfare,** George Kulbacki, Room 10, Block N, The Hawethornes, Univ. of Keele, Staffs.

BLOODSPORTS

■ **Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA),** PO Box 19, London SE22
■ **League Against Cruel Sports,** 83-87 Union St, London SE1 1SG. Tel: (01) 407 0979



■ **National Society for the Abolition of Cruel Sports,** 33 Forest Rise, Jarvis Brook, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 2EP
■ **Society for the Abolition of Blood Sports,** 1 Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester 1
■ **East Midlands Hunt Saboteurs,** 4 The Maltings, Shardlow, Derby DET 2HH. Tel: Derby 792 879
■ **S.E. Essex Hunt Saboteurs,** PO Box 47, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex
■ **Humane Action,** PO Box 205, Sheffield S1 1BW
■ **Rock Against Bloodsports,** PO Box 73, Southampton, Hants SO9 7EU
■ **Save Our Stags,** 1 Guernsey Avenue, Broomhill, Bristol BS4 4SH. Tel: (0272) 774098
■ **International Council Against Bullfighting,** 13 Graystone Road, Tankerton, Nr Whitstable, Kent CT5 2JY

CIRCUSES

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

FACTORY FARMING

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

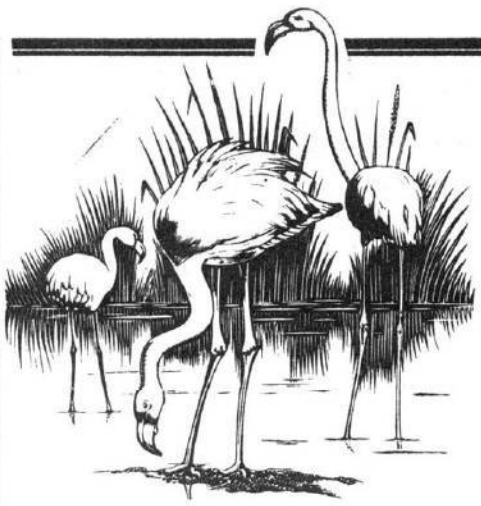


SPECIES PROTECTION/ GENERAL

■ **World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA),** 106 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6EE. Tel: (01) 839 3066
■ **Fauna and Flora Preservation Society,** c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY. Tel: (01) 586 0872
■ **World Wildlife Fund,** Panda House, 29 Greville Street, London EC1N 8AX. Tel: (01) 404 5691
■ **Traffic,** 1 Marshall Street, London W1. Tel: (01) 437 0021
■ **People's Trust for Endangered Species,** 19 Quarry Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3EH. Tel: (0483) 35671
■ **Protection & Conservation of Animals & Plantlife,** 29 Broughton Drive, Grassendale, Liverpool L19 0PB. Tel: (051) 494 0470. Contact: Daniel Lindsay
■ **International Fund for Animal Welfare,** Little Mead, Marsh Green, Nr. Hartfield, East Sussex TN7 4ET. Tel: (034 282) 3786
■ **Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust,** Les Augres Manor, Jersey, Channel Islands. Tel: (0534) 61949

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) 278 7401



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

■ **The Monkey Sanctuary**, Near Looe, Cornwall. Tel: Looe 2532. The first protected breeding colony of Amazon woolly monkeys in the world.

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

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

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

■ **Gwent Badger Group**, 28 Clays Road, Sling, Coleford, Glos GL16 8LJ

■ **Northumberland Badger Group**, Plessey Woods Country Park, Nr Bedlington, Northumberland. Contact: Gordon Jackson

■ **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

■ **Leviathan**, 6 Elizabeth Close, Ivybridge, Devon PL21 0LG. Tel: Ivybridge 2784. The national network of conservation groups.

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

■ **Whale People**, 171 Peckham Rye East, London SE15. Tel: (01) 348 3487 (messages).

■ **Sea Shepherd Fund**, 3 Rosehill, Torrance, Glasgow G64 4EW

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

■ **Dolphin Defence**, Meade House, Limerstone Road, Brightstone, Isle of Wight. Tel: (0983) 740785 Contact: Jenny Crates

■ **Portsmouth Save the Whales Action Group**, 97 Toronto Road, Portsmouth, Hants. Tel: Portsmouth 697313

■ **Leicester Whale Group**, 44 Hidcote Road, Oadby, Leicester

■ **Sea Shepherd Support Group**, 5 Hilsdon Drive, Shildon, Co. Durham DL4 2DF. Contact: Eric A. McNaughton

See also **Greenpeace/Friends of the Earth**

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. Magazine 30p (incl. postage)

■ **Vegetarian and Animal Liberation Society**, 12 Antigua Street, Edinburgh EH1 3NH

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

■ **Jewish Vegetarian Society**, 855 Finchley Road, London NW11 8LX

VIVISECTION

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

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

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

■ **Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society**, 121 West Regent St, Glasgow G2 2SD. Tel: (041) 221 2300

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

NON-ANIMAL RESEARCH

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



■ **Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (FRAME)**, 321a Worple Road, London SW20 8QU. Tel: (01) 946 1450

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

NON-ANIMAL PRODUCTS

■ **Beauty Without Cruelty**, 1 Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2SG. Tel: (0892) 25587

ENVIRONMENT

■ **Greenpeace Ltd**, 36-36a Graham Street, London N1 2XJ. Tel: (01) 251-3020

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

■ **Friends of the Earth**, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG. Tel: (01) 434 1684

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

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

■ **Ecology Party**, 42 Warriner Gardens, London SW11. Tel: (01) 720 4973

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

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

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

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

■ **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**, 24 Skipton Green, Farndale, Wolverhampton. Tel: 757209

■ **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.

■ **Earth Concern**, 6 Himbleton Close, Lodge Park, Redditch, Worcs B98 7LT.
New group formed to publicise and question all environmental issues.

■ **Vole**, 20 Fitzroy Square, London W1. Tel: (01) 486 7718
New-look environmental mag. Monthly 60p.



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

NUCLEAR

■ **SCRAM (Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace)**, 2a Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3. Tel: (031) 225 7752
Contact address for the **Torness Alliance.**

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

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

■ **Students Against Nuclear Energy (SANE)**, 9 Poland Street, London W1. Tel: (01) 251 4978

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

■ **London Region Anti-Nuclear Alliance**, 15 Klea Avenue, London SW4. Tel: (01) 675 1542

■ **Energy 2000**, 64 Salisbury Road, Sheffield 10. Tel: Barnsley 84006 (President Arthur Scargill, NUM)

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

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

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

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

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

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

■ **Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance**, 2 Bridge Street, Lampeter, Dyfed, Wales. Tel: (057) 046 380

■ **Madryn**, Cudyll Coch, Machyrlleth, Powys, Wales

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

■ **Anti-Nuclear Campaign (ANC)**, 256 Battersea Park Road, London SW11

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

■ **Dungeness Action Alliance**, c/o 57 Upper Lewes Road, Brighton, Sussex

■ **Leeds Anti-Nuclear Alliance**, Flat 1, 20 Kelso Road, Leeds. Tel: (0532) 459865
Also **FOE and Greenpeace.**

PEACE

■ **Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND)**, 11 Goodwin Street, Finsbury Park, London N4. Tel: (01) 263 4954

■ **World Disarmament Campaign**, 21 Little Russell Street, London WC1 4HF. Tel: (01) 242 3486

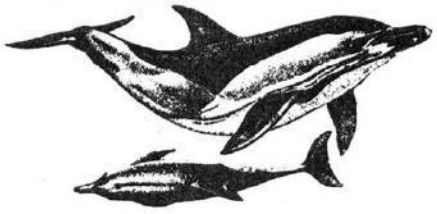
■ **Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation**, Bertrand Russell House, Gamble Street, Nottingham NG7 4ET. Tel: (0602) 784504

■ **Against Cruise Missiles in East Anglia**, 81 Sicklesmere Road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

■ **Campaign Atom**, 99 Woodstock Road, Oxford.
Info about the Upper Heyford campaign.

■ **Campaign Against Arms Trade**, 5 Caledonian Rd, Kings Cross, London N1 9DX. Tel: (01) 278 1976

■ **Armament & Disarmament Unit (ADIU)**, c/o SPRU, Mantell



Building, Univ. of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF. Tel: (0273) 686758

ENDANGERED PEOPLES

■ **Colonialism and Indigenous Minorities Research/Action (CIMRA)**, 92 Plimsoll Road, London N4

■ **Anti-Slavery Society**, 180 Brixton Road, London SW9 6AT. Tel: (01) 582 4040

■ **The Onaway Trust**, 275 Main Street, Shadwell, Leeds LS17 8LH, Yorks
Devoted to preserving native cultures, particularly the American Indians.

Survival International, 36 Craven Street, London WC2 5NG. Tel: (01) 839 3267

HUMAN RIGHTS

■ **Breakout!** Box 66, 182 Upper Street, Islington, London N1
New magazine about prisons, courts and the police. Six issues a year. 25p.

■ **United Nations Association**, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2EL

■ **Anti-Apartheid Movement**, 89 Charlotte Street, London W1. Tel: (01) 580 5311

AUSTRALIA

■ **Animal Liberation**, c/o Total Environment Centre, 18 Argyle Street, Sydney 2000

■ **Animal Liberation (Victoria)**, PO Box 199, Glen Iris, Victoria 3146
Publish a newsletter, *Outcry*.

■ **Animal Liberation (Queensland)**, GPO Box 1787, Brisbane, Queensland 4001

■ **ACT**, PO Box 1875, Canberra City, Canberra 2601

■ **Greenpeace South Australia**, 310 Angas Street, Adelaide 5000

BELGIUM

■ **Eurogroup for Animal Welfare** 38 Rue St Georges Moreau, 1070 Brussels
Coordinating body of members from nine animal groups from the EEC nations.

CANADA

■ **Greenpeace**, 2623 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6K 1P8

■ **Sea Shepherd Conservation Society**, 1926 W 4th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6J 1M5

■ **Friends of Animals**, 2713 Seaview Road, Victoria, BC, Canada V8N 1K7

■ **Action Volunteers**, 338 Jarvis St, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2G6

■ **Canadian League for Animal Rights**, PO Box 5201, Station "B", Victoria BC, Canada V8R 6N4

■ **Canadian Wild Horse Society**, R.R.3, 3660 40th St. S.E., Salmon Arm, BC, V0E 2T0

■ **Ontario Wolf League**, PO Box 177, Stn "S", Toronto, Ontario

■ **Animal Defence League of Canada**, PO Box 3880, Station C, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1Y 4M5

■ **Animal Defence/Anti-Vivisection Society of BC (ADAV)**, PO Box 391, Vancouver, BC V6C 2N2

■ **Animal Liberation Collective**, Box 148, South Durham, Quebec J0H 2C0

CYPRUS

■ **Friends of the Earth (Cyprus)**, Maroni, Larnaca District, Cyprus. Contact: Adrian Akers-Douglas

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, Gandhinager, Madras 600020

MALAYSIA

■ **Sahabat Alam Malaysia**, (Friends of the Earth), 7 Cantonment Road, Penang, Malaysia



NETHERLANDS

■ **WISE (World Information on Energy)**, 2e Weteringplantsoen 9, 1017 ZD Amsterdam, Netherlands. "WISE is a switch-board for world-wide 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

NORWAY

■ **Norsk Liga For Dyrs Retigheter**, Boks 8380, Hammersborg, Oslo 1, Norway. The only animal welfare organisation in Norway to take a stand against seal clubbing.

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

SWITZERLAND

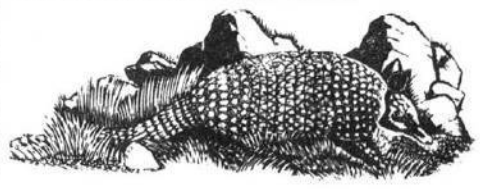
■ **World Society for the Protection of Animals**, Dreikonigstrasse 37, CH-8002 Zurich
Consists of 275 animal protection groups in over 55 countries. Publish excellent quarterly **Animalia.**

■ **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
■ **Animal Welfare Institute**, PO Box 3650, Washington DC 20007
■ **Friends of Animals**, 11 West 60th Street, New York, NY 10023
■ **Save the Animals Fund Inc.**, PO Box 57216, Los Angeles, California 90057
■ **The Humane Crusade**, PO Box 31, Maryland Line, MD 21105
■ **Animal Care and Welfare**, SPCA, Box 8257, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15218
■ **People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)**, PO Box 56272, Washington DC 20011
■ **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 Animals Rights**, c/o Richard Morgan, English Dept., Box 19120A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37601
■ **The Society for the Study of Ethics and Animals**, c/o Dept of Philosophy and Religion, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
■ **Institute for the Study of Animal Problems**, 2100 L Street, NW., Washington DC 20037
Scientific organisation exploring the human/animal interface. Publish a good bi-monthly journal.
■ **Save the Animals Fund Inc.**, PO Box 57216, Los Angeles, California 90057
■ **Scientists' Centre for Animal Welfare**, PO Box 3755, Washington DC 20007
■ **Animal Liberation**, 319 West 74th Street, New York, NY 10023
■ **Millennium Guild**, 40 Central Park South, New York, NY 10019
■ **The Humane News**, 124 Evergreen Avenue, Newark, NJ 07114
■ **Film To Liberate Laboratory Animals Inc.**, 725 Lisbon St, San Francisco, CA 94112
Project to prepare multi-media presentation on 16mm film.
■ **United Animal Defenders Inc.**, PO Box 33086, North Royalton, Ohio 44133
■ **Citizens Committee for Animal Rights**, PO Box 483, Jackson Hts, NY 11372
■ **Lifeline for Wildlife Inc.**, RD 104, Ulster Heights Rd, Ellenville, New York 12428
■ **Fund for Animals**, 140 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019
■ **International Fund for Animal Welfare**, PO Box 193, Yarmouth-port, Massachusetts 02675
■ **North American Wildlife Park Foundation**, Battle Ground, Indiana 47920
■ **Traffic (USA)**, 1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20009
■ **General Whale**, PO Box Save the Whale, Alameda, California 94501
■ **The Whale Protection Fund**, c/o Centre for Environmental Education, 2100 M Street, NW, No. 307, Washington DC 20037
■ **Connecticut Cetacean Society**, 190 Stillwold Drive, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109
■ **Human/Dolphin Foundation**, Box 4172, Malibu, California 90265
Dr John Lilly's establishment experimenting in interspecies communication.
■ **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
■ **Vegetarian Association of America**, Box 86, Livingston, NJ 07039
■ **North American Vegetarian Society**, Box 72, Dolgeville, NY 13329
■ **American Vegetarians**, PO Box 4333, Washington DC 20012
■ **American Vegan Society**, 501 Old Harding Hwy, Malaga, NJ 08328
■ **Fruitarian Network**, Box 4333, Washington DC 20012
■ **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 Expèriments (CEASE)**, PO Box 2711, Woburn, MA 01888
■ **American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research**, 175 West 12 St., New York, NY 10011
■ **Beauty Without Cruelty International**, 175 West 12th St, New York, NY 10011
■ **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.



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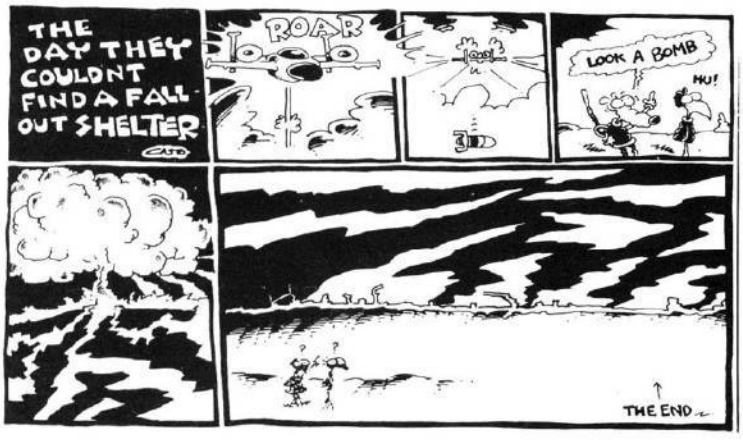
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EVENTS

Saturday 14 March Animal Aid demo outside main entrance of Bristol University at 11 am. (Special leaflets to be printed containing details of recent experiments at Bristol University). *Followed by* a conference entitled "*Health without Cruelty*"— an introduction to alternative medicine at the Corn Exchange, Bristol at 2 pm. Tickets 30p in advance, 50p at the door. Speakers include: — Dr. Geoffrey Taylor, "Recent Work on Nutrition", Keki Sidwa (British National Hygiene Society) and Richard Ryder, "Comments on University Research".

Friday 24 April — Sunday 26 April WORLD WEEK-END FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS. Demos organised nationwide, both in High Streets and outside laboratories as employees arrive for work in the morning. Particular targets will be cosmetics and psychology experiments. Book this important date in your diary *now*.

Saturday 23 May National March and Rally in Birmingham. A protest against cruel experiments going on at the University. Assemble 2 pm, Cannon Hill Park (near museum). March moves off at 2.30 pm through city centre. Rally in Chamberlain Square with speakers, approximately 3.30 pm.

CLASSIFIED

HELP! Eight feral cats to be destroyed unless free-range homes found for them. Variety of colours, spayed and neutered. Phone 01-229 8471 evenings NOW if you can help save them.

HAND-TAME BABY RATS £1 each. Perfect pets, friendly, intelligent and no smell. Phone 01-229 8471 evenings or 01-994 3049 day.

SILVER WHALE CHARM mouth opens to reveal Jonah, £4.50 post free. Kensington & Chelsea F.O.E., 59 Lansdowne Road, London W11.

"SAVE THE WHALE" sweat shirts £5.60, black or navy blue. T-Shirts £2.80, yellow, red, blue, beige, white. Sizes S/M/L, postage included. From Earthwise, 15 Goosegate, Nottingham.

"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

READ PEACE NEWS for fortnightly news of what's happening in many of the movements you are involved with. We cover anti-nuclear weapons, safe energy, reviews, events etc. Sub. rates: 1 year £9.50, 6 months £5.00, or try a trial sub: 4 issues for £1. Peace News, 8 Elm Avenue, Nottingham.

ECOLOGY AND ANIMAL WELFARE BAZAAR Saturday 4th April 10.30 am — 4 pm. Ealing Town Hall, London W5. Many participating societies. Admission free, organised by Compassion in World Farming.

BARN DANCE in aid of Compassion in World Farming. Saturday 13th June 7.45 pm — 11 pm. Ealing Town Hall, London W5. Handicrafts stall, refreshments, music — Ralph Alexander, Caller — Ray Garnett. Tickets £1 in advance from 29 Azalea Close, Hanwell, London W7 3QA or £1.20 on the door (subject to availability).

INTELLIGENT work with animals urgently required by girl (26). Strong, experienced with range of animals (zoo) and people. Degree, references. Contact Anne Damon, 65 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

100,000 TORTURED ANIMALS die every week in British Laboratories — to establish known facts, to satisfy scientific curiosity and to produce more meaningless trivia. *Flesh And Blood* magazine takes you "behind closed doors" to expose these atrocities. This issue we also take you inside "Frankenstein's Farm" and report on the animals living in misery. *Flesh and Blood* will make you think — will jolt even the firmest indifference! 60p + 15p postage or 4 issues subscription £3.00 UK, £4.00 Overseas, to:— Caroline Publications (TB2), PO Box 32, Stevenage, Herts, England.

WANTED, Vegan/Vegetarian, must be totally committed to animal liberation and the fight against destruction of our planet, to share house and expenses with lady (57) and four dogs. Tel: 01-595 1922.

Animal experiments cannot be regulated

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

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

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

ROYAL COMMISSION

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

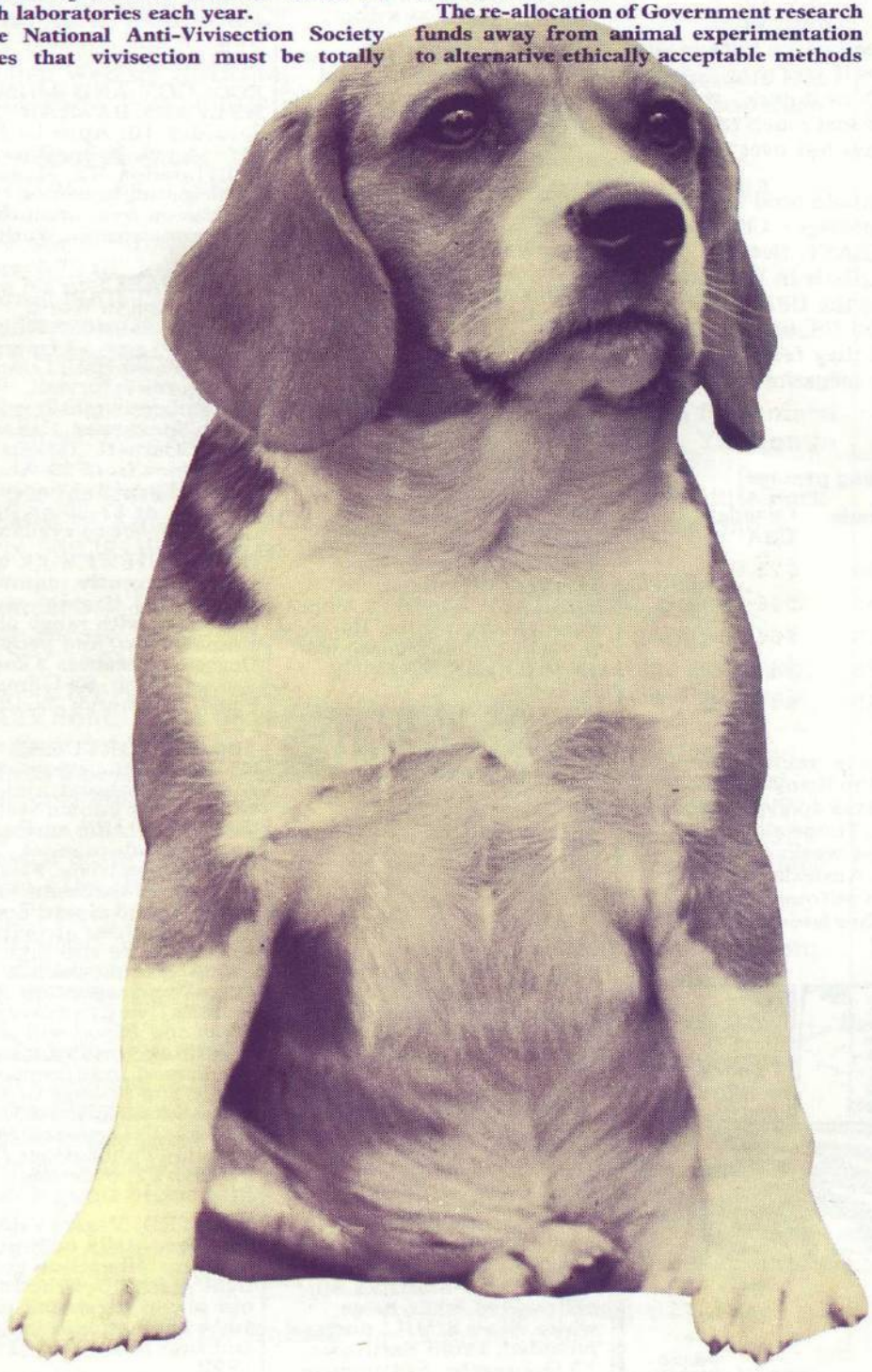
ALTERNATIVES

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

NO NEW LICENCES TO VIVISECT

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

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



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