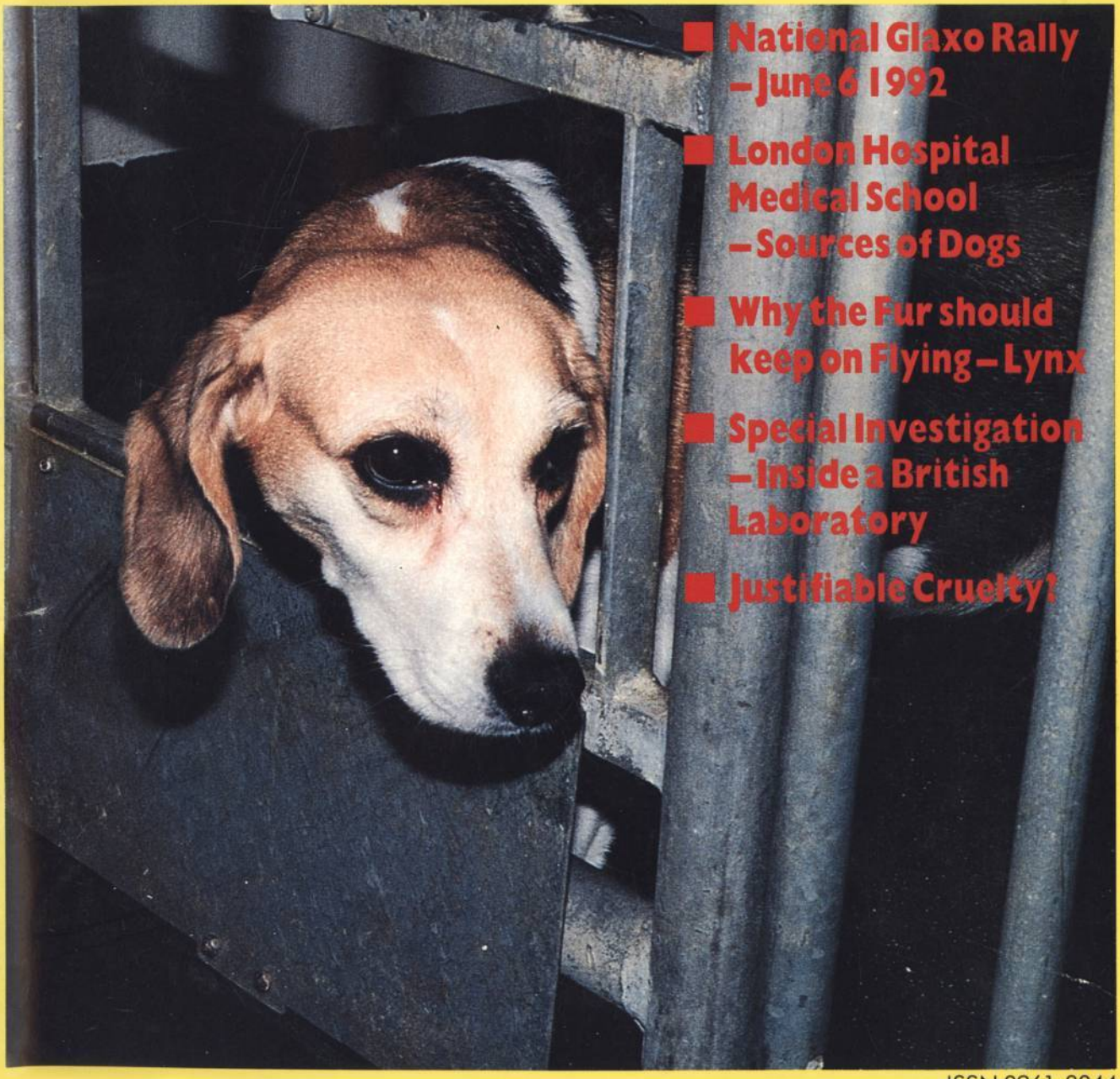
flesh and blood

fighting for animal rights

SUMMER/AUTUMN
1992 ISSUE 10
£2.50

THIS ISSUE IS DEDICATED TO MOLLY AND HER FRIENDS

- **The Ethics of Glaxo**
- **Killing of Scottish Seals**
- **Molly and Her Friends – Protest!**



- **National Glaxo Rally – June 6 1992**
- **London Hospital Medical School – Sources of Dogs**
- **Why the Fur should keep on Flying – Lynx**
- **Special Investigation – Inside a British Laboratory**
- **Justifiable Cruelty?**

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WHY THIS ISSUE IS LATE – AN EXPLANATION

I must say thank you to all our loyal subscribers for waiting for this issue to be published. The reason it has been delayed for so long is due to finance. We are so determined to help suffering animals, we have spent a fortune on advertising this publication. This is the only way we can survive. Unfortunately we cannot afford to advertise the magazine and publish at the same time. Please bare with us. I know the issue after this one will be published without such a long wait! Thank you to each and every one of you. – Ed.

TEAR JERKER

This issue has been a real "tear jerker" to compile, I think probably the hardest yet. There is so much animal suffering, most of it condoned by government, both at home and overseas. Can someone tell me, please, why man thinks he has the right to be so cruel? – Ed.

LITTLE ONE

Since January 1991 I have been feeding a beautiful stray tom cat. He is ginger in colour (well orange really) with orange eyes. I think he was an unwanted Christmas present. I named him "Little One" as he is so lovely. Just 4 weeks ago he allowed me to touch him for the first time so I guess he had a rough start in life. My problem is that I am moving house shortly and I am concerned about his future. I will not abandon him and will continue to bring food to him each night – however he needs a loving home. Can any of our caring readers help him? Please contact me as a matter of urgency if you think you can help. – Ed.

STEVENAGE ANIMAL RIGHTS, GLAXO AND US

As a reader of this publication you will know of the campaign by Stevenage Animal Rights and ourselves against Glaxo and their intention to experiment on animals in their massive new £550 million site under construction in Stevenage. SAR and this publication have stepped up our campaign against this company. Two month's ago every home in Stevenage received a leaflet by SAR, which was very professional and by the time you read this every home in Stevenage and surrounding areas will have received a joint leaflet by SAR and Flesh and Blood. Virgin once said "They can because they think they can" – Glaxo have recently written to an animal magazine that this publication advertises in every month. They told the publication concerned that our advertisement libels Glaxo generally, but in particular the "wholly false claim that Glaxo torture animals in their new massive £550 million complex in Stevenage "Glaxo have told the publication that they will not take the matter further provided they stop accepting advertisements from "Flesh and Blood" or similar advertisements. Flesh and Blood at the time of writing this has not had any communication from this company. **WHO THE HELL DO THEY THINK THEY ARE?** Yes they can sue us for libel (for telling the truth) and yes that would probably take the shirts off our backs. I am not sure as they have not contacted us directly, but I think the part they object to in our advertisement is the word "Torture". All I can suggest to Glaxo is that they look up that word in the dictionary, the one I looked in refered "Torture" as "The infliction of pain" WE REST OUR CASE!!

PLEASE SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS. PLEASE SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGNS IN THIS MAGAZINE AND THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING US.

We are desperate for financial help – if you would like to help us you can donate money direct to our bank.
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MOLLY AND HER FRIENDS

Finally I have left this issue to the end, as you will know from our front cover, this issue is dedicated to Molly and her friends. Glaxo has told us that they are an "ethical company" we suggest they look to the dictionary (again) for the meaning of "ethics". We do not single out Glaxo, as they have suggested, however as our publication is based in the same town as their new laboratory and in-fact the editor lives "just down the road", it is totally impossible to ignore them. **GLAXO – STOP EXPERIMENTING ON ANIMALS AND YOU WILL BE MORE WELCOME IN STEVENAGE.**

OUR READERS

We have had so many messages of support from you, it has really kept us going when our task seemed impossible. A very special thank you! THE EDITOR

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Please note that the publisher, editor and proprietor does not necessarily agree with all views and articles published in this magazine and cannot be held responsible for any material contained therein.

GUEST EDITORIAL
ANIMAL CONCERN (SCOTLAND)

With 1500 words to espouse on the subject of your choice it is hard to decide on the most important issue to tackle. Taking the easy way out I have opted to write on two matters. The first is a campaign Animal Concern has worked on for the last five years; killing of seals by fishery interests.

Organised seal hunting was outlawed in Scotland in 1985. Since then as many as 5000 seals a year have been destroyed in a silent slaughter around our coast. This massacre does not make headlines because, unlike the Orkney seal cull, it does not take place in a small area over a short time period. There are no pictures of bloody rock pools, dozens of dead seal pups or confrontations between hunters and saboteurs. We have 300 salmon farm sites spread around the Scottish west coast and islands. As no official figures exist we can only guess at the extent of the carnage. From talking to fish farm workers we conservatively estimate an average of ten seals are shot at each farm every year. More seals drown entangled in badly positioned anti-predator nets.

Salmon angling boards also kill seals. The Helmsdale River Board shot twenty animals in one incident. Salmon netting stations also take their toll. One netsman reportedly shot 300 seals in a year. When we investigated a shooting near Aberdeen we discovered the killer was an Honorary Nature Conservancy Council Warden.

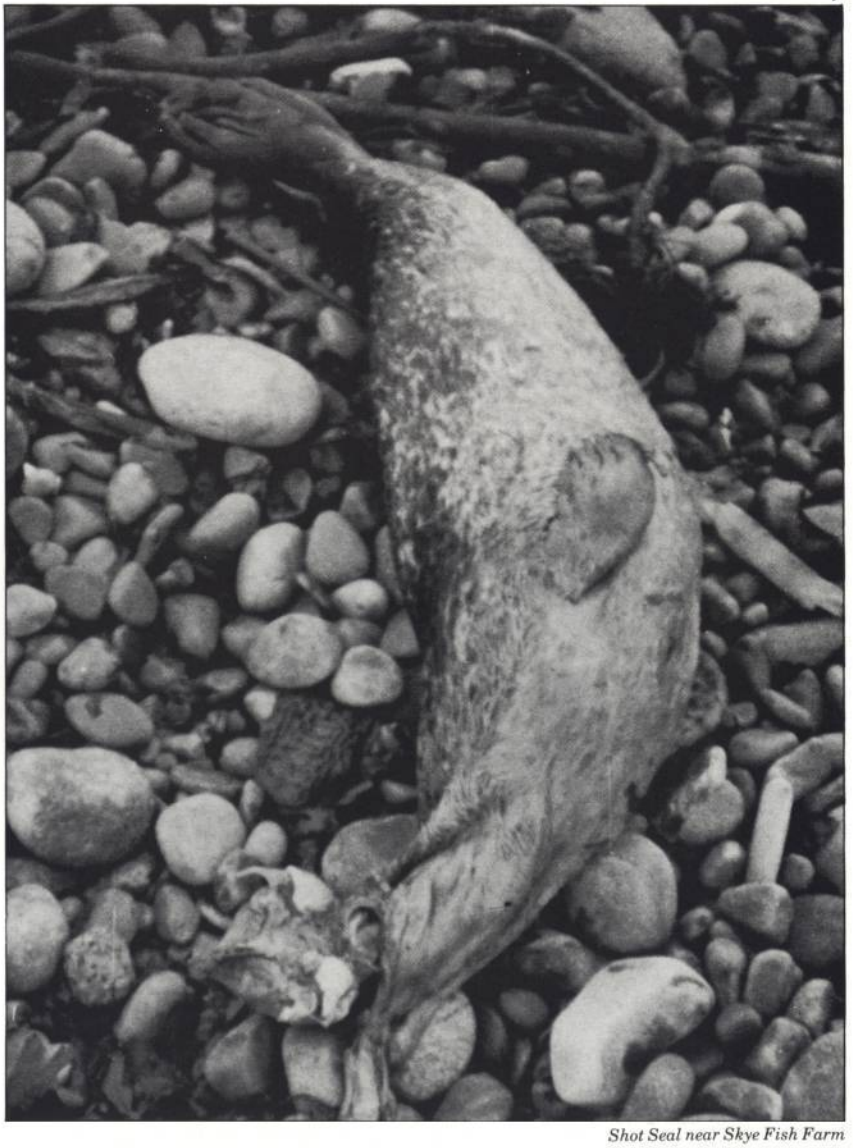
Deep sea fishing interests also persecute seals. Last November in Shetland a 'pet' seal which came to be fed at a fish processing plant was thrown a cod by a trawler crew. Inside was an explosive device which went off in the seal's mouth. It died in agony.

The reason seals are persecuted is simple. They eat fish. It is estimated that the 100,000 or so seals around Scotland each consume one or two tonnes of fish per year. A trawler can kill as many fish in twenty minutes. A fish farmer can lose 200 tones of salmon to disease in twelve hours. A salmon river can lose every speck of life in one minute when a poacher empties a tin of Cymag poison into the water.

Human stupidity, greed and exploitation is raping our seas. Over-fishing and pollution are turning oceans into lifeless cesspits. The seal is not the enemy of the fishing community – the fishing community is the enemy of the seal. They turn seals into scapegoats for their own environmental plundering.

For years we have demanded real protection for seals. At the moment any fish farmer or netter can shoot seals at any time of the year. In 1988 we obtained the first successful prosecution under the 1970 Conservation of Seals Act. A Skye salmon farmer was fined £200 (the value of 10 fish) for shooting seals with a shotgun. Had he used a .303 rifle we could not have touched him. The 1970 Act is a piece of worthless trash. It simply stipulates that a certain calibre of gun must be used to kill seals.

Even those who do break the law and use shotguns or .22 rifles to kill seals stand little chance of being caught. Fish farms are in very remote places and the evidence drifts out to sea or is washed up on inaccessible rocks.



Shot Seal near Skye Fish Farm

The situation is different in Orkney where fish farms are close to easily reached beaches. Last year Ross Flett of Orkney Seal Rescue investigated several mass shootings of seals. One injured animal responded to treatment and, despite losing an eye, was successfully returned to the sea. During treatment a .22 bullet fragment was removed from her wound and given to police for forensic tests.

At the change of the year the situation took a horrible turn for the worse. Thirty seals in Orkney and ten on Skye were found with their heads deliberately removed. Several theories have been put forward. The seals could have been shot and the heads removed and buried to get rid of forensic evidence. Fish farmers have been known to pay bounties to seal hunters. The heads could have been removed as proof for payment. Many years ago seals were killed by underwater snares or traps. This barbaric practise could have been revived to slaughter seals without risk of identification of the killers.



Seal dying from gunshot wounds

In 1992 scientific studies on seal habits and diet are to be published. In preparation for this the Scottish Salmon Growers Association, Shetland Fisherman's Association, Association of Scottish District Salmon Fisheries Boards and the Atlantic Salmon Trust have joined forces to call for a resumption in seal culling. Although it is likely the scientific study will not recommend a cull it is distinctly possible Government will allow culling as a political sop to fishery interests.

It is time for a massive fight back on behalf of the seals. We cannot allow those who raid our seas to destroy the animals which really belong there. Animal Concern has designated Wednesday May 6th as 'National No Fish Day'. We are asking the public not to buy or eat fish or fish products on that day and to write to M.P.'s and Euro M.P.s calling for a continued ban on organised seal culling and introduction of legislation making it illegal for anyone to kill any healthy seal. May 6th is the first day of the Atlantic Salmon Symposium in Aberdeen. A good response to National No Fish Day will make the delegates think twice before challenging public opinion by calling for a seal cull.

To canvas support for National No Fish Day we contacted all the major British groups with an interest in seals. We had to mail twenty organisations. This neatly brings me to the second issue I would like to raise. Is there really an animal rights/welfare movement in this country or simply a plethora of competing organisations? A game I play when addressing public meetings is to ask people to put their hands up if they are a member of an animal organisation. I then ask them to keep their hands up if they are in two . . . three . . . four . . . ten . . . groups. The record so far is one person in 24 groups.

Twenty four subscriptions paying for twenty four offices with twenty four sets of staff, magazines, campaigners, merchandisers and all the rest. The sad fact is that we are not a movement but a collection of competing, overlapping organisations. There is too little communication and co-ordination between groups. We fight each other for scarce parliamentary and media attention. We confuse the public by having more fronts, factions and feuds than an Italian goverment.

Animal rights/welfare issues make up the biggest part of a politicians mailbag. If the lobbying power and resources of the various organisations were pooled we would be the most effective pressure grouping in the U.K. Prioritising of campaigns and concentration of efforts would bring success. Had we been a unified movement at the time of the 1986 Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act we may have achieved major changes. At the very least Government could not have conned the public into believing it had the support of the animal welfare lobby. If all organisations made hunting with hounds the main issue for this year's election it would be banned by 1993. Think of the assets that would release for use in other areas. Those resources could be put behind the campaign to eliminate battery farming, our next obvious target. By co-ordinating our power we could run two or three main campaigns with a realistic chance of success while softening the ground on many other issues at the same time. At present we practise our own form of divide and conquer, betraying the animals we must liberate from exploitation.

The most successful lobby in this country is the National Farmers Union. Like those promoting vivisection or fishery interests they realise their strength lies in talking with one powerful voice.

Not only do we have more people and more determination than those who exploit animals we also hold the moral high ground and public opinion. In our own way we all do our little bit to annoy and irritate animal exploiters. Together we could put them out of business.

John F. Robins,
Organising Secretary,
Animal Concern (Scotland).

MOLLY

"Hello, I am a Beagle called Fulvia, known to my friends as Molly. I would like to share with you the story of my life. I was born on 15th of May 1986 at Glaxo, the pharmaceutical giant, said to be the world's most profitable company. My earliest recollection is of feeling my mother's warm tongue licking me reassuringly when I was tiny. In return, I would lick her soft, caring face. Our harsh surroundings and uncaring treatment by the humans seemed not to matter while mother was there to comfort me. It did not seem long however before the day came when a human grabbed me by the scruff of my neck and took me away from my dear mother, who I was never to see again.

As I grew up, canine friends would come and go. Inside our barren cages the days were long and lonely. Somehow we managed to get through each day. We were fed and we were alive, but often there seemed little point in it.

Sometimes the frustration was too much for some of my companions, and terrifying fights broke out resulting in frightening wounds. My friends Chalky, Daisy and Trudy were involved in fights and suffered lacerations and skin punctures. Trudy had to have stitches in both front legs. Maggie and Daisy both had mange, which was not at all uncommon in the kennels. Some of my companions, including Maggie and Edwina were injected with strange chemicals which made them feel ill. All too frequently, dear friends would be taken from the kennels and never return.

It was with much trepidation then that on the 8th of May 1991, just a few days before my 5th birthday, I was taken from my now familiar surroundings at Glaxo. Suddenly however, I smelled sweet fresh air for the first time, and I saw grass, trees and the huge, beautiful sky.

Was I being set free at last? Alas no, this brief interlude was merely part of the journey to my new 'home' at the Royal London Medical College in Whitechapel. Also incarcerated on the same day were Galata, Hera, Trudy and Daisy, and we were joined two weeks later by Edwina, Chalky and Maggie. Trudy, Daisy and Maggie were very soon trundled off to another part of the college complex, and I never saw them again. I was put in a bare-floored unit with no bedding or playthings with Chalky, Hera, Galata and Edwina, awaiting experimental work for which the college was renowned. Our lavish furnishings consisted of 5 plastic dog beds. All day long the radio blared relentlessly. The humans treated us callously. It was very frightening because the smells were so very different here. Our routine was completely changed and we didn't know what would happen next. Two of my friends were particularly scared. One cowered in the corner all the time, and the other trembled constantly. When a human walked past, they both ran into the corner and huddled together.

One day something wonderful happened. A human that we called John came into our lives. He really seemed to care about us. Whenever he came in to our unit, I would get excited and stand up on my hind legs to be closer to his kind face. I would lick him, and feeling his warm caring face under my tongue reminded me of being with my mother when I was tiny. He would talk to me lovingly, and call me by my pet-name, Molly. He would spend more time with me than any other human I had ever known. I had previously thought that all humans were heartless machine-like brutes.

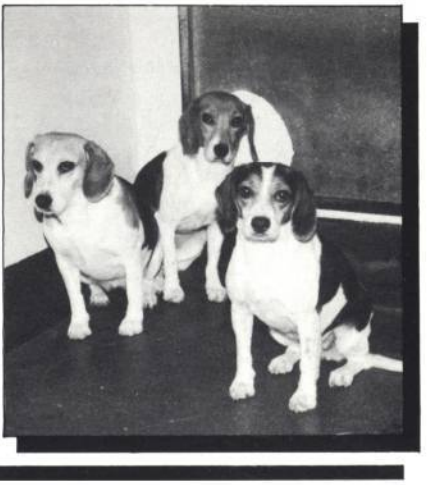
Although no-one seemed to notice, I felt very ill. I had pains inside, and I kept feeling sick. Sometimes I would vomit. It was horrible. One day a vet examined me. I don't know what he reported about me, but soon after that, on about the 18th of June 1991 I was taken away from my companions into a different room. What was happening now? Two humans in white coats grabbed me so that I couldn't move. I felt the sting of a needle going into my neck and then the sensation of the anonymous liquid shooting into my body. Very soon my head started to become heavy and I couldn't hold it upright. I was powerless to do anything about it. My head drooped lower and lower, and my body trembled. There was an eerie singing sound in my ears and I felt dizzy. All went black . . . Mother! . . ."

MOLLY WAS KILLED THIS MORNING

Molly's lifeless, mutilated body was discovered in black plastic bags in a freezer by a BUAV undercover investigator ('John' in Molly's story), who wept at the discovery. 'John' recorded in his diary: "Molly was killed this morning. She is now in the freezer – I couldn't bare to look at her. It doesn't seem the same without her . . . Only days ago she was this lovely creature jumping up at me, all excited, licking my face. She couldn't get enough love and affection. She's hardly had any, only from me . . . She was such a gentle and loving dog – but now she wouldn't have to suffer any more. I'll be glad when we have enough information to expose what is going on here because seeing what these poor animals are going through every day is breaking my heart."

ACUTE EXPERIMENTAL WORK

It would seem that Molly was too ill with what is believed to be kidney problems, to be used in any lengthy experiments. The vet had recommended that Molly should either be killed, or used in acute



experimental work. We do not know whether any experiments took place on her before being killed, neither do we know what type of experimental work she underwent at Glaxo, although there is documentary evidence that some of her colleagues received test substances. Molly was clearly not a pet, and had to earn her keep. It is believed that she was used to produce many litters of tiny puppies, only to be taken away for use in cruel pointless tests. Even at the end of her service to Glaxo, rather than put her into a caring home or put an end to her miserable life, they traded her, probably for cash, fully intending that she should be tormented further in gruesome tests at the Royal London Hospital College. The re-use of animals after undergoing experimental procedures, as was the case with Maggie and Edwina, is in any case strongly discouraged in the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986.

Molly's account, although dramatised, is correct and accurate in all the material facts, according to documentary evidence.

Molly had her own personality, her own feelings and thoughts. She shared the gift of sentience and individuality with all of us other animals sharing this planet together. She suffered the cruel life and the sad fate that falls on all the other 3 million animals which pass through Britain's laboratories each year.

The animal rights movement is sometimes criticised for relying on emotion to present their arguments. Quite apart from the abundant scientific evidence proving that animal based research is misleading and dangerous to human safety, there is no shame in having feelings and compassion for our animal cousins. If we do not speak for them, who will?

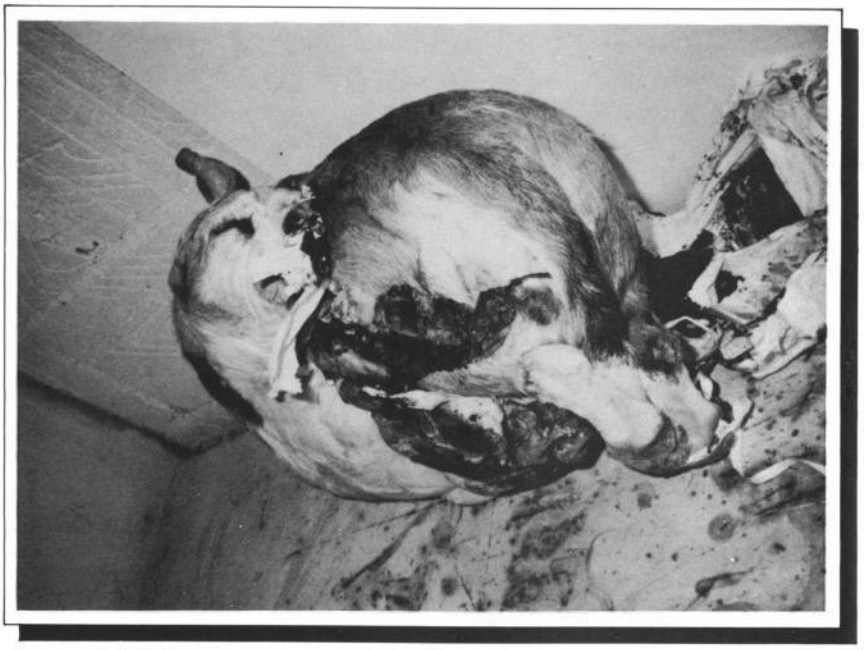
Please

Write to Angela Rumbold at The Home Office, Queen Annes Gate, London, SW1H 9AT, appealing for better protection for laboratory animals.

Also write to Mr J W Walmsley, Secretary, The London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, London, E1 2AD and ask them to put an end to pointless and cruel animal based research. This establishment has been responsible for some particularly horrific experiments, and are yet another of the Home Office's licensed establishments proven to have flouted the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986. Tell them clearly but politely why this abuse just cannot be right.

Also write to Sir Paul Girolami, Chairman, Glaxo Laboratories Ltd, 891/995 Greenford Road, Greenford, Middlesex, UB6 0HE. Glaxo have been criticised on several occasions for their immoral business practices, and regularly use animals in their drug research and testing prorgrammes. Glaxo are currently building a research complex in Stevenage at which they have admitted they will be using animals.

'John' spent 7 harrowing months undercover at the London Hospital Medical College during which he discovered many atrocities. To help the BUAV to continue with their essential work, please send a donation to them at 16a Crane Grove, London, N7 8LB.



For the sake of every frightened Molly caged somewhere right now, make your letters count.

Say No To Glaxo Animal Testing
Stevenage Animal Rights
Incorporating Broxbourne Animal Rights

Stevenage Animal Rights are continuing with their long-running campaign against Glaxo. Any donations would be gratefully received. Stevenage Animal Rights, Box 6, Bowes Lyon House, St Georges Way, Stevenage, Herts, SG1 1XY.

This issue of Flesh and Blood is dedicated to Molly and her friends. We are reporting facts not fiction. Cry for her, her friends and the millions of other fellow creatures whose crime is to have no rights. Then protest!! Some of our readers who are members of animal rights organisations will know the story of Molly, however the majority of our readers are new to animal rights. We feel that it is important that all our readers know the story of Molly and her friends.

SUBSCRIBE!



STEVENAGE ANIMAL RIGHTS

Help us in our Campaign to stop Glaxo experimenting on animals in their new £550 million complex under construction in Stevenage

For further information write to:

STEVENAGE ANIMAL RIGHTS
BOX 6 BOWES LYON HOUSE
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Flesh & Blood Magazine

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National Peaceful Rally Against the Glaxo Death Camp

SAY NO TO GLAXO
STEVENAGE ANIMAL RIGHTS

11AM, 6TH JUNE 1992

Glaxo chooses to be in the pharmaceutical business to make money for their directors, employees and their shareholders and, as a result, causes suffering, maims and kills tens of thousands of animals and endangers thousands of human beings. They intend to do this in Stevenage with animals ranging from mice and rats to beagles, ferrets, marmosets. Glaxo does not want the public to know what goes on behind the barbed fencing, security guards and video cameras. Please support this peaceful national rally so that we can gain maximum publicity. There will be a march through the town, speeches, refreshments. Please bring banners, placards, animal suits etc.

OFF A1(M) STEVENAGE SOUTH GUNNELLS WOOD ROAD.

SOURCES OF DOGS USED BY THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, WHITECHAPEL.

The Dog Book kept by the London Hospital dates back to 5th January 1979. The book provides details of the source and types of dogs that have been bought over the years to be used in experimentation. The variety of the types of dogs used makes distasteful reading. Types include greyhounds (undoubtedly ex-racing greyhounds), labradors, mongrels, alsations, retrievers and even one old english sheepdog. These types of dogs are known as random source dogs, not purpose bred for research, but rather obtained from highly questionable sources.

Between 1979 and 1983 the large majority of the dogs were purchased from Essex Livestock, Brentwood. Essex Livestock was one of the more notorious East London dog dealing firms run by Jack Calder of Brentwood, James Taylor of Romford and the Saunders Brothers of Chigwell. These people were also heavily involved in running pet markets in the East End and the now banned petmarket, Club Row, in Tower Hamlets.

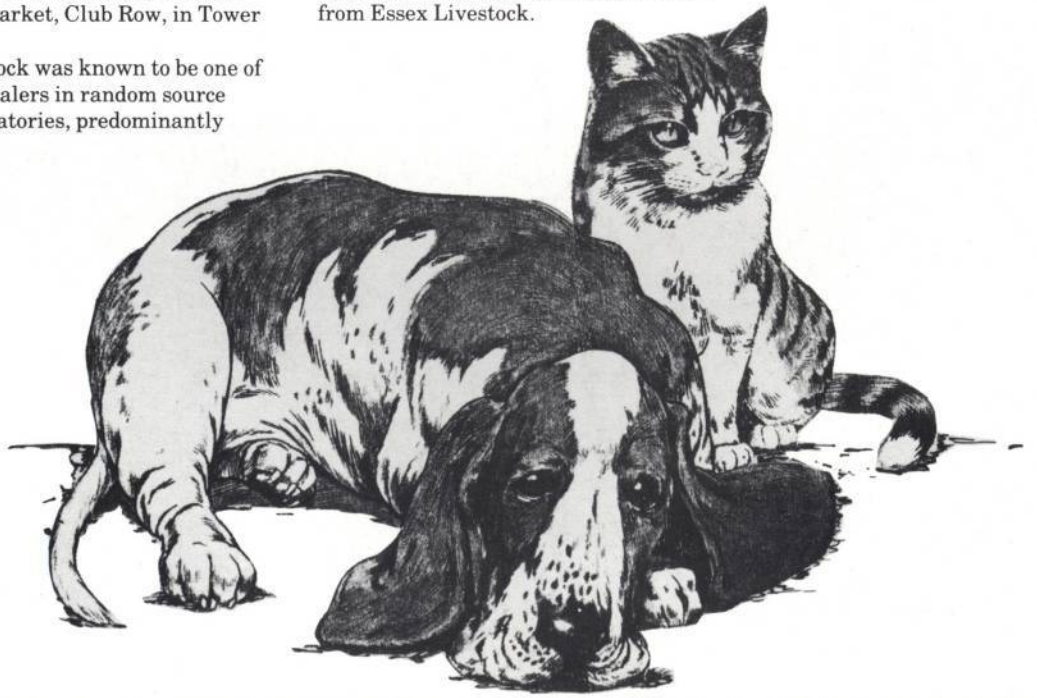
Essex Livestock was known to be one of the bigger dealers in random source dogs to laboratories, predominantly London teaching hospitals. In a taped conversation to the BUAV in 1980, Calder admitted that many of his dogs were ex-pets and that he supplied laboratories with approximately 1,500 dogs per year at approximately £14 each. He was also a large supplier of cats. In discussion with an animal technician at the hospital our Investigator was told that the hospital used to buy their dogs from an unscrupulous dealer called James Taylor. According to the technician, Taylor obtained his dogs from sanctuaries, dog pounds and also from lorry drivers whom he used to pay to supply him with stray dogs.

Between 5th January and 18th December 1979, the hospital bought 30 greyhounds, 18 labradors, 6 mongrels, 3 alsations and 2 retrievers. Out of this number, 2 greyhounds and 1 mongrel were returned to the dealer. The rest were used in either acute (non surviving) or chronic (long term) research. All these dogs were purchased from Essex Livestock.

between 14th January and 19th December 1980, the Hospital bought 58 greyhounds, 1 retriever, 1 alsation, 6 labradors and 4 mongrels. On 26th August they even purchased an old english sheepdog although he was later returned to the dealer. Again the dogs were used in either acute or chronic work and supplied by Essex Livestock.

In 1981, 22 greyhounds, 3 mongrels, 4 labradors and 1 alsation were used in research. All the dogs except 2 mongrels and 1 alsation were supplied by Essex Livestock. The remaining three were obtained from Westminster Medical School.

Between 8th January 1982 and 17th September 1983, 10 labradors, 1 alsation, 5 mongrels and 8 beagles were used in research. The beagles were obtained from Westminster Medical School, but the remaining dogs were



purchased from Essex Livestock. It was on the 29th March 1982 that M A Pilot (well known dog vivisector) used her first dog, a mongrel, in chronic work. During this period she went on to use a further 3 mongrels, 4 labradors and 3 beagles all in chronic research.
From 1984 onwards the sources of dogs changed from Essex Livestock to Earlsbrook Stud and a number of pharmaceutical companies. During 1984, 26 beagles, 4 labradors and 1 retriever were supplied by Earlsbrook Stud and 2 mongrels were supplied by May and Baker.
Earlsbrook Stud, Wood End, Tamworth-in-Arden, Solihull was a supplier of dogs to research laboratories up until 1990. Following new legislation that was introduced in January 1990, establishments that breed and supply dogs need to be inspected and registered as a designated establishment by the Home Office, (exemptions to this law are if a laboratory is given special dispensation by the Home Office to purchase non-purpose bred dogs from a non-registered source). Earlsbrook was never designated by the Home Office to become a breeding and supplying establishment because it failed to meet Home Office standards. It has since closed down.
More recently the Hospital have obtained their dogs from pharmaceutical companies. For example, in 1987 12 beagles were supplied by Smith, Kline and Beecham. Since the closure of Earlsbrook Stud it would appear that the two main suppliers of beagles to the Hospital are now Glaxo and Fisons. We understand that the dogs are bought for approximately £150 each which is much cheaper than if the Hospital were to buy the dogs from a beagle breeding establishment. At these places beagles are bought for around £400 each.

The Dog Book shows that many of the beagles purchased from Glaxo and Fisons are older, ex-breeding bitches that have been kept by the companies, and forced to produce litter after litter of puppies to be used in experiments. Once their breeding days are over they are then sold off cheaply to other laboratories to suffer the same fate as their puppies. This is undoubtedly why they are so cheap. For example, Mitzi and Ivy, both born in 1981 and were supplied by Fisons had 13 and 10 litters of puppies prior to arriving at the Hospital. Holly, a 10½ year old ex-breeding bitch is now being experimented upon in the Gastrointestinal Unit.

Even the Kennel Club have recently changed their regulations regarding the number of litters that a breeding bitch can have. It refuses to register puppies from bitches under 18 months old or over 8 years old or from bitches who have had more than 6 litters. Thus even the Kennel Club recognises the stresses and sufferings involved with producing litter after litter of puppies. However, the companies supply to the Hospital already exhausted ex-breeding bitches, who can be up to 10½ years old and have had up to 13 litters of puppies, to be used in experiments themselves and eventually killed.
The Dog records also show that some of the dogs supplied by Glaxo had already been used in testing prior to being sent to the Hospital to be used in further experiments and killed.
In the past the Hospital have bought their dogs from dealers who it is known obtained them by dubious methods. Presumably the motive behind these purchases was the cheapness of the dogs. Now, however, despite changes in the law regarding the breeding and supplying of dogs, money as opposed to the welfare of the animals is the over-riding consideration.
Old and exhausted ex-breeding beagles as well as dogs that have been used in tests already, are being sold off cheaply when they are of no further use by large pharmaceutical and agro-chemical companies to become experimental tools in another laboratory.
Information supplied by B.U.A.V., 16A Crane Grove, London N7 8LB Tel: 071-607 9533.

PLEASE SUPPORT S.A.R. AND FLESH & BLOOD'S NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST GLAXO IN STEVENAGE.

11 A.M. 6TH JUNE 1992 (OFF A1(M) SOUTH

PLEASE BRING BANNERS PLACARDS, ANIMAL SUITS ETC.

HOME OFFICE
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London SW1H 9AT

R Hubbert Esq
Editor
Flesh & Blood
Caroline Publications
P O Box 84
Stevenage
Herts SG1 2SE

Our reference AP/41 9/3/1

Date 28 November 1991

Dear Mr Hubbert

I have been asked to reply to your letter of 1 October to the Home Secretary in which you raise the question of the breeding and supply of animals for laboratory use and, in particular, the case of the dog "Molly" referred to by the BUAV.

As you are no doubt aware, the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 provides that, except where an exemption is granted, no dog may be used in a regulated procedure unless it has been bred and obtained from a designated sources. This is in fact a protective measure designed, inter alia to prevent the indiscriminate use of animals and the improper use of pets and strays.

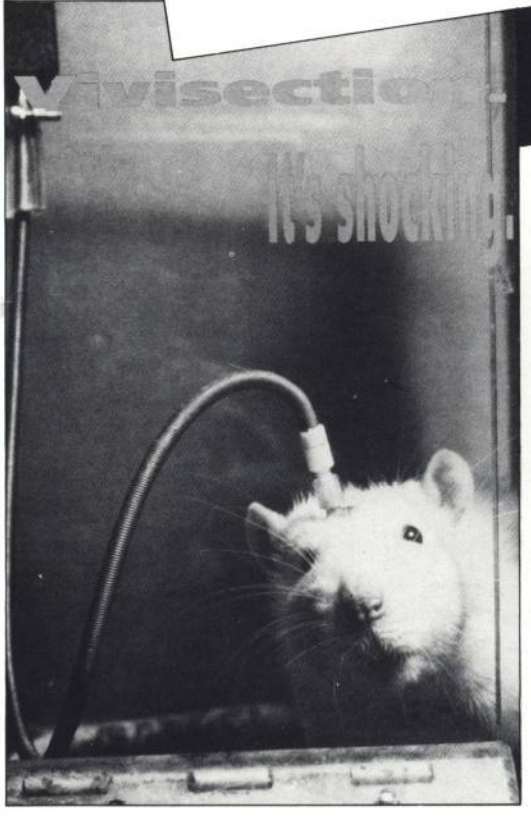
In the particular case you quote, the dog "Molly" had been used under licence for important gastric secretion research related to the treatment of ulcers, but the procedures on her were specifically carried out under general anaesthesia to prevent her suffering.

Modern treatments for diabetes, stomach ulcers, high blood pressures, head injuries and cancer all derive from work with animals, thus clearly showing that it does have substantial benefits. However, the number of experiments on living animals is declining, and much work is being undertaken to find alternatives. The Home Office funded Research Sub-Committee of the Animal Procedures Committee is making its own valuable contribution to this effort, which we are strenuously encouraging.

Yours sincerely

C.W Shaw

C W SHAW
E DIVISION



Seven out of ten people in Britain say it's wrong to kill animals for their fur.*

THIS IS WHY.



* A survey for LYNX by Research Surveys of Great Britain found that 74 per cent of the adult population thought there should be a complete ban on trapping animals for their fur, and 71 per cent thought it wrong to kill any animals for their fur.

SUBSCRIBE!

Letters to the Editor

Dear Ed
You may remember me, I wrote a couple of months ago and purchased a copy of Flesh and Blood. I found it really interesting and have read it from cover to cover again and again. Once I have saved enough money I will subscribe!
I read your article about L'Oreal. I read about the poor mice, used in the sun screen experiment. I have written to them asking them to stop the suffering and I promise to send you a copy as soon as I get a reply! Very soon I will be sending off a letter to John Major trying to stop animal testing maybe a copy of that reply will come in handy. I found most of the article very distressing but it was also very informative! I will send those replies and hopefully my subscription.
Nichola Jackson, Brighton.

Dear Ed
Thank you for the latest issue of your "Re-launched" publication "Fighting for the animal Rights". I found the magazine most interesting but also very distressing. How can people be so awfully cruel to defenceless animals? I wish your organisation the best of luck in your campaign against Glaxo in Stevenage – they must be stopped.
Linda Jackson, London.

Dear Ed
Our Siamese cat went missing on 15 October and many more have gone missing in our valley over the last few months. We have heard many stories about them being picked up and put into vans and taken off somewhere. My husband has looked everywhere for him and has contacted many people such as the RSPCA, Police, Cats Protection League and has also advertised in the local press, local shops and schools.
We have also heard that Cats are being stolen for their fur. It has been a nightmare – our last few weeks not knowing where he is and what has happened to him. He was not a cat to go from the garden, so he must have been taken from his home.
S A Roberts, Rhondda, Mid. Glamorgan.

Dear Ed
I would like to share my story with you. My sister was the happiest girl when she received her guinea-pig and rabbit for her birthday. Her birthday was May 1st. We were so happy all year until September. I woke up and my sister came into my room. She said "They've gone" I knew it was our animals. I burst into tears. They were stolen for sure, because the hutch was empty but shut tightly. If they had escaped they would obviously not have been able to shut the door after them. All I can do is hope, pray that they didn't die in a laboratory. It is probably all in vain.
Catherine Weston, London.

Dear Ed
Having read issue 9 the summer edition of Flesh and Blood I am initiated to the magazine. No other publication have I read from cover to cover. So I enclose my cheque for a subscription for the continuation of the publication. As you say this magazine makes you MAD How can such cruelty exist in this world, when charity concerns seem foremost ie Live Aid; Children in Need, but then these are for humans, so we must fight more for the innocent animals.
Mrs C Wilkenson, W. Yorkshire.

PLEASE HELP THE ANIMALS . . . SUBSCRIBE!!!

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? THEY SAY THAT THIS IS SCIENCE ?



PHOTOS: ADVOCATES FOR ANIMALS.

In this magazine you will find a leaflet "Special Investigation – inside a British Laboratory" Professor Wilhelm Feldberg and his assistant, John Stean experimenting on under-anaesthetised animals

IS THIS OK WITH YOU?

PROTEST TO: YOUR M.P. c/o HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON SW1A 0AA

WRITE TO YOUR LOCAL AND NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS

WHY THE FUR SHOULD KEEP ON FLYING.

The British fur trade has been devastated since the 1985 launch of LYNX's award winning campaign. Since then, more than 6 out of 10 fur shops have closed down, stores across the country have closed their fur departments (including Harrods), organisations such as Oxfam have ceased accepting fur donations and fur sales have plummeted by over 50%.
In 1990 a confidential memorandum on the leather and fur goods industry was produced by National Westminster Bank. This stated "with a much greater awareness of environmental issues amongst the public, LYNX has achieved notable success in turning the consumer away from the fur industry . . . Prospects for any company producing fur goods in the UK appear bleak. With the market at home shrinking and overseas producers so competitive the fur industry is contracting. Companies are closing down regularly and no producer in this country can really feel secure."

STOP CAMPAIGNING?

So is it time for LYNX to stop campaigning? For local groups and the public to give their support to other campaigns?
The answer to these questions is unfortunately a resounding NO. For whilst wearing fur in Britain is now seen as a sign of ignorance and callousness, Britain's involvement in the fur trade continues. LYNX has not achieved either of its aims – to stop the trapping of wild animals for fur and the rearing and killing of wild animals on the world's fur factory farms.
Last year 50 million wild animals were killed for fur. In 1990 sales of fur goods by British manufacturers still totalled £15 million. Fur goods to the value of £25.5 million were imported and fur exports amounted to £55.1 million. This country not only continues to import furs from animals cruelly trapped in the wild and reared in fur factory farms in other countries, but is also itself a fur producing country. There are 31 mink factories and at least 1 Arctic fox factory.
One of LYNX's leading campaign objectives this year is to achieve a ban on Britain's fur factory farms. The ban is required on both welfare and environmental grounds, for mink escaping from fur factories not only endanger other wildlife but are also highly disruptive to the established population of feral mink.

A Bobcat trapped in a steel jawed leghold trap, the most common method used to trap animals.

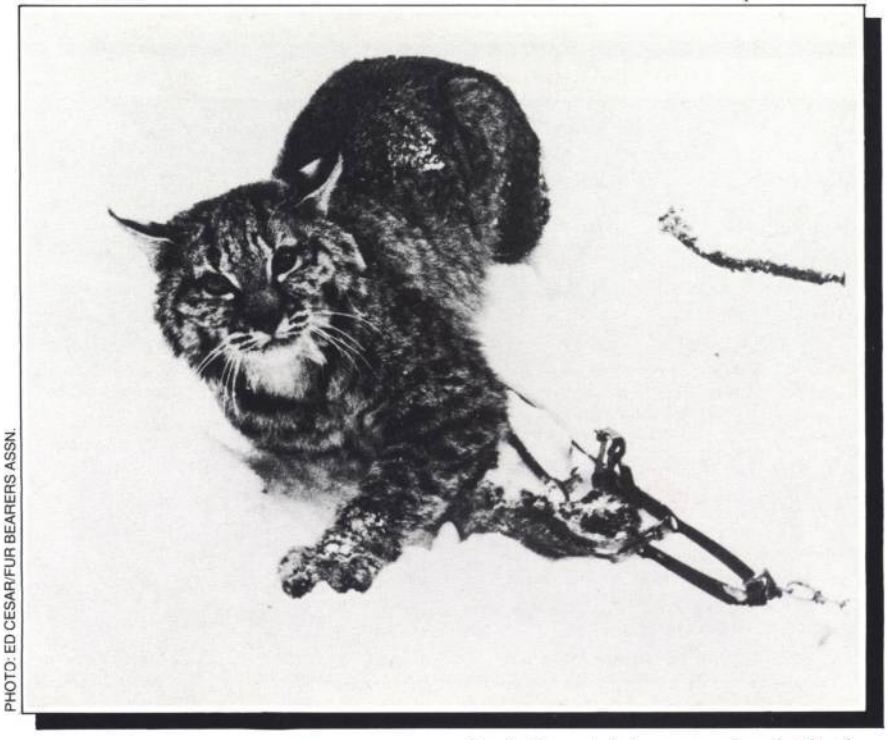


PHOTO: ED CESAR/FUR BEARERS ASSN.

ANIMALS IN FUR FACTORIES

Mink and Arctic fox are the mainstay of the fur breeding industry. Mink are by nature semi aquatic animals. They are highly territorial maintaining linear territories of river bank of up to 2.5 miles in length or marshland areas of up to 22 acres.
Mink are solitary animals hostile to their own kind. They come together only very briefly at mating times.
Arctic foxes are social animals which both swim and run well. They are territorial and live in dens which they pass from generation to generation. Territories can cover vast areas (up to 15,000 acres).
Other species are kept in smaller numbers including sable, polecat, cypu and chincilla.
In the USA there is a free for all with respect to the types of animals being kept in fur factories. Trappers are taking a wide range of animals including beaver, lynx, raccoon, wolverine and coyote from the wild and experimenting with rearing them for fur.

BRITAIN'S FUR FACTORIES

In Britain's fur factory farms these wild animals are confined in cages set in rows in sheds containing many hundreds of individual animals. From birth to death mink and foxes spend all their lives in the barren environment of a wire cage. Born in May, weaned at 6-7 weeks, taken from their mothers and caged together in groups (mink 2 or more to a cage, foxes 2-4 to a cage), they are killed in November at the age of just seven months when their first winter coats emerged and are in prime condition.



During this time they receive one or two meals a day consisting of a sloppy paste dolloped onto the top of the cage. They have access to drinking water but water to swim in is completely denied them.
It is difficult to see how the conditions in which animals in fur factories are kept could be worse, for they take no account whatsoever of their natural biology or behaviour. Not surprisingly mink and fox confined in fur factories cannot cope with their confinement. Although fed, watered and sheltered, they are deprived of the opportunity to perform the behaviours written so deeply into their genetic coding and to which their instincts drive them.
The sheer emptiness of their lives leads to chronic stress resulting in what animal behaviourists describe as stereotyped behaviour. They also mutilate themselves, sucking and biting their own tails, sometimes chewing them off. Cannibalism can result and infanticide has been widely reported.
The conclusion that conditions in fur factories are unsuitable for animals such as mink and fox has been drawn by leading zoologists, animal welfarists, conservationists and welfare bodies.
Worldwide, the scale of fur factory farming is huge. Every year between 30 and 40 million mink and foxes are bred and killed. The greatest concentration of fur factories is in Scandinavia which produced 18 million mink skins in 1989 with the largest single contributing country being Denmark (10.2 million mink in 1987/88).
The USA is the world's second largest fur factory nation (4.6 million mink in 1989) followed closely by the CIS – formerly the USSR (4.1 million mink).
There is also increasing interest being shown in the fur trade from the Far East and a Korean company GINDO is understood to be building the world's largest mink factory in Korea.

TRAPPING

Trapping for fur continues to take the lives of some of the world's most beautiful wild animals. The USA is the world's largest trapping nation and during the 1989/1990 trapping season, 5,576,132 animals were trapped including badger, beaver, bobcat, ermine, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, squirrel and wolf.
The CIS and Canada are the world's other two leading trapping nations. Canadian statistics show that Canada trapped 990,775 wild animals in the 1989/1990 trapping season.
The most common trap used continues to be the steel jawed leghold trap. This device has been banned in Britain for over 30 years and has been condemned across the world as being primitive, uncivilised and inflicting maximum pain.
The other two common trapping methods used are the conibear trap and the snare. The conibear is designed to kill the animal entering it by breaking its neck or back and it will do this providing the animal is the right size and enters the trap at the necessary angle. All too often the animal is left alive, its body crushed between strong wire jaws for hours or even days.
Snares are still commonly used to trap furred animals and remain legal in Britain. Strangulation is the common fate of animals e.g. squirrels caught in snares set on branches of trees or on bushes. Once ensnared, they tumble off and hang suspended until they suffocate.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Even endangered species continue to die for fur. There is a thriving black market trade in the skins of spotted cats – leopard, jaguar, cheetah, ocelot. Now attempts are being made to legalise this trade.
The March 1992 meeting of the Conference on International Trade in Endagered Species (C.I.T.E.S.) 5 African nations have proposed that leopards be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II. This would mean leopards would be legally trapped and hunted for fur once again. For the second time this century leopards would face extinction for the beauty of their pelts. LYNX is campaigning urgently for the rejection of the proposals but the outcome is unsure.
The African proposals appear to be based on a report on the status of leopard populations funded by the American Fur Institute, Safari Club International and the Government of Canada.

THE CAMPAIGN CONCLUSION

The fur trade remains a powerful, well funded international lobby which is fighting back against those who campaign to expose the pain and suffering behind fur's glamorous image. The U.S. fur trade especially is mounting expensive P.R. and advertising campaigns focusing on the "freedom to wear fur" and "freedom of choice". The British fur trade has followed suit with billboards and last year's "National Wear Your Fur Coat Day".
LYNX is now being forced to defend itself from a costly and protracted libel suit brought against the organisation by a British fur factory farmer. The libel suit is based on LYNX's description of what its campaigners saw inside and outside the factory farm.

The campaign to save furred animals must continue until the worldwide fur trade no longer exists. Our goal must be rejection of fur by the international community – the goal is achievable but only if campaigners remain steadfast and do not give up at the first signs of success.

FOR INFORMATION ON LYNX CONTACT: P.O. BOX 300 NOTTINGHAM.



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EUROPEAN COALITION TO END COSMETIC TESTS ON ANIMALS

On Wednesday 12th February 1992, the European Parliament in Strasbourg voted to ban cosmetic tests on animals. In an overwhelming show of support, MEPs returned a majority vote of more than 3 to 1 in favour of an end to this suffering.

As the results of the poll were announced in the Chamber, representatives of the cosmetic industry lobbying group were stunned by the sheer magnitude of their defeat. A defeat engineered by campaigners from all across Europe. A defeat orchestrated by years of intensive political lobbying and the weight of consumer pressure. And a defeat which illustrates the real strength of the animal rights movement today.

The campaign to end cosmetic tests on animals was formulated nearly five years ago. A decision was taken to mobilise, what was already known to be, a supportive public and use that opposition as a tool to dismantle the tight hold of vivisection in the cosmetic sector.

That is not to say that people were unaware that the testing was happening, it's simply that they saw the way to influence it en masse. The BUAV's Choose Cruelty Free campaign became that influence. It gave them the means to show their disapproval by choosing products that avoided animal suffering.



PHOTO: WAY PRESS INTERNATIONAL/BRUSSELS

Throughout the campaign, we never forgot our overriding objective: To stop animal testing in the cosmetics and toiletry industries. As anti-vivisectionists, we were obviously appalled by the estimated 200,000 animals sacrificed every year throughout the world, in the name of beauty. The cosmetic companies had to be forced to reassess their testing methods. Their balance sheets and bad publicity would force them to react to the demand created by Choose Cruelty Free. Avon, Bennetton and Revlon felt the weight of public feeling and were eventually forced to reject animal testing in order to preserve their share of the market.

Although Choose Cruelty Free had created the climate for change, the real power continued to lie with the legislators. Repeated calls for a UK ban were met with apathy and, at worst, antagonism. Then, in 1989, the European Commission decided to review the 1976 Cosmetics Directive which governs the safety and marketing of cosmetic products. The opportunity had presented itself to take the animal testing issue to the European Parliament. To be heard in Brussels, we needed to speak with one United European voice.

The European Coalition to End Cosmetic Tests on Animals was therefore formed to campaign for a ban on these cruel practices. More than twenty societies from throughout the community combined their support and resources to undertake one of the most ambitious, internationally co-ordinated initiatives ever. In this short period of time, the Coalition has been enormously successful with an increasing number of groups now offering their support.





PHOTO: WAY PRESS INTERNATIONAL/BRUSSELS

'Vanity', the campaign image created by Spitting Image, showing the distressing marks of cruel cosmetic tests, was brought to life in the form of a 6ft tall rabbit. In February 1991, she was introduced to MEPs for the first time. 'Vanity' became the central image of the campaign, embarking on Europe-wide electioneering, urging MEPs from all member states to support a ban and represent the views of the European public.

Four months later, she met with Ken Collins, the Chair of the Parliament's Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection Committee and presented him with a petition of over 2.5m signatures. Completed in just nine months, it was the largest single issue petition ever presented to the European Parliament.

As a constant reminder to MEPs to represent the strength of public feeling on this issue, a poster campaign depicting the Vanity image was initiated at Strasbourg Airport – a guaranteed view on the way to the European Parliament! The public was also urged to write to their MEPs expressing concern.

Saturday 9th November 1991 was an historic day in the Campaign to End Cosmetic Tests on Animals. Over four thousand animal campaigners from throughout the Community joined forces to march through the streets of Brussels, to a rally where they listened to speeches and messages of support from celebrities and politicans. This event was the highlight of two years of intensive political and public campaigning.

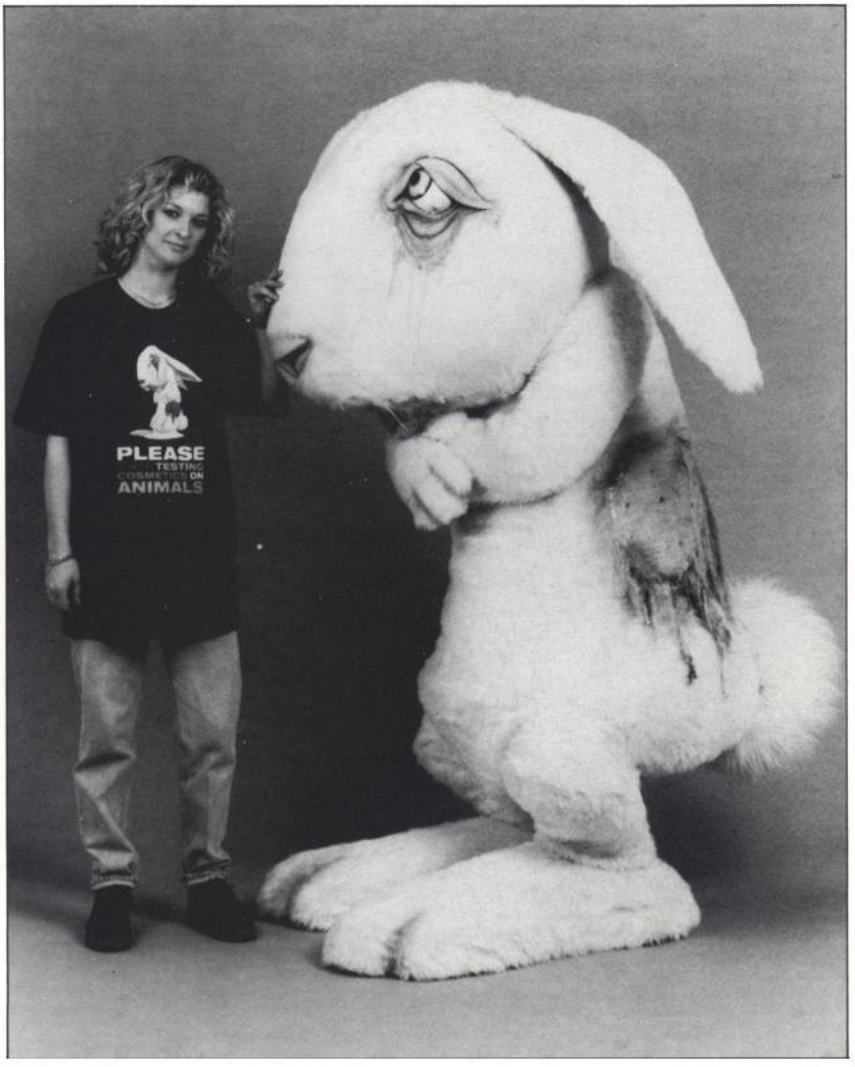
In December, the report drafted by German MEP, Dagmar Roth-Behrendt, containing proposals to implement a ban and also to restrict the import of animal tested products into the Community, was adopted by the European Parliament's Environment Committee.

And now, we have seen the most important victory so far – a vote for the ban by the full European Parliament. Nevertheless, the campaign is far from over as it moves on to convince the Council of Ministers: the most powerful body with representatives from each member state. The Council has the power to overturn the decision of the Parliament and indications are that the UK representative, Rt Hon Peter Lilley, MP does not intend to support the call for a ban.

The Council of Ministers must not be allowed to ignore the vote of the Parliament and the views of the European people.

ACTION

Please write to Peter Lilley at the Department of Trade and Industry, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and urge him to support the Parliament's decision. For special campaign postcards, please contact the BUAV (Tel: 071 700 4888).



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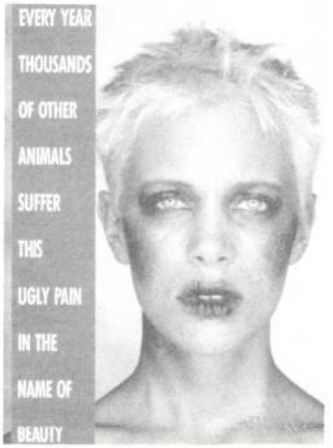
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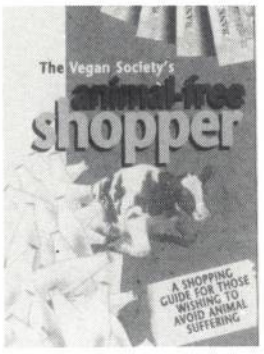
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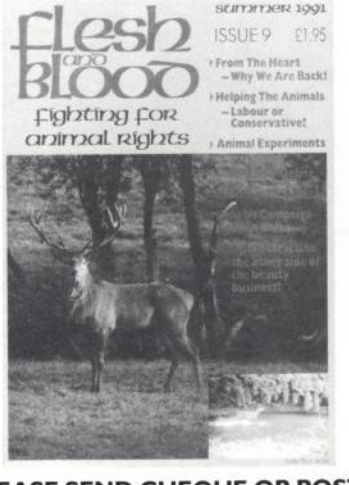
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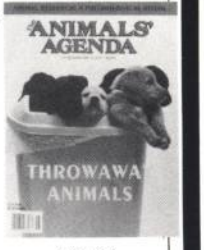
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Human Curiosity...





Killed this Cat

'Alobar' lived and died in a laboratory

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QUOTATION:

"ANIMALS ARE MY FRIENDS –
AND I DON'T EAT MY FRIENDS"

– George Bernard Shaw



Pig "stuck"



Lone 7 day old calf for veal export



Pigs on bleeding rail

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NO APOLOGIES

Flesh and Blood regrets the need to show photographs of animal torture.
Flesh and Blood regrets the need for this magazine's very existance, animals are being mutilated, tortured, torn apart, for profit or obscene "enjoyment" – While this all exists we will be here. Sadly we will be here for a very long time.

NO APOLOGIES



Greenscene is the only magazine available for young vegetarians! It has interviews with celebrity veggies like Morrissey, Heather Couper, (President of the Royal Astronomical Society) and actress Carol Royle, as well as in-depth articles on environmental and animal welfare issues, readers' letters, recipes, fun-page, cartoons and much more!
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Justifiable cruelty?

Cynthia O'Neill demands an end to animal experiments in NHS hospitals.

'Why don't the lifts go up to the top floor?' I asked, observing a hospital building. 'What is up there, with all the blackened windows?'

Latest Home office statistics tell us that a total of 799,585 scientific procedures were performed on living animals in NHS hospitals, medical schools and universities in the UK during 1991[1]. These statistics can be misleading, as an animal can be used several times and still be classed as one procedure. About 75 per cent of all these experiments were carried out without anaesthesia[1]. The law says 'substantial pain' can be inflicted upon any animal being used and, of course, no pre-medication or post-operative pain relief or care is stipulated[2]. Animals do not count, as they are classified as 'tools for research'.

Had I known years ago that the reputed hospital I worked at, which was founded to help the sick and suffering, and to which I gave so much, was carrying out diabolical and useless experiments on living animals, my sense of duty would have prompted me to speak out.

But the powers that be made sure that we did not know what went on behind those closely-guarded doors and blacked-out windows. No hospital telephone directory even mentioned the word 'animals', and there were no signs giving directions to the iniquitous laboratories.

Few nurses are currently aware of the hidden crimes being perpetuated in the name of science in our hospitals and in the names of certain charities.

The infliction of such terrible suffering can never be justified in this day and age. Lord Platt, of the Royal College of Surgeons, has said: 'No amount of testing can make a drug absolutely safe, because animals react differently to humans.'[3]

TOO MANY DRUGS?

You only have to look at the results of the use of Thalidomide and other drugs to see the effects of many of those legalised by our Government which have caused suffering to animals as well as humans. A large dose of morphine given to a cat will make it very excited, but such a drug would have a sedative effect upon me[4].

Do we really need all these new drugs? Many would say that the 20,000 licensed drugs we have is already excessive. The World Health Organization suggests that 200 drugs and vaccines would be enough[5]. Why experiment more?

Why does the NHS not move funding away from supporting the horrors of vivisection and explore non-harmful and proven successful treatments, such as aromatherapy, chiropractic and acupuncture? Instead of hurting animals, we could learn from assay techniques, cell culture, computer studies, morbid anatomy and other studies.

What would the founders of our great hospitals say if they saw what goes on nowadays behind the doors of our institutions of healing? Future generations will look back in disgust and anger at these vivisection laboratories.

For far too long, these crimes have been hidden from view. But now, thanks to undercover workers, they are evidenced for all to see.

Sarah Kite's book, Secret Suffering, can be obtained from the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV), 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB, priced £4.95 plus P&P. It shows vivisection in a famous London hospital.

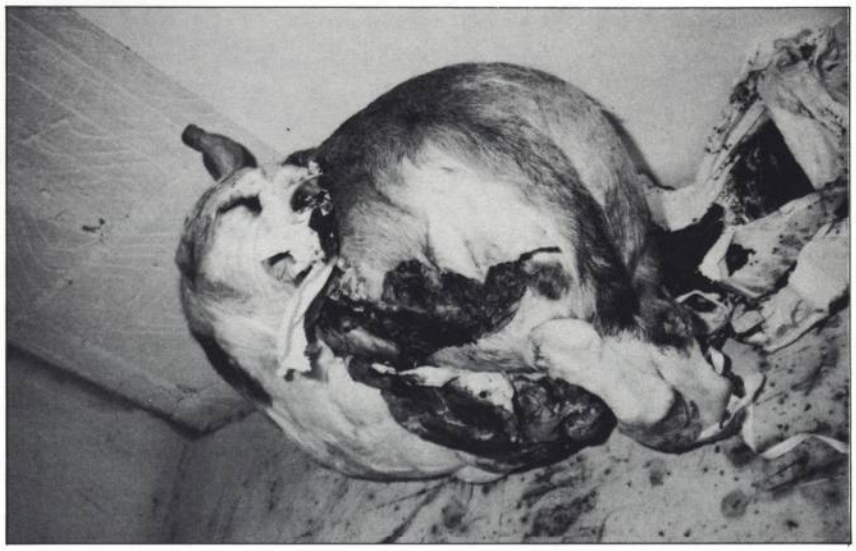
Those seeking a glimpse into the Medical Research Council's laboratories can see it all on a video, priced £12 (£8 of which will go to fund alternatives) from Advocates for Animals, 10 Queensferry St, Edinburgh EH2 4PG.

It is time that nurses took a stand on this issue. Don't just sit back and leave it all up to others.

Cynthia O'Neill SRN, SCM, QN, HV, is a retired nurse and author.

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4. Animal Rights publicity material. Animal Rights, Box 6, Bowes Lyon House, St George's Way, Stevenage, Herts SG1 1XY.
5. National Anti-Vivisection Society. *Bitter Pills, the Human Consequences of Testing Drugs on Animals*. National Anti-Vivisection Society, London. 1992.



flesh and BLOOD

"OPINION"

It gives me no pleasure whatsoever to publish this magazine, for personal and financial reasons plus the editorial content of this issue it has been the hardest one for me to write. The minority of the British people have re-elected a government which is well known for being "the party of cruelty to animals".

NON POLITICAL

We try to be a non political publication, however it is a fact that the record of "animal welfare" of the Tory Party is an outrage. They could not give a damn. If they don't care about human animals how can we rely on them to care about non human animals? If you purchased or subscribed to this magazine, yet voted for a Tory Government at the last election, shame on you!

SOCIETY

The Labour Party have told us that a society can be judged by the way it treats its animals. Cruelty and torture towards animals in this country is at an all time high, and increasing rapidly.

SELFISH

We are now living in a selfish society, where the decent morals of caring, and loving fellow humans, and non human animals, seem to be a thing of the past. The barbaric outrage and carnage of foxhunting, hare-coursing, stag hunting, would have been abolished if any other government other than a Tory one had been elected. How many of our readers, who voted Tory can honestly say they care about animal slaughter and carnage. Shame on you!

GLAXO IN STEVENAGE

We have our backs against the wall, here in Stevenage. PLEASE BE AT THE NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION – SATURDAY JUNE 6 1992 11.00 A.M. If you voted Tory last time, perhaps supporting the demonstration will help right a wrong.

PLEASE THINK

While you are reading this, whether it be Monday morning or Sunday evening, animals are in agony in experimental laboratories. Please protest – Editor.

flesh and BLOOD

ACTION SUMMER 1992

To round up this long awaited issue we ask you to campaign as follows – for the Animals.

1 Protest to Glaxo and tell them how you feel, also contact your local and national newspapers. The address of Glaxo Group Research is, Greenford Road, Greenford, Middlesex, UB6 0HE U.K.

2 If you are not already a subscriber to this magazine please subscribe now, or send us a donation, we are desperate for financial support.

3 Please join as a member of Stevenage Animal Rights, contact them at Box No. 6 Bowles Lyon House, Stevenage, Herts. or through Flesh and Blood.

4 Pleases support the SAR and Flesh and Blood National peaceful rally against the new massive £550 million laboratory under construction in Stevenage Saturday June 6 1992 11.00 a.m.

5 Protest to the Home Office about animal cruelty and animal experiments. Address on page 15.

6 LYNX are being sued for libel by the fur trade (for telling the truth) and they are desperate for financial help. They could go under. Please send donations to LYNX at P.O. Box 300 Nottingham.

7 Support our advertisers who are supporting us and also join an active, campaigning animal rights/welfare organisation.

ABOVE ARE 7 ACTION FOR ANIMALS FOR THIS ISSUE, WE REGRET THAT LACK OF SPACE, THIS ISSUE DOES NOT LET US PUBLISH MORE. FOR THE ANIMALS . . . PLEASE PROTEST.

NEED HELP TO RAISE FUNDS?

Flesh and Blood is available at a trade discount to animal rights groups, newsagents or persons who wish to help the circulation grow and in-turn, help the animals.

£1.80 per copy on 10-49 post free
£1.70 per copy on 50+ post free
Larger quantities negotiable
Payment with order please to:

Circulation Manager
Flesh and Blood
Caroline Publications
P.O. Box 84
Stevenage
Herts SG1 2SE

Please Take Action This Summer

THE ANIMALS NEED YOU . . . PLEASE SUBSCRIBE!

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Replies to Box Numbers should clearly state box number and will be forwarded to advertiser, un-opened.
DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT RATES ON APPLICATION

PUBLICATIONS

Flesh and Blood magazine – fighting for animals rights, will make you angry, but will tell you what you can do to help!
Single copy £3.00 Subscriptions £12.00 UK £16.00 overseas. USA $30.00

Prices include post and packing.

It's big, it's green, it's . . . Greenscene!

Greenscene is the only magazine available for young vegetarians! It has interviews, articles, letters, cartoons, recipes, a fun-page and lots lots more. Greenscene is available for only £1.20 single copy or just £4.00 subscription. (Prices include postage) Greenscene, The Vegetarian Society, Parkdale, Dunham Road, Altrincham, Cheshire, WA14 4QG Tel: (061) 928 0793.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE SUPPORTING US!! PLEASE SUPPORT THEM AND MENTION FLESH AND BLOOD

PERSONAL

37 year old male, not bad looking, genuine, sincere and into animal rights, would like to meet nice looking lady for genuine loving relationship. Please send photo if possible and reply to Box No. 101M.

34 female, long dark hair, loves animals especially dogs, vegetarian, honest, romantic and caring and is searching for a caring male to share her life. Please write to Box No. 102F.

Male vegetarian, 39 years, caring and affectionate, cares for animals and the environment would like to meet a like minded female. Please send recent photo to Box No. 103M.

FREE SERVICE

IF YOU ARE VEGETARIAN OR VEGAN, FOR THE ETHICAL REASON OF NOT WANTING TO EAT ANIMAL FRIENDS – YOU CAN ADVERTISE IN THE PERSONAL COLUMN FREE OF CHARGE. Please forward your name and address with your advertisement (maxinum 50 words) your name and address will not be published and replies will be forwarded to the advertiser unopened.

NOTICE BOARD

Please remember to support Stevenage Animal Rights and the National Peaceful Rally to stop Glaxo experimenting on animals at their massive £550 million complex under construction in Stevenage. 11.00 a.m. 6 June 1992. For further details please contact SAR at Box 6, Bowes Lyon House, St. Georges Way, Stevenage, Herts.

DONATIONS

WE ARE DESPERATE FOR FINANCIAL HELP. PLEASE SEND ANY DONATIONS DIRECTLY TO US OR TO OUR BANKERS
CO-OPERATIVE BANK P.L.C.,
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HEALTH AND BEAUTY

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CHARITIES

Help us to progress medical research without animal experiments. For further information please send an SAE to: The Dr. Hadwen Trust for Humane Research, 6c Brand Street, Hitchin, Herts. SG5 1HX. Tel: (0462) 436819.

PET CARE

MEAT-FREE CATS! Vegan supplements for home-made recipes. SAE: Katz Go Vegan, 7 Battle Road, St. Leonards, E. Sussex, TN37 7AA.

FUNDRAISING

Flesh and Blood magazine is available at large discounts to animal rights groups to help with fundraising, 10-49 £1.80 per copy post paid. 50+ £1.70 per copy post paid. Payment with order please.

ANIMAL RIGHTS

Advocates for Animals – Help us in our campaigns to abolish vivisection. Please write for further information to:
Advocates for Animals, 10 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4PG. Tel: 031-225 6039

For 115 years we have been campaigning for animal rights – with notable success. Please write for further information to:
Animal Concern, Freepost, Glasgow, G3 8BR.

Help us to prevent Glaxo from torturing live animals at their new multi-million pound complex in Stevenage. Please write or telephone for further information: Stevenage Animal Rights, Box 6 Bowes Lyon House, St. Georges Way, Stevenage, Herts.

THEY SUFFER IN SILENCE — WILL YOU HELP THEM?



Every day of the year abuse is inflicted on animals within laboratories, on farms, on hunting fields and in the seas of the world. **Advocates for Animals** as one of Britain's leading animal protection organisations campaigns against all forms of animal abuse and in particular the use of animals in experiments.

The "Objects" of **Advocates for Animals** are the protection of animals from cruelty, the prevention of the infliction of suffering and the abolition of vivisection.

The world will not change overnight but progress is being made. **Advocates for Animals** will continue to fight on behalf of suffering animals everywhere in the belief that each step towards a fairer and less violent world is important and worth taking.

It is your support which will help us bring an end to the suffering inflicted on animals who are unable to speak for themselves

JOIN US – NOW

ADVOCATES FOR ANIMALS

10 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4PG

Telephone: 031-225 6039

ADVOCATES FOR ANIMALS (FORMERLY THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIVISECTION)

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