"Not to hurt our humble brethren is our first duty to them, but to stop there is not enough. We have a higher mission – to be of service to them whenever they require it"
St. Francis of Assissi

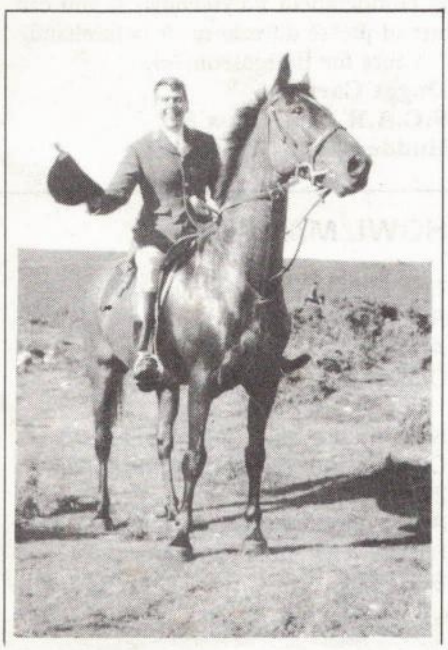
HSW 15p

Magazine of the HUNT SABOTEURS ASSOCIATION, PO Box 19, London S.E. 22 No. 31 Winter 1985

DEVON SABOTAGE FESTIVAL

Devon hunts and an Exeter fishing competition received a shock during the second week of September when saboteurs from the length and breadth of Britain took a late summer holiday to take part in a week of practical training in how to save the lives of fish, foxes and hares. Over 70 people were accommodated for a few nights or the whole week with sympathetic householders in Exeter and its surrounds, dragged themselves out of bed in the early hours, spent the daylight hours in the rolling (and surprisingly sunny) countryside of Devon and Somerset at the meets of the South Devon Foxhunt, West Somerset Foxhounds, Spooners and West Dartmoor Foxhunt, the Dartmoor Foxhunt, the Devon and Somerset Staghounds and the Stoke Hill Beagles. After a hard day or morning's work saboteurs spent the afternoons at the beach and the evenings in one of Exeter's better real ale houses.

The week was organised by the Exeter HSA with a view towards providing encouragement to other groups to sabotage cub-hunting and fishing, to provide training in the company of experienced saboteurs from all over the country for the less experienced, to encourage discussion of ideas and tactics, and most importantly to save lives. It was felt that since most Devon hunts are self-avowedly killing packs with much higher annual tallies than is normal in other parts of the country, experience in preventing kills by such hunts would pay dividends when saboteurs came to sabotage their own less capable hunts.



"Kipper", huntsman of the South Devon F.H. welcomes sabs to Devon.

The arrival of saboteurs in Exeter on the night of Friday the 6th of September signified the start of the week and at the crack of dawn thirteen bleary-eyed sabs piled into a van and set off to the meet of the South Devon Foxhounds on Dartmoor where David "Kipper" Herring – formerly the huntsman of the New Forest Foxhounds at the time of the deer-killing incidents – newly installed as the pack's huntsman gave saboteurs a smiling welcome despite the fact that half his pack tried to desert him at the meet in response to a sab horn and had to be whipped back. His smile did not last long, sab horn calls, and their determined presence kept him on the move at such speed that an hour before he went home he was heard to ask where he could go now and on being told that only the high ground was left to him he replied that at least there he would be out of range of the saboteurs. Unfortunately for him this was not to be and a combination of horn calls and cheering cries from the saboteurs resulted in the loss of his entire pack and he had to spend the next hour trying to collect them.

The first lesson of the week to be learned was a "do not". Do not run at or towards hounds when they are responding to a sab horn because they will normally turn back to their huntsman.

On the Sunday nine saboteurs walked down to the river Exe where a fishing match was being held, crossed the river by a nearby bridge and tossed pebbles into the water near the fish torturers floats for about half an hour before – discretion being the better part of valour – withdrawing in the face of overwhelming odds. One Exeter genius worked out that although the sabotage only lasted thirty minutes, the number of anglers who stopped fishing and pulled in their rods represented some four to five hours of fishing lost in the match as a whole.

Monday saw "Kipper" of the South Devon Foxhunt in a very depressed mood as seventeen sabs leapt from their vehicles at one of his low country meets. "Kipper" immediately fled for safety intending to hunt a clump of woodland on the crown of a hill surrounded by recently harvested fields. Sabs split into two tight groups one on either side of the clump and a combination of horn calling, voice calling and the use of a whip by sabs forced him and his hounds to leave. For the next hour he stood by the wood, his hounds, bored, ran around and played on the dry earth. Perhaps because he was as bored as his hounds, or cheered by the arrival of police, he then made for a large plantation of conifers and with the pack held close to him he disappeared into the forest and did not use horn or voice for the remainder of the day. Sabs, however, found fifteen very friendly hounds wandering around and with a horn and whip took these stray puppies for a wander.

Meanwhile a sab, guarding the vehicles heard hounds hunting a fox, used anti-mate spray to get them off and followed that by using a horn to call hounds in the opposite direction than that travelled by a fox. "Kipper", having become worried about the loss of his hounds was searching for them and met by saboteurs who gave him control of his fifteen strays when he said he was going home. To make sure, sabs followed him to his hound box and found another hound which had strayed nearly half a mile, this too was returned to the pack. "Kipper" seemed much relieved when he was told that he would not receive another visit for at least two weeks.

Cont'd on page 3



Dear Sir/Madam,
I am currently in the process of compiling information from a wide range of organisations throughout the country, with the intentions of writing a book when the information has been collected. The intended book is to be written about state repression in Britain.

If your organisation or any of its members have suffered from this increasingly common problem I would be very grateful if you could relate some of your experiences to me. I would also be grateful if you could let me know of any other organisations who might be able to help me in my research, so that I can write to them.

Thank you for your time and help.

Yours in anticipation,
John McLauchlin,
Hill House, Huntingfield,
Halesworth, Suffolk.

Dear HOWL,
Oh dear I seem to have annoyed Gary Easton from Boston Spa with my Forum contribution in HOWL no 29. He suggests that what I wrote was an attack on the activities of the Hunt Retribution Squad. I can put his mind at rest by telling him to read the article again. At no point did I criticise the HRS, in fact one of my principles is not to condemn any action taken by any individual or organisation against animal exploitation or exploiters. I merely pointed out that violence in any form is distasteful and should not be entered into lightly but that when it occurs the animal liberation movement as a whole must avoid becoming the stooges of the state and the Police by not condemning the action, but instead focusing attention on the reasons behind it.

However, I am concerned that an organisation like the HRS is willing to give out press statements declaring intention to debilitate hunters and then not actually carry it out. That is the act of cowards, anyone can anonymously threaten over the phone or in a letter, I have little respect for those who do so without the intention to carry the threat out. The HRS like it or not has attracted some bad publicity, this does not actually bother me in itself but they should, in my view, deliver the goods or shut up.

Yours,
Ralph Cook.

Dear HSA,
I am only one of our supporting members, due to family and other commitments, but I am in full agreement with the aims and tactics of our organisation, and publicise them actively whenever I can.

There is one thing that worries me, though – the aggressive and vindictive attitude expressed in some of our members' letters and articles. I was especially appalled by the letter from Mr and Mrs Bailey of Rhymney, Gwent, printed in the last issue of 'HOWL'.

Whereas I fully agree with their views on bloodsports, and can understand that Mr Bailey lost his temper with the hunting doctor and his wife. I cannot condone his accidentally replacing the elements of their central heating boiler in the wrong order, which caused the subsequent explosion of it. A very nasty accident could have happened – which I am afraid would have been solely Mr Bailey's fault. Nor can I understand the gloating attitude of the letter when referring to those incidents.

A more honourable and dignified action on Mr Bailey's behalf would have been to withdraw his labour altogether and leave the scene in chaos to be sorted out by somebody else.

If any of our members behave in this way, I am afraid they are no better than the people we are up against, in fact I think they are worse. I hope that you will print my views in full, because I am sure there must be many members like me who were horrified by this letter.

The abolition of bloodsports is an act of *humanity* – and as such it surely transcends the pettiness of social and political boundaries. This must mean that our members have to show themselves to be truly humane so that their views can be respected by anybody.

Yours very sincerely,
Hannelore Wauchope.

Dear HOWL,
Thank you for your letter and information about the H.S.A. received last month.

As I explained in my previous letter, I am disgusted with the L.A.C.S. current negative attitude towards the cruelties of angling which they continue to ignore and in some instances actually appear to condone.

The H.S.A. appears to recognise angling as a cruel sport and, according to your letter, is doing something positive about it.

I am therefore enclosing £5 as a donation to your organisation, my annual contribution to the L.A.C.S. which I feel I can no longer support. May you have a successful 1985.

Yours sincerely,
K.A. Faulkner.

Dear Reader,
This letter is aimed at any students who are concerned about the rough deal animals get in our society. The Student Campaign for Animal Rights (S.C.A.R.) exists to communicate between student groups and help students to set up animal rights societies. If you are a student and wish to start a group or have a problem, e.g. having to do a dissection for 'A' level biology, drop us a line and we will try and help you out. If you belong to an established group write to us and we will send you our contact mailout.

The next S.C.A.R. meeting is at 2.00pm on Sunday 2nd February 1986 at Huddersfield Polytechnic. If you can attend please do inform us beforehand.

Yours for Enlightenment,
Duggs Carre,
S.C.A.R., P.O. Box 89,
Huddersfield, West Yorks.

HOWL MAGAZINE

This edition was produced by: –
Ralph Cook
Alan Pease
Dan Crampton

Next Edition due out February
Closing date for all contributions: –
20th December
All contributions should be sent to: –
HOWL P.O. Box 19, London,
SE22 9LR.

The points of view expressed in HOWL do not necessarily reflect those of the Hunt Saboteur's Association.



Terrier-men with nothing to terrify.

The second lesson of the week learned by the assembled sabs was that a whip is as essential a part of sabbing equipment as a horn and anti-mate spray. Used properly, hounds can be prevented from entering a wood, and if used in combination with a harsh voice "rating" chastising the hounds – can stop them in full cry. (good vegan whips are obtainable at riding and "sporting" shops, those used for beagling are probably the best buys). If a horn blower, a voice user and whip using sab work as a team they can act as hunt staff do, the whip-sab whipping hounds – not literally of course – onto the horn calls, who in company with the voice caller can take them off for a harmless stroll across country.

The fourth day of the week – Tuesday – was perhaps the most gruelling of all. About forty saboteurs spent from dawn to dusk at the meets of first the Dartmoor Foxhounds and second the Spooners and West Dartmoor. The Dartmoor Foxhounds meet was attended by some seven or eight bloodsporters but only the huntsman and two whippers-in actually went out. After a long delay to the proceedings the hunt staff eventually fled three miles across the moors. While the main body of saboteurs kept them off the high ground two intrepid saboteurs ran a total of some ten miles hot on the heels of the hunt staff during which they sprayed, whipped and horn called the pack off the three separate foxes in succession which annoyed the hunters so much that they attacked the saboteurs.

Later at the meet four hunt members must have regretted their previous indiscretions for with the arrival of the sabs they fled leaving four pints of beer, for the enjoyment of a large number of thirsty young people!

Lesson number three was learnt on this hunt, that moorland foxes, like hares when hunted by beagles tend to run in a circle; unlike hares, foxes seemed to prefer to run at the same level, thus they either ran around a hill, in a complete circle on flat ground or along the side of a valley around the top end and back along the other side. Moorland foxhunting thus resembles a larger scale and faster version of beagling.

Lunchtime and early afternoon was spent in Tavistock but in the evening it was back to work at a meet of the Spooners and West Dartmoor Foxhunt. They were hunting a steep valley, the meet surmounting one side of the valley and overlooking its entire length and breadth. It presented such a good vantage point that a saboteur armed with a CB radio set stayed at the meet and transmitted the locations of huntsmen and hounds to the main body of saboteurs whose vision was of course impaired by trees and the steep valley slopes. Thanks to this idea and despite several attempts by the huntsman to evade the sabs, they were able to keep in touch all evening with the result of course that he lost half his pack and failed to kill.

Thus lesson number four is that whenever possible CB radio should be utilised, all vehicles should be provided with one and handsets should be available for groups on foot. If each CB user is equipped with a map as well, sabotage can often be a much less hit and miss affair.

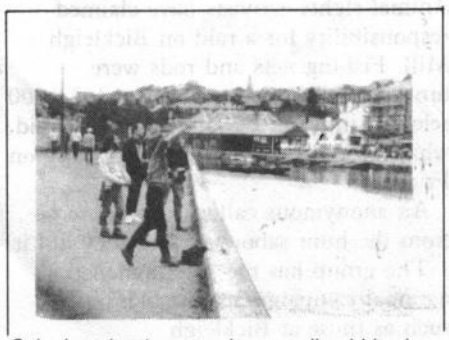
Wednesday was the low point of the week from the sabbing point of view. A large body of saboteurs were unable to find the Tiverton Foxhounds after failing to make it to the meet on time but if ever a more vital lesson was learnt this was it, "get to the area in plenty of time".

Thursday saw an even larger group of saboteurs, nearly fifty of them greatly outnumbered at the meet of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds. The Bristol group trotted out early in the morning to set up rookies in the woods and stumbled across the hunt harbourer about his dirty work – finding a huntable stag in the early morning so that details of its location and age can be given to the huntsman. Apparently they cleared the harboured stag from the wood and this may have been the reason why the hunt spent nearly three hours in a wooded valley searching for a deer. Sabotaging a staghunt on Exmoor has always been a formidable challenge due to the terrain, lack of roads and huge support the hunt draws, but the sabs tried their very best and kept the hunt under close surveillance for most of the day. Actual sabotage was unfortunately limited to the pre-meet work and a bout of horn calling which certainly split the pack. Unfortunately the pack did eventually find a scent and the stag was hunted for some three hours, finally being brought to bay and killed just minutes before the saboteurs arrived on the scene. Everyone was very upset having failed to save the hunted animal by only minutes but everyone had done their best and much has been learnt from it.

First, staghunt followers use a whistle to tell the huntsman when and where the stag has left woodland, much as on foxhunts halloas are used.

Secondly despite popular sab opinion hunting horns can be used to good effect against staghunts.

Cont'd on page 7



Sabs learning how to place small pebbles in just the right spot for maximum effect against an angling competition. Lead pellets from catapults came back at them.



The Dartmoor F.H.'s massive turnout move into reluctant action after an hour's delay.

THE POLICE BILL AND HUNT SABOTAGE

At the H.S.A. A.G.M. a request was made for a report on the police bill. As with all legal matters it is very complicated and I will only be able to touch on matters that will most likely affect Hunt Saboteurs, if anyone wants more info and fuller details I suggest you write to the G.L.C. Central Offices, County Hall SEI and ask for a copy of the Police Act 1984, a critical guide.

The first change in law that will affect us is road blocks, the police will be able to set these up for an unlimited period and stop vehicles to see if it is carrying a person who has or intends to commit a serious offence. As the bill never defines a serious offence this in effect means anything.

The police will also be able to search persons and vehicles on suspicion of hiding an offensive weapon (anything) from a gun to a can of anti-mate or a pencil), drugs or stolen goods. They will be able to arrest you for any trivial offence if you fail to give your name and address or even if they don't believe the one you give.

Once arrested, and this looks like it will be getting more frequent, the length of time you can be detained without charge is up to 24 hrs if it is not a serious offence. If the police decide that it is serious the 24 hrs can be extended to 36 hrs on police say so alone. If the person is not in a fit state when s/he comes to be charged (e.g. beaten up) s/he will be kept in detention until fit.

After charging if your name and address cannot be ascertained you will be kept in detention till you can be brought before a magistrate. If you are arrested for a serious offence, while in detention you will be allowed no contact with friends, family or a solicitor. The act also allows the police to take fingerprints and photo's without consent, do an intimate body search of any one from the age of 10 upwards for a weapon and search your home even if you are not suspected of any crime.

This is only a very brief outline of the most serious changes there is much more. Always remember that if you do get arrested never give a statement, no matter how serious or trivial the offence maybe, always stand on your right to remain silent.

SIMON RUSSELL, Legal Officer.

"In every urban area there is a large minority of people who are not fit for salvage ... the only way in which the police can protect society is quite frankly by harrassing these people."

Senior Police Officer, Conservative Party Conference 1982.

GROUSE MOOR INJUNCTIONS

For four years now injunctions have been served against certain individuals to try to prevent them and through them the H.S.A. from disrupting shoots on certain moors in the Peak District. The actions were brought by people such as: Brian Midwood, The Willows Farm, Burrington, Ludlow, Shropshire; Sir Thomas Pilkington, Kings Walden, Bury, Hitchen, Herts.; Sebastian Ferranti, Henbury Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire; George Wood, Home Farm, Cerelecotes, Dunsford Bridge, Sheffield.

The original injunctions fell on six people with an attempt also on the H.S.A. The six individuals were selected as ringleaders. The thinking being that they would still organise a sabotage regardless of the H.S.A. The only evidence being six photos taken on the moors. Two of these were taken off a year later when it was realised that they had not been on the moors at all. Another two have never been found. The following year two names were added to the list to maintain the number of injunctions at six.

A damages case for loss of revenue has been ongoing in partnership with the injunction. The itemized damages includes two cabin girls at £5 each. The total being £957.90 and limited to £5,000. Costs are included which will run to thousands of pounds.

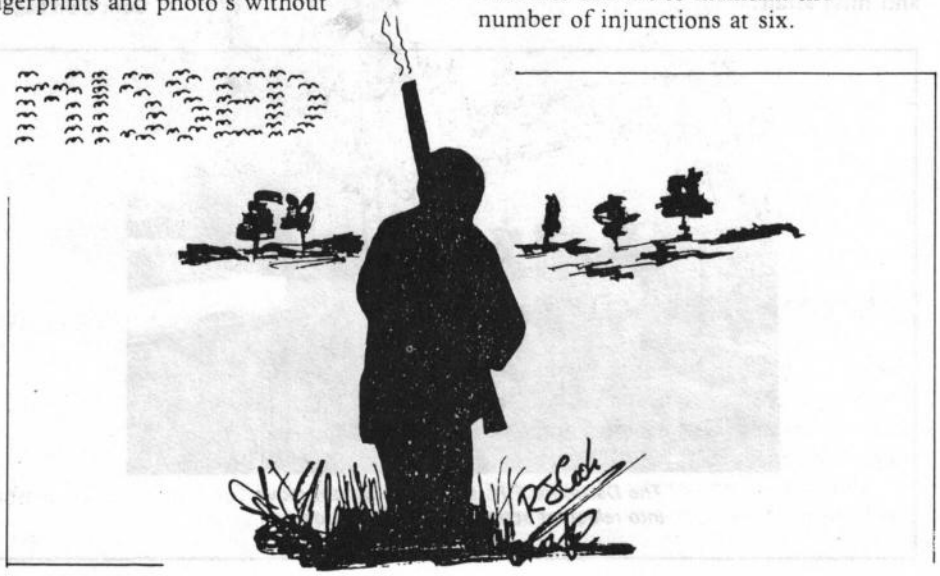
The sheer incompetence of the shooters to pursue their claim was personified last year when the judge refused the petition and told them to do more homework, slammed his file together and said 'see you next year'. The case has already cost Midwood and Co thousands.

They had attempted to injunct the entire H.S.A. using the named six as controllers of the H.S.A. Some are no longer even in the organisation and others not on the committee. To achieve their aim (and that is unlikely anyway) they would have to name the treasurer, secretary, and chairperson of the H.S.A. as officers of the H.S.A.

This year they are attempting to do this and again seem as though they will fall on stoney ground.

Most of the six original defendants and the now added three of treasurer etc. do not care one way or other as to the personal outcome. However because of the lack of outgoing information some over reaction has taken place. G.B.A.G. came into being even though an injuncted moor wasn't hit and saboteurs were even told not to wear H.S.A. sweatshirts which have no bearing on anything whatsoever. It says 'HP Baked Beans' on the side of a bus but it doesn't sell it!

We have held the upper hand throughout the proceedings, mainly through the incompetence of our opponents. We should not give them the slightest inclination that they will change our thinking or actions or other injunctions will follow. The case continues.



PROTEST RAID ON FISH FARM

Animal rights activists have claimed responsibility for a raid on Bickleigh Mill. Fishing nets and rods were broken, and rainbow trout worth £1,500 released into the Exe in the protest raid, which is believed to have taken place on Friday.

An anonymous caller claiming to be from the hunt saboteurs said they did it.

The group has recently launched a national campaign against fish farms such as those at Bickleigh.

Tiverton police said they were investigating "an incident".

WESTERN TIMES, 9/8/85.

HON. MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY REPORT

From 1/8/84 to 1/8/85 the H.S.A. recruited 1,650 members. These new members heard of the H.S.A. through the following:

1. Friends
2. An Advertisement in the Daily Mirror
3. An Advertisement in The Guardian
4. Stalls and leafletting
5. Other newspaper and magazine advertisements
6. Vegetarian Society
7. Media
8. League Against Cruel Sports
9. B.U.A.V.
10. Posters

In addition the H.S.A. received 707 annual renewal subscriptions. Only approx. a quarter of the membership is renewing after each year. To increase membership we must not only recruit new members in higher numbers but encourage members to stay in the H.S.A. Below is a list of some of the reasons why it is vital that people continue their membership.

1. To be reminded of the cruelty existing and generally be urged to actively take part in the campaign against bloodsports.
2. To be kept up to date, by 'Howl' with tactics. Legal matters, local news, campaigns and events.
3. To be put in contact with local organisers wherever you move to.
4. To be able to vote your opinion at the Annual General Meetings.
5. To vote in committee elections and, after a year's membership, to stand for the H.S.A. committee.
6. To financially support the major anti-bloodsports organisation. Every penny sent goes straight into the campaign as the H.S.A. has no staff costs.

The H.S.A. committee are presently looking into ways of increasing the number of new members and encouraging long-term support.

'Howl' will now be produced four times a year and contain up-to-date reports of how members' money is being spent and regular reports on the H.S.A. committee's work.

Although the H.S.A. will obviously remain primarily a direct-action organisation, we hope to increase the number of supportive members and encourage these members to spread our beliefs and raise money for active groups.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

"More worrying in my view than the lead controversy, is the broader aspect of the anti-bloodsport campaigners. Their attack will not stop at lead. The use of nylon lines and fish hooks and the disturbance of feeding and breeding wildfowl will surely be next for their attention."
Dr. Mike Ladle, "Anglers Mail" 20/7/85.

Wirrel match angler, Ian Courtney, has vowed to defy a lead weight ban on the lower reaches of the River dee, he said:

"It is a ridiculous ban. It was brought in to protect the swans but there are no swans on the lower Dee and there haven't been any for a long time."

Wonder why?
"Angler's Mail" 20/7/85.

"If saboteur's turn up in our area there will be physical bodily harm".
Birmingham Match Angler, Express & Echo (after the Exeter group's recent fishing sab.).

"His ideas are illogical to the point of loony".
B.F.S.S. Newsletter, of Ralph Cook.

"Anglers might be tempted to throw them, (hunt saboteurs), in, (the water), but Section 2 of the Rivers, (Prevention of Pollution), Act, 1951, makes it an offence for any person to introduce any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter to any inland water."
Brian Wale, Essex Angling Consultative Association.

"They (hunt saboteurs), spray foul-smelling substances to cover scent, lay false trails, shout confusing hallaos and blow hunting horns, although not usually very well. However, they are sometimes skilled enough to bewilder hounds and can succeed in ruining the day."
Terence Carroll, "Diary of a Foxhunting Man" Futura 1984.

GOATHLAND MASTERS REPRIMANDED BY M.F.H.A.

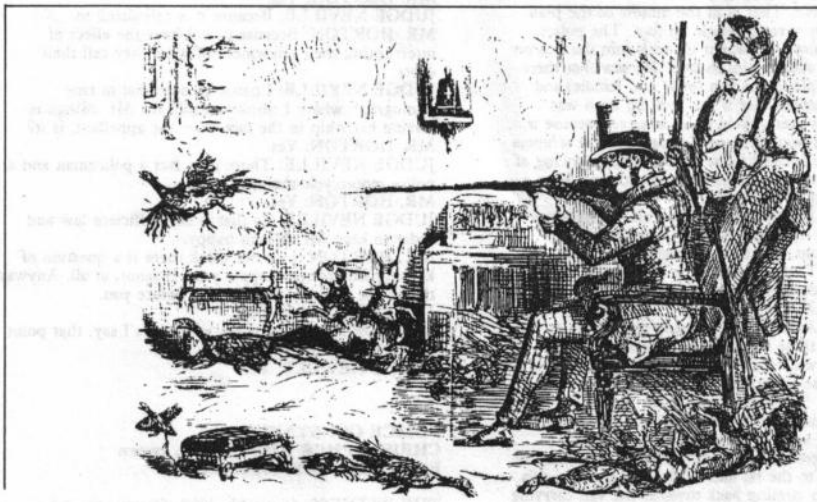
The Joint-Masters of the Goathland Hunt in North Yorkshire, have been "severely reprimanded" by a committee of inquiry of the Masters of Foxhounds Association. Joint-Masters for the 1984-5 season are Mr. and Mrs. K. Skelton and Major R.H.F. Dangar.

The committee inquired into an incident with the Goathland on February 12, 1985, and, after receiving evidence from witnesses and having taken into account written testimonies and submissions, found that the Joint-Masters had committed an offence in breach of Rule 12 in that:-

1. They had not instituted procedures requiring hounds to be removed a safe distance from the earth.
2. The terrier man had failed to fix the net securely.

The committee reported that: "The Masters were severely reprimanded, warned about their future conduct and reminded that they were at all times responsible for the conduct of a day's hunting, and that any deputy must be fully conversant with the M.F.H.A. Rules."

26/4/85.



CAPTION COMPETITION

There's a £5.00 prize for the best caption entered to accompany this 19th Century sketch. The winning entry will appear in the next Howl. The competition costs fifty pence per entry, the decision of the Committee is final.

Entries must be sent on a post card and addressed to:

Caption Competition,
P.O. Box 19,
London.
SE22 9LR.

Closing date for entries – December 20th.

APPEAL JUDGE CLEARS HUNT SABOTEUR

EXETER CROWN COURT

The Castle, Exeter
13th September 1985

Before:
HIS HONOUR JUDGE NEVILLE

HARRY CROSS Appellant
v.
THE CHIEF CONSTABLE (Devon and Cornwall Constabulary) Respondent

(Transcript of the shorthand notes of South West Shorthand Writers, Little Castle Street, Exeter, Devon EX4 3PX, Official Court Reporters)

MR. A. FULFORD appeared on behalf of the appellant
MR. M. HORTON appeared on behalf of the respondent

PROCEEDINGS

MR. HORTON: May it please your Honour. I appear for the respondent, my learned friend Mr. Fulford appears for this appellant.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.
MR. HORTON: Your Honour, the offence: it was alleged that on 22nd January 1985 in a public place, the B.3180 at Coombe Brake, Woodbury, this appellant used threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned, contrary to section 5 of the Public Order Act. He was convicted after trial on 3rd April 1985 at Exmouth Magistrates' Court.

Your Honour, this is a case where the police got unwittingly and unfortunately involved between a fox hunt and the hunt saboteurs. Your Honour, Constable Ford was on duty on 22nd January round about 12.45 p.m. at Woodbury Common. He was on a lane off the B.3180 near Coombe Brake.
JUDGE NEVILLE: I do not know where that is.
MR. HORTON: There is a plan. It is in a difficult place to describe, I feel.
MR. FULFORD: My copy is unmarked. I am happy to hand that in. *(Handed)*
JUDGE NEVILLE: Thank you. Yes.
MR. HORTON: As I say, he was on duty, trying to keep public order. He decided to check the area and in so doing saw a red van stationary at the junction of a lane and the B.3180.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Where is Coombe Brake?
MR. HORTON: The B.3180 is the main road that goes up the centre of the page, your Honour. I do not think Coombe Brake is actually marked.
JUDGE NEVILLE: No.
MR. HORTON: It is agreed it is in one of the lanes off that road, and I do not think there is any dispute that it is a public place.
MR. FULFORD: No, there is not.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes. Thank you.
MR. HORTON: As I say, he saw the van stationary and there were several horses and foxhounds in the lane. He saw a person in a camouflaged jacket hanging out of the window by the passenger side and that person appeared to be sounding a hunting horn. That van then pulled away towards the Blackhill Quarry.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Well, I do not think I am going to need to pick up the geography yet.
MR. HORTON: No. That is in the middle of the plan. He was pursued by several people on foot. The police constable chased him and caught up with him (he was on a motorcycle) and caused him to stop. He saw that there were some six people in the van (male and female) and he warned those people that if the hunting horn was sounded again they were likely to be arrested because it was distracting the hounds onto the road and the tempers of the hunt people seemed to be raised by the blowing of the horn. He apprehended that there would have been a breach of the peace at that stage.
JUDGE NEVILLE: You mean, if you blow a hunting horn at the wrong time that is likely to inflame the followers of the hunt, if that is the right expression?
MR. HORTON: That appears to be so, because it distracts the hounds away from, presumably, the fox.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.
MR. HORTON: As he was addressing the people at the van he states that there was a considerable amount of argument that he was receiving from both the pro- and anti-hunt men. The situation, as he describes it, was becoming volatile. Suddenly from the far side of the van (that is his blind side, the other side of the van – he was on the nearside; it came from the offside) he heard several calls, he describes it, from a hunting horn, and he went immediately to the far side of the van and saw this appellant hurriedly coming back towards the van carrying a hunting horn which was held near to his mouth and which the appellant placed in his right-hand pocket. It appears that there were some irate horsemen remonstrating with him, chasing him; he was pursued, I think is the term, by horsemen.

At that stage he arrested the appellant and took him back to the motorcycle and fortunately the situation calmed down after that, although a Mr. Mingo (who was one of the horsemen) dismounted and came over on foot toward where the police officer was holding a handcuffed Mr. Cross, and remonstrated with Mr. Cross, asking him where the hunting horn was.
JUDGE NEVILLE: "remonstrated" means what?
MR. HORTON: It means asking him where the hunting horn was and being told to mind his own business; and, your Honour, there was a photograph used in the Magistrates' Court which shows what I mean by "remonstrating". *(Handed)*
JUDGE NEVILLE: Shaking his fist at him.
MR. HORTON: It seems to be a whip.
JUDGE NEVILLE: It is a whip.
MR. HORTON: Presumably a crop of some sort.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Were any proceedings taken against this person?
MR. HORTON: It does not appear so, no; he must have come close to it.
JUDGE NEVILLE: If you even shake your fist at someone.
MR. HORTON: Well, of course. There were no proceedings; that is all I can say. Your Honour, those baldly are the brief facts of the proceedings of what happened.

Your Honour, the only way that I can put this case is as follows (the way that I believe it was put in the Magistrates' Court): that after Mr. Cross had blown the horn Mr. Mingo –
JUDGE NEVILLE: Who saw him blow the horn?
MR. HORTON: The officer. The officer saw him come back with the horn and Mr. Mingo (who will be giving evidence) actually saw him blow the horn.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Mr. Mingo being ...?
MR. HORTON: A huntsman. He is in fact a farmer.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Is Mr. Mingo the one who remonstrated with the appellant?
MR. HORTON: He is the remonstrator.
JUDGE NEVILLE: The one in the photograph with the whip?
MR. HORTON: Yes. Your Honour, it was submitted by Mr. Mingo that he had lost his temper upon that horn being blown and, as I say, remonstrated in the way I have described.

JUDGE NEVILLE: I suppose the argument would be that in spite of the fact that he waves his whip in the face of the appellant, a breach of the peace is not likely to be occasioned because the appellant did not react, as opposed to if the appellant sounds a hunting horn they would react?
MR. HORTON: Well, the way I put my case is that because of the blowing of the hunting horn a breach of the peace was very likely and indeed nearly occurred because of Mr. Mingo's reaction.
JUDGE NEVILLE: A breach of the peace by Mr. Mingo?
MR. HORTON: May well be. In my submission, it comes down to this – that if it is accepted that there is evidence that conduct (namely, the blowing of the horn) was likely to cause a breach of the peace in the circumstances, then the important question your Honour would have to consider, in my submission, is whether the blowing of the horn in the circumstances can be properly described as threatening, insulting or abusive.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Well, is it threatening?
MR. HORTON: Your Honour, ...
JUDGE NEVILLE: Is it? I want to know.
MR. HORTON: I cannot see that it would be a threat.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Is it abusive?
MR. HORTON: All I can see, your Honour, is that it would be insulting or abusive –
JUDGE NEVILLE: It is abusive?
MR. HORTON: In the sense that it is calculated to disrupt the huntsmen's enjoyment –
JUDGE NEVILLE: You say it is either abusive or insulting?
MR. HORTON: Yes.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Because it is calculated to ...?
MR. HORTON: Because it will have the effect of interrupting their enjoyment of what they call their sport.
JUDGE NEVILLE: I pause to note that in this photograph where I think you told me Mr. Mingo is waving his whip in the face of – the appellant, is it?
MR. HORTON: Yes.
JUDGE NEVILLE: There is in fact a policeman and a police motorcycle there.
MR. HORTON: Yes.
JUDGE NEVILLE: So that is not sufficient law and order to keep Mr. Mingo happy.
MR. HORTON: I do not think there is a question of keeping Mr. Mingo happy, your Honour, at all. Anyway, that is the evidence that we call before you.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.
MR. HORTON: And there will be, as I say, that point and perhaps a few others.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.

POLICE CONSTABLE CHRISTOPHER JOHN FORD, sworn
Examined by MR. HORTON

THE WITNESS: Constable 2038, Christopher John Ford, stationed at Exmouth, your Honour.
MR. HORTON: Your Honour, my learned friend and I have been able to have a discussion as to how the evidence should come out before you. My learned friend has kindly agreed that I can lead this witness, if that meets with your Honour's approval, because this evidence is not disputed.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes. In fact, it might help if we had a copy of his statement. *(Handed)*
MR. HORTON (to the witness): Constable, was your statement made up from a notebook? A. Yes, it was.
Q. Perhaps you can refer to your notebook, please?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes. Thank you? A. On 22nd January 1985 as a result of a radio message I went to Stony Lane, Woodbury, at 12.45 p.m. This is adjacent to the B.3180. On my arrival at Stony Lane I saw that there was a foxhound hunt in progress. There were several huntsmen and followers on foot in the lane. I then went down and saw P/C Asprey, whom I stood with for a few minutes. I then returned up the lane towards the B.3180. I there saw a red van, stationary, facing towards Woodbury Common.

There were a number of people around the van on foot, and there were dogs and horsemen in the lane at the junction with the B.3180. Around the van were a number of people on foot. I noticed a male person in a camouflaged jacket hanging from the nearside passenger door.
JUDGE NEVILLE: You mean leaning out of it?
A. Yes, your Honour.
Q. It says here: "hanging out of the front passenger window." You mean the window of the door? A. Yes. It is a van and it has a sliding door so it is one and the same.
Q. Oh, I see; I understand. Yes? A. As I neared the junction I heard a hunting horn being sounded on several occasions. It appeared to me to be a man hanging from the window of the van. This horn was sounded repeatedly as the van pulled away towards Blackhill Quarry. As it pulled away it was being chased by several people on foot.

I went after the van and stopped it some 100 yards along the road where I spoke to the people inside. There were approximately six males and females within the van. All the occupants got out of the van and, as they did so, I warned occupants of the van that if they continued to blow the hunting horn they would be likely to be arrested.
MR. HORTON: Could I just interrupt you? Why was that? A. Because blowing the hunting horn is likely to draw the hounds from the fields onto the main road.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Is that such a bad thing? A. Yes, your Honour, because this is a considerably busy road and there was a danger that the hounds might be knocked down, and the huntsmen were on their horses that would be following them.
MR. HORTON: Yes. Please continue? A. At this point several horsemen and pro-hunt supporters arrived at the scene where the van was. There was a considerable amount of argument on behalf of the anti-hunt people from the van directed at me. Members of the pro-hunt supporters also started to voice their opinions to me and the situation generally became volatile.

Suddenly there were several calls from a hunting horn on the opposite side of the red van. I was at this time unsighted from the sounder of the horn. I went to the far side of the van where I saw a male – the accused Harry Cross. He was hurriedly coming back towards the front of the van, carrying a short hunting horn in his right hand. This he placed into his right-hand pocket. At this time he was pursued by a number of irate horsemen.

I went over to Cross and told him that he was being arrested for sounding the horn. He replied: "Not me. There is no offence."
Q. Did you say more than just: "You are being arrested for sounding the horn"? A. Yes, I am sorry; I said to him that he was being arrested for sounding the horn whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned.
Q. What was his reply? A. He replied: "Not me. There is no offence."
Q. Yes? A. He was at this time being pursued by horsemen and he was on his own and isolated from his friends, the majority of which were expressing their opinion to me at the time at the rear of the van. I handcuffed Cross.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Why? *(A pause)* What did you handcuff him for? A. Because I was afraid that his friends might take him away from me. He was under arrest.

I handcuffed Cross and called for assistance at the scene. At this point I warned all concerned (both horsemen and the pro-hunt supporters and the anti-hunt supporters) that they were likely to be arrested if they did not calm the situation down. This both factions did and the horsemen left the scene.

The anti-hunt supporters were in an excited state and complaining both about Cross being arrested and the fact that the hunt was continuing and some of their members had gone across the fields and were in danger of being set upon.

At this point P/C Asprey and P/C Golding arrived at the scene with a police car. Cross was then conveyed to Exmouth Police Station where he was searched and placed in a cell.
Q. And he was formally charged at 15.10 hours – is that right? A. That is correct.
Q. You cautioned him? A. I did.
Q. And he replied: "Yes, okay"? A. Yes.
JUDGE NEVILLE: So he has been arrested and handcuffed and placed in a cell because it looks as though he may have been blowing a hunting horn? A. Yes, Sir. He was the only one out of the van with a hunting horn.
MR. HORTON: Can you tell the Court: why did you arrest him for blowing a hunting horn, Constable? A. Because I was in fear that the situation would develop into serious –
JUDGE NEVILLE: Well, I can understand your problems. You were on a motorcycle? A. Yes, your Honour.

Cont'd on page 13

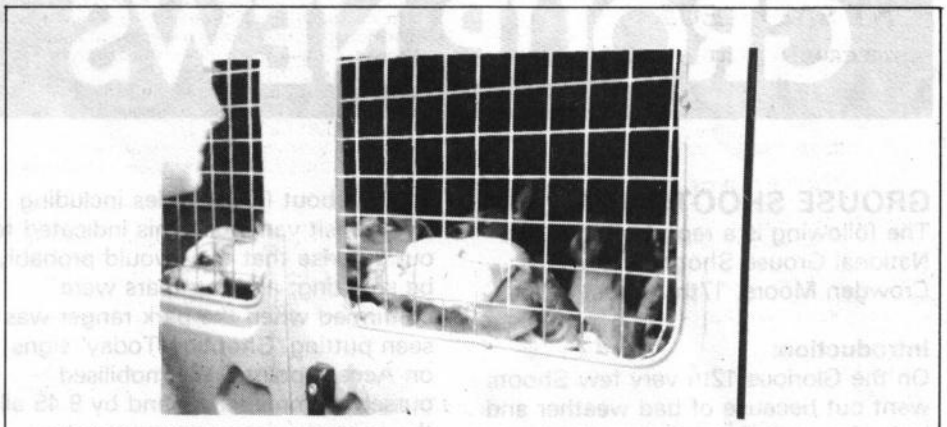
Thirdly that pre-meeting staghunts can be and often is effective.

And finally that the more you know about a hunt the more efficient you can be to sabotaging it, for instance the stag was killed in Horner water which we now know is one of the principal killing grounds for this hunt, sabs were never far from this stream, especially at the end but when the hunt disappeared, did not think of looking here until just prior to the kill.

On Friday a visibly shaken "Kipper" found himself confronted by some fifty-five saboteurs.

"I thought you weren't coming back for two weeks", he said, "you lied". For him the day was a disaster but for most sabs it was the best piece of sabotage they had ever seen. Sabs repeatedly called hounds out of the woods the moment "Kipper" put them in and at the end of the day he had lost fifteen hounds and appeared to be close to a nervous breakdown. Some sabs remarked that the reason for the vast success on this day was partly their own frustrations at the events of the previous two days but principally because of what they had learned during the week.

The final day was equally successful but in the morning was marred by an excessively rough police presence. During which, the police attempted without success to force saboteurs off a convenient public footpath and then attempted for nearly an hour to remove saboteurs from the mouth of a hole into which a fox cub had sought refuge. It was only after the terrier-man complete with spades and terriers had driven off in his landrover and when a police-dog and a brutal police handler was brought on the scene that the sabs could be moved and even then only with considerable passive resistance which resulted in two sabs being bitten by the dog (a complaint is being made).



The Stoke Hill Beagles waiting to go out, never mind they soon got a very brisk run – right off the moors.

The hunt – the West Somerset – were stunned by the refusal of sabs to be intimidated by their repeated charges, by their determination to prevent a kill and by the sabs refusal to obey the police and allow a kill in front of them. At this hunt, perhaps the sabs demonstrated their best in courage and determination and yet still outwitted both the hunt and an extremely belligerent and violent police presence. Again the whip was used to great effect in stopping hounds on cry.

Perhaps the most important lesson gained at this time was that whatever happens on a hunt, an animal's life is at risk and everything possible should be done, and done as a team in order to save it and if this means facing violence or arrest we should be prepared to accept it.

The final hunt of the week was the Stoke Hill Beagles meet on Exmoor. After a restful lunch in Lynton, fifty-eight sabs descended on the meet and delayed the start for over an hour and a half until the police arrived. Despite their presence once the hunt was on the moor hunting was impossible. An impressive sight the sabs made, so impressive that the hunt staff and hounds ran straight as a die along a bridleway for five miles right across and off the moor, threw their hounds into the waiting houndvan and fled leaving the sabs to find their way back to their vans, tired but delighted with their success to end an eventful week.

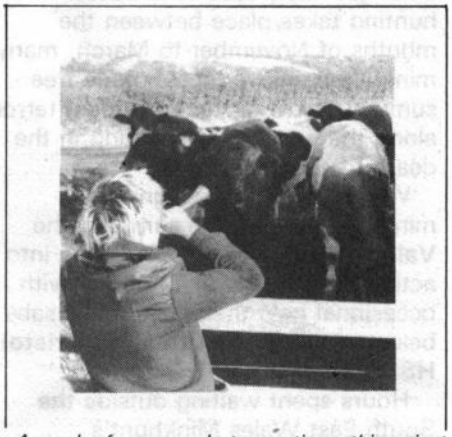


The South Devon Hounds and Sabs enjoy a respite while the huntsman awaits the police.

Considering the nature of the landscape in Devon and Somerset, and the reputation that Devon hunts have as killing packs it is a cause for pleasure to know that of the eight hunts that were sabbed only one, the staghunt succeeded in killing a wild animal.



"Where're them 'ounds then?"
Reply "They're, with them thar antis".



A week of success, but sometimes things just didn't go the way they ought.

Cont'd on page 10

GROUP NEWS

GROUSE SHOOTS 1985

The following is a report on the National Grouse Shoot Sab. on Crowden Moors, 17th August 1985.

Introduction:

On the Glorious 12th very few Shoots went out because of bad weather and lack of grouse. It was announced on the media the same evening that very few shoots would be going out in August and the season would not start properly until the next month.

The sab on the 17th had been planned weeks before and we wondered whether it was worth asking groups from around the country to spend so much money on a shoot that probably would not happen. We decided that we could not risk not going ahead with the plans.

At 8.30 a.m. groups met at Holme Moss TV Station car park. Groups from **Leeds, Sheffield, Coventry, Cumbria, Manchester** and the **West Midlands** attended. Even at this time in the morning police presence was heavy; about five vehicles including two transit vans full. This indicated to our surprise that they would probably be shooting; and our fears were confirmed when the park ranger was seen putting 'Shooting Today' signs on Access points. We mobilised ourselves immediately and by 9.45 all the access points were covered; fortunately we had enough vehicles and CBs to cover all 8 access points. Now it was a matter of sitting and waiting. At 10.30 there was activity at access point 8; a number of landrovers turned up: one occupant snarled, "You bastards" at sabs; obviously a good sign. They went away shortly afterwards.

At about 11.30 some sabs thought they heard shots at Butts E and F above access point 8. Sabs went onto the moor to investigate and found the butts empty and no sign of shooters.

The access points were watched throughout the afternoon and the shooters showed no sign of going onto the moor.

5 p.m. approached and as we prepared to leave one copper asked, "What happens now", we told him we were leaving and he replied, "They had every intention of shooting today, and your presence has stopped them". We went home without a shot being fired on Crowden Moor.

Like last year this shows that sabbing grouse shoots does not necessarily mean running over moorland, waving flags and standing in front of 12 bores; it seems the threat by our mere presence is enough to dissuade them. This is obviously the most effective form of sabotage and it fulfils our objectives.

More sabs are planned for this season.

K.G.

N.B. About 80 – 100 sabs attended.

We learned later in the day that a group of sabs went onto the moors in mid-afternoon and demolished 18 butts on lines C and D.

SOUTH WALES

From early April the **Vale of Glamorgan HSA** have carried out their annual campaign against the South East Wales Minkhunt based near Cardiff, with the result that not one mink has died this season.

Considering that the **Vale of Glamorgan** is one of only 90 groups nationwide and that their local minkhunt is one of only 17 (?) minkhunts nationwide, one could reasonably assume that this success would have been repeated across the length and breadth of the U.K. However, due to an ingrained attitude amongst many sabs who believe that hunting takes place between the months of November to March, many minkhunts enjoyed a sabotage free summer, allowing them to reign terror along the waterways resulting in the death of scores of mink.

Whilst most groups ignored minkhunts during the summer, the **Vale of Glamorgan** sabs swung into action Saturday after Saturday with occasional help thankfully, from sabs belonging to **Plymouth HSA, Bristol HSA** and **Bath HSA.**

Hours spent waiting outside the South East Wales Minkhunt's Kennels and many more hours spent waiting outside hunt followers houses paid off however, for the hunts first attempt at leaving the kennels was met by a car load of bleary-eyed sabs.

Briefly, within ten minutes the hounds were returned to their houndvan and taken back to the kennels, basically due to good horn calling and the mere presence of sabs in the field.

The hunts opening meet on Saturday 11th May drew approximately 30 hunt followers/thugs to the Hollybush Inn, Draethen near Newport. Unfortunately, the minkhunts Master and Huntsman, Brian Press, was followed surreptitiously to the meet – "just isn't cricket old boy!" At approximately 11.30 a.m. the mixed pack of foxhounds and otterhounds, led by Press and his band of merrymen, headed upstream along the River Rhymney. After travelling only 50 yards a distant doubling of the horn from amongst the group of twenty sabs resulted in the hounds committing mutiny, preferring the sounds eminating from the sabs rather than the sounds of the huntsmen. Obviously feeling slightly embarrassed by the whole situation, Press headed once more back to the security of the kennels.

This set the pattern for the majority of the further hunts right up until the end of the minkhunts season.

The last hunt of the season – we have reason to believe that it may have been the last hunt for this particular pack before they disband – took place on Saturday 13th July along a river close to Llanwern Steelworks! Due to staking out the hunt's movements, sabs were able to follow Brian Press 'et al' to the meet before calling up reinforcements waiting five miles away. Unfortunately, technical difficulties prevented any attempt at disruption until an hour or so into the day's hunting. However, when eventually we confronted the hunt the hounds were removed from the river and ... 'you've guessed it', returned to the kennels, but not before the police interviewed sabs and generally interrupted what had been a peaceful sab.

Once again the rivers surrounding the Cardiff area are free of minkhounds. Hopefully this hunt won't be seen again next summer, but if they are to continue next May then we will be out to meet them.

Dave Weeks

SOLENT AREA

New Forest F.H. began cubbing early and was met with small but determined resistance from local saboteurs. Huntsman Jeremy "Wide boy" Whaley appears conscious of both his pack's unsteady reputation and a vast improvement in saboteurs' use of horn and voice calls.

Pre-beating and spraying tactics produced an almost unprecedented total blank on Sat. 24th August when 10 sabs from **Southampton, Portsmouth, Bournemouth** and a "Guest" from **Manchester** braved lurking heavies to clear a heath of foxes, finishing literally as the hunt made its first draw. As usual, supporters are keen on maintaining their violent reputation; so far several attacks have been made on sabs including

Police are also maintaining their impartial reputation by impartially disappearing whenever heavies show up, leaving sabs to enjoy their hospitality.

On Bank Holiday Monday the day began with an Exmoor F.H. cubhunt, where sabs watched in amazement as hunt disappeared up its own ... followed by an excellent hit on the amateurish North Devon Beagles, who were slowly ground down as each new hare was saved by competent text book sabotage. Only kill of the day was Ralph Cook, who fell victim to an enthusiastic police dog before sabs could spray him – must be his aftershave.

Apart from this the Pompey lot have been trying out fishing tactics with reasonable results. A new members' evening was a success, despite having to take refuge in a sab's home following eviction from the intended pub due to sabs' loud haircuts.

A steady influx of new ideas and people looks set to step up the pace this season.

Chris

TACTICS

PRE-MEETING

Over the last decade the H.S.A. has become increasingly effective in the field. This has almost inevitably been matched by an increase in hunt violence and aggro from the police. It seems certain that this trend will continue. Therefore it is necessary for H.S.A. groups to develop new tactics to maximise their effectiveness. It is obvious from the few hit reports received that far too few groups are 'pre-meeting' hunts. Successfully used pre-meeting can prevent a hunt finding any quarry at all. Pre-meeting can be divided into three sections: (1) Pre-beating, (2) laying false trails and (3) using scent dullers. For these good organisation is vital and that all sabs know exactly what they are trying to do.

(1) Pre-beating.

Pre-beating if properly carried out can completely clear the coverts around a meet of any quarry. It should be started two or three hours before the hunt is due to begin and sabs should arrange themselves in a straight line at the up-wind end of each covert. Whilst walking through the covert, keeping in a straight line, as much noise as possible should be made. Hunting horns and hunting cries (an ideal time for practising calls), whistles, air horns, banging cans with sticks and voices should be used to scare the quarry. A few sabs could be allocated the job of leaving rookies in the wood. The purpose of this is to prevent the quarry from returning to the covert before the hunt starts. The rookies must be set well above head height in evergreen trees (to avoid fire risk) and away from footpaths and bridleways. All the sabs must look out for blocked earths. If these are in soft soil they are best left blocked (since the hunt will dig out). However if the soil is hard or full of roots unblock the earth. The coverts should be beaten in a systematic order moving the quarry down wind and away from the meet. It may be useful to encourage sabs to carry a compass since it is very easy to become disorientated and lost in a large dense wood. Photocopies of the OS map would also give, particularly new sabs, more confidence. Hand-held C.B.'s are useful to remain in contact with a mobile vehicle in order to arrange the pick up. It is also a good idea if sabs look-out for snares and traps whilst in the woods. In addition to saving lives snares have been sent to the Houses of Parliament as a form of protest.

At the same time as 'pre-beating' a covert it is important that false trails *or* scent dullers are used.

(2) False trails

For a false trail use foxes bedding placed in a pillow case or tied to a string (this can often be obtained from an animal sanctuary) or dried blood from a garden centre (for details of how to prepare dried-blood see the tactics booklet). If possible two or three false trails should be laid through each covert and beyond (not towards any roads etc) in a downwind direction. During the hunt hounds and the huntsman can be encouraged onto the false trail using a halloa and/or a hunting horn.

(3) Scent dullers

The use of scent dullers i.e. anti-mate or garlic solution has only a limited effect for pre-meeting and must *not* be relied on to make a covert 'safe' for the quarry. Scent dullers only really come into their own when the chase has started.

If 'pre-meeting' tactics have gone well, particularly pre-beating and false trails, sabotage tactics during the day can be kept to a minimumm, thus reducing confrontation and aggrovation. It is important to remember not to call hounds out of a pre-beaten wood as it is in the sabs and the quarries advantage to leave hounds in an empty covert for as long as possible.

Pre-meeting demonstrates the need for groups to build up their own 'hit reports' since it is extremely useful to know which coverts the hunt uses, where the earths are, and therefore where it is best to lay false trails etc.

If any group either requires advice or have developed any new tactics please do not hesitate to contact me at PO Box 19, London SE 22.

Tactics Officer, **Graham Clarke**

A DIFFERENT KIND OF BLOODSPORT

An over talked about fact of sabbing are the so-called "hunt heavies". Meaning farm hands brought in by the hunt with the specific idea of intimidating sabs, or else regular hunt supporters who take up this role of their own volition.

Dealing with the first, these are usually brought in only after the hunt has suffered continual and successful sabbing and thus when they appear it should be taken as a compliment. They are usually farm labourers employed by hunt followers and may be offered a bonus, or in some cases, cash in return for harassing sabs. There are many different ways of dealing with these thugs. First; do not turn up when they expect you. If a hunt has really heavy blokes, hired specifically to do you, then you don't turn up, the heavies get bored and the hunt loses out. Secondly resort to a thorough pre-beat and earth-unblocking method of sabbing.



Remember, you should never stop sabbing a hunt because of heavies, just outwit them, use your head and don't push your luck.

The second variety are far more common, loonies on horses, cavalry charges, spade boys turning vigilante, car followers blocking-in sabs vehicles and sometimes damaging them. Most hunts will resort to illegal activity as soon as spit. To me calling these people heavies is a gross exaggeration since it conjures up visions of hundreds of armed loonies, thirsty to kill. Basically horse-riders soon lose their bottle when they're not on their horses. Spade-boys can be out-numbered, or if necessary, out-run – did you ever see a thin one?

Remember, never leave your vehicles unguarded.

This sort of person will mainly be interested in scaring you off, taking your photograph, tracing number plates and generally attempting to intimidate you. Never be over-impressed by this childishness, just remember it tells you as much about the size of their brains as it does about how well you sab – the harder they work at it, the greater must be your success.

Finally remember that the ones who can stop this harassment – and often the ones who condone or encourage it – are listed, together with their addresses and telephone numbers in Bailey's Hunting Directory; why not phone them up, have a chat. Turning up at a meet mob-handed might seem an attractive means of counter-attack, but it can easily back-fire especially if you cannot sustain it, commonsense, a few choice words in the right ears, surprise them! Above all never show fear, always keep calm (they never will), and never stop sabbing them.

If you can't beat 'em – try harder!

Cont'd from page 7

All the sabs that arrived for the week said it was a very useful and thought provoking week, besides the sabotage, the exchange of ideas in pubs, tents and houses in and around Exeter will hopefully make sabotage during the next season far more effective.

Lists of groups sending one or more people:

Cornwall, Plymouth, South Devon, Exeter, Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, Vale of Glamorgan, Luton & Bedfordshire, London, Surrey, Portsmouth, Birmingham, Lincolnshire.



By Friday "Kipper" was not a happy man and he failed to advertise his meets during the following week.

ANTI-HUNT ATTACK ON KENNELS AND CAR

Hunt saboteurs caused havoc at the kennels of the Dart Vale and Haldon Harriers at Dartington in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The words Scum and Killers were sprayed in white paint and a transporter's windscreen was smashed and tyres on hunt vehicles slashed.

Detectives are investigating the raid which took place at about 2 a.m. at the lonely kennels at Lownard Mill, Week.

A pick up truck belonging to huntmaster Mr. Jim Broom also had two tyres damaged.

A car belonging to Mr. Stephen Dart, the whipper in, suffered the same fate.

Another belonging to Mrs. May Broom escaped damage because it was parked close to the house.

She was woken by frantic barking from the hounds. "Somebody always investigates when the dogs are making a noise, but they had gone by then."

Because of the saboteurs' delight in publicity Mrs. Broom was reluctant to talk further.

Damage has been estimated at nearly £1,000. The Harriers hunt a wide area stretching from the South Hams to Kenton, near Exeter.

Their hunting season starts again in September.

WMN, 2/8/85.

NEWS IN BRIEF

HUNTSMAN WITH A CONSCIENCE

Michael 'Slasher' McNulty huntsman with the East Devon flipped when seeing saboteurs make off with half his pack and dismounted to drive a knife through two tyres of the sabs threatening Renault 4. Police were called and he admitted with sorrow his criminal action. Unable to sleep through conscience he paid cash (£57.50) two days later for two new tyres.

Unfortunately the car had to be scrapped a month later because the engine went. Still, it was a nice gesture.

LEGAL VICTORY

Also in Devon a saboteur had his case against him dropped at an appeal against the decision of Magistrates at Exmouth who found him guilty of using "Threatening and Abusive and Insulting behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace at a meet of the East Devon Foxhunt for blowing a hunting horn. Details of the case which set a precedent in the next Howl.

PANDERING TO THE PUBLIC

On the 20th of July, after eleven years in captivity in London Zoo, Britain's celebrity panda, Ching Ching died of peritonitus. Ching Ching, according to staff at the Zoo "had brought pleasure to millions". It is doubtful if Ching Ching enjoyed herself much, however. Throughout her captivity strenuous efforts were made, including repeated artificial insemination, to make her pregnant but she refused to oblige. For the last five years she has been in and out of the Zoo's veterinary hospital, undergoing surgery many times. Now at least she is left in peace.



NO MORE PANDERING TO THE PUBLIC

At its A.G.M., the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection voted with a majority of just four on an amendment to a Constitutional proposal which would have allowed B.U.A.V. representatives to publicly condemn any actions which the B.U.A.V. felt harmed the public image of the animal rights movement. The successful amended version of the proposal commits B.U.A.V. representatives in the event of a vivisectionist being injured or killed by animal rights activists to announce that while it will not condone or actively encourage violence it will not condemn it either since it is the view of the organisation that the Government should be held responsible for any injuries or violence that results from the continuation of animal experimentation.

It is understood that the B.U.A.V. is urging a reversal of this policy at a forthcoming E.G.M. on the ninth of November.

ARSON PROTEST

Animal rights protesters have claimed responsibility for an arson attack on Holcombe Hunt kennels at Kirklees, near Bury, Greater Manchester, yesterday. A pick-up truck was destroyed, a car covered in paint stripper and anti-blood sport slogans and obscenities daubed on buildings.

GUARDIAN, 22/8/85.

SABOTEURS RIP OUT ANGLING MATCH PEGS

Anti-blood sports campaigners are believed to have sabotaged a major fishing match held at Sutton Bonington on Sunday.

The Sutton Bonington Angling Society open match, which attracted 120 anglers, was the target. The saboteurs ripped out 50 pegs – the markers on the river bank pointing out each angler's allotted place – and threw them into the river under the Cliffs, a stretch of the Soar between Sutton Bonington and Hathern.

They are also believed to have allowed cattle to stray in the same area. The fishermen returned them to the field.

Sutton Bonington A.S. secretary Mr. Mick Moseley said that while they had no absolute proof that anti-blood sports campaigners had been at work, the circumstances made it the most likely explanation.

"This was no childish prank, but a deliberate attempt to disrupt the match," he said.

The bank was pegged out at 5 p.m. on Saturday and the damage was discovered at 9 a.m. on Sunday morning, following the draw at the Old Plough pub in the village.

In the event, the match proved very successful, with the river fishing better than expected.

The saboteurs had threatened to disrupt fishing last season, but there was little evidence of their activities in this area until this season. Two previous attempts have been made on local matches.

Local angling societies are conscious of the fact that their sport depends on the goodwill of local farmers and landowners and insist on a high standard of behaviour from their members.

Notices are posted to remind them of the need to shut field gates and not to block entrances with their cars and most of them observe these rules meticulously.

LOUGHBOROUGH NEWS, 26/9/85.

MINERS SAVE FOX

REFUSAL TO HAND IT OVER TO HUNT

Workers at the shale-mining and oil village of Livingston, West Lothian, have offended the members of the Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire Hunt.

The hounds chased a young fox to Livingston, where men took the fugitive under their care and compelled the hounds to retreat.

The huntsmen and women rode up to demand the fox, but were rebuffed after some lively exchanges.

The fox was freed later by the miners.

DAILY HERALD, 22/1/34.

STUDENT SABS

As student liaison officer it is my job to help set up student groups and communicate between them – as well as helping out with any student problems.

I can only do this if I know where the student groups are (and are not) and what the groups are doing. So if you belong to an anti-bloodsport society drop me a line to give me a contact address and telephone number.

If you don't belong to a society, then join one, and if there isn't one start one. At most Unis and Polys you only need 10–15 members to start a society and get some money from your Union. If you need any help or advice, e.g. leaflets, sales goods, etc. get in touch with me.

I would also like to hear from any student societies who have suffered red tape problems recently.

The Government has said that anti-blood sport groups are political and should therefore receive no money from the Unions.

There are various ways around this ruling and if you write back we can probably work out a loophole to ensure you receive government funding to hit the hunts.

Here's hoping that we have a better season than the Hunts.

DUGGS CARRE, Student Liaison Officer.

GAME SEASONS

Game: (All dates inclusive)

GROUSE:
August 12 – December 10

PTARMIGAN: (Scotland only)
August 12 – December 10

BLACK GAME:
August 20 – December 10

PARTRIDGE:
September 1 – February 1

PHEASANT:
October 1 – February 1

HARES:
No close season, but on moorlands and unenclosed non-arable lands, hares may be shot only by the occupier and persons authorised by him between December 11 (July 1 in Scotland), and March 31. Furthermore, hares may not be sold or offered for sale during the months of March to July inclusive.

CAPERCAILLIE:
October 1 – January 31

SNIPE:
August 12 – January 31

WILD DUCK & GEESE:
September 1 – January 31
In or over areas below high water mark of ordinary spring tides up to February 20; Elsewhere September 1 – January 31

WOODCOCK:
England & Wales – October 1 – January 31
Scotland – September 1 – January 31

Other birds, e.g.
COOT, MOORHEN, GOLDEN PLOVER:
September 1 – January 31

In Great Britain it is illegal to shoot any of the above on Sundays or on Christmas Day.

Residents in Northern Ireland and Eire should refer to local sources for dates of game seasons.

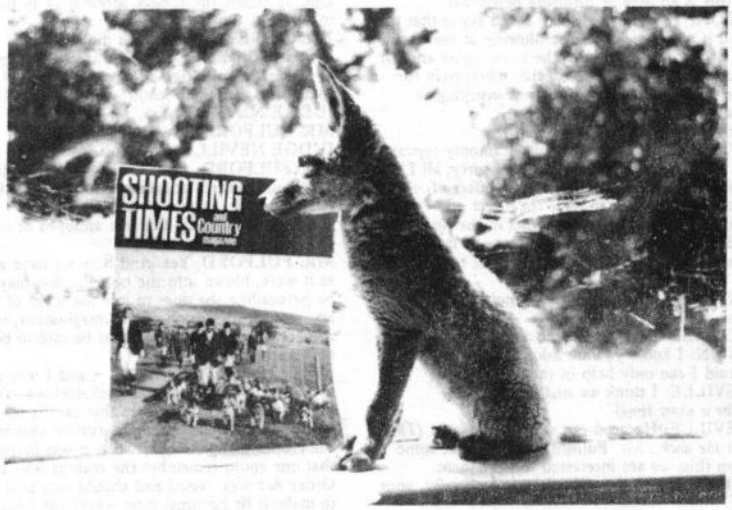
It should be noted that a game licence is required before shooting any of the listed game species. These are available from your local Post office.

Open season for all vermin.

If in doubt please refer to the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.



There's another whopper got away ...



Beaufort the fox cub, rescued and reared by a hunt saboteur studies his enemies prior to his release into the wild in autumn.

BOOK REVIEW

THE EXTENDED CIRCLE : A DICTIONARY OF HUMANE THOUGHT EDITED BY JON WYNN-TYSON. CENTAUR PRESS 1985 (Price £4.95)



Herbert Spencer said that willingness to think of oneself "in the place of another" was "the greatest civilising force". Walt Whitman visualising the suffering of another, declared "I am that man". Nearer our day, Schweitzer was convinced that "the destiny of man is to become more and more humane".

So starts Jon Wynn-Tyson's introduction to this dictionary of humane thought, a marvellous book which as you trace the history of compassionate thinking from Pythagorus (Sixth Century B.C.) to Peter Singer (Twentieth Century AD) leaves you wondering why, with so many talented and famous people – partially or completely aware of the indivisible links between compassion for human kind, animals and the environment itself – the human race has not yet gone further along the path towards the destiny of which Schweitzer speaks.

The book is overwhelmingly optimistic in its tone and the contributions clearly and succinctly outline the case for a more "holistic" approach to the rights of humans, animals and the environment.

Wynn-Tyson's book is necessarily merely a taster and would have benefited from an improved bibliography for those who wish to read further and to place the contributions in the context the author meant them to be read. It is good reading, however, either for the serious student of philosophy or for the browser; it would make a good present for the sensitive thinker who for some reason refuses to adopt a lifestyle and level of compassion that should be expected of them.

Someone ought to send a copy to Prince Philip in fact for he is quoted as saying:

"In the end we must, I think, somehow conclude that they (the animals) have as much right to this planet as we have".

Q. Would you have a look at this photograph a minute? *(Handed)* Is that you? A. Yes.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Thank you. Yes.
MR. HORTON: Can you remember what Mr. Cross was wearing at the time, please? A. He had a camouflage – an Army camouflage – type jacket on.
MR. HORTON: Yes. Thank you.

Cross-examined by MR. FULFORD
Q. Very few matters, Mr. Ford. The other man who is in that photograph is Mr. Mingo? A. That is correct.
Q. And after you had apprehended this appellant he came over and started to berate this appellant – is that right? A. He remonstrated with him.
JUDGE NEVILLE: What does that mean? A. He objected to his blowing of the horn.
Q. What did he say? A. I do not recall what he said, your Honour.
Q. Well, I think you had better try. What sort of things was he saying? A. He was telling him not to blow the horn again.
Q. "Please don't blow the horn again", or what? A. Words to that effect. I do not recall.
Q. No more force than that? A. He was angry.
Q. What did he say? A. He warned him about blowing the horn.
Q. What did he say? A. I am unable to give you the exact words.
Q. In this photograph this man (whom I am told is Mr. Mingo) is waving a riding crop in the face of the appellant. I do not suppose he was saying: "Please don't blow that horn again." What did he say. A. I cannot recall what it was, your Honour.
JUDGE NEVILLE: You cannot recall. All right.
MR. FULFORD: I have no other questions.
MR. HORTON: Has your Honour any more questions?
JUDGE NEVILLE: No.
MR. HORTON (to the witness): Thank you, Constable. *(The witness withdrew)*
MR. HORTON: Mr. Mingo, please.

MARK MINGO, sworn
Examined by MR. HORTON
JUDGE NEVILLE: Is this the witness for whom this case had to be adjourned?
MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honour. *(To the witness)* Could you tell the Court your full name, please? A. My name is Mark Mingo.
Q. And your occupation? A. Farmer.
Q. Where is your farm? A. Strete Farm, High Whimple, near Exeter.
Q. Could you cast your mind back, please, to 22nd January of this year? Do you remember what you were doing round about that date? A. Yes, I was hunting.
Q. With whom? A. The East Devon Foxhounds.
Q. Do you hold any position of authority? A. Well, I help whip in.

Cont'd on page 14

Q. Can you remember the events surrounding the incident that occurred whilst you were there? A. Yes, I can.
Q. Could you tell the Court, please, what happened? A. Well, we met at about 11.00 o'clock and we moved off at 11.20. (We knew that the hunt saboteurs were there because we had seen them at the meet and then we left.) About 12.00 o'clock we heard them blowing the horn on the top road which was south of the farm; I think on the top road. And then the huntsman managed to call the hounds back from there and then we went on hunting and we heard them on the back road from the Halfway House towards Exmouth, which is where I came onto the top road and met the red van and the policeman.
Q. What happened there? A. Well, I heard Mr. Cross blow the horn. I went over to the van where I saw the policeman and I had a word with him and then I moved to the front of the van (because he told me to move on) where I heard the horn being blown again. At that time the policeman came round the side of the van (I think it was nearest the hedge) and arrested Mr. Cross.
Q. The second time you heard the horn blown did you hear who was blowing it? A. Yes, I did.
Q. Who was it? A. Mr. Cross.
Q. The constable moved in, did you say, and arrested Mr. Cross? A. Yes.
Q. And what did you do? A. I walked back towards the back of the van, towards someone, and gave them my horse, and saw Mr. Cross and the policeman on a motorbike there (he had been arrested) and asked him not to blow the horn, and he told me to go away, or words to that effect.
Q. Can you remember exactly what you said to him? A. I said: "Where is the hunting horn?"
Q. And did someone make a reply? I think you said they did? A. Yes, Mr. Cross did.
Q. What did he say? A. He told me to mind my own fucking business, and the policeman told me to go away.
MR. HORTON: It is a rather vivid picture. It looks like – perhaps he could be shown it?
JUDGE NEVILLE: No, not just yet.
MR. HORTON (to the witness): Do you recall what took place while you were over by the officer and Mr. Cross? A. Well, I heard somebody took a photo and it looked as though I was hitting Mr. Cross.
Q. Yes? A. But there was no way that I did hit Mr. Cross. I had the whip like *that. (Demonstrating)* I did not hit him.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Why did you have the whip in your hand? A. Because that is the way I always carry the whip.
Q. You always carry the whip pointed up like that, do you? A. That is the way it is used.
Q. On what? A. The hounds, or anything.
Q. It is in the face of this other man. Why did you hold the whip like that? A. How else would you carry it?
Q. I see. Just have a look at this photograph. *(Handed)* Are you waving a whip in the face of another human being or not? A. Yes, I am.
Q. Yes. Why did you do that? A. Because I was very, very angry, because I am responsible –
Q. Why did you not tell the truth earlier on when I asked you that? A. You asked me why I was holding the whip like that.
MR. HORTON: So you were very, very angry. Why was that? A. Because I am semi-responsible for the hounds and if the hounds had gone onto the main road or things like that I get part of the blame, and the hounds were being called towards the horn which was by the main road.
MR. HORTON: Yes. Thank you very much.

Cross-examined by MR. FULFORD

Q. Was it your horn, Mr. Mingo? A. My horn? No.
Q. Was it your horn? A. No, it was not.
Q. So that we have a man who had been arrested by the police – is that right? A. Yes.
Q. In custody; handcuffed. You go up and, first of all, demand of him where a horn is that you do not own – right? A. Yes.
Q. And, secondly, you then brandish a whip within inches of his face? *(A pause)*
JUDGE NEVILLE: Would you answer the question?
A. Yes.
Q. A handcuffed man? A. No, he was not handcuffed.
Q. The policeman has told us he was. Is the policeman wrong? A. No, the policeman is not wrong.
Q. Was he handcuffed or not? A. He was not handcuffed when I was opposite him. He had his hands behind his back but he was not handcuffed then.
Q. Would you contemplate waving a whip in the face of a handcuffed man? A. I was very angry.
Q. You mean you would? A. No, I would not. There is no way I would ever hit that man.
Q. Why did you wave a whip in his face? A. Because I was very, very angry.
Q. Do you think it might possibly lead to considerable trouble? A. There was no trouble meant, intended.
Q. You just happened to be angry so you waved a whip in a man's face? A. I was not waving. If you –
Q. Look at the photograph – A. Photographs do lie.
Q. Was that being waved or not? A. Yes, if you believe the photo.
Q. The photograph may be wrong? A. Photographs can be wrong, yes.
JUDGE NEVILLE: I see.
MR. FULFORD: Your Honour, I have no further questions.
JUDGE NEVILLE: I should not think so with a witness of this calibre.
MR. HORTON: Thank you very much, Mr. Mingo.
(The witness withdrew)
MR. HORTON: That is the case.
MR. FULFORD: Your Honour, I submit there is no case to answer in this case.
JUDGE NEVILLE: We will adjourn for a few minutes.
(Adjourned for a short time)
JUDGE NEVILLE: Now, Mr. Horton, I want you to tell us why this is abusive or insulting behaviour.
MR. HORTON: Your Honour, all I could say is that the way I opened it was that it was the blowing of the horn. It is a question for the Justices in the lower court and for you and your colleagues today to decide whether in the circumstances the blowing of a horn was insulting or abusive behaviour.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Well, is it insulting?
MR. HORTON: Your Honour, again I can only repeat what I said. I am not going to argue. I am sorry; all I can say is that in the circumstances it had the effect of – and he must have known it to have the effect of – inflaming the feelings of the participants in the hunt.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Is it a criminal offence to do something which you believe will inflame the temper of somebody?
MR. HORTON: Your Honour, that is not something that I have to decide.
JUDGE NEVILLE: No; I just asked for your opinion.
MR. HORTON: I know you are asking for my opinion, but I am afraid I can only help in the submission.
JUDGE NEVILLE: I think we had better retire.
(Adjourned for a short time)
JUDGE NEVILLE: He need not stay in the dock. *(The appellant left the dock.)* Mr. Fulford, you have got some authorities on this; we are interested to hear them.
MR. FULFORD: Yes. I can take them very briefly, your Honour.
JUDGE NEVILLE: I am supposed to be advising the Magistrates on the law. I think I know about common sense, but I would like to know what the law is.
MR. FULFORD: The story begins in *Brutus v. Cozens* (1972) All England Reports, Vol. 2, House of Lords, and it is page 1297.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.
MR. FULFORD: There are two relevant passages and I will take your Honour through that straight away. The judgment of Lord Reid, which your Honour will find at page 1298, if I can begin at the second paragraph in the judgment –
JUDGE NEVILLE: This is, funnily enough, exactly the analogy that one of my colleagues was referring to.
MR. FULFORD: Yes. And may I say, before I read that, my respectful submission to the Court is that these particular facts are in many ways on all fours with this case.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.
MR. FULFORD: "While a match was in progress on no. 2 court he went on to the court," (that is the defendant) "blew a whistle and threw leaflets around", and I underline "he ... blew a whistle and threw leaflets around."
JUDGE NEVILLE: This is a tennis match?
MR. FULFORD: Indeed it was. This was a demonstration that related to apartheid, as I understand it, against the government in South Africa. "On the whistle being blown nine or ten others invaded the court with banners and placards. I shall assume that they did this at the instigation of the appellant although that is not made very clear in the case stated by the justices. Then the appellant sat down and had to be forcibly removed by the police. The incident lasted for two or three minutes. This is said to have been insulting behaviour.

"It appears that the object of this demonstration was to protest against the apartheid policy of the government of South Africa. But it is not said that that government was insulted. The insult is said to have been offered to or directed at the spectators." (In fact, it is a rather stronger case than the one before your Honour today.) "The spectators at no. 2 court were upset; they made loud shouts, gesticulated and shook their fists and while the appellant was being removed some showed hostility and attempted to strike him."

Could I then take your Honour over the page to page 1300, to the last but one paragraph in the learned Judge's judgment?
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.
MR. FULFORD: He refers there to a passage from the Divisional Court which I need not trouble your Honour with. "Taking the passage which I have quoted, 'affront' is much too vague a word to be helpful; there can often be disrespect without insult, and I do not think that contempt for a person's rights as distinct from contempt for the person himself would generally be held to be insulting. Moreover there are many grounds other than insult for feeling resentment or protesting." Your Honour, I think that is the case here. "I do not agree that there can be conduct which is not insulting in the ordinary sense of the word but which is 'insulting for the purpose of this section'." That learned Judge came to that conclusion; and indeed Viscount Dilhorne a little later on said the very same thing. It is said there can be many species of behaviour which cause upset and resentment in others but they are not necessarily insulting. That, I think, is the helpful part of *Brutus v. Cozens.*
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.
MR. FULFORD: Can I then take your Honour to *Parkin v. Norman* which is found in 1982 All England Reports, Vol. 2, and at page 585? Your Honour, this is an entirely different case and involves the rather unpleasant subject of masturbation in public lavatories. Your Honour, it came before Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr. Justice McCullough and it has some helpful observations in relation to what can or cannot be an insult.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Let me have the copy.
MR. FULFORD: Can I hand up my copy at the page which I hope is helpful. It is paragraph D on that page. *(Handed)* It deals with an insult needing a subject and an object. Your Honour, it is the part I have marked.
JUDGE NEVILLE: I see. *(Reading report)* Yes.
MR. FULFORD: I in fact had the unenviable task of arguing before the Judges, attempting to persuade them to arrive at these conclusions.
JUDGE NEVILLE: So you did.
MR. FULFORD: Your Honour, that I hope assists with, as it were, a definition of what is necessary before something can be an insult.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes.
MR. FULFORD: It needs –
JUDGE NEVILLE: An insult.
MR. FULFORD: Absolutely; somebody directing their behaviour towards another person so that that person feels insulted.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes; not annoyed or irritated or something, but insulted.
MR. FULFORD: Yes. And here we have a horn being, as it were, blown into the heavens that may or may not be persuading the dogs to lose the scent of the fox; but at any rate by no stretch of the imagination, in my respectful submission, can that be said to be an insult or abusive behaviour.

Your Honour, there is also – and I will not trouble the Court with it – the case of *Ambrose.* Your Honour, the only point that arises in that case is where Lord Justice Lawton made the observation that section 5 was sometimes being charged when it was inappropriate and that one could remember the reasons why the Public Order Act was passed and should not, as it were, attempt to make it fit circumstances where the behaviour is not threatening or abusive or insulting.
JUDGE NEVILLE: No. One can readily understand the problem that police in particular face on these occasions. I mean, I am horrified to begin with that this man had been handcuffed; but I can understand why the police constable, faced with two opposing factions, has to do almost anything to calm them down.
MR. FULFORD: Your Honour, yes. My final submission to the Court was going to be that firstly of course no criticism is made of the police on my part at all.
JUDGE NEVILLE: No.
MR. FULFORD: Fortunately the constable has the power under common law to arrest when he reasonably or honestly believes that a breach of the peace is going to occur, and there is no problem. That does not make a person guilty of section 5, but it gives the constable the power that he needs to say possibly –
JUDGE NEVILLE: Of course, in relation to this man with the whip he already had one.
MR. FULFORD: I had wondered whether the charge of obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty might have been appropriate, but perhaps it does not fall for this observation to come from my lips. In my submission, when one looks at the actual words of the section that cannot be stretched within a million miles of coming, as it were, to cover the allegation that is made in this case.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Yes. Thank you. Very well, the appeal is allowed.
MR. FULFORD: I am very grateful.

Your Honour, may I in those circumstances raise the thorny and difficult problem of costs? The appellant is in receipt of legal aid. This is, unfortunately, a case where it is a summary charge and so costs either have to be paid out of the legal aid fund or I have to make an application for costs against the prosecution because, as I understand it, there is no provision for costs to be paid out of central funds where it is a summary only offence. I make this application.
JUDGE NEVILLE: Because otherwise he would be out of pocket?
MR. FULFORD: He will be, and also there are a number of witnesses who have attended incase the facts of the case were to be in dispute and, I understand, attended in the court below, and that was at a time when the appellant did not know in the case that he had to meet what was going to be said against him; and this Court has power obviously in relation to the costs today and in the court below. The legal aid fund will not cover all the costs have been incurred. In my submission, this was the wrong charge – if there should have been any charge at all – and if careful consideration had been given to it, if proper consideration had been given to it, it would never have been brought in the first place. In those circumstances I would ask for costs against the respondent.
MR. HORTON: It would be inappropriate for me to argue.
JUDGE NEVILLE: I think we will go out and consider this.
(Adjourned for a short time)
JUDGE NEVILLE: This is not a case – the ordinary sort of case – when one considers costs against the prosecution, because in this particular case we are quite unable to award the successful appellant costs out of central funds and the law prevents us from doing so; and all of us agree that we think the police, and prosecution too, in that sense are faced here with an enormously difficult task and problem in pursuit of their desire to maintain public order in this country. So, while we do not intend any sort of reflection upon the police and the prosecution (who seem to have behaved as best as they possibly could) we do not want the appellant to be out of pocket – we do not think it is right that he should – and, as the only person who can pay is the prosecution, we are going to say that the prosecution must pay the costs; but I repeat: it is not in any sense a criticism of the police or the prosecution in this case.
MR. FULFORD: I am much obliged, your Honour.

SEA SHEPHERD IN DEFENCE OF THE PILOT WHALE IN THE FAROES

As you read this, the Captain of the Sea Shepherd II, Paul Watson and crew members from the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society are standing guard in the cold, remote and hostile waters off the Danish Faroe islands. Here, just south of the Arctic Circle, a slaughter of unprecedented cruelty continues during the summer months.

The defenseless victims are the gentle and intelligent pilot whales. The killers range from young children to hardened fishermen. As a pod of pilot whales are sighted, excited voices radio the information from fishing boat to shore. Many of the adults on the island quit work for the day and rush to the shoreline to jump into small boats and motor towards the whales. The schools are officially closed to allow the boys to participate in the kill.

These gentle creatures are driven into the shore, they are goaded with wicked looking curved hooks called soknaronguls, with spears and harpoons being plunged into their backs. The whale screams, a high pitched squeal through a blow-hole spouting a pink mist. Overcome with pain the whale is driven in. The entire harbour takes on a vivid red as the blue water is fouled with the blood of hundreds of pilot whales. Amazingly these merciless killers pat each on the back and compliment one another on their incredible "courage" in killing whales. In truth it takes little courage to slaughter the innocent, the gentle, and the defenceless.

Many of the whales are guided to their deaths by children covering their blow-holes, rendering them unable to breath. In their panic they are guided up onto the beach. These children are allowed to practise using razor sharp "Grindaknivur" knives on the unborn whales dragged from their mother's wombs. The Faroese people have been



killing whales in this way for a thousand years. In the past it was done for survival, the meat fed the families of the fishermen. Despite the distinction of being among the wealthiest people in the world per capita, the 44,000 inhabitants of the islands enjoy one of the highest standards of living in Europe. Last year the Faroes sold 34 million dollars of fish to Britain and another 78 million dollars worth to the United States. Even the islanders openly admit that the kill is for sport and enjoyment.

The Faroese must be challenged with an economic boycott of Danish fish products in order that they should feel the full international opposition to the Pilot whale kill. Appeals to Prime Minister Atli Dam have been met with charges that the whale kill is nobody else's business. The Faroese, who have Home rule under Denmark but are not members of the European Common Market, have a simple attitude to international whaling laws. They ignore them, refuse to sign any treaties and openly defy the Berne Convention banning indiscriminate slaughter of any species.

So long as the 200' conservation ship "Sea Shepherd II" can remain on station in Faroese waters, the whale massacres can be prevented. The whales must have protection and funds for fuel are always needed, indeed, many of the 26 volunteer crew members have donated their own money to help make this voyage possible.

For further information please contact Sarah Hambly, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, Overwaters, Newton Ferrers, Plymouth. Tel: 0752 872802.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

To Present & Future Members
Sea Shepherd UK new Address :
Overwaters, Newton Ferrers,
Plymouth. PL8 1BL. 0752/872802
For further info please contact.

SEA SHEPHERD CONSERVATION SOCIETY

13th August 1985



The British registered conservation vessel, Sea Shepherd II, arrived in Reykjavik, Iceland to hear the announcement of the Icelandic Government of a ten day Halt of their whaling activities. The Government plan to take 800 whales of any species over a 4 year period, for "scientific research", i.e. non commercial commercial whaling and contrary to the I.W.C.. It is the start of one of the largest and most exciting environmental expeditions undertaken by any Ecology group.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society's ship, Sea Shepherd II, crewed by volunteer members from Britain, Canada, U.S.A., Germany, Japan and Australia, (many of whom have donated their own money to help make the voyage possible) start their direct action campaign in the Faroes aimed at stopping the Pilot whale slaughter. The ship is then due to arrive at London's Tilbury dock in early September where it will be loaded with supplies of concentrated foods, blankets and medical equipment before sailing to Ethiopia.

The expedition leader and captain of the Sea Shepherd II, Mr. Paul Watson, a veteran environmental campaigner and founder member of Greenpeace before he split away and formed the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society; will take the ship after unloading relief supplies in Ethiopia to South East Asia to register a protest over the destruction of the tropical rain forests in the area. Following a visit to Australia with preparation for a confrontation with the Japanese whaling fleet at the start of it's hunting season in December in the Antarctic. The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, UK, based at Newton Ferrers, Plymouth, highlights through this varied expedition the importance of the interdependence of species and ecosystems that make up the environment and the dangers that threaten them. If anyone would like further information or would like to become members of the SSCS to help finance this exciting expedition contact, Sarah Hambly, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, Overwaters, Newton Ferrers, Plymouth. PL8 1BL.

HUNT SABOTEUR'S ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE PAGE

This is envisaged as a regular feature intended to keep members informed of the day to day affairs of the Association.

H.S.A. Committee 1985/6

The following members were successful candidates for membership of this season's H.S.A. Committee.
Aubrey Thomas
John Hale
Wendy Holborow
Graham Clarke
Dave Weeks
Douggs Carre
Mark Brown
Steve Poole
Simon Russell
Ralph Cook
Dan Crampton
Alan Pease

In addition Anne Blunden and Mick Campling were co-opted on to the committee by a majority vote.

Salesgoods Dept.

The Committee would like to apologise for the delays, (often of an unacceptable duration), that are occurring in this area, the fault lies partly with successive Committees and mostly with the firms that produce our stock, please bear with us. The Salesgoods Officer has requested that all those with outstanding orders write to him giving details of when items were ordered, what items were ordered, sizes, colours, quantities etc and details of how these items were paid for. Could you also provide details, if part of the order was met, of what items have been received.

We also regret to announce that for the time being until further notice the sale or return service formerly provided by the salesgoods dept. has been suspended.

Nazis Infiltration of the H.S.A.

Following the passing of an amendment to the H.S.A. Constitution at the recent A.G.M. of the Association one person has been excluded from membership of the H.S.A. The case against another has been dropped. We would like to point out that before the Committee will consider expelling any member or denying membership to anyone it must be provided with water-tight proof that that person's membership contravenes the Constitution. Hearsay and rumour is not enough.

Tactics

The new tactics booklet is at the printers and will soon be ready for sale.

Date for your diary

Tactics Meeting, Sunday 8th December, Digbeth Town Hall, Birmingham, starts 10am prompt.

NEW MEMBERS

We apologise to any new members or membership renewals which have taken a long time to be dealt with. There has been a large back-log. Please bear with us and remember we have no office staff, all administration is done during saboteurs' spare time.

WE NEED HELP!

We need all the active members we can get but if, for some reason, you cannot come out on sabs due to health or work commitments, there is another way you can join in the active fight against bloodsports.

You can help us through a donation, no matter how small. You can be guaranteed that every penny will go towards our active campaign, since we have no office or staff to cost us overheads.

Please send whatever you can spare, filling in the attached slip if you wish.

To: Hunt Saboteurs Association, PO Box 19, London S.E.22

I enclose my donation of £ ..... Date .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

FOX CUBS

Fox Cubs is a branch of the Hunt Saboteurs Association for children aged 7-14 who would like to join but are too young to go out sabbing.

A new fact sheet has been produced which tells you
- of projects you could start,
- answers some of your questions
- gives you puzzles to solve

The fact sheet will be mailed to you twice a year.
If you are interested, or know someone who is, then write to this address and tell us.
Fox Cubs
P.O. Box 19
London SE22 9LR
Membership Fee: £2.00.

HUNT SABOTEUR'S ASSOCIATION GRAND SUMMER DRAW WINNERS

First Prize: Video Recorder
J. Parry, Atheldene Road, Liverpool.
Second Prize: Colour T.V.
C. Clenshaw, Garstang, Preston.
Third Prize: Radio/Cassette
Mrs. Johnson, Swinton, Manchester.
Fourth Prize: S.L.R. Camera
Mrs. Baker, Rochford, Essex.
Fifth Prize: Binoculars
L. Harmer, Effingham, Surrey.
Sixth Prize: £50.00
Mrs. P. Mason, Ashford, Kent.
Seventh Prize: £50.00
G. Peppard, Whitehall, Bristol.
Eighth Prize: £25.00
J. Cousins, Rochester, Kent.
Ninth Prize: £25.00
B. Hewson, Woking, Surrey.
Tenth Prize: £25.00.
T. Ward, Ashington, Essex.
Eleventh Prize: £10.00
J. Erasmie, Rogate, Hampshire.
Twelfth Prize: £10.00
Mrs. Hedgecocks, Guiselley, W. Yorks.
Thirteenth Prize: £10.00
R. Jones, Salford, Lancs.
Fourteenth Prize: £10.00
A. Poullock, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
Fifteenth Prize: £10.00
D. Turner, Holland Park, London.
Sixteenth Prize: £10.00
D. Duke, Chessington, Surrey.
Seventeenth Prize: £10.00
J. Wickstead, Wokingham, Surrey.
Eighteenth Prize: £10.00
M. Jones, Wallasey, Merseyside.
Nineteenth Prize: £10.00
M. Journeaux, Oxford.
Twentieth Prize: £10.00
E. Barrett, SP7 0AZ.
The Tickets were drawn by Tony Faran, Contact for Surrey/Hampshire.

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