NO COMPROMISE

THE MILITANT, DIRECT ACTION MAGAZINE OF GRASSROOTS ANIMAL LIBERATIONISTS & THEIR SUPPORTERS

Issue #19 Fall 2002

World Week for Animals in Labs 2002 Rocks Huntingdon Life Sciences

In the early days of World Week for Animals in Laboratories (WWAIL) 2001, animal rights activists entered the offices of Stephens Inc. across the U.S. They barricaded themselves in offices, locked themselves together, and promised to Stephens, HLS, and the U.S. animal rights movement that they weren't going anywhere until they won.

Recalling this resolute start to the campaign against Stephens Inc. highlights how far we've come in just one year as a campaign and as a movement, and the fact that never once have we changed our approach from the moment activists entered those offices. As you read the report on WWAIL 2002, bear in mind the victories we've achieved, the promise we've upheld, and don't go anywhere until we win!

Because it's World Week, because it's October 29, because it's Tuesday get out there and smash HLS!

The Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty campaign is always about getting the most bang for our buck: pooling our resources, aiming high, and striking our heaviest blow at HLS's Achilles' heel. For WWAIL 2002, SHAC joined local groups in four "corners" of the country to organize large, regional events.

The week kicked off with speaking events in NYC and San Francisco. Attendees heard from medical experts, undercover investigators, direct action advocates, a UK campaigner, and a local activist who spoke about the affect the HLS campaign has had on him personally, the significance of being part of a winning campaign, and the recognition that his individual actions are spurring us towards that victory.

Sunday, April 21st, was anything but restful for Marsh executives as activists stormed their doorsteps on both coasts. Fistfights with irate spouses ensued in SF, and some NYC townhomes were redecorated with lamps flying through the air, overturned tables and chairs, and glass doors reduced to piles of porcelain and glass.

Taking to the streets of San Francisco and Princeton on Monday, activists rallied against HLS affiliates in CA and the lab itself in NJ. Marching through the town, activists informed residents that HLS is in their backyard, using Princeton's namesake to lend prestige to its vile facility in negligible East Millstone, NJ. In SF windows were smashed at Marsh, and activists broke inside the offices of HLS stockbrokers and held rooftop demos on their buildings.

Losing no energy by the end of the week, Texas and Chicago hit the homes and offices of HLS investors and insurers. Dozens of activists showed up at the front doors of Marsh employees in Houston, banging on the doors of Marsh executives while they cowered in their homes, marching through their neighborhoods, and returning for more protests just when the executives thought they were gone.

SHAC activists in Chicago opened a 24-hour info space for two days straight during WWAIL. Armed with lists of targets, activists welcomed patrons at any hour of the day, giving them a target and the instructions, "do something!" Both Chicago Marsh offices were visited by protesters, as well as numerous homes of Marsh executives, their neighborhoods left plastered with posters when the activists left.

The innovative, creative approach used in Chicago, the spontaneity of disruptions and smashing on both coasts, as well as demos in L.A., Long Island, and around the country, drives home what must we must do to close HLS: wherever you are, whoever you are, whenever it is, go out there and smash HLS! Like our heroes in the A.L.F. say: If not you, who? If not now, when?

Factory Farming Actions Continue to Escalate in New Zealand

The campaign to end battery farming is escalating in New Zealand with a series of liberations, national demonstrations, acts of property destruction, office actions and call-in days.

While the factory farming campaign has been running for a long time in New Zealand, the underground Animal Rescue Team kicked it off this year with the liberation of five battery hens.

National Days of Action

The rescue occurred just before three days of national protest against battery farming. Protests focused on Mainland Poultry, the largest battery hen company in New Zealand, with farms all over the country. Their largest farm, just north of Dunedin in Waikouaiti, plans to expand soon to imprison more than 900,000 hens.

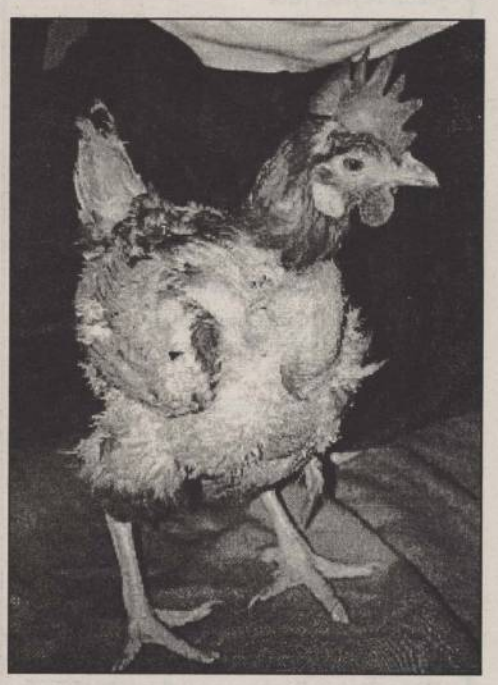
Day one, Easter Sunday, saw protesters invade the biggest Mainland Poultry farm. Activists embarked up nearby Waikouaiti Beach, through the forest, and up to the farm gates. What was intended to be a symbolic action instead quickly turned into a spontaneous tour of the locked farm. The gates were easily thrown off the hinges, and groups of protesters paraded around the farm stickering until escorted out by the police. One person was arrested as he tried to leave for "being unlawfully in a yard" but was released when protesters blocked the only road out of the farm.

Mainland Poultry has two farms in Waikouaiti: an older, smaller one with a farm manager's house right in the middle of the sheds and another farm right next to the beach, with farm manager Jeff Winmill's house across some fields.

Day two began very early with demos at both these homes. Farm property and vehicles were heavily stickered, fences were smashed, and cages waiting to be assembled were thrown into the creek.

Amidst the chaos of these demos, one battery hen was liberated from the sheds, and several activists got inside the sheds to photograph. The battery farmers were so distracted by noisy protesters stickering their property that they did not realise people had gotten inside the sheds until it was too late. The rescued hen had arrived at the safe house before police knew anything had happened.

The final day of protests took place back in Dunedin City with two big and extremely noisy public demos. These targeted Mainland Poultry's town office, which had its big glass door smashed in, and the offices of its largest shareholder, millionaire Howard Paterson. Howard Paterson's building was heavily chalked and stickered. Stickers found themselves in all sorts of odd places, including computer screens. A "die in" and a "debeaking" of activists were held in the busy street in front of the office.



Property destruction (beyond stickering) has not really occurred during New Zealand animal rights demos before. The police took the broken doors and fence much more seriously than the rescues of the six animals, deeming them "property abuse on a grand scale"—an indication of how

NZ continued on page 29

No Compromise

No Compromise is dedicated to unifying the grassroots animal liberation movement by providing a forum where activists can exchange information, share strategy, discuss important issues within the movement, network with each other in an open and respectful environmnent and strengthen the grassroots.

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Contents

Cover **World Week for Animals Rocks Huntingdon Life Sciences**

Factory Farming Actions Continue to Escalate in New Zealand

3 **Interview with SHAC UK's Greg Avery**

4 **English Lessons (part 2)**

RMCP Raids Home of David Barbarash

5-10 **Direct Action News**

» Missions of Mercy

» Vegan Advocacy: Making a Difference

» When Pigs Cry

» WWAIL 2002: Portland

» Swedish Animal Rights Activists Fighting the Fur Trade

» Neiman Carcass Campaign Update

» HLS Campaign Update

» News Briefs

11-18 **Focus Section: "The Powers That Be"**

» A Look at "New Terrorism"

» Commonly Used Legal Definitions

» The Deposition: What It Is, How It Works and How to Conquer It

» Temporary Restraining Orders and Preliminary Injunctions

» The Use of RICO Against Animal Liberation Activists: What You Need to Know

» RICO & SHAC

» Security Culture Revisited... Again

» Investigator's Dirty Tricks

19 **Shadow Activist: A Beginner's Guide to Automotive Mayhem**

How Many ALF Activists Really Get Caught?

20 **Fur Trade Reports**

21-23 **Crossing the Line: Diary of Actions**

24-25 **Commentary and Opinion**

» Elitism: A Reluctant Acknowledgement and Conditional Apology

» Examining the NC Strategy

» Direct Action from the Historical Perspective of the Boston Tea Party

26 **Trenches Spotlight: SIDA**

27 **In the Trenches**

28 **Prisoner List**

30 **Activist Resources**

31 **Merchandise**

Introductory Ramblings

Dear NC Readers,

It has been over a year since the Bush Administration launched its "War on Terrorism" under the guise of responding to the events that took place on September 11th, 2001. The government has responded to the public's sentiments that "homeland security" means more than personal freedoms by stripping them away, piece by piece.

To say that "times are changing," although not entirely inaccurate, would not be as precise as saying that "times are regressing." We are reverting to the times of COINTELPRO and McCarthyism, where people were accused of crimes they did not commit, persecuted for betraying "the American Way of Life, "and watched as the movements they worked so tirelessly to build were torn apart at their seams. This time, however, we can emerge the victors. We have the knowledge of history on our side, and we have the ability to use that knowledge to defeat those who attempt to silence us.

It is not only government forces at work, trying to stop those who are fighting for the animals. Abusers are also trying to mobilize their own forces, namely in the form of fancy overpaid and overblown lawyers who are trying to suppress our freedoms in the courts.

Abusers are scared and we know it. Depositions, Temporary Restraining Orders, and RICO suits are becoming less and less extraordinary. One of the best tools that we, as activists, can use is the ability to educate ourselves about the legal system. That is why in this issue our Focus Section (pp. 11-18) will hopefully give you a good starting point for your legal activist education.

Despite all of the extra hurdles we are being forced to face, we have continued to make strides to save animals. Inside this issue you will find updates about the campaign to close Huntingdon Life Sciences (p. 10), Mercy for Animals' open rescue at a battery farm in Ohio (p. 5), and a look at some of the exciting events that took place during World Week for Animals in Laboratories 2002.

We should always remember that however much we may be stripped of our freedom, beaten or jailed, it is NOTHING compared to the suffering of the billions of animals dying at the merciless hands of abusers. They don't have the privilege that we have, and if we surrender, the hope of animal liberation will all but disappear.

Until All Are Free,
NC Steering Committee

Interview with SHAC UK's Greg Avery

No Compromise was fortunate enough to catch up with Greg Avery from SHAK UK for a quick interview in which we discussed the things that make the campaign against HLS so interesting and effective. Greg and Heather Avery were recently released from jail in England after originally being sentenced to a year apiece for their part in organizing this landmark campaign.

NC: Why was Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS) selected as a target, and what are some of the criteria which were used in selecting the campaign target? Were only vivisection targets considered, and if so, why?

Greg: Huntingdon was selected as a target because of the footage shown on Channel 4 television in the UK of the animals being beaten. We had been doing other campaigns at the time but had always vowed to come back for Huntingdon – and come back we have. We also felt that if they were left, they would financially recover, and we would have missed a chance to knock them out.

All animal abusers were considered – not just vivisectors. After closing Consort, we were immediately asked to come in on Hillgrove cat farm, and after that we chose Huntingdon for the reasons outlined above. Who knows who the next target will be, and in what particular field of animal abuse they will be engaged in? One thing is for certain though – they are finished.

NC: When did the campaign against HLS start, and what have been some of the campaign's highlights?

Greg: The campaign started in November 1999. One of the highlights has got to be when Phildrew nominees put 31 million HLS shares on the stock exchange for just one penny in February 2000. Also in March 2001, when both of HLS' market makers pulled out within 24 hours of each other. Over in the US, HLS losing all their eight market makers, one after the other, was a massive achievement-- as was Stephens pulling out. For me, though, the most damaging in the US was the statement made by Larry Feinberg of Oracle partners after they dumped all their shares in HLS; he attacked the HLS management and basically said they were useless. There have been so many highlights, though.

NC: Some have called the campaign against HLS the most significant in the last decade. What is it about this campaign that has made it so?

Greg: The campaign has looked at an age-old problem – vivisection – and come up with a novel and devastating way of attacking it. Banks, stockbrokers, shareholders, etc. – the vivisectors all need them, but they don't need the vivisectors.

Who honestly thought five years ago that we would be learning about market makers and nominee companies, let alone S1 filings on SEC? Yet here we are, and there will be no going back. Our response has now got to be: if there is a problem, then we will come up with a solution that has never been tried before and one that they cannot stop.

NC: What other campaigns have you worked on and how is this campaign different?

Greg: This is the third campaign of this sort I personally have worked on. This one is different in the respect that the others were privately-owned and so did not have shareholders. This one also has so much more scope, from their customers all the way through to their bankers.

NC: What kind of background and preparatory work needed to be done for this campaign?

Greg: The main preparation was to learn exactly who Huntingdon was, who worked there – in fact, everything. We need to know everything: who they are, where they are, and what they are doing in every possible way.

NC: How has the string of focused campaigns against various labs in the UK affected the animal liberation movement as a whole there?

Greg: I think it has demonstrated to people just what can be achieved if you are motivated, organized and focused. Our enemies have truly been taken by surprise at the speed and aggression of the last three to four years. We need to keep this momentum up and always look to be way ahead. The thought process must not come from just a handful of individuals, but from lots of people who all need to think, think, think.

NC: What sort of differences do you see between the campaign against HLS in the U.S. and that in Britain?

Greg: Not much, really. The campaign on both sides of the Atlantic is well-organized. We do think that the laws and the cops in the US are a bit mad, though, but it's all relative, I suppose. I mean, thousands of people were shot dead at rallies in South Africa, but they still kept coming forward.



NC: What sorts of strategies and tactics do you feel have been most effective against HLS?

Greg: The ones that they simply have no control over. Let me give you a couple of examples: at the moment we are knocking out all the freight-forwarders and custom clearance agents for Huntingdon's primate imports. These companies are paid little to either clear or transport primates from Mauritius to Huntingdon. HLS needs them, but they do not need the hassle and so they are pulling out all over the place, with one ceasing to trade due to the pressure – all this in the last four weeks.

Also, if you look at the Market Makers HLS needs to trade their shares, you can see that Huntingdon needs these people, but they do not need Huntingdon. The clever part is that this can be transferred over to any campaign, as any individual or company needs others to operate and survive – the weak links in the chain are there to be smashed.

NC: Do you think the tactics being used in this campaign can be effectively used in campaigns dealing with different issues (e.g. fur, factory farming, bloodsports)?

Greg: As I said earlier, these are all tactics that can be transported. Out of all else, the point that needs to be understood is that we will never really make progress by treating the problem as one for the weekend or the odd bit of spare time. The animal killers are at it 24/7/365 and so we must tackle them 24/7/365. At every turn we must be there ahead of them. They run their companies as businesses, and so we must run our campaigns as businesses. Not in the sense that we are out to make money, but in the sense that it is a full time job and that we must be highly organized. Who runs a successful business on four to five hours a week? No one, of course. So why expect to demolish whole industries in that time? Quite a few times HLS has been caught out by press stories breaking on a Sunday; they have not had anyone available and so have missed out. We, on the other hand, are here seven days a week, from 7am until 12 at night. We really must be better organized, more ingenious in thought than they are. You get out what you put in. It's as simple as that.

NC: The campaign against HLS has become notorious for its hard-hitting style. This has resulted in an increase in government repression of activists. What sorts of governmental efforts have you seen in Britain to curtail your ability to campaign against HLS? Have these efforts affected the campaign at all, and do you feel they will have any overall affect on the animal liberation movement?

Greg: I think the only thing the government repression has done is make us work harder, faster and to come up with even more ideas. Let me give you an example: about six months ago, they changed the law in the UK to ban home demos, so we went away and thought about it. We have come back with camps at directors' homes to circumvent the new legislation, leaving the government really embarrassed. Before, a home demo lasted for about half an hour, but now, the camps are lasting for days. The most important lesson that needs to be learned by everyone is that every time they try to hamper our efforts, we must come back twice as strong and show them that by doing trying to stop us, they only make things worse. Do not whine and whine; either go straight through the problem or just go around it, but get past it you must. In short, have they stopped us or slowed us down? No way – they have just made us even more determined to win.

NC: So, how much longer do you think it will be until HLS is finally shut down for good? And what do you think it will take in order to achieve this?

Greg: This is a difficult one to answer. HLS has turned into a massive battle ground. If the government hadn't interfered, HLS would be gone already. But they all realize that if they go, then the floodgates really are open. To close Europe's largest animal testing lab would have been unthinkable a few years ago. Yet, we have turned a company once worth $500 million into one now worth $10 million, with long-term debt of $87 million. This is not to shy away from our main task of closing them, though. Believe me, they will close as night follows day. I am more certain of that now more than ever.

How long will it take? Our motto has always been that if it takes another two weeks or another two years, then we will stick to it until the bitter end. The signs are clear that they really are running out of options now. Because they ran out of cash earlier this year, the directors of

SHAC UK continued on page 5

English Lessons (part 2)

In the last issue of No Compromise, *we brought you part 1 of this special article focusing on the animal liberation movement in England. We are now happy to present the second and final installment.*

Tired of Losing?

Brace yourselves, this may come as a surprise to a lot you—but we are not in the mid-90s anymore. The year is 2002 and it is time we recognize that the random acts of civil disobedience, irregular demonstrations, sloppy and confusing photo-copied leaflets, and an overall lack of coherent strategy has not convinced Neiman Marcus, Burlington, or Macy's East to drop fur. Our campus vivisection campaigns, primate freedom tours, and occasional "get togethers" (i.e., Yerkes or SFX) have been generally unsuccessful in their primary objective of saving animals—and at best, succeeded in getting a few inches of media print here and there.

Activist posturing in the guise of militant grassroots activism is simply that, posturing. Our reluctance to learn from our failures has left us banging our head against a wall for some time now and has given the movement a headache. Many committed and dynamic grassroots activists have been chased away by personal hardships such as debt, grand juries, prison sentences, and the discouragement of still losing the overall battle. A re-evaluation is needed, and offered below is one perspective from a campaign that has proven successful and refreshing so far.

In the last feature piece for *No Compromise*, a comparative analysis of UK and US strategies, tactics, and activist cultures offered the US movement a tested framework for success. High-lighting similarities and differences, strengths and weaknesses, the article aimed to assert that beyond the UK animal rights movement being a source of inspiration, it can also offer tactical guidance.

From its inception, the Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty campaign in the US has been an unprecedented experiment. Mimicking the set-up of the organization in England, SHAC-USA has already demonstrated the sustainability of full-time grassroots activists and grassroots campaigns. For too long the grassroots movement in this country has been trapped in the shadow of large-scale national groups, who run parasitic campaigns and claim fake victories for the sake of fundraising. Employing the same primary means of fundraising as the UK movement, with ingenuity and creativeness, SHAC-USA established a source of consistent income that has allowed it to succeed where national groups have failed.

Beyond paying for office space, administrative costs, legal bills, and boarding for those activists volunteering full time, the SHAC-USA campaign, like the UK chapter, made this a free campaign. All literature, bi-monthly newsletters, campaign videos, posters, stickers, and speakers come free of charge to any requesting group or individual across the country. This has been an important aspect copied from the UK in that it makes participating in animal rights activism accessible to everyone and restores faith in many that fighting for animal rights is exactly that, and not a for-profit business.

The galvanization of the grassroots movement behind one coherent campaign target is arguably another of the most important of the British imports. Never before has the US grassroots movement come together so well to form a cohesive fighting unit. As across the UK, groups across America, from Boston to El Paso to Des Moines to Los Angeles, are all playing a role in closing HLS. One of the most attractive and effective features of the SHAC campaign has been to provide targets to anyone anywhere in the country. This approach stems from expanding beyond our usual lab targets of those directly involved in animal cruelty to hit those that serve as the infrastructure for the company and the industry.

Breaking beyond the parameters of traditional targets and tactics has brought a fresh style of thinking to the US. Understanding that UK victories against hallmarks like Hill Grove Cat Farm, Shamrock Monkey Farm, and Consort Kennels did not happen due to protest at the facilities alone, the SHAC campaign in the US has identified and laid siege to a host of companies connected and important to Huntingdon Life Sciences. The result: one of the world largest laboratories brought to the brink of financial collapse by attacking vulnerabilities beyond its control.

Organizing national demonstrations similar to the UK-styled mass riots has aided this tactic. We turned the city of Little Rock into a battle zone and forever engrained it into our movement's history. Convergences such as this demonstrate our determination and strategy sophistication and, more importantly, they break down the misconception that the US is simply too big to hold national demonstrations.

The SHAC-USA campaign attitude was adopted from the UK mantra of never backing down. It is invigorating and empowering to be part of a campaign that promises to close down the target, and to continue the campaign if takes three more weeks or three more years. This audacious tone and the willingness to continue to push activism into gray areas of legality sparked new interest in animal rights activism. Like the UK, the US movement is now seeing lines blurred between the aboveground and the underground forms of activism. And it never apologies for it to the media or the lawyers.

This tough and uncompromising attitude in pursuit of the goal carries over into action. Inspired by how the UK chapter of SHAC has at times played a bigger role in supporting the ALF than even the Supporters Group, SHAC-USA has attempted to fill the void left by a quiet NAALFSG. We put out media releases supporting the actions, produce ALF-supportive merchandise, give space to their accomplishments within newsletters and websites, and organize events like ALF Appreciation Week.

And the ALF has returned the compliment. As has happened throughout the years in successful fights against animal cruelty in the UK, the ALF has made several unsolicited contributions to the HLS campaign by means of economic sabotage and important liberations. Direct action plugged into a very well-organized and strategized campaign has a bigger impact than the monetary value of the property destroyed or the individual lives saved. The actions become part of an all-out assault on the industry being targeted.

The tactical ideas, strategy, and fervor of the UK cannot in all circumstances be exactly extrapolated and applied to a US environment, but they can be modified. The US effort against Huntingdon Life Sciences has proven this point and continues to move ahead assessing what works for us and what does not. Regardless of whether readers think HLS is an appropriate campaign target, or personally like those volunteering their time in this endeavor, one thing no one can deny is that the SHAC-USA campaign is a learning experience and we are being taught (through trial and error) how to be better activists.

The SHAC-USA campaign is an attempt at that. It is a case study of one campaign that resembles, more so than any other campaign, the successful ideas and tactics used by our friends in England.

Although US activists have to contend with

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RMCP Raids Home of David Barbarash

On July 30, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) executed a search warrant and raided the home and office of ALF media spokesperson David Barbarash in Courtenay, British Columbia.

Acting on behalf of a three-year-old U.S. law enforcement request, the RCMP seized two computers, dozens of computer disks, over 100 videotapes, photos, miscellaneous papers and other files related to animal rights, environmental issues, and alternative media.

Canadas newest anti-terrorist task force, the Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET) carried out the raid. This post-Sept. 11 unit was set up supposedly to "help ensure early detection and prevention of any potential threats to national security," according to an RCMP press release.

Barbarash is now in a lengthy court proceeding to fight the warrant and have his property returned. He is neither charged nor under investigation for any crimes.

What are the "national security" threats? In 1999 in Maine the ALF raided several hunting clubs. Items were stolen, walls were spray-painted, and property damage occurred. Total damages totaled $8700, and this was over three years ago.

This raid can only be seen in the context of the RCMPs long history of harassment against political activists, and against David Barbarash in particular. They have been targeting Barbarash for harassment and disruption of his political activities since Aug. 1995. Indeed, most of the items seized in this most recent raid have nothing to do with the A.L.F. in the state of Maine or anywhere else, contrary to the search warrant parameters.

For a more complete description of the raid, its meaning and implications, read the online report at: http://resist.ca/pipermail/van-announce/2002-August/000046.html

More information is available from the ALF Press Office at naalfpo@tao.ca, or call 250-703-6312.

Missions of Mercy

By Nathan Runkle

At 2:05 on a September morning, Amie Hafner, of the Ohio grassroots animal rights organization Mercy For Animals, held back tears as she described to the camera what she had just found: a helpless hen left to die slowly, consumed by a wet manure pit, at Daylay Egg Farm in Raymond, Ohio. Amie gently lifted the hen, whose body was covered in feces and crawling with maggots, to safety as she narrated the rescue to Derek Coons as he videotaped the horrific scene.

The rescue, as well as hundreds of photographs and hours of video documentation, was obtained in August and September of 2001 during an undercover MFA investigation at Ohio's two largest egg factory farms. The investigation at Buckeye Egg Farm's facility in LaRue and Daylay Egg Farms facility in Raymond began after the farms ignored MFA's requests for tours of the facilities. At both facilities investigated, MFA discovered severe overcrowding and countless sick and injured hens left without veterinary eare, suffering from raging eye and sinus infections, mechanical feather damage, pasteurella, paralysis, vitamin deficiency, vent peritonitis, hernias, wing hemetones and blindness.



Thirty-four hens were rescued and immediately taken to an avian specialist to receive emergency veterinary care. All the surviving hens are now living at a farm sanctuary in rural Ohio. They have recovered miraculously. Their scars have healed and their white feathers have returned. The girls are now able to live out the rest of their lives in a natural environment where they are able to walk freely, dust bathe, perch, and socialize. They are the few lucky ones, free from the oppression of the battery cage.

At a press conference on October 18, 2001 at the Ohio State House Atrium, MFA disclosed scenes depicting rescuers, free of the once requisite black masks, offering water to dehydrated birds, releasing trapped hens, and removing dead bodies from cramped cages. The six MFA investigators/rescuers revealed their identities, putting themselves at risk for legal prosecution, in an attempt to speak out for the millions of hens they had to leave behind. News of the investigation and the plight of hens imprisoned in battery cages grabbed headlines across Ohio. As of this printing there have been no arrests or prosecution of those involved.

The act of standing before the public while identifying oneself and taking full responsibility for giving aid, rescuing, and providing veterinary care to animals who are suffering is not a new tactic for animal liberationists. In fact, this tactic of "open rescues" has been performed in Australia for nearly twenty years. Patty Mark, along with the Action Animal Rescue Team, has openly rescued animals from certain death on factory farms, slaughterhouses, and stockyards for many years with much success. After nearly one hundred rescue missions, the group has saved many animals with few resulting arrests. Patty Mark served ten days in jail, the longest time ever for someone involved in an open rescue.

In January of 2001, the US witnessed its first open rescue when Compassionate Action for Animals rescued eleven hens from a battery cage facility in Minnesota. So far, there has been no talk of prosecution. Compassion Over Killing (COK), a DC-based animal rights organization, became the second US group to successfully conduct an open rescue, when eight hens saw the light of day from an egg farm in Maryland for the first time. To date, the four COK members have not been prosecuted.

Why, after entering factory farms without permission and rescuing animals, has not one activist been prosecuted in the US? Perhaps the answer lies in the PR nightmare that the farms would face if the activists were brought to court. For an industry that desperately struggles to keep its practices as far from the public's eyes as possible, prosecution would draw further attention to its already criticized practices. The threat to the factory farms lies in the willingness of activists to speak out against the cruelties they uncover.

Nathan Runkle is the director of Mercy For Animals (www.MercyForAnimals.org). Visit www.EggCruelty.com or call 937-652-8258 for more information or to obtain Silent Suffering, a 23-minute documentary about the investigation and rescue.

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RICO lawsuits, thousands of miles of landscape, and repressive national organizations attempting to steal our thunder, our grassroots movement need not be bound by these restrictions. If the UK can teach us anything, we should not be afraid to think big in our fight for animal liberation. Whether you interpret this as digging up the graves of "hunt scum," embarking on a nationwide arson campaign, or very strategically financially dismantling one of the biggest animal testing labs in the world, the message is all the same. Animal liberation will be a daily reality if we can break beyond the traditional proscribe forms of activism and finally do something effective.

SHAC UK continued from page 3

Huntingdon had to pump $7.5 million of their own money just to keep the company afloat. No director has had a bonus for over two and a half years, and Brian Cass has had to take a pay cut. The fact is that if they were a healthy company, they would have people queuing up to pump money into them. Yet the fact that they are putting their own money in because they cannot find one just one company across the globe to finance them says it all, really. They cannot keep losing money forever when the only people bankrolling them are the directors. The last word though must go to Huntingdon's chairman who said, "We have no bank, no listing and everyone treats us as a pariah."

News Briefs

NEW YORK , NY & LOS ANGELES, CA (1/7) – Ringling Brothers takes out full page advertisements lambasting animal rights groups for, among other things, their "support of politically extreme groups such as the Animal Liberation Front** (listed as a terrorist organization by the F.B.I.), as well as traveling people around the country to harass those with whom they disagree." The ads, which cost $220,000 each, run in both the New York Times and the Los Angeles Times.

GREELEY, CO (1/13) – A fire destroys a 56,000-square-foot lambskin plant owned by ConAgra Inc. and leased by Nugget International, the largest lambskin processor in the United States. Economic damages are estimated at $7 million.

CONWAY, AR (1/15) – Two activists are arrested during protests at the offices of Stephens, Inc., the primary investor in Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS). One activist is cited for violation of a noise ordinance and released. The other is held for two days on felony charges, including criminal mischief, commercial burglary, battery, resisting arrest, and fleeing. The court case on these charges is still pending.

UNITED KINGDOM (1/17) – British Prime Minister Tony Blair condemns activist attacks on the staff and backers of HLS, and says that HLS would have the full support of the Government in ensuring that violence did not succeed. "The violence against Huntingdon Life Sciences is totally and utterly beyond the pale. It is totally wrong," says Blair.

ROME, ITALY (1/17) – Fifteen activists storm a Fendi shop in Rome's fashion district and spray fur coats with red paint and tomato sauce before being apprehended by police. "It is our way of reminding people about the blood of the slain animals," says one activist.

PARIS, FRANCE (1/20) – Protestors storm the stage of a Jean-Paul Gaultier's fashion show, breaking through tight security to wave anti-fur banners and shout anti-fur slogans to the audience. The incident follows a similar anti-fur action that happened at the fashion show the previous day.

SALT LAKE CITY, UT (1/23) – Salt Lake City Council members enact an ordinance prohibiting protesters from wearing masks in Salt Lake City during the Olympics. Says police Chief Rick Dinse, "This is one tool we have to avoid people coming into our community (to) destroy property or commit violence."

LITTLE ROCK, AR (1/26) – Two activists are fined $100 after being convicted of misdemeanor disorderly conduct during an October protest outside Stephens Inc., the then largest stockholder in HLS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UT (2/1) – A Utah-based animal rights group, Showing Animals Respect and Kindness (SHARK), files a defamation lawsuit against Utah State Representative Paul Ray, in response to his comments that "SHARK is a terrorist organization." The lawsuit is later dropped.

News Briefs

JEFFERSON CITY, MO (2/5) – House Bill 1794, the "Animal Research and Production Facilities" bill is introduced in the Missouri legislature. The bill "prohibits any person from photographing, videotaping, or otherwise obtaining images from within an animal facility without the written consent of the facility. A person violating this provision of the bill is guilty of a class D felony." The bill is later amended in committee, and the bill passes both houses without the deleterious language.

DAYTON, OH (2/8) – Activists storm the 34th annual Ohio Pork Congress convention, shouting slogans such as "Meat is murder" before being ousted by security. One activist is charged with criminal trespassing and disruption of a lawful meeting.

LITTLE ROCK, AR (2/11) – Bowing to pressure from activists across the U.S. to sever its ties with HLS, investment firm Stephens, Inc. sells its stock in the animal testing firm. Stephens had been the focus of protesters since it rescued HLS from bankruptcy with a $16 million loan in January 2000.

WASHINGTON, DC (2/12) – During Congressional "ecoterrorist" hearings, former ELF spokesperson Craig Rosebraugh deflects repeated inquiries by members of the House Forests Subcommittee, taking the Fifth Amendment on almost every question. During the hearing, H.R. 2583, the Environmental Terrorism Reduction Act, and H.R. 2795, the Agroterrorism Prevention Act, are also touted.

LONG ISLAND, NY (2/12) – Students at Hofstra University wage a hunger strike to protest the school's policy of requiring animal dissections in some biology courses. According to one protestor, "If they show progress of making alternatives to dissection, we'll stop hunger striking."

WASHINGTON DC (2/14) – The American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act, H.R. 3781, is introduced in Congress, to completely ban the slaughter of horses in the United States for human consumption. The bill is currently pending in committee.

WASHINGTON, DC (2/16 & 7/1) – More than 200 activists stage a sit-in at Neiman Marcus in protest of the corporation's continued complicity in the bloody fur trade. Both protests closed down the store's only external entrance for more than ninety minutes.

TAMPA, FL (3/9) – Newspaper reports emerge of the starvation and deaths of more than one million hens at egg-laying facilities in Georgia and Florida. The owner of the facilities, Cypress Foods, Inc., had filed for bankruptcy weeks earlier, cutting off food and water to animals at both facilities. At press time, the Pasco County, Fla., District Attorney was still investigating and considering pursuing felony animal cruelty charges.

WASHINGTON, DC (3/10) – Federal legislation is introduced to ban the use of polar bears in traveling zoos or circuses. The Polar Bear

Vegan Advocacy: Making a Difference

By Paul Shapiro
Campaigns Manager, Compassion Over Killing

As animal advocates, we're all too aware that unfathomable numbers of animals suffer horrible cruelties. Unfortunately for farmed animals, the overwhelming majority of them are killed for food. In fact, more than 99 percent of the animals who are exploited by humans die at the hands of the meat, egg, and dairy industries.

More than 25 million animals die in United States slaughterhouses every single day – and this doesn't even include the aquatic animals killed for their flesh on aquaculture factory farms and in natural bodies of water. What can we do to stop this unprecedented slaughter? The most important thing we can each do for animals is to simply stop eating them.

Unfortunately however, the resources we, as a movement, spend on vegan advocacy seem infinitesimal compared to the resources we spend trying to save the other 1 percent of animals exploited – whether they be in labs, on fur farms, in circuses, and other places of animal abuse.

Of course, this isn't to say that we should give up trying to help animals in labs or on fur farms. All the animals humans exploit deserve our advocacy. But it is to say that we must spend more resources helping the overwhelming majority of the animals exploited.

And, of course, doing vegan advocacy has an indirect impact on other abusive industries as well. For example, when people stop eating meat, eggs, and dairy products, it's pretty unlikely that they'll be buying fur or cosmetics tested on animals. Conversely, even if we convince people to shun fur or oppose animal testing, the chance is fairly minimal that they'll also change their eating habits. All we've done is helped them address less than 1 percent of the suffering for which they're responsible.

Most organizations, COK included, have been guilty on focusing too little effort on promoting veganism. However, the issue is becoming increasingly addressed by more and more organizations finding the need to do more for farmed animals.

So, what is COK doing to promote veganism? For a full overview, visit www.cok.net. But, here are a few of the more exciting campaigns:

Investigations and Open Rescues

COK conducts undercover investigations that expose the cruelties animals suffer at the hands of the industries that exploit them. In addition to exposing the atrocities factory-farmed animals endure, open rescues actually remove animals from those situations, placing them in permanent and safe homes.

Factory Farming Exhibit on the National Mall

Taking advantage of the fact that tens of thousands of tourists visit Washington, D.C.'s National Mall every weekend during the summer, COK erects our Factory Farming Exhibit weekly to expose the undeniable truth about the living conditions of animals on factory farms *(see photo below)*.

Feed-Ins

Feed-ins involve the distribution of free vegan food, literature, and recipes in front of eating establishments that profit from animal exploitation. When shown that being vegan doesn't mean giving up the tastes people love – but only means eating the cruelty-free versions of those tastes – going vegan suddenly seems much less daunting.

FaunaVision Van

You've heard the saying that "a picture is worth a thousand words." If this is true, then a video is worth a thousand pictures. This theory couldn't hold truer in animal rights advocacy. Every Friday night, COK's mobile theater, the FaunaVision van, makes the rounds through high pedestrian areas of D.C., exposing the horrible atrocities committed against farmed animals.

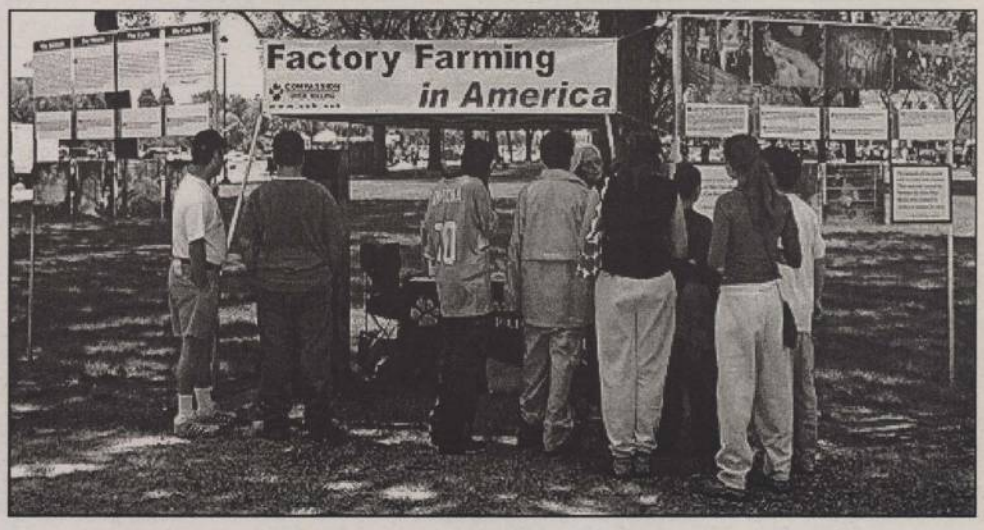
Conclusion

Of course, there are many ways to promote veganism ranging from the grand to the relatively small-scale. The important thing is that we each do our part to bring about animal liberation – which means liberation for all animals, not just a tiny minority of them.

As Dr. Helmut Kaplan, a leading thinker in the Austrian animal rights movement, states:

"Our grandchildren will ask us one day: Where were you during the Holocaust of the animals? What did you do against these horrifying crimes? We won't be able to offer the same excuse for the second time, that we didn't know."

Where were we when billions of sentient individuals were being ruthlessly subjugated? Hopefully, we'll be able to offer an answer we can live with.



When Pigs Cry

by lauren Ornelas
National Director, Viva! USA

With states like Illinois and Missouri trying to make videotaping animals in factory farms a crime (at time of printing, Mo. has failed), it makes me more determined than ever to continue with the investigations that we do. For the animals, we have an obligation to expose what is happening in factory farms, in slaughterhouses, and at live animal auctions. Though these types of investigations are not easy, they must be done, and we must continue to do them. (Viva!USA is happy to help with tips, etc.)



Viva!USA uses our investigations of factory farms to create campaigns. During the spring and summer of 2001, I investigated pig factory farms in several states. What I saw will burn in my mind and heart forever: the boredom of the sows in the gestation crates and the piglets in the "nursery" all alone except for the flies that covered them. The pig who died as I was videotaping the filthy living conditions, and another whose leg was so badly injured, he had to struggle to lie down.

I looked at these pigs as I videotaped and promised them that the suffering they endured would not be in vain. And that I would make sure to do what I could to expose their plight.

Viva!USA's campaigns set out to expose what we find. We expose the industries that treat animals as mere objects. We go after the companies, and we appeal to consumers.

With our "When Pigs Cry" campaign, we mobilized activists in one hundred cities nationwide to target regular grocery stores as well as HoneyBaked Ham stores around Easter to deter people from eating those holiday hams. After our events, we received letters and e-mails from people from all over the country who said they would no longer eat animals. For those who said they weren't going to eat pigs anymore, we sent them information on the suffering of all animals who are killed for food. The feedback from our Easter weekend events showed how just two people leafleting can make a big difference.

There was also a report that the ALF hit some HoneyBaked Ham locations in Indiana during the Easter weekend, too!

We are also working to help students get vegan options incorporated into their school cafeterias. No matter how young or old, everyone has the compassion to give up eating animals. If you aren't satisfied with what your school has to offer, let us know. We are happy to help!

When you consider the inconceivable number of animals killed for food and the fact that there is one simple act everyone can do to stop their suffering, it becomes imperative that we make an immediate difference by bringing attention to them through public outreach.

Get involved! There is much to be done and the animals need you. Viva! will send you posters to put up and leaflets to hand out to the public about pigs on factory farms.

We have three different leaflets (specific to high school and college students) on pigs, a sheet full of ideas on how to get vegan meals in your school, a full report on the animal agriculture industry and an informational video. You can access these from our website (www.vivausa.org) or order them from us directly. Just send us an e-mail at whenpigscry@vivausa.org, or call (530) 759-8482 and give us your mailing address.

Let's make sure the cries of these pigs are heard.

WWAIL 2002: Portland

The first part of World Week concentrated on public education through literature distribution and public broadcasts of the damning undercover video footage taken inside the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center (ORPRC) by whistleblower Matt Rossell. While activists spent the start of World Week exposing the torture, wasted tax dollars, and medical fraud inherent in animal research, the latter part of the week proved to be a bit more interesting.

On April 27-28th the Coalition to Abolish Animal Testing (CAAT) hosted an Activist Convergence, with the express purpose of imparting participants with a collection of basic skills necessary for effective activism and ,of course, a greater understanding of animal research and its latest trends. Workshop and lecture topics included the dangers of xenotransplantation, strategies of social protest, effective use of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), effective strategies in the campaign to close Huntingdon Life Sciences, knowing your rights/ handling arrest and police situations, do it yourself media, and a "how to" on activist security, including step-by-step instructions for Pretty Good Privacy (pgp) email encryption, led by Craig Rosebraugh.

The most exciting and entertaining event of the week was certainly the home visit paid to Ralph Kent Hermsmeyer, dog enthusiast and local monkey torturer. Ralph's been with Oregon Health Sciences University and the ORPRC for a decade, but until April 28th he had probably never had pissed off, pumped up, and well-educated protestors at his front doorstep. After the community had been delivered written information about their animal murdering, next-door neighbor, about ten activists situated themselves in front of his residence. To our surprise, a belligerent, seemingly intoxicated man from the house across the street came at us with spit, an exposed butt-crack, and "fightin' words,"demanding that we stay off his property. (He happened to be referring to the public sidewalk at this time.) After threatening to shove a flowerpot up one activist's ass, calling another an "f---n' bastard" and another a "f---n' bitch," this crackpot proceeded to douse activists with his garden hose! Luckily, everything was caught on tape by the Portland Independent Media Center – can anybody say "lawsuit"?

As if that weren't enough action for one day, what happened next no one could have guessed – Ralph came right out of his house and argued with us for almost an hour! Local organizations have been asking OHSU and the ORPRC to participate in a public debate for years with no luck, and this guy spends an hour debating with protestors at his own home? After he referred to us as "you people" and charged US with every ALF action

CAAT continued on page 29

News Briefs

Protection Act, H.R. 3932, is a direct result of the plight of the "Suarez Seven," a group of polar bears being paraded throughout the Caribbean, in the sweltering tropical heat, as part of the Suarez Brothers Circus act. The bill is still pending in committee.

DENVER, CO (3/12) – The Denver Zoo pays a $700 fine for failing to separate two Asiatic black bears from each other, a decision that precipitated the death of one of the bears. In the wild, Asiatic bears are solitary; however, after the zoo had put two bears together, the smaller female bear, Sherpa, was mauled to death by the larger, male bear.

ST JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND (3/13) – Newfoundland's Court of Appeal overturns an earlier conviction of a sealer who had been found guilty of violating marine mammal regulations when he failed to kill a seal quickly, resulting in a prolonged and torturous death. The illegal killing was caught on camera by activists, but the three-judge panel voted to disallow it, unanimously concluding that the Crown had failed to prove the videotape evidence used in the sealer's previous conviction had not been altered. "Evidence establishing that the video has not been altered or changed is a precondition to its admission as evidence," the ruling said.

SALT LAKE CITY, UT (3/16) – The Governor signs into law House Bill 100, legislation aimed at curtailing the actions of animal rights activists. HB 100 makes it an act of felony commercial terrorism if a person "enters or remains unlawfully on the premises or in a building of any business with the intent to interfere with the employees, customers, personnel, or operations of a business and also with the intent to: (a) obtain unauthorized control over any merchandise, property, records, data, or proprietary information of the business; (b) alter, eradicate, or remove any merchandise, records, data, or proprietary information of the business; (c) damage, deface, or destroy any property on the premises of the business." The bill was introduced by Representative Jerry Adair, an outspoken and well-known foe of animal rights activism.

SUMMERSIDE, CANADA (3/17) – Forty foxes, most of them pregnant, are released from a fur farming facility. Newspaper reports say that most of them are returned to the fur farmer Walter Simmons.

WAYNE COUNTY, NY (3/17) – An activist pleads guilty to trespass and is sentenced to a fine and time served, following an arrest in February on the property of Marshall Farms, one of the largest "research animal" breeding facilities in the U.S. Marshall Farms breeds beagles, ferrets, and pot-bellied pigs for animal research firms. The arrest came close on the heels of the liberation of 25 beagles from the Marshall Farms facility two months earlier.

News Briefs

SALT LAKE CITY, UT (3/18) – The Governor signs into law House Bill 283, a bill introduced by Representative Paul Ray, known for slandering animal rights activists as "terrorists." The bill makes it a second-degree felony to threaten injury, death or property damage with the use of real or hoax weapons of mass destruction. The same penalty would apply for using violent threats with the intent to "intimidate or coerce a civilian population or to influence or affect the conduct of a government or a unit of government."

CHICESTER, UK (3/23) – Neil Barlett, an activist from Angmering, West Sussex, is sent to jail for four years, allegedly for making hoax bomb calls to companies with links to HLS.

FAIRFAX, VA (4/3) – After being jailed for four months, an activist is found not guilty of two felony charges and guilty of one misdemeanor charge, stemming from a protest during the Animal Rights 2001 Conference. During the trial, another activist is arrested after standing up and demanding the jury be shown video footage of the incident in question. After the judge refuses the jury's request to view the video footage, the jury returns with the not guilty verdicts, along with a recommendation that the activist serve no jail time for the one misdemeanor conviction.

SPRINGFIELD, IL (4/3) – The Illinois House of Representatives unanimously passes House Bill 5793, the "Farm Animal and Agricultural Crop Research Facilities Protection Act." The bill, which later stalls in the senate, seeks to enact separate criminal penalties against persons who "enter an animal facility to take pictures by photograph, video camera, or by any other means," making such actions punishable by up to six months in jail.

AINTREE, UK (4/8) – Five hundred people show up to protest the Grand National horse races. Says one activist," "Animal Aid condemns the Grand National 2002, which resulted in more mayhem and injury with only 11 out of 40 finishing the race."

SAN FRANCISCO, CA (4/9) – The Audubon Society and the National Trappers Association go to federal court to challenge the California trapping ban, passed by voters in November 1998 as Proposition 4. They argue that the state has no authority to stop federal agents who trap coyotes, skunks, foxes, feral cats and other predators on federal lands. The court has yet to render its decision.

ENCINITAS, CA (4/10) – City Council members vote 3-2 to support an ordinance to prohibit all parades and performances featuring wild, exotic animals. Encinitas is the third city in California and the seventeenth in the U.S. to enact such an ordinance.

DEKALB, IL (4/12) – A fire destroys one of only three horse slaughter plants in the U.S. The plant had been the target of controversy by local residents and animal protection advocates. Only two U.S. horse-slaughtering operations now remain, both in Texas.

Swedish Animal Rights Activists Fighting the Fur Trade

Save the chinchillas!

Since last year, animal rights activists in Sweden have focused on chinchilla fur farms.In Sweden, there are no specific laws protect chinchillas on fur farms, and the farmers don't need a permit for what they do.

After activists focused on changing that,, the Swedish Ministry of Agriculture felt the pressure and started an investigation to make rules regarding chinchilla farming.

The animal rights movement has not waited for these rules. In May 2001, the Swedish ALF raided one of the chinchilla fur farms owned by Karl Bengs in Avesta and rescued all the chinchillas on the farm. A total of 40 chinchillas were rescued and rehomed, and as a result, that farm closed down! The combination of fear of ALF raids and weariness (many of the chinchilla fur farmers are close to retirement age) has caused many of the big chinchilla farms to close. At one farm in a small town, the remaining seven chinchillas were bought by an animal rights group, and all the animals were all happily rehomed.

In about one year's time, the number of chinchilla farms in Sweden has been reduced by almost one half.

Determined to close all the remaining chinchilla farms in Sweden, activists started the "Save the Chinchillas" campaign, which is actively targeting two specific farms.

One of the fur farms being targeted is in a town called Solvesborg, where a group called "Fria djur" (free animals) is holding demonstrations outside the farm and at the house of the 29-year-old farmer, Ulrika Magnesson. She has about 100 breeding females and owns one of the largest farms in Sweden.

The other campaign target is Henry Yrnevik, a fur farmer in Uppsala. The campaign against Mr. Yrenevik started in early 2002, with lots of nightly home demos with people banging on windows and yelling slogans in the middle of the night. All the neighbours have been informed about what he does for a living, and since then, all these neighbours have produced and signed their own petition asking him to close the farm! On several occasions, the fur farmer and his adult son have attacked and injured protesters, but the demos continue. Since the campaign started, Mr. Yrnevik has received paint jobs by the ALF several times. Both his car and house have been damaged. Because of this, he built a little barricade outside his garage to hide his car from the ALF. But he probably had not heard the slogan "The ALF is watching and there is nowhere to hide," because the ALF tracked down the car, smashed all its windows, punctured its tires and poured paint over it.

The campaigns against these two chinchilla farms will continue until they close!

Fur ban to come

There are about 150 mink farms left in Sweden and fewer than ten chinchilla farms. In the autumn of 2001 the Social Democratic party, Sweden's biggest party, made the decision on their party congress to ban all fur farms. They are backed by the Green party and the left-wing party, which makes them the majority, so hopefully, a ban will go through in the next couple of years.

This is a big victory for the Swedish animal liberation movement.

In May, to celebrate this victory and to show the fur industry that its days are numbered, one of the biggest anti-fur demonstrations ever was organized. And where better than in the heart of the fur industry? The demonstration was held in a town called Solvesborg, which not only has about eighty mink farms, but also houses the offices of the Swedish Fur Farmers Association.

More than three hundred animal rights supporters travelled from all over the country to be there on that day to wave good-bye to the fur industry. The demonstration was great, not only because it gained lots of positive media, but also because it united animal rights activists and created the feeling that we had won!

Minks running free

In March of this year, animal rights activists hit the fur farms hard, despite the fur farmers' threats of increased security. A total of three farms were emptied of all their breeding animals in less than three weeks! All together, about 1500 animals were set free by the members of the Animal Liberation Front and The Wild Minks.

Is it an effective method to release minks from fur farms? One of the fur farmers hit by the ALF could maybe give the best answer to that. Curt Sundelin, a mink farmer in Umgransele in the north in Sweden says, "There is no coincidence they choose to hit right now. It is in the middle of the breeding season and it is now when all the money is being made. Now everything is destroyed. Even if I manage to capture some of them I won't know which ones are mated or not. If I shall continue I have to buy new animals and start all over again. I don't know if I have the energy to continue. They want me to quit and so does the Swedish Minister of Agriculture."

ALF rescues animals and carries out sabotage

Rabbit farming is new to Sweden, and the number of farms is increasing all the time. At the end of April, the Swedish ALF liberated seventy-one rabbits from one of Sweden's largest rabbit farms and slaughterhouses.

Throughout this spring and summer, fur shops in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Uppsala and Vimmerby have been attacked on a regular basis; windows are smashed, locks are glued, and gates in front of the shops are locked together with big bicycle locks.

A new group called "Let's Puke on the Fur Trade" has been carrying out actions in which it throws something similar to puke all over the fur shops' windows.

In Umea, a town in the north of Sweden, a vivisector named Hakan Johansson received a well-deserved visit from the ALF.In the last thirty years, he has tortured cats in horrible animal experiments. So the ALF decided it is pay back time; slogans were sprayed all over his house, his car had paint poured all over it and the locks were glued. Also, a legal campaign has started to stop this vivisector from torturing animals.

Neiman Marcus Campaign Update

Neiman Marcus remains the focal point of anti-fur activism in the U.S., with groups from coast to coast continuing their vocal protests against the giant department store chain.

Across the U.S., activists have been educating the public about Neiman Marcus' complicity in the bloody fur trade through a myriad of tactics: picketing, vigils, leafleting, door-hangering, postcard mailings, and wheat-pasting, highlighted by regular acts of civil disobedience and direct action.

In addition to regular protests outside of Neiman Marcus stores, groups have continued to barrage Neimans with direct actions:

January 2002

» In a break from past years' protests outside of Neiman Marcus' annual stockholders meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, five anti-fur activists approach the meeting with one share of NM stock in-hand and demand rightful entry into the meeting as company shareholders. Cowardly Neimans executives refuse entry to the shareholders. The activist shareholders are currently looking into their legal options.

» During a massive, 200-person protest in Washington DC, one protestor is arrested and fined for disorderly conduct.

February 2002

» In the largest act of civil disobedience the campaign has seen to date, more than 200 activists engage in a mass sit-in at the DC Neiman Marcus location *(see photo below)*, blocking the store entrance until closing time. No arrests are made.

» Activists in San Francisco scale a construction scaffolding to hang a thirty-foot "Neimans Kills Animals" banner down the front of the five-story building.

March 2002

» Activists in DC maintain a constant vigil in front of Neiman Marcus during one entire weekend, holding banners and passing out leaflets to passersby nonstop during the store's business hours.

» Los Angeles activists engage in an in-store disruption, chanting loudly and raising a ruckus before being escorted out by security guards.

April 2002

» Activists in San Francisco release a balloon-buoyed banner reading "Stop Selling Fur" inside the store to float up to the top of the five-story rotunda.

» Activists in Palo Alto, Ca., stage an in-store disruption, distributing leaflets throughout the store before being discovered by security guards. Vociferous chanting and yelling ensue as the activists are escorted from the store.

» San Francisco activists invade the fur salon, yelling loudly and flinging anti-fur literature throughout the store before being escorted out by security.

May 2002

» Activists in San Francisco release another giant, balloon-buoyed banner reading "Fur Kills – Boycott Neimans" inside the store during a special, promotional sales event.

» Eight thousand potential Neiman Marcus customers receive a special Mother's Day postcard in the mail asking them to urge Neimans to adopt a fur-free policy.

» A group of activists with a megaphone disrupt the shopping experience inside of the Neiman Marcus store in Palo Alto, chanting and throwing flyers while marching around the store.

June 2002

» Anti-fur advocates wheat-paste signs reading "Neiman Marcus Supports Animal Cruelty – Fur Kills" all over the home of David Staffieri, head of Neiman Marcus' security for the San Francisco store.

» Activists in San Francisco hang a giant "Neiman Marcus Kills Animals ~ www.NeimansKills.com" banner over the city's main thoroughfare—the Bay Bridge—during morning rush hour traffic, exposing Neimans' complicity in animal abuse to tens of thousands morning rush hour commuters.

Even in light of larger, more popular, and seemingly more dynamic national campaigns, the Neimans campaign has maintained a constant baseline of activity and will continue to do so until Neimans goes the way of Macy's West and drops its complicity in the bloody fur trade.

Groups wanting to get involved in protesting one of Neiman Marcus' 33 stores nationwide should visit www.NeimansKills.com for more information, or contact the Fund for Animals www.Fund.org for a free, unlimited supply of "Neiman Carcass" flyers.



News Briefs

WASHINGTON, DC (4/20) – It is reported that Senator Jesse Helms, who had earlier introduced an amendment to permanently deny birds, rats, and mice the basic protections of the Animal Welfare Act, is "unmoved" when presented with undercover footage of animals being tortured by animal researchers. The video featured researchers from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill doing such things as cutting open the skulls of squirming baby rats without any anesthesia.

LAKE COUNTY, IL (4/25) – An activist files a lawsuit against Lake County State's Attorney Mike Waller, Sheriff Gary Del Re, a Lake County judge and several sheriff's officers and their attorneys, claiming that they conspired with others to stymie his protests at the annual Wauconda Chamber of Commerce rodeo.

NEW YORK (4/25) – Dr. Robert Atkins, creator of the high-protein, low-carbohydrate "Atkins diet," is hospitalized after suffering a heart attack during breakfast. He is later transferred back to his New York home and is presumed to be recovering.

NORFOLK, UK (4/28) – About 500 protestors march in Diss, Norfolk, as part of a campaign to close HLS.

NEW YORK (5/1) – Clothing designer Anne Klein agrees to drop fur garments from her fashion line, following protests by actress Alicia Silverstone. Silverstone was scheduled to wear some of the designer's clothing during a stage performance on Broadway but was horrified to learn of the designer's use of fur.

WASHINGTON, DC (5/2) – The U.S. Congress passes the Farm Bill, a far-reaching piece of legislation that includes many terrible provisions for animals, including an amendment that permanently excludes birds, mice, and rats from Animal Welfare Act protections. The amendment undoes a previous court victory in which animal protection groups had sued to garner protection for these animals, which comprise 95% of all animals used in animal research.

NEW ZEALAND (5/1) – Bottles of Pantene Pro V shampoo, made by notorious animal testing firm Procter and Gamble, are spiked with bleach, reportedly as a tribute to activist Barry Horne. A person identifying himself as a spokesman for the New Zealand activists says: "Firms like Procter & Gamble murder millions of animals every year. I hope they lose hundreds of thousands of dollars."

NETHERLANDS (5/6) – Pim Fortuyn, a wealthy, far-right political leader in the Netherlands who had favored lifting the nationwide ban on fur farming, is gunned down in broad daylight on Monday in a car park where he was about to step into a limousine after appearing on a radio show. The assassination, which happened one week before that country's general elections, is attributed to a rival politician who is also a self-described animal rights activist.

WICHITA, KS (5/11) – The Kansas state legislature passes legislation banning organized cockfighting. Previously, Kansas had been one of only six states that did not make the practice illegal. The bill is later signed by the Governor and takes effect July 1.

News Briefs

QUEBEC, CANADA (5/14) – A fire completely destroys one of Canada's largest pig slaughterhouses, killing the 2,600 pigs trapped inside and causing an estimated $4 million damages. Said Mayor Real Voisine," Five hundred jobs have been lost; the economic impact is definitely a tragedy." Plans are said to be in the works to rebuild.

ALBERTA, CANADA (5/16) – It is reported that Outlook Pork is found guilty of animal cruelty after it hauled 239 pigs in -28 degrees Celsius temperatures in a truck with open sides and no bedding. During the journey, four pigs froze to death, and six more were euthanized upon arrival due to severe injuries and frostbite. The company and driver, Cornelius Neufeld, will be sentenced later this year. They face a maximum fine of $50,000 and/or six months in jail.

NEW YORK, NY (5/16) – The National Basketball Association (NBA) announces that it will no longer use leather basketballs in its games, replacing them with synthetic, "composite leather" balls instead.

SPRINGFIELD, OH (5/17) – In a precedent setting move, a Dayton-based animal rights group files a civil lawsuit on behalf of a two-year old, mixed breed dog who was tortured nearly to death by her "owner." The group is seeking in excess of $25,000 in damages to pay for Sadie's housing, medical bills and future medical and psychological needs. The suit also seeks money damages for the dog's pain and suffering and emotional distress. The dog's guardian had pleaded guilty to misdemeanor animal cruelty charges earlier in the year.

LILLIAN, ALA (5/21) – The remains of more than 2,000 greyhounds are uncovered in a mass grave on the property of a former greyhound race track employee. Upon questioning, the man admits to having shot and killed each of the dogs, after being paid $10 a head by racetrack officials to dispose of them. The man awaits his trial on felony animal cruelty charges later this year.

WESTMINSTER, MD (5/23) – Activists rescue ten hens, all of whom are in dire need of veterinary care, from County Fair Farms, a commercial egg farm. The rescue follows an ongoing, two-month investigation by the activists documenting conditions of egregious neglect and cruelty.

WASHINGTON, DC (5/27) – For what may be the first time in U.S. television history, an explicitly pro-vegan ad showing factory-farmed animals appears on a major network during prime time viewing hours. The ad runs for two weeks, educating hundreds of thousands of viewers about cruelty to farmed animals and the benefits of veganism.

DAVIS, CA (6/3) – Viva!USA receives information and photos from an anonymous source regarding the liberation of ducks from Woodland Farms, a subsidiary of Maple Leaf Farms, of Southern California. After seeing photos of the liberated ducks, all of who had their beaks seared off prior to their liberation. Wild Oats markets agrees to cease its patronage of Woodland Farms.

Huntingdon Life Sciences Campaign Update: HLS Loses

by Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty USA

It's been a lively few months in the Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC) campaign. Nearly every day, reports come back of actions against HLS affiliates, with victories in tow.

Investors

During the World Economic Forum protests in New York City, the March for Earth and Animal Liberation made stops at the home of Parker and Whitney Quillen (CEOs of Quilcap Corp., one of HLS's largest investors). Just one week after four hundred protesters showed up on their doorstep, leaving the front of Parker's home covered in red paint and with every window smashed, Quilcap divested from HLS.

While we're on investors, HLS seems to have few left, as State Street also called it quits. One day after a 3 a.m. wake up call from protesters with bullhorns outside his home, CEO David Spina announced State Street's divestment, later confirmed in a signed, notarized letter to SHAC and local Boston activists.

Stockbrokers

Likewise, Charles Schwab now refuses to trade stock in HLS shares. Priding itself on being an ethical investment company, Charles Schwab, well aware of HLS's practices after receiving thousands of letters, phone calls, faxes and emails, decided it wanted nothing to do with animal murderers. The company sent a letter to all its customers holding HLS shares, instructing them to either sell them or find a new broker by April 30, because Schwab isn't going to facilitate them any longer!

With the world's biggest stockbroker setting precedent, other stockbrokers have no reason not to follow suit and drop HLS!

Market Makers

Perhaps the news should be that HLS finally got a market maker, and not that we forced it out within a week.

Anyhoo, after three months with no listing on the salvation that was supposed to be the U.S. stock exchange, HLS finally obtained a market maker to list the lab. Spencer Edwards, a company out of Colorado that admits to not being a licensed stockbroker and drags around a sketchy legal past, decided that HLS was just the kind of company it was fit to lend its services to. So HLS went up on the Over The Counter Bulletin Board (OTCBB) for shareholders to start trading. And a week later they came right back down.

On Easter Sunday, activists stormed the homes of Spencer Edwards executives. Lucky for the activists, several hundred dollars worth of clothes were left out back by the clothesline, just waiting for them! They returned the gift by leaving literature all around the inside of employees' homes while they celebrated the holiday in their garages next door.

Even after the plastic eggs and cellophane grass were all packed away, activists decided to continue the celebration at Spencer Edwards' offices the next day! Nothing was safe as activists threw their party inside Edwards' offices, smashing paintings and phones, overturning files and desks. On their way out, thirty stink bombs exploded rotten eggs for Easter!

The next day, Spencer Edwards ceased being a market maker for HLS, and HLS was kicked off the OTCBB.

Since that time, any other company stepping up to make a market in HLS hasn't lasted long as activists across the nation make sure there's no rest for the wicked! Most companies don't last longer than 24 hours!

Where to go from here?

As you can see, the SHAC campaign has, for all practical purposes, succeeded on the financial front. HLS is open now only because its directors are putting their own money into the company to keep it afloat. The Achilles heal has now shifted to these people and the secondary targets associated with them. Much like our strategy thus far, we'll go after the people and the companies that HLS needs, but that don't need HLS.

HLS's directors do not exist in a vaccum - they have personal and business affiliates that are important to their livelyhood and, hence, important to the survival of HLS. The goal now is to force them to make a decision: which is more important? Their various other sources of revenue, their busniess relationships, their standing within certain circles or...Huntingdon? Let 'em have it!

Officer of Focused Healthcare Partners (FHP) – general partner to HLS and how Andrew Baker (HLS CEO) funnels money into HLS – and Consultant to Baker:

Mark L. Bibi (Home Address)
114 Highpoint Road
Scarsdale, NJ 10583

Officer of FHP affiliate Medical Diagnostic Management and Agent for Service:

Rodney C. Armstead, MD
5014 Shenandoah Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90056

Richard Michaelson's (HLS CF0) other company:

Boston Health Analytics
Dr. James Michaelson (President)
12 Sheeps Crossing Ln.
Woodshole, MA
Phone: 508.457.0760
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Kirby Lee Cramer is a wealthy backer and director of HLS; he's spent 29 years in the vivisection industry. He's also on the board of:

Sonosite (Director and Chairman of the Board)
21919 30th Dr. SE
Bothell, WA 98021-3904
Phone: 888.482.9449
Fax: 425.951.1201

Landec (Board of Directors)
3603 Haven Ave.
Menlo Park, CA 94025
Phone: 650.306.1650
Fax: 650.368.9818

A Look at "New Terrorism"

by Kim Berardi

Terrorism: The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear, intended to coerce, intimidate, or retaliate against governments, the population as a whole, or foreign societies in the pursuit of goals that are political, religious, or ideological. (Source: Department of Defense, the State Department, the Justice Department and the Treasury Department.)

I have a day job in the real world. People eat meat and wear leather shoes every day. They talk about going to the circus and taking fishing vacations. In fact, before I started working at this job, the large majority of my co-workers did not even know anyone who was active with any social justice issues.

My first day at my current job was September 10, 2001. My second day of work, September 11, started out like any other. The only climax that I thought would occur would be a birthday celebration for the president of the company. A half hour after I arrived that morning, we heard about the first plane that flew into the World Trade Center. Initially, it was reported as a freak accident -- the details were sketchy at best. As we watched the live television coverage, one of my co-workers, knowing that I had lived in New York City and had once worked in the World Trade Center, asked if I thought something so strange could have been an accident. Just as I finished telling her that I didn't think it was an accident, we watched as another plane flew into the second Tower. The entire office gathered in front of the television that morning as we watched live footage of the Pentagon on fire, of the Twin Towers collapsing and of the crash scene in Pennsylvania.

It wasn't long before an impenetrable wave of patriotism swept through the country. Houses, cars, people and companion animals proudly displayed the flag in every form possible. Here in the Midwest, I saw cars literally painted to resemble the flag. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Proud to be an American" played on every radio station. And so began the undying devotion to the United States and the beginning of the Bush Administration's attack on freedom and civil rights, all thinly-veiled as national security and, for the most part, happily accepted by those living in this country.

Fear has the overwhelming ability to elicit two qualities: hatred and stupidity. As racism and xenophobia continue to sweep the nation, anyone with brown skin is targeted with complete disregard for ethnicity, religion, and most importantly, guilt. The words terrorist and terrorism have become the new "it" words. A terrorist is the ultimate evil, someone who must be stopped at all costs, regardless of the consequences of the actions taken to capture him or her or proof that the person actually is a terrorist.

Activists in the United States will be greatly affected by these new measures laid out by the Bush Administration. By taking advantage of the public's fear, the government has succeeded in creating the Office (and soon-to-be Department) of Homeland Security, passing the USA Patriot Act, expanding the abilities of the FBI and establishing more terrorism-related task forces than you can shake a stick at. Here is only a taste of the actions taken thus far.

Department of Homeland Security

On September 20, 2001, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge was named director of the newly formed Office of Homeland Security. The mission of the Office was to develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to secure the United States from terrorist threats or attacks.

Nine months after it was created, President Bush announced that as part of his National Security Plan, he was proposing the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which would turn the Office of Homeland Security into the Department of Homeland Security. If the creation of a Department is approved, several already existing agencies will be moved under this department.

The Department of Homeland Security will be responsible for creating and maintaining the Terrorism Intelligence Clearinghouse, which will compile all information concerning terrorism and terrorists from all government agencies. As part of the Act, information submitted voluntarily to the department about terrorist threats would be exempt from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, thus limiting the availability of information to the public. The cost of creating the Department of Homeland Security is estimated at about $3 billion, none of which is included in the budget.

USA Patriot Act

On October 26th, 2001, President Bush signed the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act, more commonly referred to as the USA Patriot Act, into law.

The USA Patriot Act was rushed through Congress in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks without much scrutiny or examination. In fact, there was only one opposition vote to its passing in the Senate. The vote came from Senator Feingold (D-WI), who remains a vocal critic of many of the National Security measures being taken by the government.

Some of the USA Patriot Act's more blatantly offensive aspects include:

» establishing a new definition for "domestic terrorism" that includes "acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws" if they "appear to be intended to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion" and if they "occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States,"

» minimizing the power of the courts to prevent law enforcement authorities from illegally abusing surveillance on telephone and internet lines, not only for terrorism-related crimes, but also for non-terrorist crimes,

» giving the CIA domestic intelligence control again by allowing the Director of Central Intelligence to identify individuals as targets for surveillance,

» expanding the use of "black bag" searches, which do not require the authorities to notify the person being searched, and

» allowing law enforcement to investigate United States citizens with no probable cause if it is for "intelligence purposes."

"New and Improved" FBI Guidelines

By coupling the public's fears of new attacks on United States with its waning faith in our intelligence organizations, Attorney General John Ashcroft announced the FBI's "reorganization" on May 29th, 2002. For the year 2001, federal and state police legally intercepted more than 2.3 million conversations and pager communications in the United States. Now, with the new FBI guidelines, the Bureau can monitor web chatroom conversations and political and religious meetings without any evidence of illegal activity.

Thanks to a memo that was lost from a field agent in Minnesota relating to one of the alleged terrorists from September's events, the FBI has removed its hierarchal approval procedures for investigations, giving the go-ahead to field agents to follow their "gut instincts" without having to report to their supervisors or the courts. In addition, the FBI will now be able to track commercial databases, which will include knowing what kind of books you may buy, where you travel and your credit profile (which translates to a good reason to use cash as your payment of choice) and will track your medical records. Welcome back to COINTELPRO.

Terrorism Task Forces – They'll Serve 'Em Any Way You Like 'Em

Only weeks after September 11, Attorney General John Ashcroft directed each of the ninety-three Attorney's Offices to create its own Anti-Terrorism Task Forces (ATTF) to integrate the communications and activities of local, state and federal law enforcement into a national strategy. ATTFs have encouraged cities to create and staff their own Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF) combine the resources of local law enforcement, the FBI and, in some cases, the Secret Service, ATF, IRS, U.S. Marshall Service and INS. JTTFs already exist in several cities across the United States and Ashcroft hopes to have one established in each of the fifty-six FBI field offices across the United States. Many of the JTTFs already have a history of focusing on and harassing unions, animal liberationists, social justice and environmental activists. The JTTF's goals are to investigate terrorist or terrorist-related criminal activities and investigate terrorist groups and individuals for the purpose of detecting, preventing, and prosecuting their criminal activity.

Continuing the Struggle

I don't think that anyone could have been prepared quite enough for the drastic changes that the government of the United States has undergone within the past year. A few years ago, I thought, "How much worse could things possibly become?" And now, here we are. The government and animal abusers have one goal for us: to pick us off a few at a time, until nothing is left.

Now is the time to build REAL community and REAL trust. This is not a game; it's a battle, being waged not only in police stations and courtrooms, but also on our streets and in our homes. We have to face that fact and deal with it. Lives and freedom – both ours and those of the animals for whom we are fighting – are at stake. We can't let them win. The animals need us to keep fighting and never surrender.

Commonly Used Legal Definitions

by Shannon R. Keith, Esq.

Affidavit - A written or printed declaration or statement of facts, made voluntarily, and confirmed by oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before a person having authority to administer such oath or affirmation.

Answer - The response of a defendant to the plaintiff's complaint, denying in part or in whole the allegations made by the plaintiff.

Arraignment - Procedure whereby the accused is brought before the court to plead the criminal charge against him in the indictment or information. The charge is read to him and he is to plead "guilty," "not guilty," or, where permitted, "nolo contendere."

Arrest Warrant - A written order of the court made on behalf of the state or U.S.

Bail (Bond) - Monetary amount for, or condition of, pre-trial release from custody, normally set by a judge at the initial appearance.

Bench Warrant - A process issued by the court for the attachment or arrest of a person who is in contempt of court or who has been indicted , or to bring a witness in who has failed to obey a subpoena.

Book(ing) – An administrative step taken after an arrested person is brought to the police station, which involves entry of the person's name, the crime for which he or she was arrested, and other relevant facts. Fingerprints and photographs of the arrestee may also be taken.

Cite and Release - A procedure wherein an individual is cited for a crime and then released (either from custody or on the scene).

Citizen's arrest - A private citizen (as contrasted with a police officer) may, under certain circumstances, make an arrest, generally for a felony or misdemeanor amounting to a breach of the peace.

Demurrer - An allegation of a defendant, which, admitting the matters of fact alleged by the complaint to be true, shows as they are therein set forth they are insufficient for

continued on next page

The Deposition: What It is, How It Works and How to Conquer It

Over the past several years, the companies we target have started attempting to use lawsuits as a mechanism to fend off animal liberationists. Although the lawsuits are rarely a successful tactic, they do present a host of issues that are often alien to activists. More importantly, they are ridden with new and sometimes confusing processes of extracting information.

The use of the civil process by our enemies typically relies on the following beliefs: that we probably will not respond, that we cannot afford to hire a lawyer to defend us, that any lawyer we do hire will not be as good as their lawyers, and that in suing us they might just tap into a wealth of useful information. However, experience shows us that we can, in fact, find lawyers to defend us for cheap or free, that we can learn to represent ourselves, and that we can educate ourselves and our lawyers about our rights and how to assert them in order to sabotage our opponents' attempts at obtaining information.

The point of this article is to give activists a basic sense of the civil lawsuit process, what our rights are, and how to use them most effectively. While this article may serve as a general guide on how to conduct yourself through the discovery portion of a lawsuit, laws and procedures vary from state to state, and various circumstances demand different responses. Use this information for what it is: an overview of the civil process and an activist's guide to security culture in the frame of civil lawsuits.

It is impossible to explain the entire civil litigation process here. The next few paragraphs will only provide a very general overview, followed by some basic guidelines to keep in mind to stay security-safe.

A lawsuit is initiated when the Plaintiff (the party filing the case) serves the Defendant with a summons and the lawsuit. At that point, the Defendant has 30 days to file an answer to the lawsuit. If you somehow find out you are being sued but have not received legal papers, you do not have to do anything in response. It will cost the other side money and give you more time if you try to avoid being served with the legal papers. Some tips on this: do not answer the door if you see someone holding a stack of papers, tell your roommates to be on the lookout for a plain-clothed person at the door with papers looking for you, and be creative.

The first thing to do is to talk to and possibly hire a good lawyer. She will be able to offer guidance through this process. Also, be sure to talk with activists who have been through the civil courts before, talk to your co-defendants, and consider putting up a maximum resistance (including refusing to answer questions).

After an answer is filed, the discovery process begins. This may (and probably will) include depositions, interrogatories, requests for production, and subpoenas duces tecum. While these are the most common forms of discovery, there may often be other types that arise. The discovery phase of lawsuits serves one purpose: to gather information. In light of the fact that the information is sought by our enemies and that the information will undoubtedly be readily available to other entities (e.g., law enforcement agencies and other campaign targets), any information disclosed should be done carefully and only if absolutely necessary.

Some things to remember when answering discovery requests or testifying at depositions:

1. If you do not know the answer, do not guess or speculate.

2. Your lawyer has one thing in mind: your best interests. Your best interests may not always match up with the best interests of other activists, organizations, or the movement. Never compromise the safety (legal or otherwise) of others to save your own ass. More than likely, any information that would harm others will neither change your fate nor advance your position.

3. Do not answer questions unrelated to the issues raised by the lawsuit.

4. Do not offer information about other activists or organizations. Even if a question and answer seems innocent, you may be providing information that can harm others.

5. If you are going to plead the Fifth to any questions, you may want to consider pleading the Fifth to all questions. In most states, answering certain questions will automatically cause you to waive your right to plead the Fifth if you answer certain other questions.

First, activists should remember that security is of utmost importance always, not just when there is a lawsuit or criminal case pending. By always practicing sound security, activists can avoid cause for concern later on.

There are two typical situations for activists caught in the civil discovery process. Usually, the person from whom information is being sought is either a defendant or a witness. A witness who is not a defendant in the case is probably in the best position. In the past, activists who have been called to a deposition to testify and were not parties to the lawsuit have seen no reason to offer any information at all to the opponents. Thus, their strategy was simple: plead the Fifth to every single question asked. With this method, there is no concern over waiving the Fifth by answering some questions and not others, and there is no question about unwittingly divulging any damaging information to the opponent, because they receive no information at all.

On the other hand, if the individual subpoenaed to give testimony or written evidence is a defendant in the case, the issues become a bit more complex. If you are a defendant and refuse to answer any questions in depositions, you may waive your right to enter much of a defense at trial. Furthermore, if you refuse to answer a question in depositions, you cannot later offer the information at trial. Defendants still have the option of pleading the Fifth, especially if there is an ongoing criminal case. In some instances, answering a handful of questions can be useful in that it allows one to put on more of a defense at trial. Again, just remember that like any form of interrogation, seemingly innocent questions in a deposition can be very damaging.

An interesting tactic used during the civil deposition process is to write down every single question asked. If an answer is given, record that as well. Take detailed notes, but do not write anything that would imply knowledge that wasn't admitted during testimony (e.g., they ask about John Activist and you write "Johnny" in your notes). Taking notes annoys the attorneys taking the deposition, and it allows the activist to have a written record of the deposition. If any questions related to any other activist or organization arise during the deposition, they should be notified and informed of the line of questioning.

DEPOSITIONS continued on page 18

Temporary Restraining Orders and Preliminary Injunctions

A Basic Primer by Shannon R. Keith, Esq.

Introduction

All states have different rules, statutes, codes and regulations. I am an animal rights attorney in California and cannot give advice on out-of-state law. However, I can give a basic outline of the process that goes on when activists are served with restraining orders. Because the laws differ from state to state, I have attached a list of legal links that will take you to your state so that you can look up your state's specific laws on this issue.

The Beginning

A relatively new and popular way of trying to restrain freedom of speech and expression is to serve activists with Temporary Restraining Orders, otherwise known as TROs. We have seen this done to our brothers and sisters in the past by shopping malls, laboratories, and insurance and investment groups.

The basic goal of the Plaintiff (the person, group, company or corporation suing you) is to restrict activists from exposing the truth about the Plaintiff's practices. This is done quickly and surely by means of a Temporary Restraining Order. A TRO is an emergency remedy of brief duration which may issue only in exceptional circumstances and only until the trial court can hear arguments or evidence on the subject matter of the controversy and otherwise determine what relief is appropriate. It is basically an order which is issued to maintain the status quo pending a hearing on an application for an injunction. An injunction is a court order prohibiting someone from doing some specified act or commanding someone to undo something wrong. Generally, it is a preventive and protective remedy aimed at future acts, and it is not intended to redress past wrongs. When an injunction is issued against you, it means you cannot do something for the specified time. An example would be if a mall got the court to order a permanent injunction against you to restrict you from entering mall property for the purposes of protesting. A permanent injunction is not really permanent; it lasts three years. But, after three years, the complaining party can re-apply for another one, and another one, and another one....

Let us say, for example, that a group of animal rights activists is protesting Macy's fur salon outside of Macy's, inside a shopping mall. The mall owners want them to stop, so they have their lawyer draft a very simple document called an "Ex Parte Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause why a Preliminary Injunction Should not Issue." This sounds really confusing, but all it really means is that the mall wants to go to court immediately, without having to give the activists the statutory notice; thus, they want an "ex parte" hearing. All they have to do to go in ex parte is give the activists 24 hours notice or reasonable notice that this is what they are doing. (The statutory notice, or required period of notice that must be given before a court hearing, varies from state to state. In California, for example, the defendant must be given notice by 10:00 a.m. the previous court day.)

The mall's representative will then go to the hearing and ask the Judge that a TRO be granted against the activists to restrain them from entering mall property, pending a hearing on the Preliminary Injunction.

Almost always, a Judge will grant a TRO. Then, the Judge will set a hearing date for the Preliminary Injunction. Alternatively, a lawsuit will be served on the activists wherein the lawsuit will request Injunctive Relief (i.e. that the activists be permanently restrained from entering mall property).

The Procedure

Once the Judge grants the TRO, all parties must be served with the TRO for it to take effect against them in particular.

Activists are typically served with TROs at demonstrations or in court. Sometimes, activists are followed to their cars or followed home by process servers. Always beware of people holding a bunch of paperwork. Do not respond if a suspicious individual comes up to you and asks your name. If you respond to your name and he or she begins to serve you, you are served, regardless of whether or not he or she throws it at your feet or you run away.

Once you are served, you are bound by the court order. Therefore, if you are restricted from entering mall property and you do so anyway, you can be arrested and/or held in contempt of court. This is not advisable. The best thing to do is to abide by the order until you can have your day in court.

How Do You Have Your Day In Court?

1. Determine whether or not you were given notice that there was to be a hearing on a TRO. If you were not given notice, this is a serious concern for the court, unless, of course, the absence of notice falls under some statutory exception, which may vary from state to state. However, I would challenge the notice issue, so that you can go back to court and be heard on why there should be no TRO.

2. Even if they improperly failed to give you notice and another hearing is held, chances are good that the TRO will still be granted, so it could be a waste of time. If time and money are major issues, I would wait until you are served with the lawsuit and/or Preliminary Injunction.

3. File an Opposition to the Preliminary Injunction, and if it is a lawsuit, Demurrer or do a Motion to Strike before you answer. (you will have to consult an attorney or do some legal research on your own to figure out how to do these; but they are relatively easy. With a good sample to go from, anyone can do it)

Take Offensive Action Immediately

The Plaintiffs (i.e. the mall) think they can scare activists away with silly, frivolous, and unconstitutional TROs, Motions and lawsuits. What would be more frustrating to them than for the activists to continue to protest Macy's, while being very careful not to violate the Restraining Order? For example, the Order will probably say something like, "XYZ Animal Rights Group and anyone acting in concert with them or as their agents or on their behalf may not enter mall property for the purposes of protesting Macy's." Okay, so don't enter mall property,

TROs continued on page 18

Commonly Used Legal Definitions

continued from previous page

the plaintiff to proceed upon or to oblige the defendant to answer. An assertion that the complaint does not set forth a cause of action upon which relief can be granted, and admits all properly pleaded facts, but not conclusions of law.

Deposition - The testimony of a witness, taken upon oral question or written interrogatories, not in open court, but in pursuance of a commission to take testimony issued, or under a general law or court rule on the subject, and reduced to writing and duly authenticated, and intended to be used in preparation and upon the trial of a civil action or criminal prosecution.

Detention vs. Arrest

Arrest - To deprive a person of his/her liberty by legal authority. Arrest involves (a) the authority to arrest, (b) the assertion of that authority with the intent to effect the arrest, and (c) the restraint of the person to be arrested.

Detention - When a police officer accosts an individual and restrains his/her freedom to walk away, or approaches and questions an individual, or stops an individual suspected of being personally involved in criminal activity.

Discovery - The pre-trial devices that one party can use to obtain facts and information about the case from the other party in order to assist the party's preparation for trial. In criminal proceedings, discovery means the right of defense to obtain access to evidence necessary to prepare its own case.

Fifth Amendment, (invoke) the - Under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Filing Fee Waiver (questionnaire to establish indigency) - If you cannot afford filing fees, ask the court clerk for a filing fee waiver. If granted, you can file away without court costs.

In propria persona - [Pro Per (or pro se)] "In one's own proper person." This means that you are representing yourself; you are

continued on page 14

Commonly Used Legal Definitions

continued from page 13

your own attorney.

Information - An accusation exhibited against a person for some criminal offense, without an indictment. This is to inform the defendant of the charge made against him/her so that s/he can prepare for trial.

Injunction - A court order prohibiting someone from doing some specified act or commanding someone to undo injury or something wrong. Generally, it is a preventive and protective remedy aimed at future acts and is not intended to redress past wrongs.

Motion - An application made to a judge or court for the purpose of obtaining a rule or order directing some act to be done in favor of the applicant. Examples include: motion to reduce bail, motion in limine, motion to dismiss, motion to suppress.

Nolo contendere (no contest) - It means "I will not contest it." This is a plea in a criminal case, other than guilty or not guilty. Usually, you need permission from the judge to plead no contest, but it is something to think about, depending on the circumstances. It has the same effect as pleading guilty, but makes no admission of guilt and therefore cannot be used against you in a future civil suit.

OR (own recognizance) - This is where an individual is arrested and then released without bail, on the notion that this person will show up to his or her arraignment. It is called being "released OR."

Permanent Injunction – An injunction intended to remain in force until the final termination of the particular suit.

Preliminary hearing - The hearing held by a judge in a felony case, prior to indictment, to determine whether a person charged with a crime should be held for trial. During the hearing the state is required to produce sufficient evidence to establish that there is probable cause to believe (a) that a crime has been committed and (b) that the defendant committed it.

Preliminary Injunction - An injunction granted at the institution of a suit, to restrain the defendant from doing something or

continued on page 17

The Use of RICO Against Animal Liberation Activists: What You Need To Know

Adapted from Jaime Roth, "Reptiles in the Weeds: Civil RICO v. The First Amendment in the Animal Rights Debate," University of Miami Law Review, 2002.

By Jaime Roth, J.D.

In light of the increased use of RICO against animal liberation activists, it is important that we all understand the basic nature of the RICO statute. Ferber Furs in Philadelphia, Winters Furs in New Jersey, and Huntingdon Life Sciences have all used RICO in their attempts to stop activists from exposing their operations to public scrutiny. These animal abusers have taken a cue from a Supreme Court case, *NOW v. Scheidler*, that held that pro-life activists, such as those associated with Operation Rescue, could be liable to abortion providers under RICO. To understand how RICO can be used against animal liberation activists, it is necessary that we have a general understanding of that case. This article aims to sketch the basic nature of the RICO statute and illustrate its use in the abortion and animal rights contexts.

RICO, or the Racketeer-Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act, was born out of the Organized Crime Control Act (OCCA) of 1970, which was enacted to deal with an increase in organized crime, or racketeering, and to stop it from infiltrating legitimate industry. RICO is codified as Title IX of OCCA. OCCA was deliberately drafted with broad language to allow law enforcement to build cases against evasive and powerful perpetrators of organized crime. Unlike the rest of OCCA, RICO itself does not mention "organized crime." Rather than focusing on a single class of perpetrators, RICO lists types of prohibited activities that apply to any person or group engaged in those activities. RICO charges can be brought by prosecutors seeking prison time for defendants (criminal RICO) or by private plaintiffs seeking monetary damages (civil RICO). The cases brought against animal activists so far have all been brought by private plaintiffs invoking civil RICO. RICO claims operate in the same way whether brought by prosecutors or by private plaintiffs, but civil RICO is especially attractive to animal abusers because it provides for triple or "treble" damages and attorney's fees. Therefore, plaintiffs suing animal activists come up with an amount of money that they claim to have lost as a result of activists' activities and then sue activists for three times that sum under RICO. In the event that the plaintiff wins the case, the defendant-activists would also be responsible for paying the fees of the attorney who sued them.

"Racketeering" Activity

The types of activities prohibited by RICO are those that inflict injury to business or property by a defendant who is (1) investing income derived from racketeering activity in the establishment or operation of an enterprise, (2) acquiring or maintaining interest or control of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, (3) conducting the affairs of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, or (4) conspiring to commit any of the preceding three acts.

To prove allegations under RICO, a plaintiff must show the existence of an "enterprise," as well as a "pattern" of "racketeering activity." These requirements are intentionally broadly-stated and their definitions open-ended. Further, these uncertain terms are subject to the requirement, codified in the statute itself, that RICO "be liberally construed to effectuate its remedial purposes."

RICO provides a list of predicate acts that can satisfy the "racketeering activity" requirement, including "any act or threat involving murder, kidnapping, gambling, arson, robbery, bribery, extortion, or dealing in narcotic or other dangerous drugs, which is chargeable under State law and punishable by imprisonment for more than one year...." The Act also defines as "racketeering activity" violations of the Hobbs Act, which prohibits interference with commerce through robbery or extortion. Plaintiffs most frequently use Hobbs Act extortion as the predicate offense when using RICO against protestors. If you're wondering how anything that animal activists do can be interpreted as extortion, read on.

"Pattern" Requirement

RICO's required "pattern" of racketeering activity need only comprise a minimum of two predicate acts committed within ten years of each other. To constitute a pattern, the alleged predicate acts must exhibit relatedness and continuity of activity. That is, a similar purpose for the predicate acts must be evident (relatedness), and it must be shown that the illegal acts occurred continuously within a specified time period or that the acts were threatened to continue into the future (continuity of activity).

"Enterprise" Requirement

The term "enterprise" has been interpreted by courts in an increasingly broad manner. The term is generally understood to encompass three elements. The first is that individuals comprising the enterprise are working toward a common purpose. Second, there must be an ongoing organization and structure forming the enterprise, and the enterprise may make decisions either hierarchically or consensually but in a manner that is more than merely ad hoc. This organizational element also requires that there be some degree of continuity of persons forming the enterprise, such that the organization has a discernible structure over time. The third element of a RICO enterprise is that it must be more than a mere conspiracy to commit a predicate offense, and it must be more like an ongoing planning body that carries out predicate offenses over time.

The Circuit Court Split Over Economic Motive

Until *NOW v. Scheidler*, most circuit courts of appeal read the definition of "enterprise" to require an economic motive. The Eighth Circuit, for example, stated that "for purposes of RICO, an enterprise must be directed toward an economic goal." The Third Circuit, however, had reached the opposite conclusion, when it held that

RICO continued on next page

RICO continued from previous page

"because the predicate offense does not require economic motive, RICO requires no additional economic motive." The Supreme Court agreed to hear *NOW v. Scheidler* to resolve the controversy over the reach of RICO where no economic motive is apparent on the part of the activists being sued.

An Unprecedented Interpretation of RICO: NOW v. Scheidler

In 1986, frustrated by an increasingly intrusive pro-life presence at women's health clinics, the National Organization for Women (NOW) joined forces with the Delaware Women's Health Organization and the Summit Women's Health Organization to bring suit against Joseph Scheidler and the Pro-Life Action Network (PLAN), among other pro-life defendants. Their complaints alleged violations of both RICO and the Sherman Antitrust Act. The plaintiffs requested injunctive relief, treble damages, and attorneys' fees and costs.

The complaints alleged that the defendant pro-life activists engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity to halt the operation of abortion clinics. The predicate act alleged was Hobbs Act extortion, in conjunction with alleged antitrust violations arising from the establishment of competing pregnancy testing and counseling centers, and several state claims alleging trespass, physical blockade, arson, property destruction, burglary, and interference with patient appointments. The plaintiffs claimed that the activists used threats and intimidation tactics to dissuade patients from having abortions and to dissuade facility employees from pursuing careers facilitating abortion.

The plaintiffs' claims were dismissed by the district court. The RICO claims were rejected on three grounds:

1. The plaintiffs' RICO claims were based on alleged violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(a), (c), and (d). The § 1962 (a) claim, that the activists were investing income received through racketeering activity in the establishment or operation of an enterprise, was dismissed because the defendants' "income" was generated through donor contributions, and the court did not consider contributions campaigns to be a pattern of racketeering activity.

2. The §1962(c) claims (conducting the affairs of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity) were dismissed because the court read this section to require an economic motivation on the part of the alleged enterprise, and the plaintiffs claimed no economic motivation. Finally, the § 1962(d) claim, alleging conspiracy to commit any other RICO claim, was dismissed because the other RICO claims were dismissed.

3. The plaintiffs appealed to the Seventh Circuit, which affirmed the district court's ruling that both RICO and the Sherman Act require an economic motive not held by political actors. The Circuit Court relied on the Congressional intent behind RICO and determined that Congress did not intend for it to apply to political actors. The court, while cognizant of the mandate that RICO be applied broadly, read a requirement of an economic motive in the wording of the statute that forbade it from ruling for the plaintiffs. The court reasoned that the relationship between the defendants' activities at abortion clinics and their receipt of donations was too tenuous to consider the donations the proceeds of racketeering.

Supreme Court Finds No Economic Motive Requirement in RICO

The case proceeded to the Supreme Court. There, NOW claimed that the lower courts erred in reading RICO to require an economic motive. In other words, it argued that the pro-lifers' protests met the definition of "extortion" under the Hobbs Act and RICO even though their motives were ideological and not financial. Thus, the only issue before the Supreme Court was whether RICO required that defendants have an economic motive. No First Amendment defense was raised. The protesters simply countered that an economic motive is implied in the RICO statute, and that even if it is not, the Defendants' activities could not be construed as extortion.

The unanimous opinion held that RICO contained no economic motive requirement. The Court did not consider whether extortion had in fact occurred, nor did it address whether RICO liability could violate the First Amendment when used against protesters.

First Amendment Concerns Mentioned in Concurrence

Two Justices, Souter and Kennedy, concurred in the judgment, but wrote separate opinions to address the free speech implications of the decision. They disagreed with civil libertarians who believed that the definition of "extortion" advanced by the plaintiffs would unnecessarily stifle protest activity. They agreed that protests like those organized by Operation Rescue could be considered "extortion," but noted, "nothing in the Court's opinion precludes a RICO defendant from raising the First Amendment in its defense in a particular case," and that even where RICO predicate acts are present, a defendant may be entitled to a dismissal based on a finding that the predicate acts are "fully protected First Amendment activity."

NOW v. Scheidler opened the door to the use of RICO against protesters of any sort. One of the many troubling things about RICO in the animal rights context is what seems to be its blatant violation of the First Amendment right to freedom of association. RICO suits against animal activists essentially involve animal abusers such as furriers suing above-ground activists for vandalism and threats usually carried out by underground activists. The assumption underlying their claims is that the people who come to protests are the same people who spray paint buildings and glue locks. RICO in this context also hinders the First Amendment right to free speech in that, by attending a lawful demonstration, one subjects her- or himself to civil liability.

As it stands right now, the attitude of our conservative Supreme Court and lower courts bound to follow it is that protests are okay as long as they're not disruptive (i.e., not too effective). Following this logic, then, businesses targeted by disruptive protesters should be free to use RICO to protect their business interests, even though this use of RICO is totally divorced from anything the statute's drafters could have ever intended.

Since the decision in *NOW v. Scheidler* did not consider the defendants' free speech claims (the defendants failed to make these claims properly), it is not clear how RICO would stand up to a First Amendment challenge. The Supreme Court has agreed to re-hear NOW v. Scheidler, and its opinion is expected to be released in the Fall of 2002. That opinion will consider the original decision in light of a properly-raised free speech challenge, and it will have great implications for our movement.

RICO & SHAC

In April 2001, Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS) filed a federal RICO (Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations) lawsuit against Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty, Animal Defense League, and other organizations and individual activists. Basically, the lab complained, animal rights activists were the mobsters and the lab was the equivalent of a small business. The animal rights movement had planned an international conspiracy to engage in extortion, among other things, to bring the lab to its knees.

Extortion and international conspiracies are the stuff of movies, not the animal rights movement. In fact, threatening small, not-for-profit animal rights organizations and their supporters with multi-million dollar judgments for engaging in protest activity certainly seems much more like extortion than the protestors' demonstrations and civil disobedience. While the lab's legal theory sounded grand, rhetoric could only take them so far.

Historically speaking, RICO suits have been a sure win for the animal abuse industry. Several times, RICO suits were filed by furriers and HLS themselves, and each time, activists accepted settlement agreements that rendered them impotent. The power of RICO for the abusers comes in the exorbitant price tag attached to mounting a defense. In the end, due to lack of resources, activist groups have been forced to settle.

But this time, activists decided to give HLS a run for its money, which the lab seemed to have less and less of as the campaign carried on. As the lawsuit threats mounted, the campaign saw a surge in underground activity. Seeing its efforts at intimidation were failing, the lab then sought to use the lawsuit as a means to obtain information from the activists. Despite legal threats from HLS's attorneys, not a shred of evidence was handed over. Those who showed up for depositions offered no information. Requests for information went unanswered.

After a year of dumping money into legal fees and getting absolutely nowhere, HLS finally realized that it would never win. In June 2002, fourteen months after its inception, the RICO suit was dismissed against all parties who had not settled earlier on. As SHAC's attorney William Strazza noted, there is a lesson to be learned here: "Animal abusers like HLS are the courtroom equivalents of schoolyard bullies; stand up to them, and they will collapse like a house of cards."

And collapse they will.

Security Culture Revisited... Again

By Nik Hensey

In recent years, the trend within the animal rights movement concerning issues of security has become far too lax. Such a tendency is quite disturbing when the forces working against the grassroots movement have increased their efforts tenfold. While the threat nowadays often comes in the form of intrusive civil suits and the harassment that accompanies them, the government's renewed interest in the movement could prove to be crippling should we fail to revisit issues of good security and take them to heart.

There was a time not too long ago where every newcomer to our demonstrations was viewed as an informant and every telephone was treated as though it was "bugged." Our hyper- sensitivity was often groundless and such behavior was silly at best, and destructive at worst. As our numbers have continued to dwindle over the years, many of us have been forced to organize outside of what was once our security "comfort zone" in an attempt to keep newcomers active and feeling welcome within our groups. With security issues nestled far in the back of our minds we have created an atmosphere where safety measures are frequently superficial or not even acknowledged within the movement today. An activist culture that maintains realistic and effective security precautions against today's threats wil' enable our movement to proliferate tomorrow.

Civil courts and RICO suits are fast becoming the weapons of choice for our opposition. We must realize the hazards these pose to the movement and create a security culture that can protect against these new threats similar to the grand juries of the past. All- around good security cannot be stressed enough. While common sense is the best tool in dealing with both the State and private entities, activist egos continue to be our own worst enemy. So, kindly put your ego aside, and keep on reading. Your freedom and the freedom of those around you may one day depend upon how you deal with issues of security. We all have something to learn here and the animals have everything to lose so read on and think, "How can I improve" rather than "this doesn't apply to me."

Encounters with law enforcement in the real world are not like what we see on television; it's the slip of the tongue that often breaks the case rather than some grueling interrogation in a dark, smoke- filled room. Law enforcement tends to know far less than what we think they actually know, but it is best to assume that they have all the puzzle pieces already put together. So if they come knocking, don't talk to them. Plain and simple... don't engage in conversation and advise them to speak with your attorney. If they had the facts, law enforcement wouldn't come around asking questions; they'd come around with arrest warrants. And history shows that rarely happens.

No matter what your reasons are, understand that more harm will come from talking to law enforcement rather than simply shutting the door or hanging up the telephone. Attempting to figure out what they know or what they want isn't worth the risk to yourself or your associates. The aforementioned applies not only to criminal investigations but to civil suits as well. In a courtroom or a deposition, don't answer their questions. Investigations and depositions are attempts to gain information about the movement, so don't help them out! If they had anything worth knowing, they wouldn't come asking you questions... remember that and don't become your own worst enemy by opening your mouth.

There is the frequent question of, "if I haven't done anything wrong than why shouldn't I just answer their questions? I don't want to appear guilty." This is an ignorant and dangerous position to take and one that has no place in the movement. Activists often wear masks at demonstrations not because they plan to engage in illegal activity, but because we have a right to protest anonymously. We refuse to talk to law enforcement because we are ethically opposed, not because we have something to hide. We need to foster a communal commitment of non- cooperation with our adversaries. Law enforcement and lawsuit- inclined abusers will eventually realize that our refusal to talk is out of principle not because of guilt. When they hit enough block walls, they'll learn it's not worth the hassle to ask the questions. We must send that message and it begins with each of us.

Information is obviously gathered in ways other than police interrogations and face- to- face encounters. Behave yourself as though someone is always listening. This is not to say that we are necessarily being monitored and should resume our paranoid ways of yesterday; simply don't engage in conversations that you wouldn't want repeated in a courtroom. PGP encryption is great and taking walks outside for sensitive discussions is a good idea, but they are not fool- proof. Long- range listening devices (parabolic dishes) are readily available and one mistake with PGP can be disastrous, so play it safe and assume that what you type and what you say is public knowledge.

With various laws being enacted to curtail our efforts to work for animal liberation, it isn't the lawsuits or legislators alone that will be our demise. We pose the worst threat to ourselves and it cannot be stressed enough to simply keep your mouth shut. Don't engage in what would seem casual conversation with law enforcement officers or the attorneys suing you. Don't speculate as to what the police are investigating and certainly don't speculate as to what other activists are doing. If someone is doing a bit more than sign- holding, the less you know the better for all parties concerned (including yourself). If you are hauled before a grand jury or are called to give depositions, it's best if you don't know anything at all rather than pretending that you are ignorant or attempting to give false testimony. Don't create rumors among activist circles by criticizing activists who you feel aren't doing anything, what they do is generally no one else's business. Remember that Loose Lips Sink Ships so shut your mouth!

As we'd like to see actions against animal- abusers increase, this will undoubtedly translate to an increase in the number of activists harassed, arrested, and jailed. Unfortunately, it is simply a matter of odds. But we need to realize that with speculation and mindless conversation we are making the job of law enforcement easier. Your words could easily land someone else in jail or if you are involved in a lawsuit, the names and information you provide to the opposition can be used to harass other activists. Activist security is about minimizing the threat and effects of unwanted outside influence on our movement, whether it comes from the government, a lawsuit, or meddling by our opposition.

Good activist security is like a can of pepperspray on one's keychain. The occasion is rare when one might actually have to pepperspray an attacker and one often thinks of leaving it at home for that reason. But rest assured, the day when you leave your can of pepperspray at home is the day that you, ironically, get mugged. Activist security is no simple formula, but we must maintain and encourage a high level of security consciousness not only for today's activists but also for future generations. For the day will come when we wished we had practiced better security if we don't put it into practice today.

Security Culture Guidelines

» **Security Culture starts with you.** Serve as a model for others to follow

» **Loose Lips Sink Ships.** Do not talk to law enforcement no matter how insignificant it seems. Do not speculate about other activists or underground actions. Do not gossip about or criticize other activists whom you feel are inactive. Keep your mouth shut.

» **Activist security is more about prevention than damage control.** The odds are that you are NOT being watched, but act like you are. Don't be paranoid, but assume your actions are being scrutinized. Telephone, email, and public conversations are not secure. Computer emails and hard drives can be subpoenaed to court. Don't say it if you wouldn't want it to end up in court. Hearsay is admissible in Grand Jury proceedings.

» **Practice a philosophy of non- cooperation with the opposition.** Refuse to cooperate, not from fear of guilt but out of principle.

» **Never give activists' names in court or to law enforcement.**

» **Keep your car and office clean.** Don't leave sensitive information strewn about your workspace. Use a cross-cut paper shredder or burn your trash. Recognize disturbances in your work and living space.

» **Common sense is your best tool... Egos are your worst enemy.**

» **Don't have sensitive discussions or make veiled references in the car.**

» **Educate yourself on your legal rights.**

» **Don't answer the door for law enforcement.**

» **Be wary of friends and relatives who might talk with law enforcement about you.**

» **Whatever you do, think well before you act.**

» **We are activists, not rockstars... So put your ego aside!** Bragging rights are a recipe for disaster.

» **Keep your mouth shut and use common sense.** Distance yourself from those who are untrustworthy. Alienate those who repeatedly practice poor security.

And remember, our focus is always on the animals. Law enforcement officers are nothing more than an obstruction, which most certainly can be minimized with strong activist security! Think ahead and use good security today.

Investigators' Dirty Tricks

This article first appeared in No Compromise *#5. We thought it was appropriate to print it here given the current political climate and incraesing amount of government harrassment.*

This article will show you the tricks that federal, state and local investigators use to encourage you to give up your right to remain silent. It is intended to prepare you for their underhanded ways while stressing the importance of not talking or trying to deceive them.

Do not communicate with any agents. To begin with, it is a federal crime to make a false statement to an FBI agent or other federal investigator. By talking, you may be digging your own grave as a violation could be charged on the basis of two inconsistent statements spoken out of fear or forgetfulness.

It is also very dangerous to try and outsmart them. They are trained on how to extract information out of people, and in tripping people up who are lying to them. They have learned how to get people to talk by making them feel scared, guilty or impolite. They exploit our trust, honesty and sensitive nature to get information and further harass us. They would prefer you lied to them than not talk, so stay strong and stay silent!

Below is a list of the arsenal of dirty tricks investigators use against activists to get them to talk:

1. "Your friends have told us everything; why don't you just come clean." They will act as if your friends have already snitched on you, making you want to snitch on them in return. It's generally a lie – besides, even if that did happen, how does it benefit you to be a witness against yourself?

2. "If you don't talk now, we will come back with a subpoena." Most of the time this is an empty threat. They approach you without a subpoena because they don't have enough evidence against you to justify getting a subpoena from the courts. If you talk, they might get that needed evidence, so its best to stay quiet. Make them get a subpoena. At least ninety percent of the time, they simply won't do it. But if they do, there are legal and political ways to challenge the subpoena.

3. "If you talk, we will go easy on you." Agents will promise you the world to get you to talk. However, when they have people sign statements of guilt, notice they never sign anything saying they will stay true to their promises. They lie. Don't believe their promises.

4. "We know everything you've done and have all the evidence we need to convict you." If this was the case, they would go ahead and charge you with a crime and convict you. Most of the time it's a lie, but sometimes they will show or tell you the "evidence" they have against you. This "evidence" will often have been obtained illegally – meaning it cannot be used in court – or be lies like "we found your prints on the glass" that they hope are correct enough to scare you. They show and tell you about this "evidence" in the hopes that you will break down and confess everything. Because – although their lies and illegally obtained "evidence" cannot be used in court – your confession can. And they will use that as the main evidence to convict you. The moral of the story is say nothing.

5. "You seem to be an intelligent kid with a promising future. You don't want to destroy your life over this, do you?" They act as if they are really concerned about your welfare and are just trying to help. But, for some reason, they can't help you unless you help them by talking. The truth is, they don't care. This is just another way to manipulate you to talk.

6. "These extremists hurt your movement. They alienate people and make them angry. Help your cause by telling us who they are." These "extremists" are winning so many victories for the animals and the earth that the repressive, status-quo loving government can't handle it and have sent their agents in to crush the "extremists" – be they illegal or legal. They are trying to use your own desire to help the animals against your fellow comrades. This line rarely works among grassroots militants who know how effective we are, but it is another trick we should be aware of.

7. "I support your goals, just not your (friends') tactics" or "my daughter's a vegetarian." Again, they will try to act as if they support your cause, but that they have to uphold the law – and can't you help a fellow animal lover? If they really supported us, they wouldn't harass those activists who work legally to change the system. Turning in fellow warriors helps no one.

8. "If you are not guilty, then why don't you talk?" This is one of their most used tactics. We all have the desire to defend ourselves, especially when we know we are innocent. However, they will attack and dissect everything you say, continually prying to get more and more information – and if you stop answering their questions because they get out of line, they will say, "A ha! So now you don't want to talk? It seems we have found the flaw in your story!" and again try to make you feel guilty and rekindle your desire to vindicate yourself. But even if you are innocent, don't talk! An activist's innocence has never stopped the authorities from convicting or jailing them. Furthermore, the more you talk, the more likely you are to mention other people's names, leading the police to more people who they can harass and question.

9. "Your supposed friends are laughing at you. They manipulated you into doing these things and now you're taking the fall for it while they get off scott free. They used you and now they are laughing at you." Investigators will try to pit you against the real or imagined "others" who they think you conspired with. They will say your alleged "co-conspirators" used you, manipulated you, and deserted you. And then they will ask you why you are willing to protect such worthless people who have been so abusive to you and don't care that you were caught and face years of prison. They are trying to create doubts in your mind about the other members of your affinity group while giving you reasons to justify informing on them. Again, this is pure manipulation, so don't talk. However, it is good to make sure your affinity group is made up of people who you fully trust and respect, so that you could never believe such lies by the authorities.

10. Repeatedly asking the same question. Agents will ask the same question in different ways numerous times. This is how they can usually trip up those people who are trying to outsmart them. It also helps them weed out more information from those who are telling the truth, but being stingy with their answers. And sometimes it just simply wears down those people who are not telling the truth, so that finally they come clean. Don't ever think that investigators are going to just ask you a few questions and let you go. The more you give,

DIRTY continued on page 29

Commonly Used Legal Definitions

continued from page 14

continuing some act, the right to which is in dispute and may either be discharged or made perpetual, according to the result of the controversy, as soon as the rights of the parties are determined.

Prosecutor (D.A. or District Attorney) - One who prosecutes another for a crime in the name of the government.

Public Defender - An attorney who will represent an individual who cannot afford an attorney in a criminal case. Usually a person must fill out a form explaining his or her financial situation and why s/he cannot afford legal counsel.

Statute - An act of the legislature declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something. That is, usually people are arrested on a violation of statute (state law) or ordinance (municipal/local law).

Subpoena & subpoena duces tecum - A subpoena is a command to appear at a certain time and place to give testimony upon a certain matter. A subpoena duces tecum requires production of books, papers and other things.

Summons - In a criminal case, it is a written order notifying an individual that he or she has been charged with an offense and must appear in court to answer to the charge. In a civil case, it is a document served upon a party notifying them that an action has been commenced.

Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) - An emergency remedy of brief duration which may be issued only in exceptional circumstances and only until the trial court can hear arguments or evidence, as the circumstances require, on the subject matter of the controversy and otherwise determine what relief is appropriate. A TRO is issued to maintain status quo pending a hearing on an application for an injunction.

Time Served - This is when an individual is convicted of a crime and sentenced to time in prison and that amount of time is reduced because when that person was initially arrested, s/he had served time already.

Source: Black's Law Dictionary (sixth edition)

DEPOSITIONS continued from page 13

Finally, there is the written portion of discovery: interrogatories, requests for admissions, and requests for production. These should be treated in a similar manner: only give information that is relevant, necessary to your case, and required by law. Remember: it is illegal to suppress evidence, but if you do not know the information or do not have the evidence in your possession, then you cannot offer it. Refer to the guidelines above for what to disclose.

In depositions and written discovery, several objections can be made to most questions. The most common objections are irrelevant, overbroad, and attorney-client privilege. One standard for questions in discovery is that they must be reasonably calculated to lead to the admission of relevant evidence. Therefore, questions must relate directly to the issues at hand. One benefit to having a lawyer is that you then have attorney-client privilege, which further protects you from disclosing certain pieces of information. Consult your lawyer for a better idea of what falls under this privilege. During depositions, you can assert these privileges and refuse to answer questions. However, a judge may later order you to answer the question, as she or he would in trial. Again, to avoid offering information, the Fifth should be used whenever possible.

Be forewarned that if information is refused based on an objection or the Fifth, the opposing attorneys will likely make threats of further legal action. Many times, these are empty threats to coerce you into answering. Occasionally, they will file a Motion to Compel, asking the Court to order you to answer a question. Here, depending on what the reason is for refusal, the Court may or may not order you to respond. At that point, you must determine the implications of answering the question. If the question is at all related to others (including an organization), it is probably best to treat it like a grand jury and refuse to participate. It may take some sacrifice to avoid selling out your comrades, but keeping quiet on questions about others is the only appropriate response.

Consulting a lawyer on how to deal with these situations may be helpful, but remember: a lawyer has only your interests in mind, not those of anyone else or the greater movement. Additionally, trying to play the game of outsmarting the other side is dangerous. By only answering seemingly harmless questions about others, an activist could be handing the other side crucial information they need. Just as with grand juries or any other form of interrogation, activists should refuse to give information about others in depositions.

To learn more about the civil process, make use of your local law library. Also, Nolo Press offers a number of excellent books on representing yourself in court. Even if you are not electing to represent yourself, familiarizing yourself with the process so that you can make informed decisions is highly recommended.

Most importantly, keep in mind that all the information our opponents get on us is information that we or other activists make available. By practicing good security all of the time, we can often avoid ending up in civil or criminal courts in the first place. If, however, we do end up there, it is essential not to let our guard down. The new weapon of choice for our opponents seems to be civil suits. As activists, it is our job to learn about this weapon, how to disarm it, and, in the end, render it useless.

TROs continued from page 14

but stand on the sidewalk in front of the mall. There are also plenty of other, very effective ways of protesting the store that don't involve entering mall property.

Obtain a Lawyer

Unfortunately, for fighting a TRO, you really need someone experienced at this type of thing. A lawyer will be invaluable for protecting your rights. Although it doesn't always work out perfectly, it is also good for the Plaintiff to know that you have a legal team and that you wont back down.

The Settlement

One of the first things the Plaintiff will do is try to settle the case with you. They want to do this because their only intention in the first place was to get you off of their property. Therefore, even though the lawsuit may say that they are also seeking money damages, they could really care less about the money-they know activists are poor!

They will tell you that they will drop the lawsuit if you sign a settlement agreement whereby you agree not to enter the mall unless you fill out the proper permits, etc.

This is the time when you need the advice of a competent attorney. The attorney will be able to assess the validity of the Plaintiff's case against you, and will aide you in making the best decision, not just for yourself, but for future activists as well.

One very important thing to remember is that the mall wants you and whoever else may cause trouble off of the mall property for good. So, they will word the settlement agreement in such a way so as to restrain any other activists in the future from entering as well, without succumbing to their unconstitutional provisions. (such as: "an individual or group, and anyone acting in concert with them, or on behalf of such individual or group, or anyone associated with such individual or group, their agents or assigns, can only enter mall property for the purposes of protesting if they first apply for a permit to do so, which costs $50.00 and if it is granted there can only be a maximum of three protestors who must stand at least 200 feet away from the store, and cannot pass out flyers or leaflets.") Therefore, if you sign any settlement agreement, you may be signing away future activists right to protest-so be careful!

Conclusion

The major point to keep in mind through all of this is to never back down! Almost always, these lawsuits either get dropped, or a reasonable settlement is reached.

Also, remember that this is a civil matter, not a criminal matter. Therefore, the tactics that you might use in criminal court will not always work in civil court. For example, in criminal court we like to bombard the state with tons of paperwork, discovery requests, motions, phone calls, and anything else that will cause them to think twice about continuing the case. However, this tactic does not work in civil court when you are up against a major mall whose law firm is one of the largest firms in that state. The paperwork they will do on that case is chump change for them. They could care less if they have to go to court more or do more paperwork.

Be smart. Do your legal homework. And never give up the fight.

Remember: This is not end of the world. Activists have been sued many times in the past and are still just as, if not more, effective.

Keep in mind the RICO suit brought by Stephens and HLS which was just dropped against SHAC and various other animal rights organizations and individuals. It just goes to show that if you aren't intimidated by fancy law firms and paperwork, these corporations have no power.

All State Resources

» http://www.municode.com/Resources/online_codes.asp (all states' municipal code resources)
» http://lawcrawler.findlaw.com/scripts/lc.pl?entry=state+statutes&sites=findlaw (all states, state statutes, lawyers and other state resources)
» http://www.law.cornell.edu/ (federal and constitutional law)
» http://www.lawsource.com/also/ (all states-best resource for state codes, statutes, local laws and state constitution)
» http://www.legal.gsa.gov/ (federal law)
» http://www.lexisone.com/legalresearch/legalguide/states/states_resources_index.htm (this link contains rules of court and forms for all states)
» http://law.freeadvice.com/resources/statelaws.htm (all states' resources, including state courts, state statutes, small claims court)

No Compromise Activist Defense Fund

The defense of earth and animals is dependent on those empowered and willing to defend them. Whether Animal Liberation Front, Earth Liberation Front or other warriors in this centuries-old resistance, those individuals brave enough to break free from obedience to immoral and unjust laws deserve our larger movement's support. The very survival as th earth and animal peoples' frontline defenders depends on it.

The U.S. Department of Justice, FBI and ATF know the unconquerable power of direct action, and its power to effect positive change. They also know in order to crush our resistance they must make examples of our captured warriors. We must take care of the earth and animals' warriors who have sacrificed and risked their own freedom to defend those who cannot defend themselves.

The No Compromise Activist Defense Fund exists to provide support to victims of government repression who are targeted for their actions in defense of our sacred earth mother and her animal nations. Please do your part to help our people in the direct action contingent. Demonstrate your support for the liberation of prisoners of war and action to impede the slaughter of our animal relations. The fund exists to help those accused of any illegal actions for animals.

For the animals,
Rod Coronado
former A.L.F. prisoner

To make a donation to the No Compromise Activist Defense Fund, please send a check or money order earmarked for the "Activist Defense Fund" to No Compromise, P.O. Box 1440 Santa Cruz, CA 95061. You can also make a donation online at www.nocompromise.org.

If you or someone you now is arrested or charged with illegal direct action, please contact No Compromise at nc-info@nocompromise.org or call 831-425-3007.

Shadow Activist: Automotive Mayhem

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Fucking Up Cars – a Beginner's Guide to Automotive Mayhem

Let's face it; cars are a blight on the earth. No matter how we justify our use of cars, the fact is that they are responsible for half of all air pollution, the destruction of social relations, the mass devastation of wilderness, and more deaths every year than the fur, vivisection, hunting, dog racing, horse racing, circus and rodeo industries combined.

So, if you must have a car, at least have the decency to take an animal abusing scum's vehicle out of commission. The following are some very basic guidelines for disabling or otherwise sabotaging cars. While all listed methods are safe for humans, will not risk explosions or chemical spills, and pose no risk to animal life, please remember that all tactics should be practiced with utmost care and security . Although these techniques are minor as far as immediate damage costs go, they can be a very direct way of letting certain people know that their behavior will not be tolerated, and they provide us with a means of increasing the siege mentality amongst employees of HLS collaborators. More advanced tactics, such as disabling diesel engines with Thermite, often require specialized equipment that is easily traceable and carries far harsher jail sentences, should someone be caught. Those techniques will be described in a further release, but this is a good introduction to getting rid of a pesky vehicle.

Step 1: Check for security.

The increasing number of car alarms actually increases your chances of successfully sabotaging a car. No one except the car's owner really responds to car alarms these days, and once an alarm is tripped enough times and appears to be faulty, most people will stop using it. If your intended target has an alarm, consider it just a minor setback.

Tripping an alarm over and over from a fair distance is easy. One method used successfully for several years in one part of the country involves launching vegan dog food pellets at a car with a slingshot. The pellets hit with enough force to set off the alarm, but shatter into dust and cause no exterior damage to the car. Sitting on a roof top or hiding in a hedge will allow you to set if off over and over and over. If it can cost someone a good night's sleep, chances are good that after several nights of "false alarms," the alarm will be shut off.

Step 2: Cosmetic damage.

Yuppies love expensive cars, and this provides us with wonderful opportunities to cause fast and silent damage that will chalk up a hefty bill. The fastest and most quiet way to cause cosmetic damage to cars is with paint stripper. Several varieties of paint stripper nowadays are semi-gelled, meaning that once they're splattered on a surface, they cling to it and slowly eat away the paint. This allows a person to simply walk past and squirt the liquid straight from the bottle onto the broadest area possible and simply walk away. This will erode much of the color. If you have some time, though, take steel wool with you and rub the paint remover into the car. You can even scratch out messages. Try to make sure you get several panels of the car- like the side door and the hood, for example. The end result will be that the vehicle will require a full paint job, which will run hundreds of dollars and temporarily take the person's vehicle away.

Another simple method of redecorating a car is with spray paint. Use matte black paint. It is the hardest to remove. Many gloss spray paints can be removed without causing much damage to the original layer of paint, so go simple with cheap, black, matte spray paint!

Step 3: If you can't see, you can't drive.

This is a fun way of silently causing damage to a car and preventing people from getting to work, without the loudness of puncturing tires. Take screen printing ink (available from any local hardware store) and mix four parts ink with one part sandblasting powder or lapidary (rock polishing) powder. Pour a hefty amount of the mixture over a windshield, using a rag and rubber gloves to cover as much of the windshield as possible. This will obscure the person's vision, and if the person tries to remove it, the sandblasting or lapidary powder will cause deep scratches. Spray paint is another useful substance, although it comes off of glass in seconds flat with a simple ammonia mixture and takes more effort. If you choose the spray paint technique, be sure to use it in conjunction with other tactics to make it worth your time and risk.

Step 4: Taking out windows with little noise.

Car windows are made of safety glass. If shattered, they will "spider web" into several small parts that do not cut too badly if a person touches it. This makes car glass vulnerable to a type of attack that other glass isn't. Trust me, this works.

AUTO continued on page 29

How Many ALF Activists Really Get Caught?

by David Barbarash

How many ALF activists really get caught? The short answer: not very many.

The Animal Liberation Front has been active in North America for more than twenty-three years. Over the past two-plus decades, dedicated activists have carried out literally thousands of actions. Working under the cover of darkness, they have engaged in everything from minor property damage – such as spray painting buildings and gluing the locks of animal abusers – to live animal liberations, and even major economic sabotage in the form of setting fires that have destroyed or caused major damage to the properties of animal abusing companies.

With so many people – probably several hundred – having been involved with illegal activities over such a long period of time, one might think there would be a long list of criminal convictions and prisoners serving jail time for their actions. The reality is, thankfully but not surprisingly, the exact opposite.

Every year we hear about a small handful of people who have been caught for ALF (or ELF) activities, and although much attention is placed on them, they are anomalies. Because there are no big news stories every time an activist or ALF cell does not get caught, all we remember are the stories that talk about those who do get caught. All this might give you the wrong impression that great strides are being made by law enforcement to "crack down" on illegal actions.

Indeed, it seems that almost every time I read comments from an FBI spokesperson, on the one hand they're saying, "we've got some good leads," or, "we will infiltrate and catch the ALF," or some other nonsense. Out of the other side of their mouths, however, they frequently remark on the "shadowy" nature of the ALF and just how difficult it is to catch these people.

The reasons activists get caught are:

» They are working with a person who is weak and who testifies before a grand jury or gives a statement to police.

» They are already under surveillance and are caught in the act.

» They leave a piece of forensic evidence behind at the scene of the action.

By far, the majority of ALF activists are caught because of someone else snitching on them, not because of any great investigative techniques of law enforcement. The simple reality is that the FBI and police need snitches to solve the vast majority of their cases.

CAUGHT continued on page 28

Fur Trade Reports

by Joe Miele
New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance (NJARA)

The following information has been taken from a plethora of outlets, including fur trade journals, trapping magazines, industry press releases, newspaper articles, interviews and private correspondence. Sources for the information contained in this report can be supplied upon request.

Trapping

The American Veterinary Medical Association recently came out with a statement in which they correctly describe the steel jaw leghold trap as being inhumane. The AVMA has recognized the barbaric nature of the trap and the damage it inflicts on its victims.

Trappers will often claim that we "anti's" fabricate stories of animals sustaining terrible injuries caused by leghold traps. We know this is not the case. In the words of veteran trapper Kermit Stearns, "The larger jaw spread, causing a higher grip on the leg (above the foot) is what causes bone damage and broken legs when using #3 traps."

Trappers are constantly saying that their "sport" contains the spread of rabies in infected animal populations, but apparently, they have not been doing a very good job of this in West Virginia. Either that, or the WV State Health Department does not believe that trapping is able to contain the spread of rabies. In September 2001, West Virginia's raccoons were vaccinated against rabies through an airdrop over their habitat. Eight hundred thousand vaccine-laced baits were dropped by airplane across a 15 to 30 mile-wide corridor of central West Virginia. Similar operations have been successful in Ohio where raccoon rabies was nearly eliminated following the bait distribution. Florida and Texas have also experienced success with similar programs.

German trappers actively kill companion cats in illegal traps. In view of the upcoming hunting/trapping season, the Federal Association of German Professional Hunters gives the following advice to trappers: The fur of pet cats becomes "good at the beginning of December," states the book "Fangjagd 2000" ("Hunting With Traps 2000"). Trapped cats are not only useful as "as skin suppliers," they are also suitable "as baits for foxes."

Bill Baker, a trapper from Tawas, Michigan, says, "Our downfall as trappers is that we've failed to educate young people. Trapping has been dying for 15 years." Baker says "Factored out, [trapping is] a 50-cent-an-hour job." Only about 5,000 Michigan residents are trappers, down from a high of nearly 16,000 in 1980.

The sale of trapping licenses in Washington (state) declined by 36 percent from 1999 to 2000. The reported kill of beavers decreased from more than 4,000 per year in 1998 and 1999, to fewer than 1,000 in 2000.

Thirteen year-old Brayden Welsch and two friends were exploring a city-owned ravine bordering his Abbotsford, B.C. home when a beaver trap snapped around his ankle. Three neighbors hopped a fence to help Welsch, and managed to slowly pry the metal trap open just enough for him to wiggle his foot free. Recalling the incident Brayden said, "it hurt a lot and I thought they would never get it opened." The city's licensed trapper set the trap by the water's edge earlier this winter.

Factory Farming

The raising of mink in captivity commenced in the early 1900s and the animals have adapted, albeit not very well, to ranch rearing. The majority of mink in captivity are killed as yearlings. Breeders are rarely kept in ranch herds for more than four to five years, although their life expectancy may be considerably greater. Mink are highly susceptible to heat prostration, with neonatal kits particularly prone to fatal heat exhaustion as they are born hairless with an undeveloped temperature-regulating mechanism. In domestication, mink are usually kept under close, relatively dense caging conditions, subjected to intensive breeding and a restricted, far from natural, environment. These conditions invite exposure to numerous infectious and nutritional and inherited health hazards, such as Aleutian disease.

Aleutian disease was the subject of a highly attended seminar at the most recent International Mink Show in Milwaukee. Years of effort to eradicate the highly contagious disease have not made much progress, and at least one more major ranch was forced to pelt out last year because of it.

The global fur trade killed 29.4 million mink in 2001 – an increase of 7%. This was the largest mink kill total in more than a decade. This figure does not include the number of animals who died as a result of falling ill to disease and were not skinned.

Top mink killers (in millions of animals killed):

Denmark	12,300,000
Russia	3,200,000
Netherlands	2,800,000
U.S.A.	2,500,000
Finland	2,000,000
Sweden	1,300,000
China	1,000,000
Canada	1,000,000
Norway	370,000
Iceland	160,000
All Other Nations	2,570,000

The number of foxes killed worldwide for their fur rose 8% to 4.3 million, because of the popularity of fur trim. The 4.3 million figure does not include the number of foxes who died of various causes prior to being "pelted." Finland is by far the world's largest fox killer, responsible for the death of 2.1 million foxes this year. The European Union is responsible for 67% of the minks and 70% of the factory-farmed foxes killed worldwide.

Retail

The country's largest independent fur store under one roof, Flemington Furs of N.J., experienced a 25% decline in sales in September 2001. Despite being located 50 miles from Manhattan, it draws customers from the city and its suburbs.

The majority of retailers interviewed said sales of new furs in the 12-month period that ended in March were down anywhere from less than 10% to nearly 30%. With the mild winter just past, furriers were not optimistic about their upcoming service business. The reason is that the mild winter put less wear and tear on customers' furs and many may opt for storage only. Retailers say that a loss of service business could impact heavily on their profitability, especially if it follows on the heels of a poor selling season, as this one was. This year, some retailers say they'll consider themselves lucky to get 35% of their storage customers to opt for cleaning and/or repair jobs.

Seals

Commercial hunters in Canada have clubbed and shot over 295,000 harp seals – almost all pups only two weeks old – to supply an international trade in furs and so-called "health supplements." To appease animal welfare activists, the sealers now try to kill the animals first by shooting them with high-powered rifles, but always carry a club – the hakapik – to smash the skulls of any seals that are still alive. However, one group of international vets found that four out of five sealers do not check whether seals are dead before skinning them. The number of seals being killed has quadrupled in the past four years. "With the lack of sea ice, and huge numbers killed four years in a row, we're killing more than the population can sustain," said Dr. Rick Smith of the International Fund for Animal Welfare. He insisted the hunt should be banned outright: "It is allowed to operate in a way that is so inhumane, it is shocking. It is clearly an industry from another century, and should have been relegated to the history books."

International Updates

The Scottish Parliament has voted overwhelmingly to ban fur farming after years of campaigns by animal advocates. The Fur Farming (Scotland) (Prohibition) Bill will make it illegal to farm mink and other animals primarily or solely for their fur. Although there are currently no fur farms in Scotland, the measure was necessary to prevent fur farmers in Great Britain from relocating their operations northward in Scotland. All fur farms in England must shut down by Dec. 31, 2002, but most have shut down well in advance of the deadline because of pressure from animal rights activists.

On December 11, British Parliament took steps to enact a ban on the trade in domestic dog and cat fur in the UK. Baroness Elizabeth Conway Symons said that "...the import, export and trade in domestic dog and cat fur is abhorrent [and] we are exploring what proportionate and enforceable steps we might take to ban any such imports."

The Swedish Board of Agriculture has issued a report concluding that current mink fur farming standards violate the Animal Welfare Act and must be stopped. It is now up to the government to act on the report. Three political parties want to phase out fur farming on ethical grounds, and with this report by the Board of Agriculture, fur farming is now deeply criticized on scientific grounds. An all-out ban on fur farming will have to wait until the conclusion of Sweden's September elections.

The number of caged fur-bearing animals killed in Canada in 1998 was 1,002,910. The skins were valued at $30,499,735. In 1999 the number of animals killed was 1,063,890, with their skins selling for $46,209,653. The number of caged fur-bearing animals killed in Canada has stayed at about one million for more than 20 years. The number of animals trapped in Canada has fallen from 5.5 million to about 1 million.

Saga Furs of Scandinavia is working on weaving fur into fabrics – literally. Their program involves the mixing of fur fibers with merino wool and spinning the combinations into yarn for both weaving and knitting. The program is called Foxwool, but it involves more furs than fox, all in combination with wool.

Crossing the Line: Diary of Actions

No Compromise publishes this direct action listing to keep the movement educated on the nonviolent tactics and aims of the A.L.F. and other underground animal liberation type groups. We feel it is important to inform people of their activities to combat the lies and distortions that animal abusers disseminate about them. This list is NOT intended to encourage illegal activities. Actions are listed chronologically since the last issue.

Austria

February 9, 2002 NEUKIRCHEN near Braunau - Activists liberate a pig from a factory farm in Upper Austria, after finding her seriously ill and near death. A veterinarian and the animal rescue service are called, and the pig is saved.

Canada

March 2002 VANCOUVER - The Vancouver-based ALF applauds the release of forty silver foxes from Walter Simmons' fox farm in Travellers Rest on Prince Edward Island.

Denmark

December 2001 COPENHAGEN - A fur shop in Roskilde is redecorated with paint and slogans.

January 2002 COPENHAGEN - The same fur shop in Roskilde is hit for a fourth time within several months. Windows are smashed, and paint is thrown into the shop, damaging the coats. The action follows a series of attacks on the shop, one of which closed down the shop for a month.

January 23-24, 2002 HIRTSHALS - Activists open the cages of a mink farm, freeing 144 minks.

England

January 2002 GREATER MANCHESTER - The ALF Supporters Group receives a note and photos of six rescued turkeys, showing missing eyes, swellings, etc. Although the turkeys also had respiratory problems, they are all now doing fine in loving homes.

July 24, 2002 - Two Marsh/Guy Carpenter directors -- one in Richmond the other in Wimbledon - are visited by the ALF. Their cars are treated with paint stripper and the walls of their homes are spray-painted with "HLS Puppy Killer."

July 28, 2002 LEICESTER - The ALF visits the offices of Marsh, Inc., which provides insurance for puppy killers Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS). Locks to the offices are glued and large red slogans declaring, "Marsh Puppy Killers" and "HLS scum" are painted.

Finland

May 1, 2002 TURKU - Elitist clothing store Sadé, which also sells fur, gets its window smashed.

May 2002 JAMSANKOSKI - Two hunting platforms are trashed.

May 2002 HELSINKI - Windows are smashed at fur stores Tyyli and Junotex.

May 2002 LOHJA - Activists vandalize and spray paint slogans on the front of a fur store.

May 2002 SUOMUSJARVI - Activists destroy a hunting platform.

May 2002 KUOPIO - Timo Nevalainen (timo.nevalainen@uku.fi), director of the national vivisection center, has his car trashed. Tires are slashed, paint stripper is poured over the car, and the message "Timo tortures animals" is painted on the car.

May 2002 KUOPIO - Kuopio University, which owns Finland's only breeder of beagles for vivisection, is vandalized. The locks on eighteen doors are glued, more than one hundred windows are painted, and building walls are spray-painted with slogans. More actions are promised until University closes the breeder.

May 2002 YLOJARVI - Nine hunting platforms are destroyed.

May 2002 JYVASKYLA - Windows are smashed yet again at the fur store Valtonen.

July 21-22, 2002 MAALAHTI - Activists open cages and liberate an estimated 3000 mink. The action is claimed by "Animal Liberators."

Germany

December 27, 2001 GRUNAUER FORST (BERLIN) - Three hunt platforms are sawed down and destroyed. A few days later, just before New Year's Day, another twenty-one hunt platforms are destroyed in Gottingen and in Landkreis Hameln/pyrmont.

May 19, 2002 DILLENBERG - Three hunt platforms are sawed down. A communiqué from the German ALF declares,"We hope that by our direct action these wood terrorists lose the fun of killing. Stop with the violence. For the liberation of humans and animals and for the abolishing of hunting."

Netherlands

AMSTERDAM - Direct Action for Each Animal (which in Dutch, spells the acronym 'DAVID') demolishes forty-one circus-promotional signs and spray paints the slogan "Circus Renz Fuck off." In a communiqué, the group declares, "the companies who imprison animals and the companies which support this with money, will be attacked."

February 21-22, 2002 ZEIST - The Dieren Bevrijdings Front (DBF) liberates mink from the Jan Grift & Son fur farm.

March 2002 AMSTERDAM -- The house of designer Frans Molenaar, whose collections include many fur garments, is targeted by activists. Windows are smashed, "fur is murder" is spray- painted on the walls, and screws are put under his car. The action follows a similar one claimed by the DBF in September, in which windows of the same house were smashed.

March 4, 2002 LUNTEREN - A communiqué delivered to "Ravage" magazine reports that DBF activists visited the mink farm of van Boorgert-Reedijk at the Woudsepad. Although they succeed in taking away all the breeding cards, they are too late to save the minks, almost all of whom were killed by the time of the break-in.

March 30, 2002 HAZELBROEK IN OVERLOON - The DBF claims responsibility for destroying 1200 cages and taking ten years' worth of breeding cards from a fox farm. The damage to the farm, which is uninsured, is estimated at 125.000 euros. There are only about ten fox farms left in the Netherlands, and these will be outlawed, along with chinchilla farms, by April 1, 2008.

New Zealand

April 20-21, 2002 AUKLAND - The ALF cuts through the Auckland zoo security fence, liberating one rabbit and four mice, two of whom are pregnant. Messages declaring "zoos kill," "this is a cage," and "ALF means freedom for animals" are spray-painted on cages, signs, walls and all over the new penguin "enclosure."

April 24, 2002 - Members of the New Zealand ALF contaminate bottles of Pantene Pro V shampoo, which is made by notorious animal killer Procter and Gamble, with ammonia and hydrogen peroxide in thirteen supermarkets

DOA continued on page 22

Animal Liberation Front Guidelines

The Animal Liberation Front carries out non-violent direct action against animal abuse by rescuing animals and causing financial loss, usually through the damage and destruction of property, to animal abusers. A.L.F. actions are illegal and therefore activists work anonymously, either individually or in groups, and do not have any centralized organization or address.

To liberate animals from places of abuse and place them in good homes where they may live out their natural lives, free from suffering.

To inflict economic damage to those who profit from the misery and exploitation of animals.

To reveal the horror and atrocities committed against animals behind locked doors by performing non-violent direct actions and liberations.

To take all necessary precautions against harming any animal, human or non-human.

Any group of people who are vegetarians or vegans who carry out actions according to A.L.F. guidelines have the right to regard themselves as part of the A.L.F.

The A.L.F. consists of small autonomous groups of people all over the world who take direct action according to these guidelines.

Crossing the Line: Diary of Actions

Reporting Actions

Since most actions go unreported, this list only represents a fraction of the actions that the A.L.F. and other groups have committed in the name of animal liberation. If you are active in an A.L.F. cell or other animal liberation group and would like to report your actions, there are ways you can do it without compromising your security.

Send your reports to supportive animal rights groups. Reports should include what the target was, what happened and also the time, date, city and state/province. Do not hand write this report as handwriting is just as individualized as fingerprints.

Use a public typewriter or computer to print the letter so that it cannot be traced. Never leave copies of your work in the computer's memory and discard the typewriter ribbon.

You will also want to be sure that the letter, stamp, and envelope you use is hair and saliva-free. Moisten the stamp with a sponge and wear gloves while handling the materials. Don't use thin, rubber latex gloves – fingerprints can go through right through these. You should assume that mail sent to all animal rights groups is opened, read, fingerprinted, etc. by the authorities. Be careful NOT to include anything on or in your report that will incriminate you or others.

You can also report actions via e-mail to expedite the dissemination of the news to media and other outlets. Again, use a public computer and set up a false e-mamila account on a free public server such as Yahoo or Hotmail (go through Anonymizer or Rewebber). Send your communiqué from this account and then NEVER access that account again.

Some groups that receive anonymous communiqués are:

NA - A.L.F. Press Office
P.O. Box 3673
Courtenay, B.C.
V9N 7PI, CANADA
E-mail: naalfpo@tao.ca

No Compromise
P.O. Box 1440
Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1440
E-mail: nc-info@nocompromise.org

NA - A.L.F. Supporters Group
P.O. Box 69597
5845 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2M 4K3, CANADA
E-mail: naalfsg@envirolink.org

DOA continued from page 21

throughout New Zealand. The action is done in memory of Barry Horne, whose life's work brought attention to the suffering of animals everywhere.

May 10, 2002 CHRISTCHURCH - The ALF redecorates "Plume," a fashion shop that sells fur, with messages such as "Fur is Death," "Next Time Your Windows Go," "Stop Selling Fur Or We Will Be Back," and "ALF."

June 8, 2002 WEST AUKLAND - The ALF targets nine butcher shops, smashing windows, gluing locks, destroying signs, and covering the store fronts in paint.

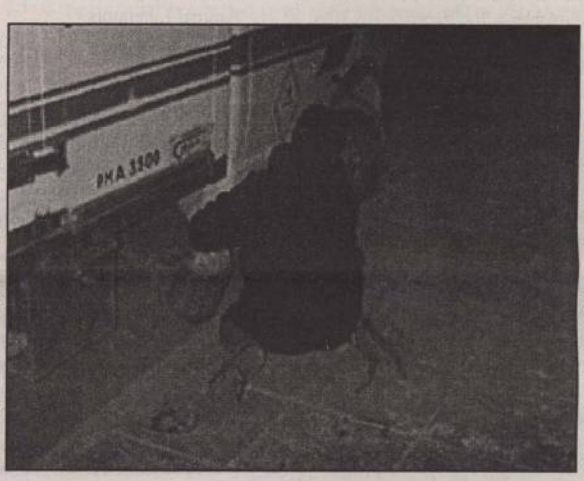
June 26, 2002 - Six emaciated hens are liberated from a battery egg farm. "Save Animals from Exploitation" (SAFE) uses the opportunity to show off the hens and reignite the debate over battery farms.

July 12, 2002 HENDERSON VALLEY, AUCKLAND - Auckland Animal Action receives an anonymous communiqué from the ALF, claiming the liberation of six battery hens from the 'Eggs R Us' factory egg farm.

Norway

April 24, 2002 - The Norweigan ALF (DFF) raids and frees ten puppies from the Terje Gammelsrud dog breeding facility, which breeds dogs for vivisection.

June 29, 2002 - Activists from the Norwegian Animal Liberation Front (DFF) cut the fence of an agricultural school and fur farming research facility. They raid the fur farm, which is one of two government-funded research fur farms in Norway that are involved in international fur farm research.



Russia

June 14, 2002 SOCHI - Red paint is sprayed on two displays of the Sochi circus. One recently-erected stand in the city is decorated with an inscription reading "BOYCOTT!" Locations nearby the circus are spray-painted with "Circus is a chamber of tortures!" and "Animals too have the right to life!" The billboard advertisement of a nearby fur shop is also spray painted with "Fur - bloody clothes!"

June 15, 2002 - A billboard advertisement of a new fur shop recently established in city centre is burnt.

June 22, 2002 LAZAREVSKOE (Sochi) - Thirty display boards for an exotic animal exhibit are destroyed.

July 18, 2002 - Forty posters advertising an exotic animal exhibit are destroyed, and two exhibit displays are stolen. Slogans declaring: "Dolphinarium is prison! Freedom animals! " and "For rights of animals we shall be at war!" are spray-painted on fences in the city.

July 19, 2002 SOCHI - The walls of a Dolphinarium are spray-painted with the slogan "Freedom for animals!" and words on a guide sign to the Dolphinarium are obliterated with paint. Nearby bus stops are painted with slogans reading "Dolfinarium-prison! Freedom for animals!" and "Dolfinarium is prison for animals!"

Spain

February, 2002 ALMAZAN – Incendiary devices were used to target a meat truck

May 2, 2002 ORIHUELA - Incendiary devices were placed in a meat truck *(see photo)*.

Sweden

December 28, 2001 LAHOLM - The Swedish ALF (DBF) raids Malte Petersson's rabbit farm, liberating thirteen rabbits, stealing all the breeding cards, trashing the office, and leaving slogans spray painted all over the facility.

February 2, 2002 GOTHENBORG - The Swedish ALF (DBF) smashes office windows of the Olssons Pals fur shop.

February 13, 2002 GOTHENBORG - The DBF attacks four fur shops, gluing locks and causing extensive damage.

February 18, 2002 GOTHENBORG - The fur shop "Kaj Pals" has its locks glued.

March 2002 RIDDARHYTTAN - Activists chase two illegal hunters from the forests around Riddarhyttan.

March 2, 2002 RIDDARHYTTAN - Five hunting towers are destroyed by the DBF.

March 4, 2002 - A hunting cabin is sprayed with slogans, windows are smashed, and all locks are glued. The DBF claims responsibility.

March 5, 2002 SUNDSVALL - Approximately five hundred minks are released, the emptied cages are destroyed, and the breeding cards are taken by the DBF.

March 7, 2002 VASTERVIK - A hot dog bar has its padlocks glued and red paint sprayed on it.

March 8, 2002 UPPSALA - The DBF smashes a window and glues the locks of at the only fur shop in Uppsala.

March 15, 2002 TORHAMN - The DBF releases 300 minks from a mink farm.

March 17, 2002 RIDDARHYTTAN - The cars of illegal hunters are found spray painted, with smashed windows and glued locks. The DBF claims responsibility.

March 17, 2002 JARLASA - Twenty-one rabbits are liberated from a rabbit meat farm by "Disobedient Animals," an open group whose members volunteer themselves for arrests after actions.

Crossing the Line: Diary of Actions

March 20, 2002 UPPSALA - Chinchilla fur farmer Henry Yrneviks, who breeds five hundred chinchillas a year, is attacked by the DBF for the second time within a few months. This time his house is splattered with black paint.

March 22, 2002 JARLASA - For the second time in one week, "Disobedient Animals" raids a rabbit meat farm, spray painting the buildings and liberating two more rabbits.

March 25, 2002 LYCKSELE - 750 minks are released from a mink farm, and anti-fur slogans are painted on a building on the farm. The farmer says he will probably have to close down because of the action. "The Wild Minks" claims responsibility for the action.

March 27, 2002 KUNGSBACKA - The open group "Happy Easter for the Hens" liberates sixteen hens from a battery farm. Afterwards, its members volunteer themselves for arrest.

April 2002- GOTHENBURG - A rabbit is liberated from her "owner" and taken to live in a big enclosure with other rabbits. The activists later send a letter to the owner explaining the action and urging the "owner" to think twice before getting any new animals.

April 10, 2002 HELSINGBORG - The DBF claims responsibility for smashing six windows and throwing red paint through the smashed windows at a slaughterhouse in Helsingborg.

April 11, 2002 GOTHENBORG - Locks are destroyed at Kajs fur shop.

April 14, 2002 UPPSALA - The open group "Disobedient Animals" breaks into an agricultural research station and liberates twelve hens from the so-called "improved" battery cages there.

April 16, 2002 VIMMERBY - DBF activists pour red paint is poured over the only fur shop in Vimmerby, Anita's Fur and Leather.

April 19, 2002 VASTERVIK - Three windows are smashed and acid is thrown inside the shop and other damage done. Operation Wildlife Care claims responsibility.

May 7, 2002 UPPSALA - The DBF spray paints "Murderers" on the outside of the fur shop "Skinn och pals."

May 14, 2002 GOTHENBURG - The DBF uses etching fluid to etch "Fur is Murder" into the windows at Kajs fur shop.

May 17, 2002 UPPSALA - The outside of the fur shop "Skinn och pals" is sprayed with "Murderers: close now or else!" and a security camera destroyed by the DBF.

May 19, 2002 UPPSALA - The DBF smashes a window of the fur shop "Skinn och Pals."

May 19, 2002 UPPSALA - Chinchilla fur farmer Henry Yrnevik has his car re-painted in black paint, and his house is spray painted by the DBF with slogans such as "close the farm" and "Murderer."

May 21, 2002 GOTHENBURG - Three fur shops in Gothenburg are attacked in one night. At Kajs fur shop, two locks are glued, red paint is poured over the entrance, and paws are painted on the ground. At Honory fur shop, two locks are glued, "Fur is Murder" is spray-painted, and paws are painted outside the shop. Finally, at Andreassons fur shop, the doors are locked together with a bicycle lock and "Fur is murder" is etched into the window with glass etching fluid. According to the DBF, this is only the beginning for a fur free Gotheburg!

May 25, 2002 UPPSALA - The DBF glues the locks and spray paints and smashes the windows of the fur shop "Skinn och pals."

May 25, 2002 UPPSALA - Chinchilla fur farmer Henry Yrnevik wakes up to find his house and garden covered in paint and "Murderer" spray-painted on his house. The DBF claims responsibility.

May 26, 2002 UPPSALA - The DBF spray paints anti-fur slogans and smashes the windows of the fur shop "Skinn och pals."

May 27, 2002 UMEA - The ALF visits the home of vivisector Hakan Johansson (Centralgatan 50, Holmsund, Sweden), who has been killing animals at Umea University since 1975. Johansson's car is painted red, its locks are glued, and the house is spray painted with



messages such as "animal abuser."

June 17, 2002 UPPSALA - Chinchilla fur farmer Henry Yrnevik is visited by the ALF for the fourth time since December. Although he had tried to hide his car, activists find it and puncture its tires, smash its windows, glue the locks, and cover it in paint.

July 9, 2002 LAHOLM - The Swedish ALF liberates all 189 rabbits from a rabbit farm. Two days later, the Animal Rights Militia places two incendiary devices in the empty farm, burning it to the ground.

United States of America

January 2002 GREELEY, COLORADO - A fire destroys the Nugget International lambskin processing plant. Investigators from the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms are looking into links to three earlier break-ins at the plant, in which an intruder reportedly left notes mentioning "animal liberation" and "murder" and even saying 'This is my final attack. Next time burn."

January 3, 2002 NEW YORK - The ALF visit the home of Warren Stephens (48 East 65th St., New York). They smash out the porch lights and windows, plaster the front of his house with more than fifteen paint bombs, and spray paint "PUPPY KILLER" on the sidewalk.

January 29, 2002 FAIRFIELD, MAINE - Activists sabotage construction machinery at the site of an upcoming Biotech Park (route 201, near Kennebec Valley Technical College). A sand/quickcrete mix is poured in the engines, gas tank, and hydraulics of an excavator and a roller. In a communiqué, the activists decry the biotech park as yet another vehicle for animal experimentation and the gross manipulation of nature.

January 29, 2002 ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA - The Earth Liberation Front (ELF) sets incendiary devices at a construction site on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. The target of the fire is the university's new Microbial and Plant Genomics Research Center, which aims to develop technology for new genetically engineered (GE) crops.

February 4, 2002 NEW YORK, NEW YORK - Activists visit the home of Parker Quilen, CEO of Quilcap, Corp., the second largest investor in HLS. Windows are smashed, and paint is poured all over the Upper East Side apartment building. Two weeks later, on February 18, Quilcap drops its business dealings with HLS.

March 20, 2002 - NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE - Activists demolish the display table that HLS has set up at a national toxicology conference.

March 30, 2002 DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS - Cavel International (108 Harvestore Drive), a horse-slaughtering plant in DeKalb County, Illinois, is burned to the ground, causing $4.3 million in damages *(see photo at left)*. Authorities note similarities to a 1997 fire set by the ALF that destroyed a Cavel plant in Redmond, Oregon.

March 30, 2002 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA - The ALF paint-bombs three locations of Heavenly Hams (www.heavenlyham.com) – an office at 4207 W. 96th St, one store at 3905 W. 96th St. and another at 5365 E. 82nd. A communiqué states that the paint-bombing is done in memory of those pigs who will be served on tables around the world for Easter dinner and as a warning to those who continue to kill animals for profit.

April 11, 2002 SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA - The ALF targets a newly-opened Starbucks coffee shop, spray-painting the building with slogans such as "milk is rape." The activists leave a letter explaining the action as retaliation against Starbuck's support of the dairy industry, which uses bovine growth hormones and GMOs and poisons and rapes cows and the environment.

May 3, 2002 BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA - ALF activists set fire to and destroy a truck at a Sims Poultry plant. Sims Poultry distributes chickens to grocery stores, fraternity and sorority houses and nursing homes in the area.

June 3, 2002 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA - Viva!USA receives a packet with photos from an anonymous source who liberated ducks from Woodland Farms, a factory farm in southern California. Photos of the liberated ducks show that a portion of their top bills had been either burned or cut off. After receiving this information, Wild Oats markets decide to discontinue purchasing duck products from Woodland Farms.

June 6, 2002 MILLIS, MASSACHUSETTS - Activists in Boston pay a late night visit to the home of John P.

DOA continued on page 29

Elitism: A Reluctant Acknowledgement and Conditional Apology

by Mike N. Durschmid

Editor's Note: This article was accidently omitted from last issue's focus section on group dynmics and organization. We print it here in its entirety and apologize to the author.

Many people who become involved with activism complain about elitism. In many respects, there is legitimacy to this allegation. There are excess amounts of leader/follower dynamics occurring, not only in regards to national groups, but also within the grassroots.

For instance, not everyone that seeks to get involved is invited and allowed to participate in organizing. Often, there is a core group where only certain individuals are allowed to participate. Even within these core groups, there are complaints that some members are more privy to information and news of happenings beyond their local area and possess a monopoly of information.

Is it true and is this acceptable or excusable? The answer to this depends on who you ask and to what exactly you are referring.

I also find many behaviors unacceptable and counterproductive, behaviors which many of us can improve, myself included. We don't organize enough activities that encourage input from outside our core group, like doing public forums that include a significant Q&A/comment component so that others have more a voice. We operate too much in white middle class communities with little to no outreach in other more diverse communities. The voices of women as well as gay/lesbian members feel diminished and marginalized.

I generally advocate for more inclusive organizing, decision making and information sharing, but is it fair to categorically criticize all exclusivity? Can we really include all newcomers into our group process?

For at least two reasons I think we have to be careful about who participates in our groups. Those two reasons are group identity and security culture issues.

Group Identity

Because of group identity and character, I think it important to insist that those in the group making decisions agree in what they advocate or are against. This would include agreeing to a mission statement and/or some basic ground rules or parameters (i.e. advocate for animals via militant direct action and philosophical support of the ALF).

A group's identity and character are important factors that determine the roles that a particular group plays as part of the wider movement. Without well-defined parameters, group identity and character can easily become transient and slide into a less militant (and thus less effective) role within the greater militant movement.

Security Culture

We don't want the animal abuse industry and their minions to be able to easily undermine our efforts. Because we are under siege by corrupt industries and their minions who are more politically motivated as they routinely violate their own laws while pursuing to persecute us, secretiveness has become a necessary part of this movement. Whether it is brainstorming, debating campaigns, strategies and tactics or planning a specific civil disobedience, we don't want our opponents to know how we think or what we are doing before we actually do it. Therefore, it is important to first know those you let into your group discussion and decision-making processes very well.

These precautions are taken not only to prevent deliberate infiltration, but also factors like loose lips (caused by either careless disregard or inexperience). Generally, it is safe to say, no newbies and no blabber-mouths. It's also a good idea to be careful of those who have shown to consistently allow their fears to control their actions.

Monopoly of information

People often feel out of the loop when others are always the ones who are well-informed on current affairs and they are not. Obviously there is some deliberate information gate-keeping happening. Some may be unnecessary and more motivated by manipulative censoring, but some of it is because of good security culture practices or simply out of respect of the privacy of others who expect and demand such privacy.

Just like there are organizers who want to be elitist in order to maintain some kind of power dynamic, there are also non-organizers who may want know "everything" just because ego or reputation and not because of the desire to organize. There is a difference between having access to information and not doing anything with it, and having the responsibility of using information in a positive and proactive manner.

Good organizers forward as much public information to other co-organizers as possible and point people to the many public information services available, like zines, e-mail announcement lists and forums, and directories like the trenches. Organizers should encourage others to take initiative and teach others how to research, find other groups with whom to network, etc.

Conclusion

Are concerns over group identity and security culture (what I call "acceptable exclusivity") counter-productive and growth hindering? Yes, but this is part of the price that is imposed upon us as reluctant soldiers under siege, not of our own choosing.

I want to acknowledge that elitism and exclusionary behaviors exist too much in our movement and are wrong. My words here are not an attempt to apologize or make excuses for manipulative or abusive elitist, exclusive behaviors. Instead, I acknowledge and make a conditional apology for what should be, and I think is, excused exclusive practices.

Reader Response

Mike's article makes too many excuses for exclusive/elitist patterns that could be avoided. If somebody wants to get involved, and there is concern that they may not agree with the mission statement, why don't people meet with them individually to address it openly? As an advocate of security culture, I think it's equally important to remain aware of double standards and elitism. Why isn't it possible for security culture to be consistent? (For example, not allowing **anybody** who wasn't arrested or present at an action to plan legal strategy, instead of just excluding certain people.) It's also important to hold everybody to strict standards of security, without making exceptions for people who have been around longer, are dressed better, are willing to lock down or are dating one of the alpha males in the group (for example).

Using security culture as an excuse to withhold information, Mike wrote, "There is a difference between having access to information and not doing anything with it, and having the responsibility of using information in a positive and proactive manner." How are we supposed to know what someone will do with (public) information given if we don't give it to them?

In order to expand our movement, it is essential to openly investigate any problems that arise because of someone's behavior. It's more likely for more seasoned activists to want to stick to a certain tactic without thinking it through. It is possible that newer members may be less stuck in old patterns of behavior or (lack of) strategy and that older members might see this as an them trying to be less militant. When new members get involved, they bring new ideas and renew the sense of energy in the group. I'm not sure how this could possibly be seen as a bad thing, unless it's based on someone seeking power and control.

- yael, Chicago

Author Reply

How is saying that there are at least two legitimate reasons for excluding people from participation "making too many excuses"? Yael implies that my article was about illegitimate exclusion or inclusion, which it was not. My article dealt with legitimate reasons for exclusionary practices ("Group Identity & Security Culture").

I took pains to point out that exclusionary behavior is too often used abusively as a means to seek power. But that does not mean that every time it happens is out of such abuse. There are also excusable and legitimate reasons to be exclusionary. This was the point of my article.

It seems that Yael did not want to at least acknowledge the need to sometimes exclude some folks from the process. She instead switched the conversation to criticize me for not writing about how to not be abusively exclusionary or how to better include folks. I agree that more should be written about inclusion and avoiding abusive exclusion. What I wrote is only a small component of a larger issue of inclusion. But we cannot truly address this larger issue unless we honestly include the discussion of exclusion, both illegitimate as well as (as in this case) legitimate reasons for such.

Here is the dilemma we are dealing with: Choosing between risking excluding someone who should not be excluded, versus possibly putting a group at risk. Sometimes it is better to err on the side of caution.

- Mike N. Durschmid

Examining the NC Strategy

by Angi Metler

It has been several years now since the "No Compromise" strategy was introduced, and it makes sense for us to review its successes and failures in the hope of improving the effectiveness of our tactics. First and foremost, we should remember that the NC strategy (no bail, no fines, no deals, etc.) was intended to EMPOWER activists by removing some of their fears with regard to facing the legal system. When it succeeds in doing that, it is as valid today as ever. When it PREVENTS activists from participating in actions, or when it drives a wedge between activists, it is being misused or misunderstood.

The movement for animal liberation must not become an exclusive club, one that only the "coolest" activists belong to. The animals being tortured every day won't be liberated until our entire society recognizes the injustice of animal exploitation, and in order for that to happen, a groundswell of protest has to rise up from the grassroots into every level of society. We (and the animals) can't afford to discourage activism by becoming so rigid in our thinking that we lose sight of our end goal: total animal liberation.

With this in mind, let's look at the various components of the NC strategy and see what the strengths and weaknesses are of each:

No Bail: Not paying bail is intended to free activists from the fear of risking arrest if they are unable to pay bail. Also, a jailed activist usually gets more media attention, keeping the issue alive longer. Bail is sometimes, but not always, reduced after a few days at a bail hearing. However, few of us have the luxury of being full-time activists, and too often people have chosen not to risk arrest at all because they cannot afford to sit in jail and jeopardize their jobs, but at the same time, they are afraid of being ostracized for bailing out.

No Deals: One thing that experience has shown us is that pleading guilty at the outset is still a mistake. A not guilty plea gives us the option of going to trial, and it can always be changed at the last moment if the deal is good enough. There are times when it may be smart to use the legal system to our advantage-- for example, if ACD (Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal) or community service is offered. Many activists have been able to do community service with a non-profit animal advocacy organization, which is a pretty good deal, since that's what we do with our time anyway!

No Fines: OK, you'd rather do jail time than pay a fine. Again, this tactic was intended to empower activists who don't have money to pay fines and who resent rewarding the system. This is fine if you have this option, but we now know that many states will not give jail time in lieu of fines. Refusing to pay can mean that your driver license can be suspended, your salary garnished and liens put on any property that you might own. Sure, you may end up in jail for contempt if you don't pay the fine, but you'll still owe the money when you get out. Some activists can move around, always a step ahead of the law, but this isn't practical for everyone. Make sure that you understand the consequences of not paying fines in your state before committing to this course of action.

No Probation: The fear here is that an activist on probation will be afraid of violating the terms of the probation and will drop out of sight. What we have learned is that many activists on probation for one action have gotten arrested for another action without being penalized for violating probation, usually if the second action took place in a different state or municipality. This is especially true for misdemeanors. The justice system isn't always very efficient!

Representing Oneself: Usually a dedicated activist can do a much better job of defending him/herself and keeping the attention on the issue of animal suffering than an overworked public defender who knows nothing about the case and cares even less. However, not everyone has the confidence to act as his or her own attorney. Unfortunately, there is a real shortage of lawyers who are willing to defend activists pro bono or at greatly reduced rates, but defense funds can be set up to raise money for legal representation.

The main thing that we have learned over the past few years is that the No Compromise strategy has its place and can be an effective tool, but individual circumstances must be taken into account when deciding the best tactics to use. It's extremely important that activists, BEFORE risking arrest, agree upon what they plan to do. That doesn't necessarily mean that everyone has to agree to follow the same course of action. But when there is disagreement AFTER the fact, it creates animosity instead of promoting solidarity, and we must become a strong and unified force if we are to achieve animal liberation.

Direct Action from the Historical Perspective of the Boston Tea Party

by John Duerk

In a post-September 11th world, the patriotic frenzy has become more intense because everyday nationalistic expression is now the norm. Suddenly, holidays like Memorial Day and the Fourth of July have even more meaning. As the average citizen is ensconced in the various symbols of national pride, I find myself greatly disenchanted. I'm referring to the flags, parades, and fireworks that are quite common. In my opinion, these are futile symbols that serve as the centerpieces of delusional celebrations. Can people come to terms with their own unjust history, I wonder? Probably not, I often tell myself. That would require analyzing our mistakes, a process of examination that few are willing to engage in, as it strips away one's false sense of pride. Ah, the path of denial is so much easier to walk. Consequently, I cannot consider myself a patriot because I acknowledge and struggle against injustice in its many forms – injustice that our country is largely responsible for or complicit in, through covert action. Furthermore, I openly support aggressive measures to rectify injustices when such measures are undoubtedly necessary.

Lately I've been pondering animal and environmental direct action and how both can be placed in historical perspective. In doing this, one of the most popular acts of property destruction comes to mind: the Boston Tea Party. In December of 1773, colonists who disguised themselves as American Indians boarded three British ships in Boston Harbor with the sole purpose of disposing of the cargo. They deliberately destroyed the tea to protest the taxes that had been enacted on them without their proper representation in Parliament. One of the participants, a shoemaker named George Hewes, recalled after the event, "We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all of the chests of tea and throw them overboard, first cutting and splitting the chests with our tomahawks, so as thoroughly to expose them to the effects of the water. In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had thus broken and thrown overboard every tea chest to be found in the ship."

In retrospect, patriotic people celebrate the colonists' behavior as part of the Revolutionary War era. Though a strong message had to be sent concerning the matters of taxation and representation, you must keep in mind that the tea party occurred two and a half years before Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and that initially, only one third of the colonists supported a radical divorce from Great Britain. Even the prominent governor of Massachusetts, Thomas Hutchinson, disagreed with those colonists who desired separation. One might then ask if people would support the tactic of property destruction for a cause that they believe in now. Without a question, fighting a revolution proved to be a controversial path that began with defiant actions such as the Tea Party. However, in looking back, it all blends together in people's minds and is acceptable because it happened in the distant past.

I think that many of the same people would perceive such an act as criminal if carried out today - that anyone who destroys property to prove his or her point is a misdirected extremist. I dismiss the notion of extremism because the general public is so insulated from the important issues that must be addressed in our society. Interestingly enough, a major advocate of the American Revolution, who later became president, also supported the colonists' actions at Boston Harbor. John Adams proclaimed, "The people should never rise, without doing something to be remembered – something notable and striking. This destruction of the tea is so bold, so daring, so firm, intrepid and inflexible. The question is whether the destruction of this tea was necessary? I apprehend it was absolutely and indispensably so."

I like to monitor how the Animal and Earth Liberation Fronts are acting on behalf of all sentient beings and precious ecosystems by reading press releases and news articles. I analyze their choices of targets as well as the tactics each employs. When I think about the Boston Tea Party, I acknowledge that a select group of colonists united for two major

TEA continued on page 29

News Briefs

OAKLAND, CA (6/11) – A federal jury awards $4.4 million in damages to two Earth First organizers who were injured in a 1990 car-bomb blast. The plaintiffs had claimed that FBI agents and Oakland police violated their civil rights by falsely targeting them as suspects in the blast. They sued investigators, alleging false arrest, illegal search, slanderous statements and conspiracy. Says one of the defendants, "The American public needs to understand that the FBI can't be trusted. Ten jurors got a good, hard look at the FBI and they didn't like what they saw. It's not about the money."

NEW JERSEY (6/11) – An HLS activist is convicted of obstruction and sentenced to pay a $400 fine. After refusing to pay the fine, the activist is sentenced to 14 days in Somerset County Jail. Another activist is found guilty of assault on an officer, resisting arrest, and another charge. He is sentenced to pay approximately $1500 in fines and ten days in jail, to be served on the weekends.

WORLDWIDE (6/14) – Thousands of activists stage a "virtual sit in" of HLS, flooding the HLS website with hits, and stopping traffic to the company's website for days.

LOS ANGELES, CA (6/14) – Activist Allison Lance appears at the FBI Headquarters in Los Angeles to give handwriting exemplars. To date Allison has not been informed why she is being questioned and subpoenaed by the FBI.

MENOMONIE, WI (6/18) – A six year old elephant named Mary and a twenty-one year old elephant named Tory escape from a circus performance and run through the town's business district. Before being captured, one of the elephants manages to damage a door as well as cause about $600 damage to a water truck used to block her.

PINELLAS COUNTY, FL (6/20) – A judge sentences animal killer Brandon Eldred to three years in jail and two years probation for beating two llamas, one of whom died. The same judge had earlier sentenced Eldred's accomplice, Robert Pettyjohn, to five years for his role in the attack on the llamas.

ALBANY, NY (6/21) – The New York State Senate passes a bill banning the slaughter of dogs and cats for food. The bill also prohibits marketing in any products made from dog and cat fur, skin, hair and flesh. The New York Assembly had already passed the bill earlier in the year, and as of this writing awaits the governor's signature.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TX (6/22) – Oak Ridge North Police officer Doug Barry (29111 Raestone, Spring, TX) is found not guilty of animal cruelty charges after he allegedly starves his dog Apache to death. An autopsy report reveals Apache's stomach contents to consist of only a nerf ball, a pencil, a leaf, and two sticks. The report further states the dog to have died of severe anemia caused by flea infestation, a condition that Barry says he failed to seek veterinary treatment for because of the financial burden.

SAN FRANCISCO, CA (6/24) – Activists hang a large banner, decrying Neiman Marcus' complicity in the fur trade, over the Bay Bridge

Trenches Spotlight: Students In Defense of Animals (SIDA)

Student groups are never easy to manage. In addition to the normal pressures that community grassroots groups face, student groups have to deal with the joys of school administrations, campus security and inevitable member turnover. Student animal rights and liberation groups also face the difficult task of trying to accommodate a wide range of membership, from people who are fairly new to animal issues, to animal welfarists who may not be comfortable with more radical tactics, to more experienced grassroots animal rights activists who want to do more than watch videos or visit the local humane shelter.

Although a relatively new group, Students In Defense of Animals (SIDA), based out of Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana, has been able to achieve, in a very short time, what other groups might see as impossible. SIDA is a student group with wide-ranging appeal to attract a larger number of people while managing to stay animal rights-oriented.



Founded in the spring of 1999 by Kara and Travis Beaver, SIDA has maintained one major goal that is so often neglected by many community and school groups: education. Meetings are held biweekly on campus and are open for anyone to attend. "A lot of people just come to a few meetings, so we do teach-ins and try and radicalize the people who show up," says Travis. "Some people that come to our meetings don't really know that much about animal rights, but they are at least receptive to the information... [W]e want to keep animal issues discussed on campus and in the community. Most people in this area have never really heard about animal issues so it's important for SIDA to bring them to everyone's attention."

By recruiting through campus flyering and the university newspaper publicity they receive, SIDA has attracted both welfare and rights advocates alike as the only animal issue-oriented organization at Purdue. The group is always clear to newer members that although anyone is welcome to participate in the group's activities and events, SIDA is an organization that believes in abolition rather than reform. Travis stated, "One person said they had qualms about joining the group until they heard someone complaining that SIDA was too radical.... I guess that is a compliment." Travis also stated that the organizers within the group make careful efforts not to alienate newbies and those who may be, for instance, vegetarian instead of vegan. To date, there has never been any conflict among the thirty active members of the group.

Most recently, SIDA has concentrated its efforts on expanding Purdue's dining hall menu to include more vegan options. In discussing the campaign, Travis states, "I would say the most important thing is to show that you have support from the residents at the dorms.... We recently did a petition that received over 600 signatures, and we only did it for one day at one meal." He also stresses the importance of maintaining a friendly working relationship with the head of Food Services.

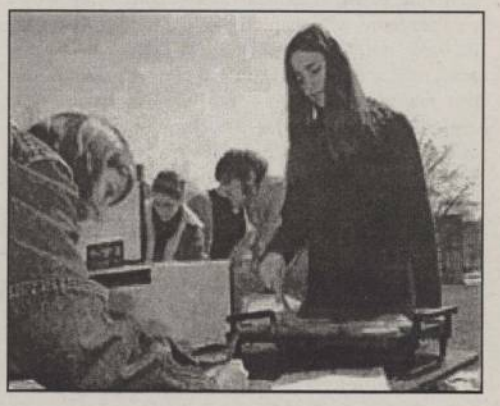
Although well-known for many of their other programs, Purdue is widely praised for its agriculture programs. Located in the heart of the Midwest, Purdue has many students who come from animal agriculture backgrounds and not surprisingly, have not taken kindly to SIDA's existence and growth. Following SIDA event publicity in the university newspaper, it is not unusual for students to write editorials maintaining how well the animals are treated on their farms. SIDA also recently had its first taste of school administration harassment after a controversial anti-fur display at the school garnered local media and caused the school to deem animal rights events as "really controversial."

SIDA has been somewhat isolated from the larger animal rights movement because of its location and the lack of groups currently active in Indiana. Despite this, however, Travis has strong ideas about the future of the larger movement: "One problem that I have [with the animal rights movement] is the lack of unity between animal rights groups at the national level....I realize that people differ over tactics but we all pretty much have the same goal and should work together more. I also think that animal rights activists should also be more involved in other social justice movements or at least show their support of other social justice movements.... [T]here should be more of an effort to educate human rights activists and social justice activists that animal liberation is equally important and that all issues are tied together."

For those interested in starting a student group, Travis offers this advice: "[S]tarting a group...takes time and you can't be discouraged. The first year and a half that the group existed we only had 5-7 people at our meetings and those were the only active people. As for maintaining a group, I think that it is important to do campaigns that are local and have a good chance at success.... [P]eople can see that we are having small successes with our dining hall campaign and I think that is encouraging."

Travis hopes that SIDA continues to grow and gain success after he leaves Purdue in a year. His hope is to turn the group over to someone who is younger who will be able to carry the group over for more than one year at a time.

SIDA has disrupted business as usual at one of the most widely-known agricultural universities and will hopefully continue to do so in years to come. Says Travis, "Just know that no matter how burnt out or frustrated you get in the struggle for animal rights, you can't give up because millions of animals are suffering everyday and we are their only hope."



In The Trenches:
Grassroots Animal Liberation Organizations

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phone +64 21 117 2001
E-mail: c_a@vegan.zzn.net
Web: www.vivisection.tk

COALITION TO ABOLISH THE FUR TRADE - INT'L HEADQUARTERS
P.O. Box 21780
Washington, DC 20009
Phone: 202-328-0736
Fax: 202-328-0774
E-mail: BanFurNow@aol.com
Web: www.banfur.com
Contact: Lydia Nichols

CAFT - SAN FRANCISCO
740A - 14th Street #180
San Francisco, CA 94114
Phone: 415-364-1873
E-mail: caftsanfrancisco@yahoo.com
Web: www.caft.org

CAFT - UTAH
E-mail: caftutah@hotmail.com
Web: caft.uarc.com
Contact: Karen

COMPASSION OVER KILLING
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Washington, DC 20016
Phone: 301-891-2458
E-mail: info@cok.net
Web Sites: www.cok.net, www.NeimansKills.com, www.ISECruelty.com, www.VegDC.com

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Website: www.lohv-usa.org
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PURDUE UNIVERSITY - STUDENTS IN DEFENSE OF ANIMALS (PU-SIDA)
141-1 Airport Rd.
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News Briefs

during morning rush hour traffic. The Bay Bridge is the longest steel high-level bridge in the world and averages 270,000 vehicles daily. The banner remains in place for at least two hours during the busy morning commute, during which time it has been estimated that close to 100,000 commuters cross the Bay Bridge.

UNITED KINGDOM (6/25) – After it is announced that EU welfare standards will ban "barren" battery cages as of January 2012, UK Animal Welfare Minister Eliot Morley announces that he will investigate banning all types of battery egg cages (both "barren" and "enriched") in the UK. He also states that he wants to ban the practice of beak trimming, which is slated to be phased out by the EU completely by 2010.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA (6/27) – A whale hunter working in the Bering Strait dies after his boat is flipped by a harpooned gray whale. One of the four men aboard the whaling boat had harpooned the whale before the whale came up under the vessel, capsizing it and sending its occupants into the sea.

CRETE, GREECE (7/3) – A twenty year old student who went spear-fishing is found floating in shallow water with a spear from his own fishing gun embedded in his head, entering at his jaw and protruding from the top of his skull. After surgery to remove the arrow, the man returns home, where he is expected to recover.

PAMPLONA, SPAIN (7/7) – Three people are hospitalized after being injured during the annual "Running of the Bulls" event. Three others received treatment for cuts and bruises from falling during the event.

SEATTLE (7/10) – Hundreds of people are evacuated from two downtown office buildings (1215 4th Ave and 701 Pike St.) after smoke grenades are found on the floors housing Marsh, Inc. and one of its subsidiaries, Guy Carpenter & Company, Inc. Marsh has been an ongoing target of activists because of its business ties to HLS. Police Chief Gil Kerlikowske tells reporters, "This has been tentatively classified as an act of domestic terrorism."

COSTA RICA (7/10) – The Costa Rican legislature passes a ban on keeping wild animals in cages before, during, and after circus performances. The bill effectively bans the use of animals in circuses throughout the country.

NEW JERSEY (7/11) – HLS officially drops its RICO lawsuit against SHAC, ADL and several individual activists. The move comes after HLS spends more than $650,000 in the last year trying to sue SHAC for more than 12 million dollars. During that year, SHAC never answered a single question in depositions, turned over a single piece of discovery or took any of HLS' proposed deals.

AUKLAND, NZ (7/12) – Activists liberate six battery hens from the "Eggs R Us" factory egg farm in Henderson Valley, Auckland. The action comes while NZ government officials are asking the public for submission for the review of the Code of Welfare for Layer Hens.

Importance of Prisoner Support

While others talk about it, the Animal Liberation Front is making animal liberation a reality today. Around the country and the world, selfless vegans put themselves on the line for animals by liberating animals from places of abuse and destroying the machines and places that make animal torture a reality.

Sometimes they get caught. Without a solid support network for imprisoned animal liberators, the A.L.F. cannot always do what they do. Underground resistance is 1/4 direct action and 3/4 above ground support. The A.L.F. is disabled without this support.

The Animal Liberation Front has stepped up its efforts to become more of a threat than ever and the feds want blood. With activists facing 82 years for freeing animals it is becoming more serious and prisoner support is more crucial now than ever before. The activists on the prisoner list are in a desparate situation – either enduring a lonely prison life or facing long prison sentences in an upcoming trial. These people need your support. We cannot support the liberation of animals and abandon those who make it happen.

Prisoner support has many components. It is writing letters to activists in prison whose only joy may be a letter of support from the outside. It is monetary support for activists facing upcoming trials. Prisoner support is making flyers, setting up benefit shows and sending out press releases. At its most base level, prisoner support is letting these activists know they are not forgotten.

Wearing a t-shirt is not enough. Support the A.L.F. is reaching out in any way you can to these people whose only crime was bridging the gap between thought and action.

Prisoner List

Compiled by Earth Liberation Prisoners Support Network

Animal Liberation Prisoners of War

Benjamin Persky, #1410212600,George Vierno Center,0909 Hazen Street, East Elmhurst, NY 11370 lettersforbenjamin@hotmail.com (mailed off weekly). Being held in jail on felony charges relating to a Anti-Huntington Life Sciences/World Week for Animals protest in April 2002 .

Peter Schnell, Reg. # 99476111, SCI Otisville, PO Box 1000, Otisville, NY 10963. Serving 24 months for possession of incendiary devices. It is claimed the devices were to be used to torch dairy trucks.

Matt Whyte, #99477-111, Taft Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 7001, Taft, CA 93268. Serving 14 months for possession of incendiary devices. It is claimed the devices were to be used to torch dairy trucks.

Neil Bartlett, FW7083, HMP The Verne, Portland, Dorset, DT5 1EQ, England. Sentenced to four years for making six bomb-hoax telephone calls to various animal & earth abusers.

Dave Blenkinsop EM7899, HMP Bullingdon, Oxfordshire OX6 0PZ England. Serving 3 years for attacking the Managing Director of Huntington Life Sciences. Also serving 18 months for rescuing 600 guinea pigs from a lab supplier.

Madeline Buckler HR4338, HMP & YOI Bullowood Hall, Hockley, Essex, SS5 4TE, England. Serving 1 year for burglary at Roche, a company connected with Huntington Life Sciences.

Sarah Gisborne HR4337, HMP Highpoint, Strddishall, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 9YG, England. Serving 1 year for burglary at Roche, a company connected with Huntington Life Sciences

Rae Newlands, GN6613, HMP Winchester, Romsey Road, Winchester, SO22 5DF, England. Rae Newlands has pleaded guilty to aggravated harassment of Huntington Life Sciences shareholders and has been sentenced to four and a half years imprisonment.

Kate Simpson, GN8957, HMP Morton Hall, Swinderby, Lincoln LN6 9TT. Serving 1 year for burglary at Roche, a company connected with Huntington Life Sciences.

Lindsey van Keer (Address unknown). Serving 10 months for Animal Liberation Front (ALF) activities in Belgium. Co-Defendant of Geert Waegemans.

Geert Waegemans,Gevangenis Hoogstraten, Gelnelstraat 131,2320 Hoogstraten, Belgium Serving 5 years for various ALF arson. Controversially he named police informant, Anja Hermans, as aiding him with his actions after she named him as an ALF activist & alerted the police to his activity. Following Geert's conviction for various ALF arsons the police are now threatening to prosecute Geert for membership of a criminal organisation (the ALF) and are also looking to place further ALF arson charges against him.

Vegan Earth Liberation Prisoners of War

Jeffrey Luers, #13797671, OSP , 2605 State St., Salem, OR 97310, USA. Serving twenty-two years and eight months for arson on a car dealership and attempted arson of an oil truck.

Craig Marshall, #13797662, SRCI, 777 Stanton Blvd., Ontario, OR 97914, USA. Serving five years and five months for conspiracy to commit arson and possession of incendiary devices, which were used to destroy SUVs to raise attention to their environmentally-destructive nature.

Fran Thompson (93341), 1107 Recharge Rd., York NE 68467, USA. An eco-activist serving a life sentence for shooting dead, in self-defense, a stalker who had broken into her home.

Animal Rights Prisoners Doing Time for Work on Other Causes

Malachie Nichols, JN4126, HMP Wealstun, Weatherby, LS23 7AJ, England. An animal rights activist currently imprisoned for nine months for anti-fascist reasons.

CAUGHT continued from page 19

Practicing good security measures is a basic premise for underground activities, and, aside from leaving no evidence behind at the scene, this includes keeping your mouth shut. Most importantly, though, it involves making intelligent decisions about whom you choose to work with. In fact, I would say your decision about your fellow activists is probably the most important decision you can make, as it will likely make the difference between staying free or going to jail.

There is a plethora of information, both printed and online, detailing the intensive security measures activists need to follow in order to avoid capture. Check out security.tao.ca and www.animalliberation.net/security. It seems, given the reality of few arrests, that the great majority of activists are successfully following these directions.

DIRTY continued from page 1

The campaign to end battery farming is escalating in New Zealand with a series of liberations, national demonstrations, acts of property destruction, office actions and call-in days.

While the factory farming campaign has been running for a long time in New Zealand, the underground Animal Rescue Team kicked it off this year with the liberation of five battery hens.

National Days of Action

The rescue occurred just before three days of national protest against battery farming. Protests focused on Mainland Poultry, the largest battery hen company in New Zealand, with farms all over the country. Their largest farm, just north of Dunedin in Waikouaiti, plans to expand soon to imprison more than 900,000 hens.

Day one, Easter Sunday, saw protesters invade the biggest Mainland Poultry farm. Activists embarked up nearby Waikouaiti Beach, through the forest, and up to the farm gates. What was intended to be a symbolic action instead quickly turned into a spontaneous tour of the locked farm. The gates were easily thrown off the hinges, and groups of protesters paraded around the farm stickering until escorted out by the police. One person was arrested as he tried to leave for "being unlawfully in a yard" but was released when protesters blocked the only road out of the farm.

CAAT continued from page 7

The first part of World Week concentrated on public education through literature distribution and public broadcasts of the damning undercover video footage taken inside the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center (ORPRC) by whistleblower Matt Rossell. While activists spent the start of World Week exposing the torture, wasted tax dollars, and medical fraud inherent in animal research, the latter part of the week proved to be a bit more interesting.

On April 27-28th the Coalition to Abolish Animal Testing (CAAT) hosted an Activist Convergence, with the express purpose of imparting participants with a collection of basic skills necessary for effective activism

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TEA continued from page 25

reasons: an opposition to taxation and an appeal for representation. The Animal and Earth Liberation Fronts are fighting to protect life in a society that has institutionalized exploitation and murder through a warped blend of democracy and capitalism. Everything is a commodity to be marketed by corporations that have enough money to "influence" elected officials. When the dominant special interests are business-oriented and you look at the consumer culture surrounding us, you can't help but think that the animals and the environment are merely resources to be utilized for profit.

In the minds of most people, the animals and the environment cannot have inherent value, because to acknowledge such means having to change the way our civilization interacts with all other life. People don't want to do that, just as the British felt they could adequately represent the interests of the colonists living across the Atlantic Ocean without their input. Consequently, direct action had to be taken to send the message that something needed to change. What the underground movements of today do on behalf of their ethical convictions isn't any different from what the colonists who threw the tea into the water did, yet people cannot see the parallel because they are anesthetized and speciesist. And then again, maybe they simply don't want to see the parallel out of the fear that they'd have to acknowledge their own immorality and change their behavior to respect all living creatures.

AUTO continued from page 1

Go to a junkyard and find an old toilet. With a hammer, smash the thing until you have some good-sized hunks of porcelain. They only need to be about slightly bigger than your palm. Find an old car to test this on, and you won't believe how easy and silent it is.

LIGHTLY throw the broad side of the porcelain against the car's front or rear window. When it hits, the density of the porcelain will cause the car's window to sharply spider web with relatively minimal noise. Since safety glass simply spider webs, no pieces will shatter to the ground. At this point, you can easily push the rest of the window in or just take off with the knowledge that the chunk of toilet just cost some scum several hundred dollars, and that you can return at almost any time and do it all over again. This is also an easy breaking and entering method to obtain objects inside a car, such as briefcases, cell phones (with numbers stored in them), paperwork, and other things helpful for gathering information on our enemies.

Step 5: Making a car uninhabitable.

A person cannot drive if a person cannot breathe. Car upholstery, especially vinyl, sucks up chemical odors, and car carpets will keep chemicals wet for quite some time. But don't use a standard stink bomb; no – instead, splash a gallon or two of concentrated ammonia inside the vehicle if you can find it, or use bleach if you can't. Either way, you'll cause damage to the inside of the car and make it unbearable to be inside until it is cleaned out.

Step 6: The funny stuff.

Okay, how many people have seen Beverly Hills Cop? Remember the banana trick? It works, except we will use a potato. Simply wedge the potato tightly and snugly as deep as you can into the tail pipe of a car – and within a minute of the engine being started, it will die. The car won't work until the potato is removed, and most people won't think to check the tail pipe.

Tail pipes also provide countless hours of other fun because of the massive heat build-up. The best thing to do to a tail pipe in order to harass a scumbag is to purchase standard "whistling pete" and smoke bomb fireworks the next time the Fourth of July comes around. Once the car's tail pipe has fully cooled from its last drive, take a long stick and jam the fireworks-- plenty of them-- down the tail pipe . Make sure they go all the way into the tube and clunk down into the muffler. Thenext time that car's owner is out driving for a bit, the car will begin belching smoke, making ultra loud screeching noises, and most likely, spitting fire out of the tail pipe. The person will most certainly have to stop on his or her way to work. This, in conjunction with the other methods described, adds insult to injury.

These are the most basic and silent techniques. Anyone can do these without being caught, and when coupled with other forms of constant harassment, they can make a person divest from HLS faster than you can say, "Marsh Incorporated." More advanced techniques, such as taking out the cooling system, tires, etc., will be discussed in a further mailing.

DOA continued from page 23

Spath of Marsh, USA. With their trusty megaphone, the activists drop by Mr. Spath's home in to let John and his neighbors know that there will be no rest for the wicked.

June 7, 2002 LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS - The ALF visits the house of James Meathe (150 Onwentsia, Lake Forest, IL), Midwest Regional Director of Marsh USA. The house is covered in red paint, has its front windows smashed in, and is sprayed with the message "we are watching."

June 11, 2002 SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA - A midnight visit is paid to the home of Marsh employee Andrew Hauser (6062 Whitehaven Court). The slogans "puppy killer" and "scum" are spray-painted on the outside of the house.

June 15, 2002 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS - Activists visit the home of Marsh Boston Employee, Rob Harper (249 Commonwealth Ave, #8) and throw several gallons of red paint all over Harper's front steps and door.

June 23, 2002 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA - Activists visit the home of Dard Hunter (731 Wax Wing Place), head of the Sacramento Marsh Office. The slogans "SCUM" and "Puppy Killer" are painted all over the house.

July 2, 2002 BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA - Investigators determine arson to be the cause of a fire that destroyed a luxury model home along Lake Monroe, an area where some environmentalists had protested development. The fire is near the scene of a similar fire set by the ELF in 2000.

July 9-10, 2002 STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA - Rocks marked with anti-fur slogans are thrown through the glass doors of Mr. Charles Shop, and red paint is poured over the sidewalk and display windows. An email communiqué sent to the Daily Collegian at nearby Penn State University claims that the ALF carried out the attack because of fur products being sold inside.

DIRTY continued from page 17

the more they take, and once you start talking they will do whatever it takes to keep you talking.

11. Good cop/bad cop. This is their oldest trick in the book. It allows one officer to use all of the above listed plays that are negative (like threats), while the other one uses the positive scams (like promises). It allows them to use their full arsenal on you. Sometimes the Bad Cop acts so angry and unstable that you fear they will use physical violence against you. The Good Cop then ushers the Bad Cop out of the room to "cool off." Then the Good Cop warms up to you, and promises you a light sentence if you talk, however if you don't talk, the Good Cop fears that the Bad Cop will come back and make good on her/his threats of violence – so just admit your guilt so you can avoid that. Again these are usually empty threats, but just be prepared for the Good Cop/Bad Cop ruse.

Volunteer Positions Available

Reporters

Have a knack for writing? We are seeking individuals to come up with their own ideas for stories and also follow-up on already existing story and news ideas. Reponsibilities will include being able to meet a deadline and frequent communication with the No Compromise Content Working Group. Good written and oral communication skills are required.

News Trackers/Compilers

There is always so much going on in the world of animal liberation - sometimes we can't keep up! News Trackers will be responsible for submitting story ideas to the magazine for follow-up by a reporter. News Compilers will be responsible to help with our news briefs section.

If you are interested, please contact our volunteer department at new-nc-volunteer@nocompromise.org.

Activist Resources

Available from No Compromise, unless other source is noted in parentheses (see the Merchandise Order Form on p. 31).

Books

Free The Animals, Ingrid Newkirk

Earth First Direct Action Manual (available from AK Press, see address below*)

Ecodefense, Dave Foreman & Bill Haywood (www.igive.com/NoCompromise)

Earth Force, Paul Watson (AK Press*)

War At Home, Brian Glick

Agents of Repression, Ward Churchill and J. Vander Wall

Animal Liberation, Peter Singer (www.igive.com/NoCompromise)

Vegan: The New Ethics of Eating, Erik Marcus (www.igive.com/NoCompromise)

Becoming Vegan, Vesanto, R.D. Melina, Brenda Davis (www.igive.com/NoCompromise)

Being Vegan, Joanne Stepaniak (www.igive.com/NoCompromise)

Vegan Handbook, Debra Wasserman and Reed Mangels (AK Press*)

Animal Ingredients A to Z (AK Press*)

An Unnatural Order, Jim Mason

The Dreaded Comparison, Marjorie Spiegal

The Sexual Politics of Meat, Carol Adams (AK Press*)

Pacifisim as Pathology, Ward Churchill (AK Press*)

The New Farm Vegetarian Cookbook (AK Press*)

Direct Action Booklets

The Final Nail #2 (www.animalliberation.net/finalnail)

Memories of Freedom (NA-ALFSG - see *Reporting Actions, p. 22*)

Against All Odds (NA-ALFSG - see *Reporting Actions, p. 22*)

Keep Fighting: Three Interviews with Britain's ALF Press Officers

Animal Liberation Primer (www.animalliberation.net/library/alprimer.html)

Resource Groups

Viva USA - Viva has come to the United States from the UK with a great variety of resources, highlighted by "Murder She Wrote," a great exposé of the evils of factory farming and the reasons to go vegan. Other resources include guides highlighting the environmental impact of a meat-based diet in "Planet on a Plate," the nutritional advantages in "Nutrition in a Nutshell," and "The Healthiest Diet of All."; P.O. Box 4398, Davis, CA 95617, Phone: (530) 759-8482, URL: www.vivausa.org

In Defense of Animals - Graphic anti-fur posters & cards, P&G flyers, etc.; 131 Camino Alto, Suite E, Mill Valley, CA 94941, Phone: (415) 388-9641, URL: www.idausa.org

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals - great 'WEARING FUR' stickers, graphic posters, etc.; 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23510, Phone: (757) 622-7382, Fax: (757) 628-0784, URL: www.peta.com

The Fund for Animals - Neiman Marcus Flyers, hunting factsheets, articles and videos, etc.; 8121 Georgia Ave. Ste. 301, Silver Spring, MD 20910, Phone: (301) 585-2591, Fax: (301) 585-2595

Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine - Nutrition and anti-vivisection info, a "Guide to Cruelty-Free Giving", etc.; 5100 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 404, Washington, DC, 20016, Phone: (202) 686-2210, x300, Fax: (202) 686-2216, e-mail: pcrm@pcrm.org, URL: www.pcrm.org

Publications

EF! Journal - PO Box 3023, Tucson, AZ 85702, Phone: (520) 620-6900, Fax: (413) 254 0057, URL: www.earthfirstjournal.org

Live Wild or Die - LWOD, POB 481, Tucson, AZ 85702 Amerika

For a list of useful web site links check out the Resources section of the No Compromise website: www.nocompromise.org

* **AK Press** - 674-A 23rd Street, Oakland, CA 94612-1163, Phone: (510) 208-1700, Fax: (510) 208-1701, e-mail: akpress@akpress.org, URL: www.akpress.org

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Free the Animals by Ingrid Newkirk
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Excellent information on Britain's progress and an explanation on the need for the A.L.F. $3

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The most concise, informative reference guide on government repression and how activists can fight it. $5

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Researches the origins of humanity's ecocidal dominionistic views which are at the root our our oppression of animals and each other. $17

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THE MILITANT, DIRECT ACTION MAGAZINE OF GRASSROOTS ANIMAL LIBERATIONISTS & THEIR SUPPORTERS

Issue #19 Fall 2002

WANTED

BY THE FBI

Members of the organization commonly referred to as the

Animal Liberation Front

Aliases: A.L.F.; similar organizations include Band of Mercy, Pirates for Animal Liberation, Earth Liberation Front, and The Frogs.

Description

The Animal Liberation Front (A.L.F.) is wanted for arson, property damage, and burglary, among other crimes. It claims to be made up of "anonymous" members who "liberate" animals from businesses like fur farms and laboratories and carry out property destruction in the name of "animal liberation." The first known attack by the Animal Liberation Front in North America dates back to 1979. A disappointingly small number of members of this organization have been caught and imprisoned. Although no humans have ever been injured by the A.L.F., proceed with cauton. They are everywhere.

In This Issue: Depositions, RICO Suits, World Week for Animals in Laboratories, Temporary Restraining Orders, Vegan Advocacy, Automotive Mayhem and much more!

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