Inside: Debating Abolition Campaigns vs. Welfaristic Change

NO COMPROMISE

The Militant, Direct Action Publication of Grassroots Animal Liberationists & their Supporters



Focus: Factory Farming

What can you do to save animals destined for the dinner plate?

Issue #21
Summer 2003


IF NOT YOU, WHO? IF NOT NOW, WHEN?
SUPPORT THE ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT.

NO COMPROMISE

The Militant, Direct Action Publication of Grassroots Animal Liberationists & their Supporters

ISSUE 21 • SUMMER 2003

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Factory farming

This issue we focus on the horror that happens on animal factories. Read about how you can help to stop the suffering of farmed animals once and for all.

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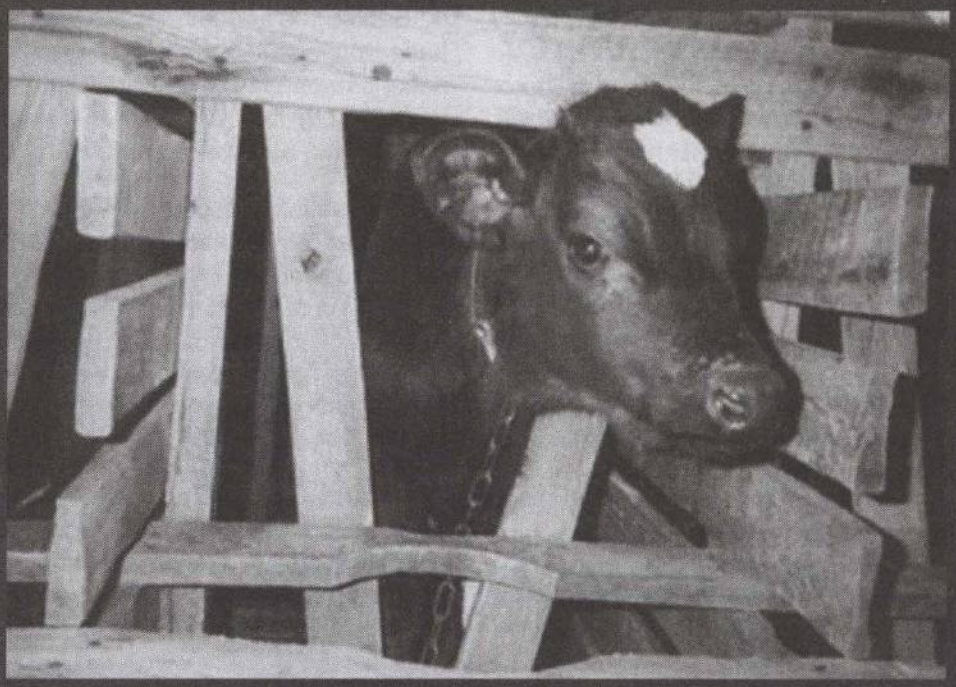


photo: farm sanctuary

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SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

No Compromise always welcomes submissions. Please send us your artwork, photos and writing! We reserve the right to edit submissions for length if the recommendations are not followed.

Maximum lengths for submissions:

» Features: 1300 words
» News: 600 words
» Opinion: 700 words
» Letters: 200 words

If you have a news brief/alert, press release or event announcement, it should be e-mailed to briefs@nocompromise.org. If you are not submitting a completed news story, please be sure to include contact information so that a reporter can reach you for further information. All other submissions should be e-mailed to submit@nocompromise.org or can be sent via postal mail to No Compromise, 740A 14th Street #125, San Francisco, CA 94114. Please send a SASE if you would like materials returned.

Introductory Ramblings

Dear NC Readers,

Well, things are changing here at *No Compromise*, and hopefully you will think it's all for the better. The most immediate difference you will notice is the presentation of the publication. We've switched to a more attractive format and adopted a snazzy new logo. We've added a few new standards like book reviews and changed a bit of the old standards around a bit (like the News Briefs, which you will find on the bottom of most of the pages).

Behind the scenes, we are just as busy as ever. We've moved our operations base from Santa Cruz to San Francisco. It's not an easy task to try and report on actions happening worldwide, but thanks to many of our contributors, we are able to do exactly that. We've been trying to work to bring you the best news in the best format, and we are always looking for feedback, so please give us some!

This issue our focus is on factory farming (pages 13-24). Billions of animals each year are imprisoned and slaughtered for their flesh, milk and eggs. From vegan outreach to investigations, open rescues to liberations, advocacy for animals on factory farms is a wide-ranging topic and there are many ways for you to take action. We hope that the focus section provides valuable information to a wide-range of activists, and we hope that you will contact us with any comments or suggestions you may have regarding the articles.

Be aware that although our format has changed, the magazine itself hasn't. The Snitch Protocol (page 3) is something long in the making that we hope other grassroots organizations will adopt as part of their group's vision. We still have our listing of groups who are fighting In The Trenches (page 31), and of course, the Shadow Activist is always ready to give a little bit of advice on how to be safe and effective.

Finally, we would like to thank those individuals who have worked tirelessly to make this publication what it is, individuals whose actions speak louder than words and continue to strive for animal liberation. A sincere thank you goes out to those activists, both in the trenches and underground, who work to make this world a better place for the animals. Keep fighting.

For total animal liberation,
The No Compromise Steering Committee

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MISSION STATEMENT

No Compromise is dedicated to unifying the grassroots animal liberation movement by providing a forum in which 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.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the steering committe, contributors or volunteer staff. No Compromise is not intended to encourage illegal/unethical activity or behavior. The information herein is solely intended for entertainment, educational, research, academic, or other lawful purposes and is from sources independent of No Compromise. Furthermore, the information contained herein is neither guaranteed, nor warranted to be complete, accurate or reliable.

No Compromise Special: Snitch Protocol

The following serves as the official statement of No Compromise in regards to snitches within the animal liberation movement.

Since its inception, *No Compromise* has endeavored to foster a strong grassroots community in which organizations that support the underground can become more effective through networking with like-minded groups. We have always felt it our obligation to provide the activist community with accurate and reliable information regarding animal liberation activities. To this end, *No Compromise* has strived to serve as a resource that educates our movement about the underground warriors who take direct action against those who exploit and murder animals. We believe these efforts are integral to sustaining an effective, long-lasting movement that aims to end the perpetual bondage and suffering of our animal sisters and brothers. Snitches and collaborators critically undermine these efforts and jeopardize the integrity of our movement. When faced with such a threat from within, there can be no indecision; there can be no ambiguity as to what is inexcusable and unacceptable.

It is worth mentioning that *No Compromise* has received letters from Justin Samuel regarding his cooperation with government authorities and information he provided to them about his alleged involvement with Peter Young in a series of past fur farm raids. Mr. Samuel desires that we publish these letters--in part, as an attempt to justify and yet apologize for his actions. *No Compromise* will not publish these letters. Whatever the circumstances, and however unfortunate they may be, one thing is clear: he provided government agents with incriminating information about Peter Young. Mr. Samuel has served his time in prison; Peter Young is still on the run. Justin Samuel violated one of the fundamental principles of this movement and thus has no place and no voice in this movement. It is that simple, and we will give no credence to the issue.

No Compromise sets forth the following protocol regarding snitches, activists-turned-informants, and collaborators:

First and foremost, a snitch is any person who implicates other activists as having participated in illegal or underground action. Someone who knowingly and intentionally provides information to further a law enforcement investigation into the movement and/or its members--no matter the reason--will be labeled as a snitch.

In this time of government and private interest reprisals against the movement, it is crucial that we come to understand the serious ramifications of cooperation with law enforcement--police officers, detectives, FBI agents, or other government agents operating in a similar capacity. Activists should never, under any circumstances, provide information or names of other activists to the authorities.

Infiltrators, private investigators and law firms hired by animal abusers are emerging as entities seeking information for lawsuits aimed at disrupting the movement. Those of us within the movement should make every effort imaginable to avoid aiding, knowingly or unwittingly, in the witch-hunts conducted by those entities as well.

It is necessary to reiterate that *No Compromise* and the animal liberation movement condemn those who have turned their backs on the animals in order to save their own skins. Collaboration with the State is unacceptable, and snitches will receive absolutely no support--financial, legal, moral, or otherwise.

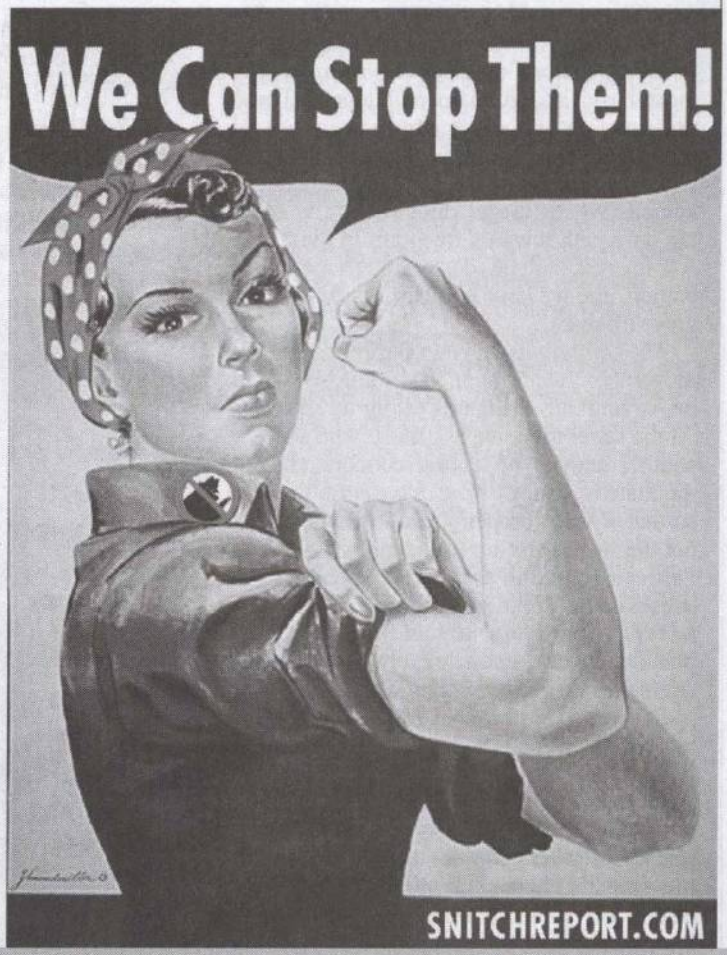
It is NEVER acceptable to provide information about other activists to our opposition, no matter how benign such information may seem. The claim that, "I only told them what they already knew" is a wholly unacceptable and ignorant excuse. When in doubt, it is best to remain silent rather than potentially harm another activist.

Sometimes there is uncertainty as to whether an activist has crossed the line in dealings with law enforcement. Unfortunately, there is no simple litmus test in which activists who inform on others turn from green to red. But the severity of the circumstances cannot simply be avoided because it makes us uneasy as individuals.

More often than not, the collaborator will be a friend--someone once close and trusted. Turning one's back on a friend and casting him/her out is never an easy undertaking. But realize that if one truly believes in animal liberation, a snitch is no friend to the animals and cannot be a friend to the movement. The threat that snitches pose to the movement cannot be overstated, and one's dealings with a snitch cannot be clouded by emotion or personal sentiment.

In such instances where the facts are less than clear, every effort should be made to ascertain the truth through court records, police reports, and through the words and behavior of the activist in question. Condemnation should not come without cautious consideration and deliberation. While the alleged informant should be provided every opportunity to account for his/her actions, deference should be given to the activist or activists who are affected by the words and actions of the alleged informant. Ultimately, the integrity of the movement should be of the utmost concern.

Snitches act out of fear and self-interest. The self-interested individual will undoubtedly clash with the interests of the animals, and in a movement that places innocent life above all else, there can be no acceptance of those whose self-interest jeopardizes the lives of animals and activists alike. A weak movement cannot bring about animal liberation. →



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA (1/3) — Nine environmental and animal protection groups file a lawsuit against the U.S. Secretary of Commerce in San Francisco Federal Court, seeking to overturn the Bush Administration's decision to weaken federal "Dolphin Safe" tuna label standards.

MONTGÉ-EN-GOËLE, FRANCE (1/3) — Authorities shut down three illegal slaughterhouses that were operating without the consent of French veterinary or financial authorities. Established to kill cows, the slaughterhouses had been illegally slaughtering poultry as well.

COOKVILLE, TENNESSEE (1/7) — Media outlets release a police video of officer Eric Hall shooting and killing a family dog while the dog's handcuffed family kneels outside the car. The dog, Patton, appears to be playfully wagging his tail as he is shot. The traffic stop was the consequence of a mistaken identity. On January 9 The Cookville, Tennessee Police Department apologizes to the family. Officer Eric "Dog-Killer" Hall (931-520-5318; ehall@ci.cookeville.tn.us)

NEW DEHLI, INDIA (1/9) — India's high profile animal rights activist and former minister for welfare, Ms. Maneka Gandhi, is removed from her position as chairwoman of the government's Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals. Indian scientific researchers grew angry in recent years over the Committee's approach to animals in scientific research and for its raids on both government and private laboratories.

Additionally, such activists-turned-traitors will not be welcomed back into the movement with their shedding of crocodile tears. In no way will *No Compromise* serve as a forum for snitches to "explain" their reasoning or justify their treachery. *No Compromise* is a magazine and tool of supporters of direct action, not a medium to debate the self-serving actions of snitches.

Furthermore, *No Compromise* will not list groups "In the Trenches" that allow informants to operate within their organization. One of the requirements for groups to be listed "In the Trenches" has always been that they support the A.L.F., and *No Compromise* would be doing an incredible disservice to the underground by promoting organizations that harbor informants. To do so would essentially encourage other groups and new activists to work with those individuals who pose a serious and direct threat to the strength of this movement.

In the face of growing government repression, it is becoming ever clearer that we need a strong, solid movement. Allowing an activist environment that overlooks such destructive behavior as snitching will be the demise of the animal liberation movement. There is no place for snitches in a revolutionary movement. There can be no acceptance of those who have turned their back on the animals and their human allies.

The animal liberation movement can only succeed within a security culture; *No Compromise* whole-heartedly condemns the cowardly actions of those who violate our most basic and fundamental tenets. These principles exist for the express purpose of protecting the freedom of those warriors working directly to end the oppression of animals where illegal direct action is often the only path towards freedom. In their own self-interest, snitches destroy this hope of liberation, and we have no place to excuse their grave offenses.

No Compromise has no desire to create a movement "witch hunt," as doing so would be playing into the hands of our adversaries. At the same time, we ask those who suspect another activist of having cooperated with the State to contact *No Compromise* directly so that we can properly con rm whether or not the suspicions are founded. In fairness to the accused and to prevent the spread of unsubstantiated and demoralizing rumors, contact *No Compromise* so that the truth can be obtained quickly and equitably with the least amount of disruption within our ranks.

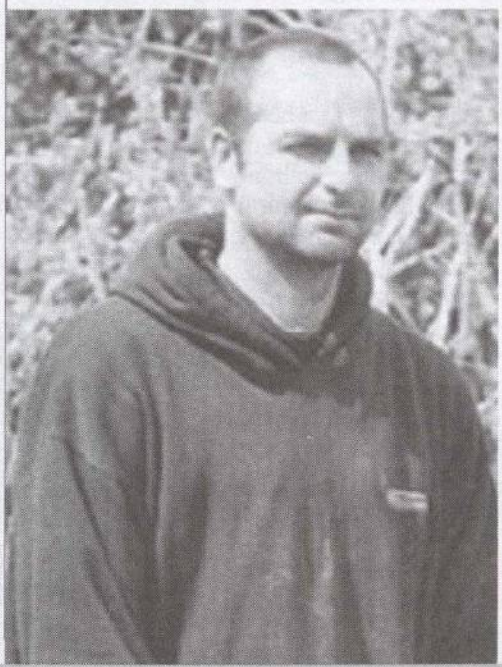
In order to reinforce our defenses we must locate, isolate, and dispose of the weak links in the chain. Snitches are the weak links in our movement and must be treated accordingly. There can be no room--no tolerance--for those who pose a direct threat to our movement's vitality and our goal of total and lasting animal liberation.

Behind Bars: Dave Blenkinsop

This article is intended to explain the circumstances of Dave Blenkinsop's trial and the prison sentences he has received.

On May 23, 2001 Dave Blenkinsop was arrested in connection with a February 22nd attack on Brian Cass, CEO of Huntingdon Life Sciences. He faced a potential sentence of life imprisonment. The principal evidence against him was a balaclava, from which a sample of Dave's DNA was recovered, found near the scene of the attack. Other clothing items and baseball bats were also recovered in the same locality and were used to strengthen the case against Dave. The case against Dave was bolstered further by a witness who claimed to have heard someone who could have been Dave referring to an incident due to take place on February 22, the day of the attack. Also, an "expert" said that CCTV footage of St. Ives, where Cass lived, showed Dave's car present on the day of the attack.

In August 2001, shortly before the trial was due to begin, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) offered to drop the charges against Dave in exchange for his pleading guilty to a lesser charge, with a maximum of ve years imprisonment. Although Dave's car was clearly not on the CCTV tape, and the witness who claimed to have heard Dave talking about the attack described someone completely unlike Dave and couldn't identify him in a line-up, the indisputable evidence of Dave's DNA on the balaclava meant that there was a good chance he would be found guilty at trial. Dave could not afford to take that risk, and on August 16, 2001 he pleaded guilty to the lesser Section 20 charge, for which he was sentenced to three years.



Shortly after Dave was charged with attacking Brian Cass, he was also charged with the September 1999 burglary of 600 guinea pigs from David Hall & Partners in Newchurch, Staffordshire. Again, the evidence was based on DNA, this time from a fragment of latex glove found at the scene of the burglary. Although this was the only evidence the prosecution had, it seemed likely again that this might be enough to convict Dave. So on December 3, 2001 he pleaded guilty in exchange for an eighteen-month sentence, to run consecutively to the three-year sentence he was already serving for the attack on Cass. This gave him a total of four-and-a-half years, with the possibility of parole after three years.

While this wasn't the brightest result for Dave, at least he could look forward to a de - nite release date, without the stress of charges hanging over him. However, this was to be short lived. On December 11, 2001, just eight days after Dave was sentenced for the Newchurch burglary, police of cers from Oxfordshire visited him in prison and arrested him on explosives charges in relation to a May 2000 arson attack at Mutch Meats, a slaughterhouse in Witney, Oxfordshire. Again, the evidence was based on DNA—this time that which was recovered from the fuse assembly of one of the devices that did not go off. This time, however, the evidence was circumstantial, at best. The amount of DNA recovered was so small that it was impossible to tell how long it had been there or how it was transferred. Indeed, it was possible that Dave's DNA could have been transferred to the device via a third party without Dave having actually touched it himself.

On February 5, 2001, police visited Dave in prison yet again and charged him with causing explosions-- this time in relation to the ve arson attacks on cars belonging to HLS workers in Godmanchester, Huntingdon August 28, 2000. Their evidence centered around bers found on a device that failed to ignite at Godmanchester that matched similar bers found in Dave's jacket pocket at the time of his arrest

SAN FRANCISCO, CA (1/9) – Citing a need to investigate potential harm to gray whales, a federal judge halts sonar tests in waters off the California coast, just hours before they were scheduled to begin.

PORTLAND, OR (1/9) – The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife cancels its "Family Rabbit Hunt" after protestors threatened to disrupt the event with demonstrations at the E.E. Wilson Wildlife Area. The hunt later continues without official state agency support.

CHENNAI, INDIA (1/9) – Activists, accompanied by police, rescue three chimpanzees being held captive by the Great Royal Circus. The animals, said to be in extremely poor condition, are transported to the Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur.

UNITED STATES (1/10) – The U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance announces that it will launch two nationwide legislative campaigns to defeat the animal rights movement. The U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance prepared The Animal and Ecological Terrorism Act, draft legislation to combat animal rights "terrorism," and is promoting the bill to legislators in all 50 states.

WASHINGTON DC (1/11)—Two red pandas are found dead inside their exhibit at the National Zoo and three employees who went inside the animals' enclosure also fall ill. Zoo officials say they are investigating whether rat poison used at the zoo may have played a role.

KARACHI, PAKISTAN (1/12) – Experts defuse a homemade bomb 20 minutes before it is timed to explode inside a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant in southern Pakistan. The police chief did not specify the type of explosive, and the motive for the attempted attack is not clear.

for the Cass incident. The other evidence was that the devices at Godmanchester and Mutch Meats were of very similar design. Eventually, Dave was charged with ve counts of arson (carrying a maximum penalty of life imprisonment), ten of conspiracy to cause arson and two of possessing items with intent to cause criminal damage (carrying a maximum of ten years).

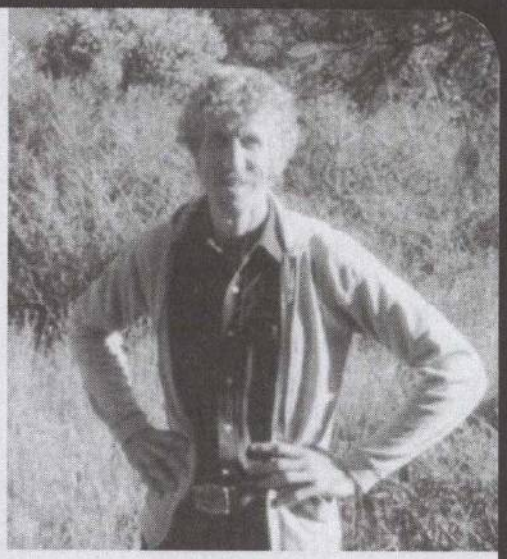
The case against Dave at rst appeared to be very weak. If either the DNA or the ber evidence, which were both circumstantial, could be eliminated as inadmissible, then the fragile house of cards on which the case rested would have collapsed. But things took a turn for the worse in November 2002, just three weeks before the scheduled trial date. After further analysis of the bers found in Dave's jacket and on the device from Godmanchester, forensic experts concluded that they were in fact indistinguishable and that there were far more of them on the device than had been initially stated. It also looked like the judge was going to admit as relevant evidence of Dave's previous convictions—in particular of the attack on Cass, as it would be evidence of motive for his planting the devices at Huntingdon.

If Dave went to trial and was found guilty on just the two counts of possessing explosives, the consensus seemed to be that he would get sixteen years. If he were found guilty on all counts, he may even have received a life sentence.

On this basis, Dave accepted a plea agreement with the CPS. In exchange for pleading guilty to the one count of possession, the CPS agreed to drop the fteen arson charges—giving Dave a maximum possible sentence of ten years. The CPS also accepted as evidence Dave's written statement that, in helping to make the devices, he did not intend to endanger life, only property. This meant that the judge would have to sentence him on this basis.

On December 12, 2002 Dave was sentenced to ve-and-a-half years in prison, to run consecutively to the four-and-a-half he was already serving. He avoided the maximum, ten-year sentence by pleading guilty. Additional mitigating factors were that Dave was a model prisoner - he received character references from prison education staff - and that he had not intended to endanger life. This now means that Dave has been sentenced to a total of ten years in prison, starting from May 23, 2001. He will rst become eligible for parole after ve years, on May 23, 2006. If he does not get parole, he will be released on license in February 2008, after a total of six years and eight months in prison.

Henry Hutto: Gone But Not Forgotten



(Obituary written by anonymous and remaining members of the Davis Ad-Hoc Committee for Animal Rights)

Henry Hutto, an organizer of the first-ever U.S. animal rights civil disobedience in April of 1984 and the first animal liberationist to be jailed by a federal grand jury, has passed away. He died on April 20, at the age of 49, in the woods of Oregon.

Many of today's activists have probably never heard of Henry Hutto. He didn't start a big animal rights group, go on a speaker's tour or play to the television cameras. Like a true grassroots activist, Henry just stood his ground. And he did it before almost anyone else in the U.S. animal liberation movement.

No one will ever really know everything Henry Hutto did in the name of animal liberation; he took that with him to his grave. But his exploits--those that can be talked about--are very, very well known by animal abusers. And by the FBI.

On April 24, 1984, fteen demonstrators were arrested at the front gates of the California Regional Primate Research Center. Henry was one of them – all 6'6", 160 lbs of him. The real story is that without Henry, that rst mass CD for animals probably would have never taken place. It was Henry, with his Earth First! background, that set up nonviolence training sessions and inspired others to follow him to the blockade.

"We, the Davis Ad-Hoc Committee for Animal Rights (no other group would 'sponsor' the rst CD, so this name was created), are blocking the entrance of the California Primate Research Center...as an expression of our frustration and outrage at the continuing torture of millions of animals in research laboratories like this around the world. We are angered at the researchers who conduct these cruel actions and perpetuate medical and moral fraud," said Henry.

Within weeks, blockades and other actions popped up in San Francisco, Los Angeles and cities across the country. By 1985, there were dozens of actions, and eventually hundreds of arrests in April to protest the deaths of animals in laboratories. From there, activists involved in the anti-fur, farmed animal and other animal rights causes started using civil disobedience.

Henry slipped in and out of the above-ground for parts of two decades--no one really knew what Henry was doing, nor did they ask. He did support all grassroots activists, specifically the Animal Liberation Front, and the use of sabotage to destroy the tools of animal torture. He did not tolerate any co-operation, or compromise, with the "enemy," whether it was a researcher or the FBI.

Henry re-surfaced in 1990 when a Sacramento federal grand jury jailed him because he refused to divulge what he knew about the ALF and other activists. The questioning focused on the $3.5 million re that destroyed a research lab at UC Davis in 1987 – the site of that rst CD in 1984.

Henry was jailed for forty-ve days the rst time anyone had been jailed in the U.S. movement by a grand jury and suffered a multi-week hunger strike until the jail in Sacramento agreed to feed him vegan meals. Eventually, Henry was released. "We have no further use of Henry Hutto," said the prosecutor after Henry's jailing had sparked national news stories, and a series of rallies involving hundreds of California activists.

Henry's comment was that he would not cooperate "with the government in any way in order to buy my own freedom." The refusal to cooperate, the use of the hunger strike and news media has been used repeatedly and successfully since Henr y rst did it.

In a treatise found in Henry Hutto's belongings after his death, he described his life and passion:

"My relationship to the natural world, my spiritual and psychic connection to Mother Earth, my love and respect for my brothers and sisters in the animal nations, the four-leggeds, the winged people, those who swim and crawl, the trees, and all who live and breathe on Mother Earth...these were the focus within which my life was grounded."

Those of us who knew him and appreciated his bravery and total humility will miss Henry Hutto. He did his best to stop the torture, and we, and the animals, thank him for pointing the way. Peace.

CALGARY, CANADA (1/13) — Documents are released showing that the RCMP has tested weapons designed to control rowdy protesters by firing them at pigs. Mounties carried out laboratory experiments on pigs to evaluate special "less-lethal" ammunition intended to inflict pain or temporarily disable a person without killing them.

BHOPAL, INDIA (1/14) — Police fire tear gas to disperse mobs of rioting Hindus and Muslims who burned nearly 70 shops in a small town in central India on Tuesday after Muslim butchers slaughtered eight cows, which are sacred to Hindus.

ZAMBOANGA, PHILIPPINES (1/14) — A rooster about to be set loose for a bout in a crowded cockfighting arena attacked his handler with the steel spikes strapped to his legs, killing the stunned man. The gaffs hit the man's thigh and groin, causing him to bleed to death.

LEXINGTON, SC (1/15) — Lexington County Council narrowly passes a ban on exotic animals, after a measure that would have allowed licensed owners to keep their animals failed in a tied 44 vote.

SALT LAKE CITY, UT (1/16) — Activists from UARC release footage from an undercover investigation at Circle Four Farms, the state's largest pig farm. The footage reveals severe overcrowding, confinement, and animals with severe respiratory and neurological impairment. Activists rescue two baby pigs, treat them for illness, and take them to an animal sanctuary.

SAN BERNADINO COUNTY, CA (1/16) — More than 400,000 chickens at a San Bernardino County commercial farm are destroyed after testing positive for Exotic Newcastle Disease (END). More than 1.7 million chickens have been similarly killed since END was discovered in September.

Dealing with Disruptive Behavior

By David Hayden

The movement for animal liberation suffers from a lack of active participation. All too often, animal liberation groups are made up of very small numbers of volunteers who must struggle to achieve just a small fraction of what they could if they just had more dedicated activists with more time [see *Building a Movement, NC#18, p.22*]. This has led some groups to allow activists to work with them who are very disruptive. What these groups sometimes fail to recognize is that even if an activist is dedicated to the pursuit of animal liberation, and perhaps even has skills the group desperately needs, he may still do more harm than good for the group--and in some cases may even adversely affect our overall movement.

Getting into specifics about what may be disruptive to a group is difficult, because different groups have different processes for decision-making, different structures, and varying degrees of openness to public participation. Each group must decide for itself what constitutes disruptive behavior, but much of the danger from disruptive behavior stems from three general areas: creating an environment which is not sufficiently secure, which is unsupportive, or in which the group's cooperation on plans, tactics or agenda are stifled.

Exposing the Potential Harm of Disruptive Behavior

First and foremost, in a movement in which activists are increasingly targeted in civil suits for exercising their first amendment rights, are subpoenaed to grand juries, and are monitored by the FBI, it is crucial for groups to maintain a strong security culture. We simply cannot afford to allow activists to repeatedly violate security culture [see *Security Culture Revisited, NC#19, p. 16*]. Speculating about who may have performed illegal acts, implicating fellow activists to the feds, and spreading rumors that someone is a snitch or security risk without first verifying the facts are both extremely disruptive and completely intolerable.

Additionally, when an activist environment fails to provide a welcoming environment for new people, provide positive feedback, and support group members, the organization is unlikely to last long, let alone grow. Thus it behooves us to create a supportive, enabling environment that encourages people to get more involved and grow as activists. In such an environment there can be no tolerance for misogynistic, racist, homophobic, or other oppressive attitudes [see *Within Our Ranks, NC#18, p. 19*]. Similarly, shit-talking, spreading malicious gossip, belittling fellow activists for being less than perfect, and other such behaviors are very disruptive and can cause a group to become more of a clique of "insiders" than a sustainable activist organization [see *When Bad Dynamics Happen to Good Groups, NC#18, p. 23*]. While constructive criticism between activists can be quite valuable, it's important to keep it on a positive note.

To keep people actively involved with a group, it's important that they be able to express themselves. At the same time, activist groups are formed to pursue specific goals, and it's important to not allow anyone to derail group process or stalemate the group. In fact disruption of group process has been one of the historical goals of government infiltrators. Amongst others, COINTELPRO (Counter Intelligence and Propaganda) tactics have included the fabrication of mail (email being the modern day equivalent), misrepresentation of the group to the public, and eavesdropping [see *Tactics of Intimidation, NC#5, p. 15*]. Other tactics employed by infiltrators have included attempts to control the group, manipulate activists into doing things they wouldn't otherwise, derail meetings by focusing on tangential issues, cause in-fighting, and encourage activists to engage in underground activities that are not secure.

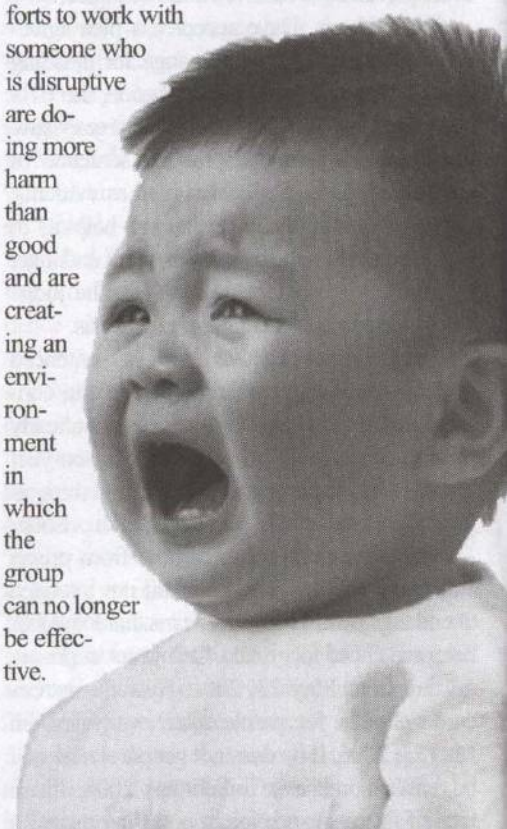
Of course, the fact that some activists do these things does not necessarily mean they're infiltrators. Nor do these examples cover the full gamut of disruptive behavior traits. Examples of other disruptive behaviors include unwarranted combativeness, unwillingness to negotiate with fellow activists, being controlling, sabotaging group projects out of revenge, and condescending to peers. Regardless of the intent behind these types of behaviors, their effects remain the same. They can be devastating to a group if its members aren't careful. Different types of disruptive behaviors are going to cause varying degrees of problems, and it is important to be sure that the group's reaction to the problem fits the circumstances.

Is Resolution Possible?

If a disruptive act was a first occurrence of a relatively minor type of disruption, it's best to deal with the situation through supportive feedback. If we immediately treat the disruptive person as if he or she is intentionally trying to become the focus of attention, disrupt the decision-making process, or pick fights, this is all too likely to become a self-fulfilling prophecy. One great way to get activists to understand the impact of their disruptive behavior is to give them a friendly challenge to describe how their actions are furthering the interests of the group; then use this as a jumping-off point to discuss the impact of their actions.

Not surprisingly, this isn't always enough to prevent future occurrences of the behavior. Some behavior patterns are simply too ingrained to be overcome that easily. The individual may not even be willing or able to acknowledge the effects of his behaviors. Ideally, in such circumstances, other group members will be able to help the individual through these difficulties with continuing supportive feedback. This can lead to everyone emerging as stronger activists with a better understanding of how to work together productively.

Unfortunately, this isn't always possible. An activist group should be supportive of its members but must also recognize when its efforts to work with someone who is disruptive are doing more harm than good and are creating an environment in which the group can no longer be effective.



GUYMON, OK (1/16) — Alejo Pena, the manager of Seaboard Farms, Inc., pleads no contest to three counts of animal cruelty after an animal-rights activist videotaped him beating pigs at a Seaboard Farms Inc. hog farm. It is the first time in U.S. history that a farmer is convicted of felony cruelty to animals for injuring and killing animals raised for food.

MONTGOMERY, AL (1/14) — The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) levels nearly $100,000 in fines against S&C Beef Processors and a contractor for an accident the previous year that amputated the legs of a worker cleaning a meat grinder.

MADRID, SPAIN (1/17) — Spain's penal code is amended to make cruelty to animals illegal. Justice Minister Jose Maria Michavila tells a news conference, "Mistreating domestic animals, an absolutely aberrant practice that now goes unpunished, will be defined as a crime." The new rules do not apply to bullfighting, which is considered an art form and a national sport by many Spaniards.

BRUSSELS (1/17) — The European Parliament bans the use of animals for testing cosmetics, prohibiting the exploitation of mice, rabbits, and primates for most tests within six years and all tests within ten years. The law also bans the marketing of cosmetics that rely on animal testing wherever they are produced.

SHANGHAI, CHINA (1/17) — Two lions maul a zookeeper to death, then escape their cage and run loose for hours inside Wuhan Forest Safari Park before being recaptured. The lionesses attacked the 24-year-old keeper on Wednesday as he entered their cage to feed them.

News from Austria



Just before 2 PM on April 28, about thirty-five anti-vivisection activists entered the Institute for Cancer Research in Vienna, Austria.

Most went straight into the animal area in the cellar, where they documented the conditions with photos and video footage. Because of careful planning and research of the building, this group of activists was able to get in and out in only eight minutes—not only obtaining documentation of the situation, but liberating nine animals as well! Police arrived a scant three minutes after the group of activists had left the building.

While that group of activists headed to the cellar, seven other activists made straight for the 3rd floor, to Wolfgang Huber's office and lab. Huber, a notorious vivisector, began a series of experiments on 312 rats on September 2002. For fourteen days these rats were fed only coffee, and then cancer was induced in all of them. On April 28, the day of this action, the killing of these seriously ill animals was scheduled to start.

Three activists stormed Huber's office, barricading themselves inside. They hung a banner out the window and spoke through a megaphone to the gathering crowd in the streets. Due to careful research, the precise size of the door was known, so the activists had brought equipment with them, enabling them to blockade the door quickly and securely.

Meanwhile, the remaining four activists entered the lab to take pictures and briefly check documents. A few vivisectors who were present in the lab foolishly attacked the activists, trying to suffocate one and pepper spraying another. The activists were able to defend themselves sufficiently to make a clean getaway.

When the police arrived, the vivisectors claimed to have been attacked with a noxious gas. The fire service was thus called, and the building sealed off and evacuated. This gave the three activists who were still barricaded in the office a great chance to give the whole staff of the department a real talking to!

More than 100 police and fire fighters gathered, dressed in chemical-proof clothes, with gas masks and pressure-air bottles, and huge amount of equipment, including at least seven big fire engines. At that time, the press was fed ridiculous claims that animal rights people were threatening to release poisonous gas (announced on the evening news) and that they had tried to abduct somebody. The anti-terrorist squad even came, too!

After a two and a half hour standoff, the police finally broke through the barricade—about thirty men with gas masks and all! What a weird sight. The three peaceful occupants did not know what it was all about. They were arrested and quickly released without charges.

In such situations it generally becomes necessary to either limit the degree to which a disruptive activist is allowed to be involved in the group or to expel the activist from the group entirely.

It's critical that group members are able to set aside their personal feelings for the disruptive individual and objectively assess the impact of his or her behaviors. When an individual is unpopular it is all too easy to dismiss her positive contributions out of hand, while if the person is more liked, the impact of her disruptive behavior may be inappropriately glossed over. It is all too easy to personalize these sorts of decisions, but it's unlikely group members will feel comfortable trusting each other for long if they don't make these types of decisions objectively.

One way to avoid this is by stressing the separation of the behavior of the individual from the individual herself. While a behavior may be unacceptable within the group, this does not necessarily mean the activist is a bad person. Again, it's always useful to bring the focus back to the question of how a particular behavior is detracting from the group's goals.

Putting It All Together

Let's take look at a few hypothetical examples to see how some of these ideas might be implemented.

• Chris is a new group member who gets a bit combative and argumentative when he doesn't get his way. Group members are able to work through this with him by explaining to Chris that his views are valued, but that he needs to respect other members of the group and the decision-making process in order for the group to be effective. The change doesn't come immediately, but Chris' behavior gradually improves as he learns to trust and respect his fellow activists and the group decision-making process.

• Cindy is a dedicated activist but wants to be in control of everything. As a result, she commits to far more than she can get done. Rather than admit she can't handle some of her responsibilities alone she just pretends she's got everything covered. Recognizing that her enthusiasm and dedication allow her to get a number of things done for the animals, group members try to work with her to get her to choose to take on fewer tasks and not be as controlling. Unfortunately, she doesn't seem able to do this on her own, so group members agree to limit her level of involvement in the group to only those areas where she can be effective.

• Dan is an incredible gossip and is constantly putting down his fellow activists behind their backs. Although most of what he has to say isn't about activism, his shit-talking leads to distrust and conflict within the group. Recognizing that the extent to which they let this affect them is partly their own responsibility, group members are patient with Dan. They ask him to be more careful with his comments. Rather than taking the concerns of the other members of the group to heart, Dan starts sabotaging group projects to get revenge on them for asking him to change. Once it becomes clear Dan is doing more harm than good and is simply uninterested in changing, the group decides it must expel him.

Of course, it's far easier to imagine how some hypothetical situation may be resolved than to actually deal with the complexities of real world problems when a member of your group is disruptive. Each of us is as different as our groups are, so the solutions to dealing with disruptive behavior will necessarily vary dramatically. This article should just be used as a starting point, as it's important for members of every activist group to discuss amongst themselves how they want to deal with these types of issues - preferably before problems arise!

BERKELEY, CA (1/19) — Berkeley becomes the 7th city to pass the Sentient Beings Proclamation, which recognizes that farmed animals are capable of suffering and of feeling pain and thus should be "treated with respect and protected from inhumane treatment."

SPRINGDALE, AR (1/21) — Tyson Foods, which kills over 2.2 billion animals every year, announces its plans to launch a $100 million campaign to promote chicken, beef, pork.

NEW YORK, NY (1/22) — A federal judge dismisses a class action lawsuit filed on behalf of New York children that claimed McDonald's food caused them to suffer health problems including diabetes, high blood pressure and obesity.

WEST HOLLYWOOD, CA (1/22) — The City Council unanimously adopts a resolution condemning the declawing of cats. Then on April 9, saying it hopes to send a message to other communities, the City Council unanimously approves a measure that bans the declawing of cats. This is the only such ban in the country.

KERALA, INDIA (1/23) — An angry elephant kills her keeper and marauds through the streets of Cochin before being shot by a wildlife official with a tranquilizer gun. Eyewitnesses say the elephant suddenly turned on the keeper, lifting him with her trunk and smashing him against a wall.

SALT LAKE CITY, UT (1/24) — The Salt Lake Tribune reports that two former employees of Circle Four Farms say they quit in disgust after seeing the inhumane conditions at the hog farm. Wayne Jenson and his wife, Krysta Jenson, said they witnessed workers slamming small pigs against the wall or floor, beating uncooperative sows with metal rods and improperly castrating newborn pigs.

"I don't wish to be a part of the nightmare any longer."

By Chloe P.B.

I still remember when a former, vegan college professor of mine announced to the class one day that "Chickens are probably the most tortured creatures on the face of the earth." An aspiring vegan myself, I took those words to heart. I thought about the millions of hens crammed into battery cages, debeaked, deprived of sustenance, ground up alive. It wasn't long until I had confirmed in my mind the searing veracity of her words.

Virgil Butler does not have to imagine how terrible the suffering of factory-farmed animals must be; he doesn't get his images of suffering from the pages of books or the rhetoric of vegan activists. Mr. Butler has seen it all firsthand because he is a former employee of what may be the nation's largest animal killer: Tyson Foods.

For more than five years, Butler worked in Tyson's Grannis, Arkansas poultry slaughterhouse. In November 2002, he ended his stint on the killing floor and approached PETA with detailed accounts of ongoing, routine cruelty at Tyson's plant. In his written testimonial, submitted to PETA and later to the Polk County sheriff's office, Butler declares, "I don't wish to be a part of the nightmare any longer and am willing to speak about this to anyone at any time." He names names and gives us a laundry list of atrocities, all part and parcel of a day's work at Tyson:

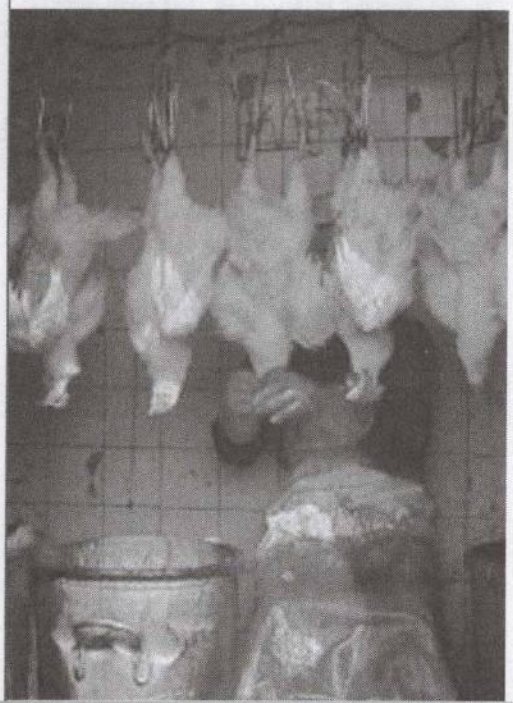
• Night shift superintendent Richard Frazier frequently, purposely turned down the stunning machine so that birds would miss the killing machine and be "scalded alive. . . .the chickens flop, scream, kick, and their eyeballs pop out of their heads. Then, they often come out the other end with broken bones and disfigured and missing body parts because they've struggled so much in the tank."

• Coworker Troy Shipmann would regularly "build dry ice bombs . . . and put [ting] it on the belt with live chickens during break time. This results in a high pressure explosion that rips the chickens' bodies apart and scatters them all over the room."

• Fellow worker Aron Harris would "rip the heads, legs, and wings off of live chickens, or just stomp them to death on the floor because he was aggravated. This occurred on a regular basis. . ."

• Forklift driver George Watson would "run over the chickens on purpose, then laugh about it. These kinds of incidents were ongoing and repetitive – just a part of a regular night's work."

• Several times workers "were given thousands of chickens to hang that were above the size limit. . . the shackles were not designed to fit the oversize legs of the chickens. . . we were forced to break their legs to get them to fit."



Of course, none of this comes as a surprise to animal rights activists, who recognize that "humane slaughter" is a crass oxymoron. And for chickens, who are legally exempt from the humane protections supposedly afforded to other animals during slaughter, the situation is even grimmer. Millions of animals across the country are subjected to similar such tortures everyday, both before and during the killing process—needless to say, without a blink of notice from the public.

But what makes the case at the Tyson plant different is that it is one of the few times in memory that someone from within the killing industry—not an impassioned, overwrought vegan activist—is crying out for justice. In the eyes of the public, this fact alone lends an air of credence to the situation not normally afforded to activists' claims.

It remains to be seen if Butler's words will create an impact where activists' cries have failed. Holding the nation's largest animal killer accountable for a least a modicum of the torture and suffering it has inflicted on billions would be a small step, but a significant one nonetheless. It might very well spark a glint of recognition in the eyes of the public that humans do not have free license to kill, maim, and torture others as they see fit.

Ultimately, it will be up to the Polk County District Attorney's office to file animal cruelty charges against Tyson Foods. In the meantime, it is up to us to keep the pressure on the animal killers, to let the billions of factory-farmed animals know that their cries are not going wholly unheard.

To read the statement issued by Virgil Butler and the full account of cruelty at Tyson Foods, go to http://www.goveg.com/tysonstate.html.

Maui Bans

By Sarahjane Blum and Ryan Shapiro

On May 29, 1977, two dolphins were liberated from Dr. Louis Herman's University of Hawaii Marine Mammal Laboratory on the island of Oahu. In this, the first reported animal liberation in United States history, Steve Sipman and Kenneth LeVasseur, two research assistants at the lab, claimed responsibility for the release and held a press conference drawing attention to the plight of captive cetaceans.

Sipman and LeVasseur were convicted of felonies. Herman ordered four more dolphins abducted from the wild to continue his research. To this day, Herman continues to experiment on dolphins held prisoners in small cement isolation tanks in the name of science. He has been cited for numerous violations of the Federal Animal Welfare Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. His research is tied to Navy efforts to transform dolphins into living bombs.

In 1996, when the lease on his Oahu laboratory expired, Herman attempted to move his lab to the island of Maui. Lacking significant financial backing, a coalition led by Sipman, now on Maui, and LeVasseur thwarted this move.

Desperate for a new facility, Herman aligned himself with a multi-billion dollar real estate development firm and again attempted to move to

VANCOUVER, CANADA (1/24)—The University of British Columbia's medical school announces it will start to phase out the use of live animals to train new doctors.

WINCHESTER, VA (1/25)—A man dies after the shotgun he was using to beat his dog with discharges, shooting him in the abdomen. Animal control workers removed the dog from the scene, but were unable to save her life, because of the severity of the injuries incurred during the beating.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA (1/28) — Animal Liberation Victoria rescues twenty broiler chickens, following a series of undercover investigations during Australia's recent heat wave at the Fowl Folly broiler chicken farm in Parwan, Victoria. Folly is contracted out to Baiada Poultry, which supplies KFC amongst others.

MUSGRAVE HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND (2/3) — Searchers in Newfoundland find the bodies of five hunters who drowned after their boat threw them into the frigid water earlier in the week. A sixth person in the hunting party survived.

WASHINGTON, DC (2/4) — A federal appeals court reinstates an animal abuse suit against Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus, filed by the ASPCA, the Animal Welfare Institute, and the Fund for Animals. The suit complains that Asian elephants, an endangered species, were being maltreated, in violation of the federal Endangered Species Act.

NORTH YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND (2/5) — Michael Hawkswell, an animal trader who boasted of selling infected meat to carry houses during the foot-and-mouth outbreak starts a four-month prison sentence. He was convicted of animal cruelty after being filmed in a barn where ten goats were slaughtered using a blunt knife.

Captive Cetacean Exhibitions

Maui in 1999. This time he arranged for his captive dolphins to become the main attraction at the proposed Maui Nui shopping mall.

The three-year-long campaign to fight this heinous plan began in earnest when Cathy Goeggel of Oahu-based Animal Rights Hawaii (ARH) put two activists, Sarahjane Blum and Ryan Shapiro, who had recently moved to Maui, in contact with Steve Sipman, and the three of them formed the Free Dolphin Coalition of Maui (FDCM).

FDCM worked to raise awareness of the proposed dolphin prison and to let the Maui government know that the people of Maui would not stand for such exploitation. FDCM uncovered and publicized a lengthy paper trail documenting the subversion of the county decision-making processes and general illegality of the Maui Nui plan. FDCM also staged "island style" protests in which local citizens demonstrated with their surfboards converted into placards at the site of the proposed mall.

The issue became a hot topic for the Maui media. Maui newspapers published cover stories by sympathetic local journalists Cynthia Matske and Rob Lafferty. Also, FDCM, along with ARH and Ken LeVasseur on Oahu, made sure the issue remained in the spotlight through an unceasing stream of Op-Ed pieces.

Maui residents responded strongly. FDCM, with help from the Pacific Whale Foundation, gathered signatures from more than 10% of the entire population of Maui demanding that the government halt the construction of the dolphin lab and ban dolphin captivity in Maui altogether. Also impressive was the global response. The issue garnered more letters, faxes, and e-mails from around the world to the County Council than any other in Maui history.

As the letters and signatures poured in, Election Day approached and dolphin captivity became a major campaign issue. When all the votes were in, a dolphin-friendly council was in office and appeared prepared to ban dolphin captivity.

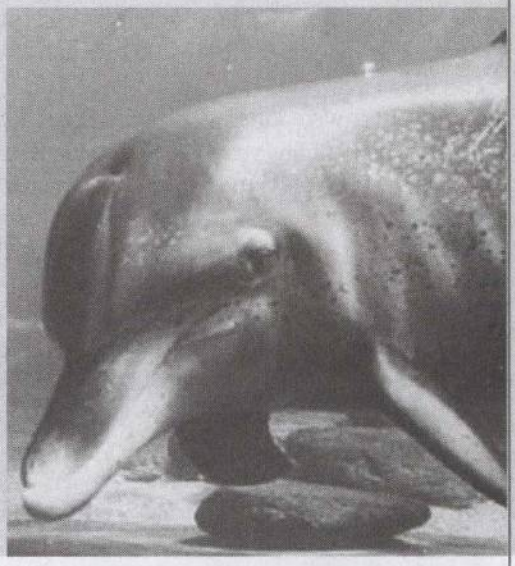
Unfortunately, the mayor and his developers were not similarly inclined, and a power struggle ensued between the mayor's office and the Maui County Council. Under the bold and determined leadership of Councilwoman Joanne Johnson, the Council prevailed and, working with FDCM, developed and passed a bill (HSED-16) banning captive cetacean exhibitions on the four islands of Maui County!

Shortly after passing the ban, the people of Maui spoke again and the mayor was defeated by dolphin-friendly candidate Alan Arakawa.

Prevented from relocating to Maui, Herman is now trying to find a new location on Oahu for his dolphin penitentiary. ARH is leading the effort to prevent the construction of any new dolphin prisons on Oahu and to force Herman to release his long-suffering captives.

For information on the ongoing campaign, visit www.animalrightshawaii.org. For information on the Maui campaign and exhibition ban, visit www.free-dolphin.org. Also, please thank Maui County Council for their courageous and compassionate decision to ban captive cetacean exhibitions. Please reach them at:

County Council County of Maui
200 South High Street, 7th floor
Wailuku, HI 96793-2155
Fax: 808-270-7686
E-mail: County.Council@co.maui.hi.us



Ballot Battle

By Chloe P.B.

Last Election Day appeared to be a windfall for animals. Ballot initiatives protecting animals from a litany of abuses—from cruel gestation crates, to organized cockfighting—passed in a total of five states. But the animal abusers and the industries that profit from them did not go down easily. In recent months, animal-unfriendly legislatures in several states have been working to undo the animal protection initiatives that activists fought so hard to pass.

In Oklahoma, cockfighting factions cried foul after voters passed SQ 687, making their favorite past time a felony. They tried a number of legal maneuvers to stop the ban from taking hold, including the introduction of several bills that would undo different facets of the ban. To date, all of their legislative chicanery has failed. However, court-ordered temporary injunctions against enforcement of the ban in several counties remain in place, pending a court decision on the ban's constitutionality.

In Florida, legislators are so irate at animal activists' success in passing the ban on pig gestation crates that they introduced two bills, SJR 1172 and SJR 1672, aimed at stifling future citizen efforts to pass initiatives amending the state constitution. Under these bills, a citizen-based initiative would require a greater percentage of voter approval in order to pass. Fortunately, both were ultimately defeated in the Senate.

The 2002 ballot measures aren't the only ones threatened by legislative sabotage. In the Northwest, voters watched with dismay as legislators schemed to overturn the animal protection measures laws they fought so hard to place on the ballot and pass just a few years earlier. In Washington state, the legislature passed a bill to overturn I-713, which banned the use of steel-jawed leghold traps in the state. Fortunately, Governor Locke stepped in with a last minute pledge to veto the bill, and disaster was averted.

In Oregon, a bill repealing parts of the hound-hunting ban (passed by voter initiative in 1994 and reaffirmed in 1996) passed the House and moved on to the senate. Again, it was the bill's last stop—the governor's desk—that stopped the bill from becoming law. Thanks to Governor Kulongoski's public pledge to veto HB 2436, the will of the voters remained intact.

As always, we must be ever-vigilant in the fight to protect animals from human abuse, and the legislative front is no exception. Politicians are continually trying to circumvent the will of the people—ignoring animal protection issues and bowing to heavily-financed animal abuse industries at every opportunity. However, the face of the battlefront is changing; where once we spent nearly all our efforts legislatively trying to regain ground lost to our opponents, now it is the animal abusers who are fighting back against our legislative gains.

In that light, we might note that the vigor of our enemies' resistance is, more than anything else, an indication of our growing success and the animal abuse industry's fear of it.

CHATANOOGA, TN (2/6) — A federal court case begins against Tyson Foods, the nation's largest meat producer and processor, for allegedly conspiring to suppress its workers' wages by smuggling illegal immigrants from Mexico to work in the company's chicken plants in the US.

HELSINKI, FINLAND (2/10) — Investigators turn over evidence to the state prosecutor involving an Easter 2001 fur farm raid. The strongest piece of evidence that would tie the suspects to the raid is in the form of hairs of the rare sapphire mink that were allegedly found on the coat of a woman who was detained during the investigation.

ISTANBUL, TURKEY (2/11) — Bulls set for slaughter for a Muslim holiday break free and wreak havoc in the streets on the first day of the Eid al-Adha holiday.

SAN DIEGO, CA (2/11) — Dozens of doctors ask the UCSD School of Medicine to stop using live dogs in their labs.

DAVIS, CA (2/12) — A four-pound rhesus monkey escapes from a UC Davis medical research center, threatening the construction of a proposed high-security lab on campus to study deadly infectious organisms such as anthrax and smallpox.

COLUMBIA, MD (2/13) — The city council votes unanimously to ban leghold traps within the city after an incident in which a fox was found in a trap at a golf course. Although the fox lost several toes, she was released back to the wild later on.

LONDON, ENGLAND (2/14) — Dolly the sheep, the world's first mammal cloned from an adult, dies at the age of six after being diagnosed with progressive lung disease.

The Fur Trade Today



The following information has been taken from fur trade journals, trapping magazines, industry press releases, newspaper articles, interviews, private correspondence and other outlets. Sources for the information contained in this report can be supplied upon request (Contact Joe Miele, New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance, 732-466-6808, joe.miele@verizon.net.)

Trapping

Alaskan trapper Ron Long described this year's trapping season in two words: "absolutely horrible." He added, "I've been trapping 50 years and I've never seen it this bad."

A hard winter in the lower 48 states and Canada made it difficult for trappers to service their traplines. The number of animals killed by trappers during the 2002-2003 trapping season was significantly less than a year ago. The muskrat and beavers kill was down 25-30%. Fewer otters were killed since fewer traps for beavers were laid out. The raccoon kill this year will be the smallest in recent history.

A large proportion of coyotes caught in neck snares are found with grotesquely swollen heads—"jellyheads," snarers call them. When the snare doesn't close sufficiently, it constricts the jugular vein, cutting off blood returning to the heart; meanwhile, the carotid artery keeps pumping blood into the brain, eventually rupturing the vascular system. Lynn Rogers, a Wildlife Research Biologist with 35 years experience says of snares: "I find it just unbelievable that any state would condone recreational snaring with all that is known about modern wildlife management."

Membership in the National Trappers Association is down, and NTA President David Sollman reports that donations from state affiliate trapper organizations have decreased 75% over the past two years. Tom Krause of the NTA whines, "Lethargy in the trapping community is real." Krause estimates that about 250,000 people are currently trapping in the United States, only one-half or one-third of the number from two decades ago.

As in most states, trapping in Delaware is on the decline. A total of 185 resident trapper licenses were sold last year, roughly half the number from the late 1980s. There are about 500 licensed trappers in Vermont, far fewer than the 3,000 who were active in the early 1980s. The number of trappers in Virginia has dropped from about 5,000 in the 1970s to about 850 today, and muskrat trapping has fallen by more than 85% over those same years. In 1970 there were nearly 50,000 trappers in Pennsylvania, but in 2001 only 19,410 licenses were sold. Pennsylvania trappers killed about 121,000 muskrats, down from 827,000 in 1981. New Jersey now issues less than 100 licenses for muskrat trapping annually, down from a high of 400.

A newspaper photograph of a coyote dragging his broken foot through a Greenwich, Connecticut neighborhood has encouraged activists to campaign for a ban on leg hold traps in the state. Calling the use of leghold traps "barbaric, cruel, and more often than not ineffective," State Rep. Ken Bernhard will propose a leghold trap ban this year.

Illinois Senate Bill 71 bans trapping and prohibits the hunting of exotic animals in enclosures. Massachusetts, California, Colorado and Washington are states that have already banned or restricted recreational trapping.

The Washington State legislature voted to drastically loosen a voter-approved ban on most animal trapping. SB 5179 allows the use of body-gripping traps to address animal problems for scientific research and for population control, and would allow the fur of those trapped animals to be sold. The bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Factory Farming

On average, it costs U.S. mink factory farmers approximately $30 to bring a skin to market. Because auction prices are at or below production costs, it is expected that some factory farmers will cut back on the size of their factory farms or shut down altogether. A number of factory farmers haven't seen a profit in several years.

The fur factory farming industry is in jeopardy due to natural attrition. Many factory farmers are in their 60s, and a new generation is not open to carrying on the trade. According to U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics, there were 324 mink factory farms in operation in 2001, the smallest number in over 50 years.

In addition to concerns about cruelty to animals, fur farms also raise concerns about environmental degradation. An article by S.J Bursian, G.M. Hill, R.R. Mitchell and A. C. Napolitano of Michigan State University discusses the environmental problems associated with fur farms.

"It is estimated that 44 pounds of feces are excreted per mink before s/he is killed and skinned. The number of minks killed in the United States in 1999 was 2.81 million pelts. Thus, mink factory farms generate approximately 62,000 tons of manure on an annual basis," the authors report.

They also write, "...excess phosphorus (from manure) can (cause) severe environmental, health, and economic problems." The U.S. mink industry adds almost 1,000 tons of phosphorus to the environment each year.

According to Oslo Fur Auctions, 30,865,000 mink were killed worldwide in 2002, about 1% more than were killed last year. Almost 5% more factory-farmed foxes were killed in 2002 (4.5 million) than in 2001.

Denmark kills more mink than any other country – 12.2 million last year, more than 40% of all mink killed worldwide. Russia killed 2.7 million mink, and the U.S. killed 2.5 million, (about 1% fewer than last year). Finland killed 2 million, China killed 1.7 million, and Sweden killed 1.4 million. Canada increased the number of mink they killed by 4% to 1.2 million. Norway killed 360,000, and Iceland killed 165,000. Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland together killed 2,378,000

KERALA, INDIA (2/15) — India Today reports that elephants in India are fighting back against their captors, killing their handlers during festivals. The paper reports that the elephants are forced to march on tarred roads in high temperatures from one temple to another, usually without enough food or water. After the festival season, they are taken out for hard labor, like pulling timber, and are beaten severely for any disobedience.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO (2/15)— A 34-year-old Española militia member is arrested on charges he placed a pipe bomb in the mailbox of Forest Guardians' Santa Fe office in 1999 and set the 5,100-acre Oso Complex Fire in the Jemez Mountains in 1998. Forest Guardians is an environmental-protection group that frequently sues federal land-management agencies over timber sales, cattle grazing and endangered-species issues.

ORLANDO, FL (2/18) — Judge R. James Stroker enters a temporary injunction limiting the statements Animal Rights Foundation of Florida can make to customers of the Westgate Resorts as well as the neighbors of Westgate owner David Siegel. ARFF has been asking Siegel to stop his association with Tiger Eye Productions, which has been videotaped beating its lions and tigers.

NEW DEHLI, INDIA (2/20) — India's ruling Hindu nationalist BJP party asks the federal government to bring in a bill for a nationwide ban on cow slaughter.

NY, NY (2/20) — Eight overweight kids file an amended lawsuit in federal court to prove that the McDonalds turned their fries and chicken nuggets into "McFrankenstein" food. The court documents accuse McDonald's of selling and promoting foods which are more "hazardous" than customers expect.

killed 1.4 million. Canada increased the number of mink they killed by 4% to 1.2 million. Norway killed 360,000, and Iceland killed 165,000. Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland together killed 2,378,000 foxes.

Wisconsin remains the top mink factory-farming state, despite the number of mink factory farms dropping by nearly half in the last eight years. Last year, 65 mink factory farms killed 672,000 minks.

International Updates

The Scottish Parliament passed a ban on fur farming to prevent fur factory farmers fleeing the UK ban from settling in that country.

Italy passed new fur farm welfare legislation [D. LGS 146/2001 (Enforcement of Dir. 98/58/CE regarding the protection of animals in farms)] that will most likely bring an end to commercial fur farming by 1/1/2008. Implementing the changes in enclosure sizes and the amount of water available to the animals may make fur farming economically unviable.

Leghold traps may be banned in New Zealand within six months. The National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee released papers in December claiming that the traps failed to meet Animal Welfare Act requirements. A decision on whether to ban the traps will be made this year.

The Furriers Association of Austria reports that fur sales decreased by 3% to 5% for the 2002-2003 sales season. All large department stores have stopped selling full-length fur coats, due in part to animal rights protests.

Furriers in Germany are said to have had a sub-par season. French, Spanish and Italian fur sales are also said to be disappointing. Fur sales in South Korea are down as much as 60%, and the future of the Argentine fur trade is being called "dim."

Canada kills more than two million animals annually, half by 80,000 trappers and half on factory farms. Most of the furs are exported to the United States, Korea, Hong Kong and Europe.

Botulism tainted feed has killed nearly 60,000 foxes and hundreds of mink in 50 to 60 fur farms in Finland. The poisoning has cost the industry several million euros. In Norway, a 1995 outbreak of botulism killed about 150,000 mink. Botulism toxins develop in the raw materials of the feed during storage, and the bacterium is so common that animals are routinely vaccinated against it.

The British government will address the problem of cat and dog fur after imports from Asia surged by almost 50% between 1999 and 2001. Struan Stevenson, an MEP for Scotland, is trying to persuade the European commission to ban the trade. Sweden's agriculture minister, Ann-Christin Nykvit, has also asked for a ban on cat and dog skin products from Asia.

Other

Furriers described the retail season as "okay," but fur-trimmed garments sold more than they did last season. A Neiman Marcus spokesperson said that sales were down about 5%, but added that profits were up because the chain ran fewer markdowns than in the recent past.

Ottawa announced the largest seal hunt ever, allowing 975,000 animals to be killed in Canada over the next three years. Seal killers in Newfoundland and Labrador employ what is called the "club-and-blade" method of slaughtering seals. The killers will first bash the seal over her head and then shove a blade into the chest cavity to pierce the heart. The fur industry considers this killing method to be humane.

The following two passages demonstrate why some animal advocates oppose faux fur. *Fur World* magazine writes: "In urban cities it is common to see men wearing faux fur copies of costly designer jackets. Many see that as a precursor to future real-fur customers." *Die Wirtschaft* of Austria reports that the popularity of fake fur has helped real fur to establish itself again.

Swedish Chinchilla Farm Targeted

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE POND

On April 26, a new campaign named "Låt Tågarp Chinchillorna Leva" ("Let the Tågarp Chinchillas Live") began with a big demonstration at Sweden's largest chinchilla farm in Tågarp, outside Falkenberg. This farm holds more than 400 breeding animals in illegal cages.

The police tried to prevent us from getting any closer to the farm than 0.3 km (approximately four city blocks), but we defied their orders. We were met by two farm-sympathizers in two tractors with manure-spreaders. They hunted us and tried to spurt manure on us, and we answered with stones and paintbombs. A couple of windows of the tractors were smashed, and the tractors got a new fancy color, all for free!

The tractors came close to running over activists several times. Luckily none of the demonstrators were hurt during the confrontation. The policemen did nothing to stop the tractors — in fact, they permitted the drivers to confront the protestors.

After this attack, we went a bit closer to the farm. Riot police and policemen on horses tried to stop us, but even they couldn't hold us back! After about one hour of shouting and letting the farmer know who we are, we all decided to end the successful demonstration and head back to Falkenberg.

We cannot and will not just sit by and let this industry grow larger and larger, killing thousands of animals every year. And if some tractors try to get in our way, well... it's their problem!

The campaign group is now planning for more demonstrations and activities. And this is just the beginning.

http://www.chinchillafrihet.tk
Låt tågarp-chinchillorna leva
Box 1053
221 04 Lund
ltcl@spray.se



PORTLAND, OR (2/20) — Jacob Sherman is sentenced to more than three years in prison after pleading guilty to firebombing logging trucks and equipment at two Oregon companies in the spring of 2001.

SCHUYLER COUNTY, NY (2/21) — The Schuyler County District Attorney drops felony charges against animal rescuer Susie Coston, who rescued an injured lamb from a sheep farm earlier in the year. Coston had been charged with felony theft after removing the lamb, whose back was broken, from the farm and taking her to a veterinarian.

SCOTLAND (2/21) — Scotland's ban on fox hunting faces its first test in the criminal court after two men are arrested for allegedly taking part in an illegal hunt

CECILTON, MD (2/22) — 300,000 egg-laying hens are crushed and trapped without food or water after heavy snow causes the shed to collapse. "As far as we're concerned, this is a violation of Maryland's felony animal cruelty law," says Compassion Over Killing president Miyun Park. "There are dead birds, already decomposing, in cages with live or injured animals."

ESCONDIDO, CA (2/22) — Workers at two Ward Egg Ranch farms throw 30,000 chickens into wood chipping machines, shredding them to death. On April 12 the San Diego District Attorney's office announces that it will not file animal cruelty charges, (falsely) stating that farm owners Arie and Bill Wilgenburg did not commit any crime because a veterinarian from the USDA gave them permission to use wood chippers to destroy the birds.

HALIFAX, CANADA (2/23) — The Animal Rights Coalition of Halifax liberates a 4.4 kg, thirty-year old lobster dubbed "Homer" from a Halifax grocery store.

Update: HLS Campaign



Since the last issue of *No Compromise*, the campaign to close Huntingdon Life Sciences has reached new heights. During the week the FBI raided the SHAC USA office, SHAC launched a customer campaign and kicked off World Week for Animals In Laboratories (WWAIL). The next week we'd moved to a bigger and better office space, put out a newsletter, and reported on WWAIL actions against HLS customers from coast to coast. Though bigger and better, it's business as usual.

Long before a big, burly FBI agent (Jack) and nineteen of his cohorts knocked on our door, we knew they were coming—we've known since five grand juries were convened around the U.S. to investigate animal rights activity (check out "The Grand Jury Report" at SHACAmerica.net and keep up to date), and we've known since FBI agents started harassing activists and their families. We've known since the day we committed ourselves to this office and to this campaign, and pledged to close HLS come Hell, highwater, and FBI raids. We've known because history has shown that any successful campaign that challenges the status quo has faced repression from the powers that be. But we always remember: you can measure the threat you pose to your target by the amount of repression you face. They don't raid the offices of ineffective activists. Instead of slowing us down, these puppets of repression have stirred up an angry hornets nest. We are more determined than ever to close HLS!

And, as always, the government's corporate cohorts continue to waste money on attempts to silence SHAC protest activity. We continue to entertain them and help them spend that money. Despite injunctions and lawsuits working to stifle protests at the homes of HLS CEO Andrew Baker and his legal advisor Mark Bibi, protest activity against these two key players has only increased. (Attend protests at Baker's house every two weeks at: http://www.protest.net/SHACevents/calendrome.cgi.)

In the event that the "authorities" remain unaware that harassing activists just pisses them off more, a run down of activities for World Week for Animals In Laboratories will surely remind them. Only days after the SHAC office was raided, we were pleased to report:

- protests at HLS
- demonstrations at the homes of Michael Caufield (HLS Vice President of Operations), CBC America sales manager Philip Petito, and HLS's Andrew Baker—at which his neighbors joined the protest!
- offices stormed at HLS customers ICON and Forest Labs, and (twice in one day!) at HLS marketing company CBC America
- a paint attack on HLS customer Yamanouchi
- late night wake-up calls to HLS employee Claire MacDonald, HLS customer Toxweb's CEO, and five employees of HLS customer Chiron
- Mother's Day home demos for HLS customers

Seems like the FBI has really thrown a spanner (some grease?) in the gears!

We'd like to end this report by reminding *No Comp* readers to write HLS prisoners currently serving sentences in New York for their contributions to the successful campaign against HLS's former insurance broker, Marsh Inc., during WWAIL 2002. For their addresses, please see page 27.

The (In)Justice System

Bill and Arie Wilgenburg
Owners of Ward Egg Ranch
Ranch Address:
2900 Harmony Grove Rd.
Escondido, CA 92029-2603
(760)745-5689

Bill Wilgenburg
21348 Bresa De Loma Dr.
Escondido, CA 92029
(760) 746-9713

Arie Wilgenburg
21490 Wilgen Dr.
Escondido, CA 92029
(760) 746-9244

Crime: Ordered workers at their egg ranches to throw at least 30,000 "spent" hens into wood chipping machines, to be shredded alive. "As a farmer, we did what we thought we had to do to the best of our ability based on what industry experts told us," explained Bil Wilgenburg.

(In)Justice System Reaction: San Diego DA Bonnie Dumanis refuses to file charges, stating that shredding hens alive does not violate the state's animal cruelty law.

Johnnie Parks
19000 block of East 18th St. North
Independence, MO

Crime: Beat, shot, and sliced open a five-month-old puppy, Sebastian, because the dog did not want to be picked up. A witness reports that Sebastian was still alive as Parks and his cohort, Ray Carabajal, gutted him with a knife.

(In)Justice System Reaction: After pleading guilty to felony animal cruelty, Parks and Carabajal were assessed a fine and given 60 hours community service.

Peter Reynolds
38 Toadstool Knoll
Charlestown, RI 02813-3314

Crime: Hung a live turkey from an overpass so that she was struck by cars and killed.

(In)Justice System Reaction: After Reynolds pleaded guilty to larceny charges (for the theft of the turkey), he was ordered to stay out of trouble for one year in order to have the incident erased from his record. No animal cruelty charges were ever filed.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND (2/26) — Television cook Clarissa Dickson Wright reveals that she gets up to fifteen death threats a week from animal activists. Dickson, the star of Two Fat Ladies and Clarissa and the Countryman, is being targeted because of her pro-hunt views and her position as a figurehead for the pro-hunting lobby.

DEKALB, IL (2/28) — The owners of the Cavel slaughterhouse, a horse-slaughtering facility that burned to the ground in 2002, announce plans to rebuild their killing plant. Although arson was suspected in the fire, the official cause was never determined.

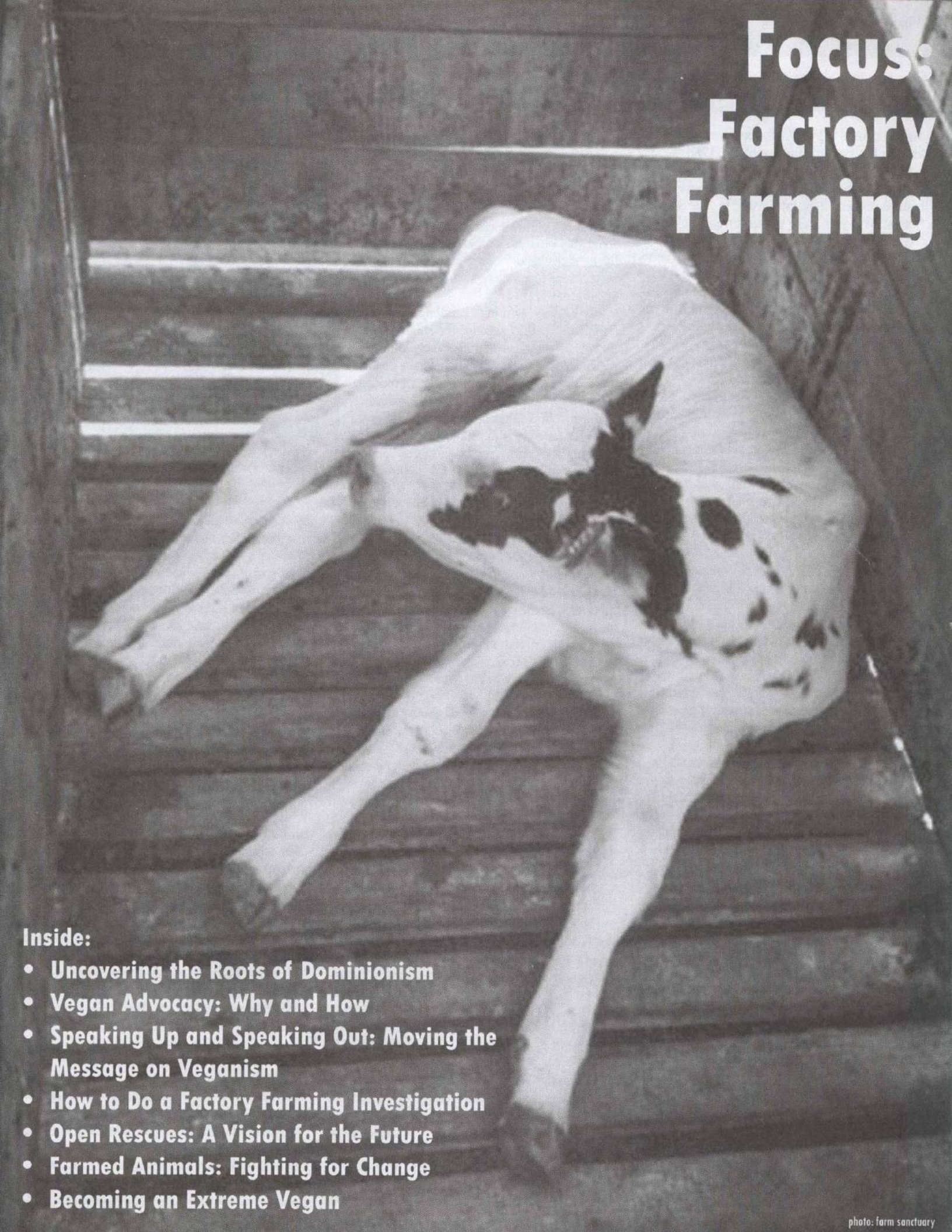
CHASE CROSS, UK (2/28) — An incendiary device is found taped to the window of Taylor and Sons butchers.

MUNICH, GERMANY (2/28) — A pack of dogs attack parked cars during the night, leaving a trail of damaged vehicles and causing panic among residents woken by the disturbances.

VANCOUVER, CANADA (3/1) — Reports roll in that Vancouver's last known pair of crested mynas, a species introduced to the city more than a century ago, are believed to have died within days of each other. The theory behind the deaths is that one was hit by a motor vehicle while foraging on the street, and her faithful mate kept returning to the spot until he suffered the same fate.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA (3/4) — Jason T. Portock (3100 block of Winterberry Lane) pleads guilty to felony animal cruelty, making him the first person in the state to be convicted under Virginia's newly-enacted felony animal cruelty law. Portock had hurled his wife's cat against the wall, rupturing her internal organs and killing her.

Focus: Factory Farming

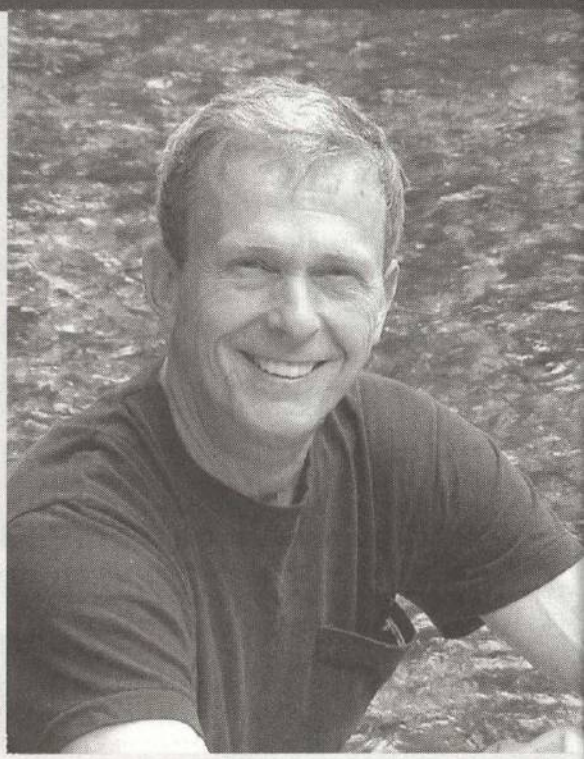


Inside:

- Uncovering the Roots of Dominionism
- Vegan Advocacy: Why and How
- Speaking Up and Speaking Out: Moving the Message on Veganism
- How to Do a Factory Farming Investigation
- Open Rescues: A Vision for the Future
- Farmed Animals: Fighting for Change
- Becoming an Extreme Vegan

photo: farm sanctuary

Uncovering the Roots of Dominionism



Jim Mason is a pioneering author within the animal liberation movement. In 1980, he co-authored, with Peter Singer, *Animal Factories*, which served as an eye-opening exposé of the conditions on factory farms in the United States. Mason's next groundbreaking book, *An Unnatural Order*, was published in 1993. *An Unnatural Order* traces the roots of humanity's dominionistic ways back to the advent of agriculture. This startling link provides incredibly important insight into the root causes of oppression in our society.

In An Unnatural Order you talk about dominionism. What exactly is dominionism?

It is the worldview of the human supremacist: The view or belief held by one species, Homo sapiens sapiens, that it has a divine right—a God-given license—to use animals and everything else in the living world for its own bene t. This worldview is strongest in Western traditions, but it has spread to Russia, China, Japan and most of the rest of the world along with our industrialism, consumerism, and modernism.

How did the development of "animal agriculture" impact the way humans relate to animals, nature and each other?

Before animal agriculture began 10,000 years ago, people regarded animals with fascination, awe, and respect because they were lively and active, and were thought to harbor many of the powers and forces of nature. Those people had a strong sense of kinship with animals, which gave them a sense of belonging in the living world. Animal agriculture—or the enslavement of animals for human bene t—turned it all upside down. Animals had to be taken down off their pedestals so that they could be controlled, worked, and bought and sold. The old sense of kinship with the living world was replaced with fear, loathing, dread, and alienation. Western history and "civilization" began c. 3,000 BC in the land now called Iraq with wars, slavery, inequality, and women's subjugation.

To what extent do you feel this is tied to how desensitized humans in Western culture have become from the way our society treats animals?

100 percent. We couldn't very well carry on the cruelties inherent in animal slavery if we clung to the old ideas of kinship with and respect for animals. So, early agri-societies constructed sets of myths to maintain animal slavery and the subjugation of the nature for agriculture. One set of myths I call "misothery," literally (from Greek), hatred of animals. Misothery breaks down into all of the lies and denials about animals that we deal with every day: Animals are often vicious, dangerous, sneaky, threatening, or evil– and always beneath our regard. Misothery not only desensitizes us, it gives us false and unscienti c ideas about animals and nature.

What sorts of lessons can anti-factory farming activists learn from the history you trace in An Unnatural Order?

That history is helpful not only to activism against factory farms, but all activism for animals. Our movement is struggling against some very old traditions, and I think it is helpful to understand those traditions from their roots. More specifically, two of the big issues in AR today are:

(a) Factory farming, handling, shipping, slaughter – which account for about 98 percent of all animal suffering – and killing. If we understand the history, then we understand the myths and other underpinnings of modern animal agribusiness. And activists on other issues should understand that animal enslavement for farming is the mother – or father – of all animal oppression, because it set up the many myths that make up the dominionist worldview.

(b) The property status of animals. Western concepts of property probably grew out of animal slavery in the ancient world. Animals were probably the rst form of money, property, and wealth. For example: Capital, a word for wealth, derives from capita, Latin for head; the wealth of a herding tribe, such as the early Romans, was measured by the head count—how many cattle (or sheep, goats, camels, etc.) it owned. To this day, ranchers say things like, "We hauled a couple of hundred head to market yesterday."

What impact has our alienation from nature had on the way we live our lives, and what sorts of problems does it present?

Too many to list here, but start with consumerism: People buy stuff like there's no tomorrow—most of them not knowing or caring where it all comes from. People are oblivious to the mining, lumbering, damming, and rampant industrialization of the earth. Under dominionism, every living creature is regarded as either resource or pest.

For another, consider the problem of sex and our bodies. We have a tradition of shame and loathing about these aspects of life because they remind us of our mammalhood—our kinship with animals and nature. We deny and distort the most essential elements of human life in order to maintain the unbridgeable gap between our species and all others.

To what extent do you see racism, sexism, homophobia and colonialism as being rooted in dominionism?

Racism grows out of misothery—hatred and contempt for animals and nature. We transfer our misothery to people whom we regard as closer to animals and nature than us. Sexism, or male supremacy, is a xture of the patriarchal culture invented by the warring, herding societies who dominated the rise of Western civilization in the ancient Middle East. Homophobia is one of the by-products of patriarchal culture, which sees human breeding as so all-important that every kind of sexual grati cation is outlawed unless it places male sperm near female ova. Colonialism is dominionism applied to other peoples and their lands. In its earliest stages, Europeans regarded native Americans, Africans, Paci c Islanders, and others as "savages" and sub-humans—animals, in other words. The Europeans' misothery guaranteed that they would be treated accordingly—as slaves.

What would you say to activists from other causes who are ghting various forms of oppression of their fellow humans, but who still dismiss concerns about animals as irrelevant?

Read *An Unnatural Order*, particularly Chapter Three, "Animals: The Most Moving Things in the World" and Chapter Nine, "Beyond Dominionism." Animals are basic to our worldview—or any other worldview, for that matter. Misothery—hatred of animality and nature—feeds racism and fosters unhealthy attitudes about sex, gender, and our bodies. Intellectuals have been discussing the problem of alienation and other parts of the "Nature Question" for a century and a half, making no progress because they have a blind spot (because of hostility because of misothery) regarding animals. We simply cannot come to terms with nature unless we come to terms with animals, for animals are central to the entire Nature Question.

If all these forms of oppression are linked and so heavily integrated into our culture, how can we help foster a new ethic that will not be focused on dominionism?

Expose the lies and de-construct the myths about animals, nature, and human beings. Science can help a lot if we use it properly, so let's not be anti-science. Science is already helping us (well, those of us who read and think anyway) under-

Vegan Advocacy: Why and How

By Paul Shapiro

Why Vegan Advocacy?

As animal advocates, we're always looking to get the biggest bang for our buck. We want to help reduce as much suffering and save as many lives as possible with the limited resources at our fingertips. How can we best ensure that we're being as effective as possible?

One way is to recognize that not all animal-abusing industries are equal. For example, while unconscionably cruel, circuses that use animals torment thousands of animals each year in the United States. Fur farmers and vivisectors take tens of millions of lives annually. But, even worse than tens of millions, U.S. slaughterhouses kill more than ten billion animals every year.

It's difficult to wrap our heads around a number as gigantic as ten billion. Considering that every hour, more than one million animals lose their lives to satisfy our tastes for meat, milk, and eggs makes the horror of animal agribusiness a bit more comprehensible.

As egregious as the animal suffering caused by abusive industries is, picking our targets according to what campaign could help the greatest number of animals is most effective. Even if we were to abolish 100 percent of all animal research overnight, we would not have made a difference for even one percent of the animals exploited each year.

The best way to make sure we help as many animals as possible is to devote a proportionate amount of our resources to helping those who are most abused, yet often most ignored: those we eat.

Leading by Positive Example

As we learn about the ways animals are exploited for food, it's all too common to feel so passionately about ending animal suffering that we let that fervor override effective communication with those who aren't yet vegan. Anger and frustration may be understandable, but we need to take care not to let them overwhelm us, overshadow all of the positive steps we can take towards making a difference for animals, and, most importantly, prevent us from being teachers, rather than fighters.

The vast majority of us weren't raised as vegans. While we learn more about animal exploitation and move further along the path to cruelty-free living, it's often difficult to remember that—just like our family members, friends, colleagues, and co-workers who aren't yet vegan—we, too, once contributed to animal suffering.

Because of this, it's helpful to ask ourselves, "Why did I become vegan?" Chances are we didn't choose animal-friendly living because someone called us murderers or condemned our food choices. Likely, we became vegan because someone helped us see that choosing compassion over killing was a simple way to end suffering, while improving our health and the environment.

Easy Ways to Help Farmed Animals

When it comes to vegan advocacy, there's no shortage of ways to get active. If you don't have extensive resources at your fingertips, don't worry. Many of the best actions we can take on behalf of farmed animals don't require many resources at all.

Getting the Message Out to the Public

Keeping in mind most of us became vegetarian and vegan because someone introduced us to the many ways we can help animals with every bite we take, distributing pro-animal literature is an incredibly effective action vegan advocates can take. You can do it whenever, wherever, and for as long as you'd like.

There are many wonderful vegan advocacy tools readily available. It's generally a good idea to have one brochure you will pass out to everyone, with another, more extensive publication to give to those who seem especially interested in learning more about becoming vegan. You can get great leafleting materials from COK (cok.net), Vegan Outreach (veganoutreach.org), and PETA (peta.org), to name a few.

If you find a busy enough area, you should be able to easily pass out 400 brochures in an hour. Imagine if you leafleted for only one hour per week (a small sacrifice to make): You will have exposed nearly 21,000 people to the message of veganism in just one year. Even if only one out of 300 people you leaflet actually becomes vegan, that's still about seventy new vegans each year, thanks to your one-hour's effort each week! And this statistic isn't even counting the number of people who will either become vegetarian or reduce their consumption of animal products. It's hard to imagine a better use of our time.

Why not combine people's love of food (especially when it's free!) with the effectiveness of leafleting by holding a "feed-in"? Handing out free, delicious vegan food samples like vegan burgers or chicken-less nuggets in front of a KFC is a fantastic way to let consumers find out for themselves how tasty cruelty-free food can be. And when activists are ready to give away free vegan recipes and in-depth information on becoming vegan, we make animal-friendly eating that much easier.

Working with Restaurants

Another simple way to promote veganism is simply talking with local restaurant managers to encourage them to both add vegan options to their menus, as well as advertise those vegan-as-is dishes they already offer.

As we all know, a major factor preventing many people from seriously exploring veganism is the simple matter of convenience. Those who've had little experience with animal-free eating often find the thought of adopting a vegan diet very daunting. So, while presenting ethical arguments is a crucial aspect of vegan outreach, oftentimes we need to supplement these points by showing how easy it is to make the switch to a gentler, more compassionate lifestyle. We need to make it apparent that being vegan has never been easier!

For even more practical ideas for promoting vegan eating, check out www.goveg.com/a-promote.html.

Paul Shapiro is Campaigns Director for Compassion Over Killing (www.cok.net), a nonprofit animal advocacy organization based in Washington, D.C. He can be emailed at pshapiro@cok.net.

stand our very real, biological and evolutionary kinship with animals. Of course this scares and infuriates a lot of people, loaded up as they are with misothery; they consider it the gravest insult even to be mentioned in the same breath with animals. Science also is telling us a lot about the realities of animals' lives—their sentience, their emotions, their social bonds and many other aspects of life that we have historically denied in them and reserved exclusively for ourselves. Good science exposes the lies and myths about human and animal life that have built up over nearly 100 centuries of animal slavery.

Expose and destroy lies and myths about the living world, to include us—Homo sapiens sapiens—living in it. That's what we must do. To destroy all of these is to destroy misothery, which props up dominionism (let's just call it human supremacy) and maintains a void or a gulf instead of a sense of kinship between humans and other animals.

At the same time, we ought to think about some of our habits and traditions formed by a long period of dominionist (human supremacist) culture – things like our consumerism/materialism, our sprawling cities, our gluttony for water and energy, our urge to breed, our population growth, and all of our ways of living that are destroying forests, coastal wetlands, wilderness, the oceans, the atmosphere, and too many of the species of non-human beings who live therein.

If you would like a goal to keep in mind, let's say bring the planet's human population and consumption impact back to the levels it was on the eve of agriculture 10,000 years ago: five to ten million people using a very small amount of all-biodegradable stuff in a lifetime. That was the last time that the human species lived on the planet more or less in equilibrium with all other life. Of course, we would want to make this change humanely and fairly; no taking of lives--just good, effective birth control and industrial management.

Will this plan sell to the masses? Try it and see. What the hell have we got to lose?

Speaking Up and Speaking Out: Moving the Message on Veganism

By Josephine Bellaccomo

This issue of *No Compromise* highlights 10 billion reasons to engage audiences on going vegan. I've worked with over a thousand speakers to improve how they come across in front of groups by changing how they organize their message and how they deliver it. Here I'll focus on those two areas—organizing and delivering the message—as I share with you some quick tips and tactics for public speaking.

Organize it. Move people to listen, weigh the evidence, and decide to take action.

In your planning, start with the action you want your audience to take, such as "go vegan" or "consider a vegan lifestyle," and then tailor what you'll tell them according to what's most important to your audience. Some audiences are driven by humanitarian concerns, some by health, and some by environmental responsibility. Use the right drivers to connect to your audience.

Presentations that are logical, compelling, and stick with your listeners have three basic parts that keep the action top of mind. In my book *Move the Message*, we identify these parts according to how you'll move the audience to action. Whether the action is to go vegan or consider going vegan, use this formula to guide you as you plan your message.

Lay it out. Tell them where you're going with the information. In this opening, motivate the audience to listen to you by telling them the areas you'll cover and why they should listen. For example, if your audience is interested in stopping world hunger, you can say, "All six and a half billion people in the world need to sustain themselves. But world hunger is one of the most pervasive problems facing us in this century. The tragedy is not that the planet cannot produce enough food to sustain all its inhabitants. Rather, the tragedy is that 80% of the world's corn, grain and soy are fed to livestock instead of directly to people. Going vegan is the most powerful action you can take to stop contributing to world hunger. Today we'll discuss these aspects: how the global North's meat-based diet creates poverty in the global South, the misdistribution of food between animals and people, and what you can do to get started turning all this around."

Break it down. Tell them what they need to know to take action. In the body of the presentation, give them the facts, statistics, testimony, video, photos—anything that supports the reasons that this particular audience should go vegan. Break it down in the order of most compelling first. Then, in case you get cut off or have less time than you planned, you can skip the less compelling points, and just jump to the close.

Raise it up. Remind them of the most important reasons to go vegan and motivate them to take action. Here you'll repeat the key points, focusing on the outcome they're interested in (such as ending world hunger), and tell them to go vegan, as in, "This is why going vegan right now is the most critical, powerful action you can take."

Whether you have ten minutes or forty, be sure you plan your presentation with all three parts: lay it out, break it down, then raise it up.

Some public speakers make these mistakes in organizing a presentation. Avoid these pitfalls:

- They don't organize it, and the audience is sitting there wondering, "Where is he going with this?" Know where you're going, and make sure the audience knows, too.
- They don't know their audience. Find out as much as you can and tailor the information to your listeners.
- They spend too much time on the opening and not enough on the body. The body is the soy of your presentation. When you break it down, consider what objections or questions the audience may have, and give them the information they need. Eliminate any reason they may hesitate to go vegan.
- They end with the information instead of a call to action. Raise them up with the confidence that they're making a difference, and remind them why their action is important.

Be the message: use your eyes, voice, hands and space to connect to the audience.

Now let's focus on delivering the message. You don't need lots of experience in front of a group to come across as if you've had this experience. Here are some things you can do—even if you've never spoken in front of a group before—that can help you feel and look comfortable and confident.

Look at individuals instead of scanning the group as a whole. As your eyes meet the eyes of

First-Hand Experience: Nathan Runkle

Entering a factory farm with the purpose of documenting conditions, providing aid to animals in distress, and ultimately rescuing those in dire need of veterinary care is often extremely emotionally taxing for those involved. Undercover investigations and open rescues are conducted by the very individuals who are most sensitive to, and most affected by, the pain and suffering experienced by the animals they encounter. The courageous activists who put their own personal comforts aside in order to intervene, document, and bear witness to the unspeakable abuse that goes unseen, unnoticed, undocumented, and untold often find themselves holding back tears and fighting emotions so they can better focus on the job they have set out to do. Many who document abuses on factory farms conceal their emotions and tears until their duties are complete and they are in the comforts of their homes.

In order to be effective at exposing conditions and rescuing animals, most investigators/rescuers find that they have to emotionally disconnect themselves from the harsh situations. However, pulling live animals from dead piles, removing rotting bodies from crowded cages, and having animals die in one's hands can inevitably lead to feelings of helplessness, anger and frustration. In addition, leaving behind, in some cases, literally millions of nameless victims can prove to be a heavy burden to carry on one's shoulders.

The emotional trauma, comparatively nothing when one considers the life endured by the animals at the facilities investigated, usually proves worthwhile. Video footage gathered during such endeavors continues to prove itself as one of the animal rights movement's most powerful and persuasive tools in reaching a largely uninformed public. In addition, watching a hen rescued from a battery cage stretch her wings, dust bathe, forage, perch, and enjoy the fresh grass and warm sun for the first time in her life leaves most rescuers with feelings of hope and encouragement. Investigations and rescues are crucial to the success of our movement, and for the sake of those left behind, must continue.

Nathan Runkle is the director of the Ohio animal rights organization Mercy For Animals (MFA) and has been involved in three investigations and open rescues at egg farms in Ohio. For more information on MFA, please visit www.MercyForAnimals.org.



one listener, deliver a thought (a sentence or a phrase) before you move on to the next listener in another part of the room.

Project your voice to the person in the back row. If the person in the back row can hear you, chances are strong that everyone can hear you. So deliver your first sentence to the back.

Exercise your right to be silent. Pausing is a powerful tool. Pause to let them absorb the impact of your information. Pause instead of uttering an "um" or "uh" (which is a noisy pause anyway). Pause to give emphasis before you say something big. Pause to let them catch up to what you're saying.

Pretend you're in Rome and make like a Roman. Use a variety of gestures. If you don't have a photo, use your hands to paint a picture, such as a captive bolt gun used to render steer unconscious. Describe a detailed process, such as how poultry slaughterhouse workers reach up to the conveyor belt from which birds hang upside down by their legs, and slit throat after throat after throat, more than sixty birds a minute. Help listeners gain perspective by detailing the height and width of a tabloid-sized cage in which five hens live on a factory farm. Punctuate what you say with a fist or an open hand. Be expressive.

Move with your message. Use your space to get closer to people. Move for a reason, such as to interact with a visual aid or to get closer to your audience. When you get to your destination, stop moving. Connect to the earth by letting your feet take root through the floor. When you have a new reason to move, go ahead. Then let your feet take root again. Make sure your feet are evenly balanced to keep you from shifting (and appearing shifty).

Here are some speaker pitfalls you can avoid when delivering the presentation:

- They favor one side of the room over another. Balance your attention to demonstrate that you're fearless and fair.
- They're not loud enough. Let your eye contact lead your voice, and you'll project to reach your listener's eyes.
- They mumble or stumble over their words. Pause to consider your next thought. Pauses will seem longer to you than they do to your audience, so take your time.
- They're unanimated. Use your hands as visual aids, and be expressive with your face to show you've got a good, happy life. Be an attractive, approachable vegan.
- They're all over the place. Move purposefully and hold your ground.

Choose to work on only one skill at a time instead of everything all at once. In all my experience, speakers build skills better and faster when they focus on practicing just one skill, such as eye contact, then gradually integrate a new skill. Good luck, and let me know how you're doing!

Josephine Bellaccomo is a communications consultant and author of the forthcoming Move the Message: Your Guide to Making a Difference and Changing the World (Lantern Books, 2003). You can order the book at 1-800-856-8664 or reach her at jbellaccomo@aol.com.

First-Hand Experience: Matt Rosell

"I could never do that." This is the most common thing I have heard from other activists who hear about my investigations. In fact, I've spent a good deal of time trying to figure out what the hell is wrong with me. I have worked in some of the darkest animal abysses and chosen to participate in acts I absolutely abhor.

Courage is not about being immune to fear; it is about being scared but going forward anyway. Instead of saying, "I could never do that," ask, "How could someone like me do that?"

Admittedly, it is exceptionally difficult for "animal people" to witness abuse. Some activists even refuse to watch videos because of their sensitivity. I can relate. Meeting the victims, whether on a TV screen or face-to-face, is heart-wrenching. However, looking the animals in their eyes and making their connection galvanizes me to be their voice.

I haven't become desensitized or shut off from my emotions as a result of doing undercover work. Empathy and compassion are strengths in the animal rights movement, not weaknesses. However, I have learned to shut down my emotions temporarily to get the job done. It's not a special skill, just a survival mechanism that kicks in on its own. Then, after work, I could lose it on the commute home, or drive my partner crazy by obsessing over the details of the day.

I can't say I've always handled my anger and depression well. I am damaged from what I consider witnessing too much reality. I may never fully heal from these experiences, but I don't regret anything I have done, and I would probably be compelled to do it again. The feeling of satisfaction and the privilege of meeting these amazing sentient creatures far outweighs the emotional pain.

Matt Rosell has investigated circuses, factory farms and laboratories.

How to Do a Factory Farming Investigation

by lauren Ornelas

Investigations are a critical part of any campaign and an important tool to expose an industry. When I first became involved in the animal rights movement, I saw video footage of animals in factory farms, laboratories, and circuses. The footage moved me to change my life, but initially I didn't believe I was capable of documenting similar abuse. However, once I realized the impact that the actual footage has the potential of making, I pushed myself to do what I once thought was outside my capabilities.

Video footage is one of the most important tools in exposing the appalling standards throughout modern livestock farming. Our future campaigns will be immeasurably strengthened by this vital work, and I urge all groups to consider using video where they can obtain access to markets, farms, slaughterhouses, etc.

Different types of investigations include those done by activists, such as open rescues, investigations of specific animals, farms, auctions or slaughterhouses. Sometimes, investigations are conducted by employees who take video footage.

The type of investigation you are doing will help to determine the kind and amount of footage you need. If you are targeting a specific farm you may return to the farm for additional footage to give the campaign more credibility. If you are targeting a general practice (like inherent cruelty in the industry), you might want to investigate many of the same type of farm to show that the practice is common and not isolated.

When the target is a specific farm it is possible to find them and get information from their websites, searching in the yellow pages and calling information. Some farms have even been located by following the trucks from the slaughterhouses. Other ways to locate farms include searching the USDA Census to find out how many farms are located in each county. Once you have the number of farms, you can drive around the area with your eyes (and nose) open. Asking people for directions at feed stores or gas stations can lead you in the right direction. Just be sure to speak the lingo – calling female pigs sows, asking for 'spent' hens.

A major concern about conducting investigations is that someone might interfere. So how do you make sure no one is there? Some farms, such as dairies, are outside and there are typically a number of workers always on hand to make sure the cows are being milked (except for the 'veal' and replacer farms). In these cases, you should use common sense and not go if you see a lot of worker activity. Acting as if you belong there is always a plus. Dressing to fit in has its advantages if someone sees you from the side of the road.

If the farm seems empty, you should park your car in between sheds or somewhere so that it is not visible to passing traffic. Be sure to park your car in the direction that you will be leaving. Sometimes it is difficult to determine if it is better to go on foot and risk needing to run or to take your car so you can drive away.

In most cases, it is important to remember the nature of the business of factory farming – namely, that there usually aren't many people walking around on the premises.

First, make sure you don't see any employees around. I would recommend you do this with two to three people. One person should be the lookout and driver, while the other two should take pictures and videotape. When you videotape, use the ten-second rule: focus on one image and count to ten slowly. This prevents the footage from being jumpy and hard to use (see more details below). There is a temptation, particularly when under pressure, to try and grab everything as quickly as possible, flashing the camera all over the place as if it were a paint brush – panning left and right, pointing up and down, zooming in and out, chasing the action and not holding it firmly. Not holding fast to the ten-second rule will only result in a waste of your time and effort.

A few years ago, very few farms were locked. Although that is changing, many farms continue to leave the sheds unlocked. Also, remember that some farms have cameras and security. Be sure to check for cameras on the sheds above the doors and on light posts in front of the sheds or property.

Be sure to take plenty of film with you. If you have partially-used tapes containing important footage, keep them safe. Even if it means just having a few minutes worth of footage on one tape, it is best to start a new one in case anything happens and your camera is taken. Identify tapes by writing on them the moment they are removed from the camera and put them somewhere safe.

When videotaping, a wide shot from a distance showing the whole farm is useful. Take a photo or video of the name of the farm. An exterior shot of the particular building in which you are going to film is also useful. In both these instances there is no need to move the camera – keep it absolutely still and steady and hold the shot for about ten seconds. If you do need to pan because you can't get far enough away from the buildings, take a static shot first, holding for about ten seconds. Then without cutting, pan very slowly keeping the camera on the same level all the time. At the end of the pan, hold still for a further ten seconds.

Once inside the building, an interior establishing shot is very useful - a wide shot showing the size of the building, the number of pens or stalls, and the overall condition. If there are specific details you want to show – a dilapidated roof, rat runs, broken windows, etc. – be sure to take footage of those as well.

Next, film an individual pen. Frame the shot so it shows the whole pen and it is possible to visually establish how big it is and how many animals it holds. If the pen is dark and dimly lit, take a ten-second shot exactly as it is before using any lights so that the viewer has some feel for the reality. Once you've lit the area, repeat the process with another ten-second shot.

If the animal moves out of shot, allow her or him to go before moving the camera. Once s/he's gone, move the camera quickly to catch up with the animal, and hold the shot still again - don't try and visually chase the animal around with the camera because the resulting footage will almost certainly be unusable. Sometimes it is necessary to follow the action, but try to do so in a smooth and fluid motion, beginning and ending with ten-second static shots.

Keep in mind that for every animal there is something to look for in terms of their treatment. Dead animals are obvious signs of neglect. Welfare needs are important to observe: Do sows in crates have marks on their faces from banging their heads? How are ducks able to access the water? How closely confined are calves and hens? How many hens are in a cage? Be sure to video these and then later document it all by writing down what you remember and other details about the farm that perhaps would not be evident from the video.

Anyone who decides to do this kind of investigation should be aware of the potential of trespassing which is against the law, and which risks arrest and other legal action.

This is definitely just a very small idea of what you can do. You will always learn more as you do it more. Plus there are organizations around the country that would be willing to help!

Note: This article reflects only the author's opinion and does not reflect any positions or policies of Viva!USA



Open Rescues: A Vision for the Future

by John Duerk

Most animal activists have leafleted or protested on behalf of an issue they care about to spread their message to the public. Sometimes we wonder what we can do besides the actions we're already partaking in because the industries that abuse animals appear to be immune to our efforts. Over the last three years, the "open rescue," a tactic that that originated Australia, has increased in popularity here in the United States. Organizations such as Compassionate Action for Animals (MN), Compassion Over Killing (DC), and Mercy for Animals (OH) are taking our struggle to another level.

While anonymous members of the Animal Liberation Front choose to operate in complete secrecy when carrying out acts of economic sabotage, the open rescue keeps the focus on the animals because activists do not damage any property. During an open rescue, the activists enter an animal facility like a factory farm, document the suffering that exists, provide care for animals that are in need, and remove some animals to relocate them to sanctuaries. Moreover, all of this is done without concealing anyone's identity. After all, they will appear on the video footage.

Most of the open rescues have focused on egg farms where hens spend their lives in severe confinement. The incredible suffering on these factory farms is common knowledge. According to Paul Shapiro of COK, "We're not out to target one particular company because the conditions are the norm for the industry." Activists have witnessed as many as ten birds crowded into one small cage that does not provide enough space for even one bird to move around freely. Furthermore, the hens are de-beaked to keep them from harming one another, and they are deprived of food and water for prolonged periods of time to stimulate the egg-laying cycle. The open rescue is one more tool that can be used to expose the cruelty that is an everyday experience for the animals.

Preparation for conducting open rescues is a challenge that any group employing the tactic must take very seriously. Every activist who is participating must understand that there is a risk of arrest before they commit themselves because they are crossing on to private property and the likelihood that they will remove animals from the site at some point is high. Nathan Runkle, a member of MFA, believes "we shouldn't feel that rescuing animals that have been neglected is something to be ashamed of." Perhaps the farming companies fear the negative publicity so they have not sought the prosecution of activists in any of these open rescues, but remember that the possibility does exist.

With that said, there is a process that you should adhere to:

Always request a tour of the animal facility by certified mail. In the letter, express your concerns about the animals' suffering. There is a good chance that they will either ignore you or deny you access, but it is important that you attempt to establish a dialog before investigating on your own.

It is important that you follow bio-security guidelines at all times because you do not want to contaminate the sheds where the animals are kept. All activists should shower, wash their clothing thoroughly, disinfect their equipment, and scrub all debris from their boots or overshoes – both before and after they visit the site. When approaching the facilities, change into another set of clothing or wear two layers and remove the outer one before entering. Moreover, gloves should be worn at all times.

Then plan to visit one of the company's farms at night with both still and video cameras to document your findings. According to Freeman Wicklund of Eco-Animal Allies, there is a major learning curve here because you will have to operate your equipment in the dark while deciding which images to capture on film. Look for the most dramatic ones possible, such as dead animals caught in the cages, open wounds, filth on eggs, vermin in the building, and severely de-beaked hens.

If your organization intends on removing animals, then it is also important to know how to handle them for transportation purposes as well as where they will be taken after the rescue is completed. It is essential that your organization divide up the work to ensure the rescue flows as smoothly as possible. Members who find themselves very emotional when they see animal suffering might want to think about assuming a role like driving the transport vehicle instead of going inside the sheds.

After you have removed the animals, make sure that you take pictures before they have been bathed. This will allow you to make incredible comparison-contrast pictures after the animals have recovered weeks or months later. You will also want to issue a release to the media. In Nathan Runkle's mind, this is the best way to "destroy [egg producers'] consumer base." Press conferences are a great way to disclose your findings to the public in a non-threatening way. Here the focus will be on animal suffering and not criminal behavior. Any organization that has a website should also get the still pictures and video feeds up immediately. On your press release, make sure you include your web address because the media may need to access more information for their story.

After a successful action in Minnesota, carried out by Compassion Action for Animals, where fourteen hens were saved from a Michael Foods' (2000) farm, other groups have taken interest. Both Compassion Over Killing and Mercy for Animals have been very busy with investigating farms and rescuing hens in Maryland and Ohio respectively.

In Maryland, COK has visited ISE-America (2001), County Fair (2002), and Redbird Egg Farms (2002), and in Ohio, MFA has visited Buckeye (2001), Daylay (2001), and Weaver Brothers (2002) Farms. All of the visits have yielded plenty of evidence of animal cruelty and numerous animal lives have been spared. Furthermore, the media coverage has been excellent, thereby exposing factory farming as the abusive industry that it is.

There are two videos on open rescues that are highly recommended: "Hope for the Hopeless" by COK and "Silent Suffering" by MFA.

Before you organize an open rescue, you are strongly encouraged to research the matter thoroughly by contacting the following groups:

Compassionate Action for Animals: www.ca4a.org
Eco-Animal Allies: www.ecoanimalallies.org
Compassion Over: Killing www.cok-online.org
Mercy for Animals: www.mercyforanimals.org



Farmed Animals - Fighting for Change

By Tina Brum eld, Founder and Director of Farmed Animal Action (UK)

Live Exports 1995 – That was a year that was!! Mass sit downs, police brutality, road blockades, thousands of protestors ... and that's just local residents!

The live animal export trade from the UK to the rest of Europe (and often onwards again to third countries, including the Middle East) has stirred some passions, to say the least. During the 1990s, sleepy coastal towns became the focal point for demonstrations by animal rights protestors, including local residents. They united in their revulsion of this sickening trade in which animals (mainly calves and sheep) are routinely shipped across the English Channel in five-day journeys of sweltering heat, cramped conditions and with absolutely no thought whatsoever for basic needs such as water and food. Their deaths in some far-off abattoir make the UK's barbaric slaughterhouses look humane by comparison.

Protestors get stuck in!

Protests really heated up in the beginning of 1995, with constant, mass demos at Brightlingsea, Dover, Plymouth, Coventry, Shoreham and Belfast in Northern Ireland. Action took on many guises, including around-the-clock blockades of airports. Protestors set up makeshift roadside camps and structured rotas so that when the transporters came, they would be able to assemble immediately. Docks were brought to a virtual standstill, costing police about £4.5 million at one port alone. Despite Port authorities' refusal to speak to protestors and despite the timings of shipments being cloaked in secrecy, overwhelming public support meant that protestors were tipped off to the timings and details of animals involved. Passing motorists, despite being held up by the protests, also showed their support by honking horns.



Protestors used ingenious methods, including a 'borrowed' direct action technique from Greenpeace, in which tripods and scaffolding were hastily erected when trucks arrived. While a lone activist hung from the tripod, other activists chained themselves to the tripod and each other. Activists also chained themselves across roads, and local residents joined in by parking their cars in the middle of the roads and letting the air out of the tires so the cars could not be easily removed. Many of these protestors became vegetarian and vegan as a result of their experience, and many remain active within the movement today

Due to the intense disruption protestors caused at the ports, dock authorities tried to deny access to the live exporters. But the high courts ordered the ports to take 'lawful exports' and not cave into 'mob rule.' In response, a bill to stop live exports was introduced into Parliament but was never debated when a politician deliberately spent 24 minutes of ßoor time reading chunks from the Encyclopaedia Britannica in order to ensure that time ran out. Undeterred by the political process, the protests continued.

Then dedicated activist Jill Phipps was run down and killed by a live export truck during a protest at Coventry airport. The driver was never prosecuted. Jill's funeral, held at Coventry Cathedral, was attended by thousands of people, including many known 'personalities' such as former Þlm star Bridget Bardot, a dedicated animal-rights campaigner.

Protestors unite across Europe!

News of protests spread to the rest of Europe, with demonstrations being held in Belgium and France. Meanwhile in Dover, 800 protestors marched behind black cofÞns, in memory of all the animals lost to live exports. Members of the Hare Krishna community joined in. Sea sabs zoomed around in dinghys in the harbour preventing live export ships from leaving, and protestors once again brought Dover dock to a complete standstill.

Backlash from the farming industry

Interestingly, the farming industry as a whole kept quiet about the trade, but certain Þnancially-motivated individuals spoke out in its defense. One live exporter commented, *"If you were a calf would you like to be shot the day you were born or would you rather live six months and produce 120 kilos of meat to feed someone? At least then you would have done some good in this world."*

Live exporters issued writs to protestors claiming massive damages to their 'business.' Many protestors were presented with injunctions forcing them to stay away from the docks and airports. Despite this and hundreds of arrests, the protests continued.

The Police get worried!

Bugging of houses, telephones and cars was rife, and after many plans were thwarted by police informants or police monitoring, activists learned to carry out their direct action plans in total secrecy. The press also took interest in law enforcement's brutal methods to stiße the protestors. One article included a photograph of a policeman with his boot down on the head of what appears to be a child. The

caption under another photo of a protestor surrounded by riot police read: *Like a lamb to the slaughter*, and the article included a policeman's admonition of, "*Move woman, or you won't walk for a week.*" Local dignitaries, including the mayor of Colchester, also spoke out publicly against the police brutality.

Dock authorities cave!

Friday, October 27, 1995 saw Brightlingsea announce that no more live exports would be going through the port as a result of the sustained protests. One exporter stated he would no longer be exporting after police told him they could not effectively 'protect' his trucks. He went bankrupt.

The owner of the wharf in Brighlingsea stated his wish to sell, as the protests had been too much hassle. One by one, other docks miraculously found a way to stop the trade from using their ports, leaving one last bastion to the live export trade – the main maritime port in the UK – Dover. That too was shut down when the BSE epidemic stopped the export of calves and the Foot-and-Mouth disease outbreak stopped the export of sheep. However, we knew the reprieve was only temporary and that they would be back once the ban was lifted.

The way forward

Farmed Animal Action was set up in June 2002 as an action-based campaigns group fighting for farmed animals, who account for 95% of all animal abuse victims. Our first campaign was the live export trade. Although many thought that the trade would never resume, we weren't so sure, and our main priority was to mobilize protestors for action when it did. Unfortunately, we didn't have to wait long. Monday, July 15, 2002 saw the first 'consignment' of the live export trade, and Farmed Animal Action raced to Dover to witness the disturbing scene. Nearly 2500 frightened, exhausted lambs were packed tightly inside a truck, which had already travelled continually for eight hours from Wales. Urine and excrement poured down on those on the lower levels of the truck, and the stench was disgusting. We watched from the cliff top as these tiny babies were shoved onto the ship, tripping over one another. And so the filthy trade was back, but so were we. We immediately launched the Road to Hell campaign.

Since July 2002, some 100,000 lambs and sheep have left Dover Docks (so far no calves) for their own personal Hell, travelling thousands of miles to France, Italy, Holland and onwards to the Middle East. Despite the formal recognition by the EU that animals are sentient beings, UK politicians tell us they can't stop the live exports, because it would curtail free trade. Once again, regulations are neither enforced nor regulated. The Dover Port authority will not meet with us, port staff have been warned that if they communicate with us, they will be sacked and the police get heavy-handed when protests occur. So Farmed Animal Action has brought back the 'action' to this campaign.

We are there at every shipment, with demonstrations and roadblocks. Also being targeted is LE Jones, the main haulage contractor for live exports. Thousands of letters, phone calls and faxes have rained down on LE Jones. Their Christmas parties have been disrupted, and their vehicles have been 're-designed' by activists. One hauler has already pulled out, and a recent conference in which a live export company director was due to give a speech was cancelled due to protestor threats.

On February 1, we held a mass demo in memory of Jill Phipps. Police had warned the exporters not to attempt to travel on that day, and since then there have been no live exports from the docks. Our actions, including email blockades and office demos, are now stepping up against the Managing Director of Dover Harbour Board. Sadly, there are not the protests that were seen in the 1990s (and we do this with but a handful of people), but if there were – this vile trade would be finished within a month.

The message is clear: direct action works. Wherever you live you can take part in some way in ending farmed animal abuse. It's massive, but it isn't impossible. Take heart from past protests, choose your target well, mobilize yourselves, immobilize the opposition, never give up or back down and remember always that without you they have absolutely no one.

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First-Hand Experience: Anonymous

When animal advocates enter facilities where animals are tortured, we observe conditions that are intolerable. From a strictly ethical standpoint, we are bound to end the animals' suffering immediately. In many cases, however, we cannot meet this ethical obligation. We may encounter the abuse of thousands, or perhaps millions, of animals at a single location (such as at an egg factory), and we cannot rescue every individual; nor can we prevent their torture. We are forced to accept the unacceptable.

Across the United States and around the globe, millions of animals live immersed in a world of pain. Witnessing this agony and recognizing that much of it is beyond our immediate control can lead to intense frustration, anger and depression. These are natural and appropriate responses to the ongoing presence and weight of senseless cruelty. But these emotions must not be allowed to distract our focus or obscure our movement's guiding value of compassion.

We are witnessing insanity, but we must not respond with insanity. In fact, it is absolutely critical to respond with sanity, reason and humanity. We must strive to channel the energy created by our anger, turning it into effective action. Rather than be defeated by what we cannot change, we should seek to identify what we can change, and then pour our lives into it. We can obtain some peace and freedom for those who currently have none.

Among the examples of positive actions that have taken shape in the face of impossible circumstances are open liberations. In addition to rescuing victims from cruelty, these actions have served to educate millions about the plight of suffering animals. Open liberations have been conducted in the spirit of compassion and honesty, and the practitioners of this activism are leading by example.

We cannot control others' behavior, but we can control our own. We cannot immediately stop all the torture being waged against animals, but we can stop some. As witnesses to institutionalized animal abuse, we are able to speak for those who otherwise have no voice, and through compassionate, forthright activism we will attract others to our cause and help create a more humane world.

Debate: Reform and Rights

This issue, we decided to present both sides of a growing debate within the animal rights community: the increased campaigning for "reform" as opposed to "rights." Thank you to both Bruce Friedrich and Joe Miele for their contributions in the dialogue surrounding this issue.

An Argument for Reform

by Bruce Friedrich

I am personally convinced that animal rights activists should take part in campaigns to reform farmed-animal practices. My thoughts are informed by lessons from Gandhi's struggles in South Africa and India and by the struggles of women's, black, labor, and children's rights activists in the United States.

Reforms Lead to Liberation

Not only is it possible to work for liberation while supporting incremental change, but such change is inevitable as we move toward liberation. The vast majority of people, if they care about animals, will support improvements in increments, even if the increments do not liberate the animals. Outside of the animal rights movement, one is unlikely to find compassionate people who oppose reform. People are unlikely to progress in compassion in a way that doesn't cause particularly abusive systems to be improved or eliminated before full animal liberation is achieved.

Social justice movements for other groups did not demand complete justice immediately; they demanded reforms, and by reforming the system, have steadily improved their status in society. For example, the slave trade began in the 1520s, and from the 1520s to the 1860s, the battle was both for better conditions for slaves and for abolition. The end of slavery was cause for celebration, even though the change in property status actually harmed many slaves' physical welfare. One hundred years later, of course, the battle for total liberation still raged. Had advocates demanded equality, rather than incremental change, they would have achieved nothing. Reading the history of these reforms is rather like reading our present treatises for animal rights: People argued for equal rights while simultaneously requesting step-by-step improvements.

If society says that blacks or women or animals have no rights or interests at all, moving from there to complete liberation will be impossible. However, once society grants that apes, pigs, or other animals have some interests that must be respected, that certain things are not O.K., the question arises: Where do people get off abusing other animals in the first place? Now that some of the world's largest corporations are saying, "Yes, animals can suffer; this is a real concern," suddenly the discussion has moved to our playing field. The philosophical argument that grants pigs freedom from the gestation crate also, logically, demands their freedom.

The Philosophy of Animal Liberation Demands That We Work for and Support Reforms

Put yourself in a chicken's place today. Would you prefer to live in the horror you're in, bred to grow seven times as quickly as is natural so that your bones splinter and your organs collapse, or would you prefer to be able to live without chronic pain? Would you prefer to be scalded to death, or to be euthanized? Put yourself in the place of someone on a slave ship in the year 1600 or 1700 or even 1800. Liberation won't come in your lifetime, but wouldn't you want less suffering, even while knowing that you would still die enslaved?

If, as we all believe, each individual animal has a right to live as free a life as possible, then welfare improvements are good, regardless of their end result. We can't sell these animals out for some hypothetical future goal (addressed above)—by arguing that the reforms are worse than no reforms! Even if, somehow, these billions of animals' current suffering will help animals in the long run (and I think that's not true, also as addressed above), allowing animals to suffer miserably now, to further some future goal, would still fail most ethical tests, including the one that says that animal suffering should be taken seriously.

Interestingly, some of those who disparage reforms are quite active in the movements against fur and circuses, which are inherently reform issues, no matter how successful we are on them. Opposing the use of wild animals for fur or entertainment, since most people don't attend circuses or wear fur, is an easy rhetorical and philosophical win (i.e., luxuries and entertainment are not good uses for animals) and don't challenge the concept that other animals are here for our use any more than the campaigns to improve conditions for farmed animals do. But these campaigns are still valuable despite focusing on only a few million (in the case of fur) or a few hundred (in the case of Ringling) animals, even though they are not focused on animal liberation but rather only on taking animals out of frivolous use, because they raise the issue of concern for animals and bring people in. First, people say, "Right, using animals in circuses or for fur is wrong," at which point their view of animals has changed and we can then begin to look at research on animals, farmed animals, and other trickier issues. The campaigns that ask people to oppose the most egregious abuses first work in the same way.

Whose Side Are You on?

People who denigrate the improvements that the fast-food corporations have implemented are not, I suspect, reading the industry journals, which are filled with anger that the animal rights movement has forced them to improve conditions, and they are not putting themselves in the place of the animals involved, whose living and dying conditions have improved markedly. It's

An Argument for

by Joe Miele

There is a movement within the animal advocacy community away from seeking the abolition of animal-abusing industries and toward reforming those industries. Though well-intentioned, this shift in philosophy is detrimental to the interests of the animals we all care so deeply about.

Animal welfare makes for strange bedfellows. People who for years have fought for animal liberation are finding themselves standing side-by-side with nefarious animal abusers such as McDonald's and Procter and Gamble. Allying oneself with those who will fight against animal liberation with their dying breath cannot have a positive effect on the animals. All that is to be gained by such alliances are hollow "victories"— window dressing for campaigns that make no progress toward animal liberation. This provides a public relations bonanza for the world's largest animal killing corporations. These "victories" may lead to successful fundraisers, but they are barriers along the road to animal liberation.

Miniscule reforms in animal husbandry and slaughter cannot pave the way for a vegan world where speciesism is universally denounced as immoral. This is so for two reasons: These reforms do not encourage people to go vegan, and they do not affect the bottom line. These reforms uphold the view that animals are property

Rights and their owners may do with them as they please. Under examination, welfarist legislation is shown to be absolutely useless in protecting animals from all but the most egregious acts of wanton cruelty.

The Humane Slaughter Act and the Animal Welfare Act, established in 1959 and 1966 respectively, claim to protect the interests of animals used for human purposes. First, the class of animals used in the greatest numbers—birds—is expressly exempt from coverage by the Acts. Secondly, the AWA has never prevented an experiment from taking place, despite the immeasurable animal suffering that may be involved. Under the provisions of the AWA and HSA, animals are routinely shot, irradiated, starved, and slaughtered without anesthesia. They are branded, castrated, dehorned, and tail-docked without anesthesia. The AWA, as well as local animal cruelty laws, requires only that those who commit these atrocities explain how their actions are necessary and worthwhile, and in some way serve a human purpose.

Local animal cruelty statutes protect animals against only the most despicable acts that serve no human interest. The courts have always upheld the right of a person to savagely beat his dog, provided that the beating was administered in order to train the animal to serve "its owner." [*State v. Fowler,* 205 S.E. 2d 749, 751 (N.C. Ct. App. 1974)] Likewise, courts have always upheld the rights of corporations that treat animals in excessively cruel ways, so long as such treatment is being carried out to serve humanity in some capacity.

Some activists have called recent changes in the abusive practices of fast food industries "significant" steps toward the liberation of animals. If anything, these have been significant steps in the improved public image of the animal-abusing, fast-food industry. Welfarist reforms sanitize the suffering inherent in animal agriculture and act as a shield for those industries that perpetuate it. We are always happy to see the abusive practices of animal abusers exposed to the public. When we make animal abuse public, the resulting negative publicity is good for the animals, because it shows what is hidden behind the scenes. Given this indisputable fact, it does not logically follow that positive press for animal abusers will translate into good news for the animals. When a fast-food restaurant is seen as being responsive to animal welfare concerns, it can only act to alleviate any uneasy feelings people may be having about eating animals.

The fatal flaws of the animal welfare movement are that it does nothing to encourage veganism, nor does it attempt to change the status of animals as human property. Until veganism becomes the norm and animals are no longer viewed as human property and a means to a human end, no meaningful change can come about. So long as animals are considered property, their interests can never in any way be considered equal to the interests of those who "own" them. For further discussion about the property status of animals, see Gary Francione's *Introduction to Animal Rights: Your Child or the Dog.*

A Rebuttal Against Rights

If Joe is right that welfare laws inhibit progress toward animal liberation, countries with no animal welfare laws should have the most vegans. But look at countries that have no legal protection for animals from even sadistic abuse – countries where they toss animals from balconies or sponsor bullfights: They also have few to no vegans or animal rights sympathizers.

Or look at history. As our laws have gotten better for animals, more vegans and animal rights sympathizers have also come along. The two are inextricable, because laws to protect animals elevate their status, and as society shifts in consciousness, more people become animal rights supporters and vegans. Joe offers no reasoned explanation for his counter-theory.

The AWA, HSA, and fast-food industry concessions leave much to be desired, but would animals be better off and liberation further along if the animals suffer more while we fight for the ultimate goal? Reading the histories of all three, one finds that all of the animal exploitation groups were arrayed in opposition, as all the humane groups were arrayed in support.

People are not refusing to eat meat until humane legislation allows them to. Rather than salve consciences, passage of the AWA and HSA, as well as the advance of the fast-food campaigns, have placed the issue of cruelty to farmed animals before millions of people. It can only help advance animal liberation, the day we're all striving for, to bring animal cruelty into focus as an important societal issue.

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instructive, perhaps, to look at who agrees and who disagrees. Those who oppose the reforms implemented by Burger King and the others include the National Chicken Council, the National Pork Producers' Council, and every other meat industry and anti-animal trade group.

I can see the appeal of battle cries such as "not bigger cages, but empty cages," and of course, we all support empty cages. But a bit of comfort and intellectual stimulation for an animal who will be in that cage for years is something worth fighting for, even as we demand empty cages. Not only is it the best thing for the animals in the cages, it's also the best thing for animal liberation.

Bruce Friedrich is director of vegan outreach for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23510, PETA.org.

A Rebuttal Against Reform

The pro-reform article mentions two points that I will discredit as either irrelevant to the fight for animal liberation, or factually incorrect. Those points are: the emancipation of human slaves in the U.S., and Gandhi's struggles in India.

At the conclusion of the Civil War, the former slaves were given their freedom. As a result, they were no longer legally viewed as the property of other humans. Enacted was an outright prohibition of slavery – not a series of reforms such as shorter workdays, weekends off, or more space in their living quarters. That Jim Crow did not end until 100 years later does not indicate that the emancipation of the slaves was one of reformist changes in slave welfare laws. Had the abolitionists been welfarists, African Americans could conceivably still be slaves today.

Gandhi's movement to liberate India is not in any way parallel to the fight for animal liberation. Gandhi had nearly all of India on his side. In contrast, the animals have nearly all of the American public – those who eat, wear and profit from animals – against them. This is a difference of immeasurable proportions.

Some activists say that the revised welfare laws will recognize that animals have interests, but none of these laws grant animals anything approaching legal rights. There is not one example of "strengthened" welfare laws ever leading to recognized rights for animals. As was said in my opening argument, so long as animals are the property of humans, the law will protect those who use them in any way, despite how cruelly they are treated. Under the current system, animal suffering has never

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A Rebuttal Against Reform

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been, and will never be, taken seriously, no matter how many reforms you enact.

The McDonald's "bigger cages" campaign was hailed as a victory by many activists. Among other things, McDonald's agreed to increase the amount of space given to chickens in battery cages, from 48 square inches (8" x 6") to 75 square inches (8" x 9 3/8"). This campaign would be hilarious if it were not so tragic. If giving a chicken 3.375 inches more space is a victory, this movement needs to set higher goals. A hen with 3.375 inches more space is given no relief, no added comfort and certainly no increased mental stimulation. Clearly, this was not nearly as much of a victory for the chickens as it was a public relations bonanza for both McDonald's and PeTA. This campaign was the ultimate sell out—an illusion of a victory.

Fast-food industry journals report the complaints of factory farmers toward reformist campaigns. Their complaints stem from their being inconvenienced, rather than harmed. The reforms did not hurt the factory farmers at all—since the smoke has cleared, their businesses still thrive, and they still kill chickens faster than can be counted.

Contrary to the opinion of the welfarist, animal rights activists seek to outlaw the practices of fur farming, fur trapping and the use of animals in circuses, rodeos and other shows. We do not ask for shorter work hours, larger transport trucks, more "humane" traps or larger cages. We demand the abolition, not reform, of these exploitative industries.

There have been cases where reforms have done some good. There is a movement within Europe that is reforming fur-farming standards to the point where the reforms make it impossible for fur farmers to operate a profitable business. I'm sure if American factory farming practices were reformed to the point where operating an egg factory or veal farm were economically unviable, we would all support it unconditionally. Sadly for the animals, the miniscule reforms fought for by the welfarist community do not approach anything that would put an animal abuser out of business.

Reformist laws do not save animals' lives, they do not encourage people to go vegan, and they do not attempt to change the property status of animals. Welfare reforms will not-- and cannot--lead to abolition. Every moment you spend on welfarist reforms is one less moment you can spend on abolitionist measures.

A Rebuttal Against Rights

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PETA's end goal is complete animal liberation. On the vegan front alone, last year we sent out more than 200,000 vegan starter kits and more than a million additional pieces of vegan literature, and we have the most popular vegan advocacy site on the Web. Our KFC leaflets, of which we've already distributed more than 400,000 this year, overtly advocate veganism, as they raise awareness of conditions for chickens on factory farms and in slaughterhouses.

The fast food campaigns, which were heavily supported by the hard work of tens of thousands of grassroots activists, have already improved the lives and deaths of tens of millions of animals. And as the industries shift, the improvements will apply to billions of animals every year. As just one example, the stocking density changes for hens mean that conditions have gone from annual death rates of 20 percent to 2-3 percent annual death rates; for all of the animals, this is a marked improvement. The McDonald's victory, detailed at www.McCruelty.com, also included transport and slaughter standards for chickens—also a U.S. first—and slaughter improvements for cows and pigs that Dr. Temple Grandin said improved conditions and decreased cruelty more in the following 6 months than she had achieved in her previous 20 years of working with these industries.

Do we want them out of the cages and slaughterhouses and free to be chickens, pigs, and cows?

Of course. But, meanwhile, a significant improvement in living and dying conditions, and these are significant, is worth fighting for—both because it helps individuals with interests, and because the fight turns people into vegans.

Becoming an Extreme Vegan

By David Hayden

It is a day much like any other... a day during which over eight billion animals will be killed. A day when countless animals will suffer through being burned, electrocuted, beaten, denied enough room to even turn around, and otherwise tortured, exploited, and enslaved. Step inside a slaughter-house and see the horror for yourself.

Bodies strewn about, dead or dying, the stench of the blood of thousands is in the air. Yet the butchers continue their work, slashing the throat of one chicken after another. Their still-quivering bodies then immersed in boiling water. Some still live, until in their last moments they are boiled alive. Some fall from the hands of their killer and lie twitching on the floor living out their last hours in futile desperation trying to regain control of their bodies for just long enough to drag themselves away. But there is no place to go, no place to run - they are powerless before their butchers.

It's just another average day in the United States of America.

The plight of these animals is so extreme it seems incomprehensible that anyone who cares about animals would do anything less than they possibly could to help as many of these animals as they can.

Becoming vegan is a great place to start. It saves lives, and every life is precious. But in our fast-food nation these lives are a mere drop in the bucket. Simply trying to avoid taking an active part in the exploitation, abuse, and killing of animals is not enough. Nor can the animals afford for us to become complacent, settling for only avoiding supporting animal industries when it's easy for us.

Think of the animals being tortured and killed as you read this and ask yourself: Is there really nothing more you could be doing to help them? Whether it be engaging in direct action, protesting a vivisection lab, doing public speaking, supporting vegan businesses, rejecting consumer society, campaigning for legislation, or simply urging businesses to not use bone-char refined sugar in vegan products, the bottom line is the animals need you to get active and do your best for them today and every day.

Our society is incredibly apathetic, and it's all too easy to get mired in one's doubts over which campaigns to spend one's time on, or to simply give up out of despair that one can never do enough. But look into the eyes of a calf as she is taken off to slaughter and tell her you're really doing everything you can. Tell her that it's more important for you to go to a show then to hand out flyers about veganism. Tell the mink imprisoned on a fur-farm that you'd rather stay home and watch TV than free him.

Certainly this doesn't mean one needs to spend every waking moment of every day fighting for the animals. We all need our down time to recharge and keep from getting burned out. The trick is not to use that as an excuse to do less than we can, but instead constantly challenge ourselves to do more to help the oppressed. This is what being an Extreme Vegan means; challenging the limits of how much we can do to help others every single day of our lives. Visit www.ExtremeVegan.com today for fresh ways – to challenge yourself to be all you can be – for the animals.

SHADOW ACTIVIST:

PLANNING AND STEALTH FOR SAFETY ON THE JOBSITE



Ever wonder how those crazy A.L.F. activists liberate animals without getting caught, shatter windows in the blink of an eye, and leap tall buildings in a single bound? The Shadow Activist knows! And in each action-packed issue of NC will explain how intrepid activists on the front-lines are making direct action work for the animals.

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SMART AND UNDER THE RADAR

Perfect execution of a plan is required at direct action 'jobsites' these days more than ever. High-tech surveillance and a heightened alert due to 'terrorism' has narrowed the margin of error for direct action operatives. As a result, operatives who become the focus of police or federal attention, for any reason, typically call their 'after hours activities' quits for a while. Attention from federal or local authorities hinders underground activists efforts to save animals or punish animal abusers and therefore is carefully avoided.

This article will provide an overview of how operatives get in, get out, and get home SAFE to fight yet another day.

LAY OF THE LAND

Knowing the area surrounding a target is essential. Because activists never want to work in their own back yard, they will more than likely be unfamiliar with the area. They go with a fellow operative in a generic-looking car that is free of bugs (family car perhaps). They are incredibly alert when mapping the area by car. They take, at most, three laps of the area as not to be noticed. They make a note of all bars, gas stations, police stations, or any other late-night or 24hr establishment. If a map is made on paper, they guard it carefully, make sure the job is performed within the next few days, and see that the map is destroyed BEFORE the job is commenced.

TODAY IS THE DAY

Planning the day to do the job is very important. Assuming a night-time effort, good activists work on a night that is either rainy (prefer thunder as well!) or overcast (no moonlight). An overcast night limits visibility and provides cover. Full moons can light up entire fields, so they avoid these nights unless absolutely necessary. Police are much less likely to get out of their dry and comfy cruisers during a rainstorm (heavy or not). And remember: Thunder can disguise the crash of broken windows and rain only quenches fire on the outside of a target, not the inside. There is also some concern with satellite photograph technology. Fires or other alarms may trigger a satellite to take a local photograph of the surrounding area. The owners of cars captured in the image may be subject to questioning. An overcast night would eliminate the satellite's ability to take a picture of the area and keep the operatives safe from snooping space-eyes.

FREE PARKING/VALET SERVICE

The pickup/drop-off area presents a different set of problems. Parking the car and leaving it is dangerous, because it may seem out of place. Urban settings may require parking in an empty parking lot near the target (not AT the target - unless necessary). Informed activists park near the entrance to the building instead of near the back of the parking lot. Police may see a car parked in the back of an empty lot as suspicious and investigate, but one near the entrance to the building would look legit. They also wear normal clothes over their urban-gear (dark gray clothes work best) when walking away from their car to a point where they can remove them under cover.

Rural settings are equally challenging. Good activists notice how far off the road they can see at night when they are driving, and how much they actually notice on the side of the road when they are driving.

If they must park on the side of a small road, they are sure to do so in an area that would not be noticed by passer-bys. This includes tire marks on those wet nights. Also, they take care not to cause damage to their car or get stuck so they cannot leave the area after the job is done. A good suggestion might be to have a designated driver (insert beer commercial here) and field radios to facilitate the pick-up and drop-off. A good driver and vehicle promotes stealth: pick-up truck and cowboy hat, luxury car and polo t-shirt, mini-van and "my kid is an honor-roll student at..." bumper sticker. An effective group agrees on a location for the driver to hang out at or a path to drive until the pick-up call is given. Having the luxury of multiple possible pick-up spots, depending on how the job goes, is incredibly valuable, but may not be an option for smaller cells.

YOU UNDERESTIMATE MY SNEAKINESS

Stealth on the way to and from the jobsite is what will make or break the operation. First of all, physical ability and endurance are essential to making the job short and sweet. Good activists use cross-training to make sure the team is safe and ready for the physical challenge of most operations. Running distances of over one mile (with gear), climbing buildings or trees, swimming, and becoming 'invisible' on the roadside are commonplace in direct action missions. Being fast reduces the time of the operation. Endurance allows for further away drop-off points if needed. And how can clothing make an operative 'invisible'?

Well, stealth can be seen in two ways. There is the concept of the 'visible-invisible,' such as dressing up as a homeless man with a cart full of recyclable cans (not to mention the bolt cutters, gallon of gasoline, and matches) to get close to an urban target. In a rural setting, an operative in tight jeans, jean jacket and a cowboy hat could be carrying a 5-gallon jug of gasoline down the street and look completely normal. Of course, there's the good-old black or dark gray gear that has been the uniform for decades. Unfortunately, there is no room for 'visible' with this uniform. Tips for operating in stealth in these clothes include: black-taping all zippers for anti-reflection and sound, full balaclavas with small earholes cut out to facilitate hearing,

YAMIGATA, JAPAN (3/7) — The government of Yamagata, Japan discontinues providing homeless dogs to research organizations for use in laboratory experiments.

DALLAS, TX (3/9) — The National Pork Producers Council tells its members that it is facing financial woes, which it blames for its inability to defeat a constitutional ballot initiative in Fall 2002 that banned the use of sow gestation crates in Florida. A NPPC industry head calls the gestation crate ban "my biggest disappointment in my tenure on your behalf at NPPC. . . .We've given our opposition a tremendous amount of oxygen."

DENVER, CO (3/10) — Reversing a decision by the U.S. District Court in Utah, the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reinstates a challenge of Utah's hate crime law by activist Eric Ward. He was charged in 1999 with disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor, after burning a mink stole outside the home of the owners of a fur salon. Prosecutors used the Utah hate-crime law to boost the disorderly conduct charge from a misdemeanor to a felony, charging Ward intended to intimidate and discourage the store owners from taking part in the fur industry.

NEWARK, NJ (3/5) — U.S. District Court Judge Katherine Hayden grants a court order allowing protestors to demonstrate at Continental Airlines Arena. Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus had a five-day engagement at the arena, and protestors planned to attend with a video screen mounted on a truck, depicting cruelty of circus animals.

CHEYENNE, WY (3/6) — Wyoming becomes the 39th state to make egregious acts of cruelty against an animal a felony offense. The law goes into effect July 1, 2003.

and disposable black shoes. Also, it's good to keep clean 'normal' clothes in the pick-up car.

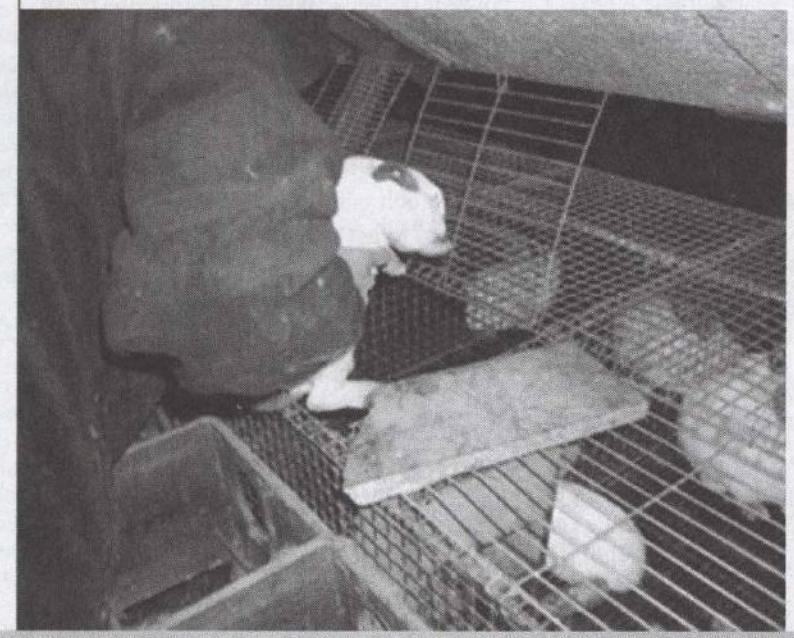
Moving towards the jobsite almost always takes longer than leaving (usually because there is substantial damage and the operative doesn't want to stick around). Good activists take time on the way in to notice all the buildings in the area, lights, and sounds. They remove obstacles to their exit (such as cutting down barbed-wire fences). Most drivers on the road are only looking in front of them. Passengers in cars, however, may be looking slightly to the side of the road. Most people in cars in the early morning hours are tired and not looking for anything suspicious. Staying down and absolutely still can be safer than running for cover. It's also wise to, if possible, keep at least 10 meters off the side of the road and not look directly at the car when it passes (your eyes may cast a reflection).

Night-vision gear can be extremely helpful in many settings to get activists to the jobsite. Remembering that going in is almost always slower than leaving, well-executed actions typically involve plans for when (and how) to meet up with the pick-up driver.

Infiltration of the jobsite is not exactly the point of this article, but again may require much stealth and ability. Being smart and aware of the surroundings is essential.

After the action is complete, the operative is in the home stretch. Most likely, the operative will be leaving the area with some speed. Getting back to the car can be a little more hurried if you have a fire under your butt - literally. Stealthy running techniques involve staying low and keeping the shoulders at a constant level above the ground and running like an animal (usually when running across fields). Of course, the operative must always be aware of the surroundings and stopping points to re-evaluate the situation. Staying close to fences or tree lines can further disguise movements.

Successful operatives make Stealth a part of their balanced breakfast. Stealth needs to become second nature for the accomplished operative. Stealth not only involves the ability to be invisible heading to and from the jobsite, but also in everyday life (dress, behavior, activities). It all starts with thinking about how to move down alleyways, quickly scale one or two story buildings, or hide five feet from the road - or even next to an unsuspecting person. Stealthy operatives are successful operatives. Be safe, smart, and successful.



United States Diary of Actions

February 25, 2003 - HLS Market Maker Legacy's Skip has his windows smashed. Claimed by anonymous activists.

March 23, 2003 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. - Rodney Armstead of Medical Diagnostics Management, Inc. (shell company for Andrew Baker) has his front windows smashed. Claimed by A.L.F.

March 23, 2003 BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. - E*Trade has its front glass door shot out with a single steel ball bearing. Claimed by A.L.F.

March 23, 2003 WEST HOLLWOOD, CALIF. - Fur shop Bobby Trendy Designs has its front display window cracked. Claimed by A.L.F.

March 24, 2003 CHICO, CALIF. - Arson attempt at McDonald's; "Meat is Murder" and other slogans are spray-painted on walls. Claimed by A.L.F.

March 25, 2003 PETALUMA, CALIF. - Incendiary devices cause $10,000 in damage to a roof of Rancho Veal slaughterhouse.

March 27, 2003 SAN DEIGO, CALIF. - Claire MacDonald, an employee/representative of HLS, has her property redecorated with gallons of red paint and the words "HLS SCUM" across the garage door. The car in the driveway has a gallon of paint dumped all over it and the sidewalls of three tires are punctured.

March 28, 2003 COMMACK, NY - Philip J. Petito, the Controller at CBC America's NY Headquarters, has his home, SUV and 25-foot boat covered with paint and spray painted with anti-HLS slogans. Claimed by anonymous activists.

March 30, 2003 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. - CBC America (does business contracts and marketing for HLS in the Asian market) has its California Branch Office smashed up. The large front window and glass front door are smashed, "500 Animals Daily," "SCUM, " and "CBC + HLS = ALF" are spray-painted. On the way out the parking placards are changed to read "Parking for SCUM only" and the security keypad and card reader are filled with green paint.

April 4, 2003 LOCKPORT, ILL. - Less than a day after Richard Czimer Jr. is convicted of killing tigers and leopards and selling their meat, the store that he owns, Czimer's Game and Seafood has its roof and rear meat processing room set on fire. Claimed by the A.L.F.

April 29, 2003 PALO ALTO, CALIF. — Workers at a branch of Yamanouchi are greeted with spray-painted messages on the road and street signs telling them that their support of HLS will not be tolerated. Gallons of red paint are poured over their sign.

May 18, 2003 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Activists visit the home of Jim DeVico, the customer service representative for Toxweb (an HLS client). His front door, front steps, and walkway to the house are doused with gallons of red paint.

Worldwide Highlights

Germany: March 31, 2003 Borchen-Alfen; Harlan Germany - Harlan-Winkelmann gmbh is raided. Excerpts from communiqué: "The Harlan-company is one of the biggest breeders in the world for so-called lab animals... Hundreds of kennels full with sad looking-dog eyes, which are not aware of the worst torture waiting for them in animal testing centers. We wanted to take them all. At least twenty-five will have a happy natural life. For the animals, TBF."

Sweden: May 27, 2003 BRUZAHOLM — Forty-four rabbits are rescued from imprisonment in small, dirty cages. The rabbit farm had previously been raided in December 2002, and TV reports state that the owner is unsure he will be able to keep the farm operating. The cages and the house are sprayed with slogans such as "This is your last warning!" and "Animal abusers" and "DBF."

United Kingdom: April 25, 2003 SOUTHAMPTON - Animal Liberation Front volunteers raid a factory farm operated by John Parkers Farms Ltd, liberating over 1,000 battery hens. Activists also cause extensive damage to much of the caging system by cutting up many of the cages and their doors. Thousands of eggs are broken, and conveyor belts, feeding apparatus and electrical equipment are trashed. Food stores, staff toilets, canteen, as well as the rearing shed and delivery truck are destroyed. Information removed from offices. Claimed by the A.L.F.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO (3/9)— Two McDonald's restaurants and one Arby's restaurant are hit with Molotov cocktails thrown through windows during the night. Although no one is injured, a McDonalds spokeswoman says that "workers were terrified."

ROME, ITALY (3/11)— Dozens of exotic animals, mostly tropical parrots and Arabian camels, are reported to have frozen to death in a zoo built in the snow-covered mountains of southern Italy.

KAZIRANGA, INDIA (3/11) — Two poachers are killed in an encounter with the wildlife protection staff at Bihdia Nala in Kaziranga National Park. Two other poachers manage to flee.

LONDON, ENGLAND (3/11) — Reports come out that the Sovereign's Foot Guards, who have been distinguished by the foot-high bearskins that top their scarlet ceremonial uniforms, are seeking synthetic alternatives in order to "appease animal rights campaigners."

COVINGTON, LOUISIANA (3/12) — Two dozen monkeys escape from the Tulane Regional Primate Center and hole up in woods near Covington. Animal-control workers using bananas and are able to recapture half of the 24 rhesus macaques, according to Fran Simon, a spokeswoman for the center.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS (3/12) — Activist Gina Lynn is found not guilty at a trial for disorderly conduct and violating a new Little Rock ordinance limiting free speech. The jury only deliberated for 10 minutes before dismissing the charges stemming from an Oct. 29, 2001 demonstration against Stephens, Inc., (at the time) the Huntingdon Life Sciences financier. The speech-limiting ordinance is later found unconstitutional.

Legal Updates

3/18/03 Grand Jury Subpoenas
Two activists receive subpoenas for a grand jury hearing in Washington, DC. Both appear and plead their fifth amendment privileges.

New Anti-Protestor Law Proposed in Oregon
An Oregon anti-terrorism bill, Senate Bill 742, written by Republican Senator John Minnis, would jail street-blocking protesters for at least twenty-five years in an effort to stop anti-war demonstrations. The bill describes a terrorist as a person who "plans or participates in an act that is intended, by at least one of its participants, to disrupt" business, transportation, schools, government, or free assembly. A watered-down version of the bill later passes.

4/2/03 Anti-Patriot Act Ordinance Passed
Arcata, California becomes the first city in the nation to pass a municipal ordinance instructing the city government to refuse cooperation with any requests of federal agents that violate of the Bill of Rights or the 14th Amendment.

Says City Council member David Meserve, "I think this is in effect an act of civil disobedience. . . we live in a time when the federal government is assuming powers which it has no right to assume under our laws and under our constitution."

4/23/03 "No Fly List" Lawsuit Filed
The ACLU files a lawsuit in San Francisco, demanding that the federal government explain how certain individuals have ended up on a No-Fly List (secret list that bars certain individuals suspected of being terrorists from commercial flights).

The lawsuit alleges violations of the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act in that the federal government has withheld information regarding the No-Fly List (i.e., how individuals ended up on it and how people can get their names off of the list). The federal government has denied the existence of such a list, despite airline officials stating that the list exists.

4/23/03 Two F.B.I. Raids
Federal agents from the Joint Terrorism Task Force raid a house in Franklin Township, New Jersey that served as the headquarters for SHAC (Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty). Luckily, no one was hurt and no arrests were made, but almost anything and everything was taken from the house.

That same day the Joint Terrorism Task Force, comprised of both state and federal agents, raided the home of animal rights activist Josh Harper in Seattle, Washington.

4/28/03 Federal Grand Jury Issues Subpoena for CA Activist
The FBI issues a subpoena from a federal grand jury in Indianapolis, set to convene on April 30, to former Bloomington activist and resident David Agranoff at his place of work in San Diego, CA. The grand jury in Indianapolis is ordering him to surrender hair, saliva, and finger and palm prints to the FBI at their offices in San Diego.

5/10/03 Feds Subpoena Fresno State Conference Tape
Officials at California State University confirm that they received and acted on a grand jury subpoena for the video tape of a Fresno State Conference last February on revolutionary environmentalism. The conference opened up a forum for debate on several issues related to environmentalism and direct action, where many well-known activists were present.


Lindsay Parme

5/12/03 Agranoff is Subpoenaed Again
Dave Agranoff is again subpoenaed for the Indiana Grand Jury during a traffic stop. While the California Highway Patrol issued Agranoff a ticket for expired registration, an FBI agent and U.S. marshal walked up to his van and issued a new subpoena for the Indiana Grand Jury (see above), this time with a May 20th deadline.

Special Agent Rob Woessner from the Indiana F.B.I. is behind this subpoena. His number is (317) 639-3301.

6/12/03 Lindsay Parme Arrested by F.B.I. for Non-Cooperation with a Federal Grand Jury
Federal agents arrested Lindsay Parme, a California activist, in the early morning hours at her house for not appearing at a federal grand jury earlier this year. As of press time, it was unclear whether she would be transported by U.S. Marshalls to New Jersey or if she would be released with a promise to appear.

Animal Liberation Prisoners

Dave Blenkinsop, EM7899, HMP Bullingdon, Oxfordshire OX6 0PZ England. Serving ten years imprisonment. The sentence is made up of three parts: 1) Three years for a stave attack on the Managing Director of HLS. 2) eighteen months for rescuing 600 guinea pigs from a lab supplier. 3) Five and one half years for planting incendiary devices under abattoir vehicles. Please see story about Dave's case on page 4.

Jennifer Greenberg, 3100201610, Rose M. Singer Center, 1919 Hazen St., East Elmherst, NY 11370, USA. SHAC activist serving one year for "Criminal Mischief."

Sonia Hayward, KV5943, HMP Cookham Wood, Rochester, Kent, ME1 3LU, England. Serving fifteen months for SHAC and anti-bloodsports activities.

Benjamin Persky, #1410212600, NYSID #9846577R, GRVC, 0909 Hazen St., East Elmherst, NY 11370, USA. SHAC activist serving 2-6 years for "Criminal Mischief."

Peter Schnell, #99476-111, FCI Otisville, PO Box 1000, Otisville, NY 10963, USA. Serving twenty-four months for possession of incendiary devices. It is claimed the devices were to be used to torch dairy trucks.

Joshua Schwartz, 3100201611, NYSID #1900738L, EMTC, 1010 Hazen St., East Elmherst, NY 11370, USA. SHAC activist serving one year for "Criminal Mischief."

Support animal liberation prisoners today! 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.

PARIS, FRANCE (3/12) — An American and a French activist disrupt the Michael Kors show by jumping onto the runway with a banner reading, "Fur Shame," and chanting "Fur is dead!" Earlier in the day, two other activists, one British and one French, are thrown out of Lagerfeld's show after causing a runway ruckus with their anti-fur message.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CA (3/17) — Two of 18 environmental activists who have been sitting in redwoods in California's Humboldt County for almost a year are forcibly removed by Pacific Lumber Company.

UNITED KINGDOM (3/18) — Reports surface that the Home Office is considering tightening the laws to stop executives and researchers from being harassed at their homes by animal rights protestors.

ANN ARBOR, MI (3/22) — Two homes under construction in a Superior Township subdivision are torched, and the acronym "ELF" is spray painted on the garage of a nearby home.

NEW ZEALAND (3/23) — The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry considers a ban on leg-hold traps and glue traps. The decision to consider the ban comes after the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee released papers in December claiming that most of the traps are cruel.

RABAT, D.C., MOROCCO (3/24) — A Moroccan publication accuses the government Monday of providing assistance to U.S. troops fighting in Iraq by offering them 2,000 monkeys trained in detonating land mines.

TRENTON, NJ (3/25) — The NJ Star Ledger reports a 43% drop in hunting licenses sold in the past decade, and that "officials fear a fiscal disaster if they fail to lure more youngsters away from technology and back to the woods."

Liberating Our Consumption, Liberating Our Lives

by Adam Weissman

As the number of vegans swells, products catering to this niche market are springing up everywhere. Vegans have embraced these "guilt-free" products. One national animal rights leader has said that the future of our movement rests upon "packaged vegan convenience foods." But how humane are vegan products?

The "cruelty-free product" denies a fundamental and unavoidable reality: Exploitation is woven into every level of every activity of our civilization.

Vegans condemn the raising and slaughtering of animals as food but fail to recognize that this is only one area of exploitation in the products we consume. In many cases, "cruelty-free" brands are actually owned by mega-corporations that prey on our concerns for earth and its human and non-human inhabitants as a marketing strategy, while obscuring the ways that their products ALSO contribute to exploitation:

WILDLIFE: The creation of farmland involves the destruction of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems. When we turn unspoiled plains and forests into farmlands, countless animals are crushed by machinery; others are rendered homeless and, deprived of food sources, starve to death. Those animals who survive are considered "agricultural pests" and are ground up in tractors, hunted, poisoned, or consumed by "biological control agents"—animals introduced by farmers specifically to prey on "pest" species.

WORKERS: According to the Farm Labor Organizing Committee, US farm workers endure strenuous, often debilitating physical labor; hazardous working conditions; below-poverty wages; child labor; sub-standard housing; and some of the nation's poorest health conditions. Conditions in other countries are often worse.

ECOLOGY: The petroleum-based plastic and tree-based paper packaging, the fossil fuels burned to produce energy to process ingredients, the resources used to transport products, and the waste created by packaging and discarded unused goods all harm the planet and its human and non-human inhabitants.

Within an economic system that views animals and the earth as raw materials, humanity as a market, and disease and warfare as profit opportunities, a growing number of people are stepping outside of the conventional economy and reconnecting to our species' pre-civilized forager roots, a time before "work," when we provided for basic needs and lived in harmony with the planet, rather than attaching glory to the acquisition of goods.

Some have learned to forage wild plants for food, even in city parks (http://www.wildmanstevebrill.com/), proving that humans can feed ourselves without agriculture. Dumpster divers, or "freegans," harvest and consume the enormous quantity of usable goods discarded every single day. Freegans are able to live without financially contributing to exploitative systems while taking a small bite out of the waste stream that fuels an ever-growing garbage crisis.

By raiding dumpsters and trash bags, freegans rarely need to shop, gleaning such basic necessities as food and clothing through the discards of retailers, factories, and households. Through this lifestyle, along with practices like squatting and restoring buildings and hopping trains, freegans can escape the cycle of selling their time to a boss and then giving the money back to other bosses to purchase consumer products. They can devote their time to activism and to building self-sustaining community institutions around the concept of mutual aid: providing free child and health care, free stores, free food programs like Food Not Bombs (which serves primarily freegan food!), and radical libraries and resource centers.

Advertising and consumer culture instructs us that something is only valuable if purchased in a store, and it becomes unfit for consumption once discarded unsold from the store shelf. Reality, of course, differs sharply. Every night, restaurants, bakeries, and groceries discard massive quantities of healthy, clean, fresh food.

Is freeganism too "weird" to appeal to anyone other than hardcore radicals? Ironically, many who lack an animal or earth liberation analysis are sympathetic to diving

The Grassroots Animal Needs You!

By the organizers of the Grassroots Animal Liberation Conference

In July, at the Animal Rights 2002 conference, more than eighty grassroots activists met over the course of three meetings to discuss the prospect of a national grassroots animal rights conference. While this conference is not intended to replace gatherings such as Animal Rights 2003, we do feel that the grassroots movement has a unique voice and unique needs that are not necessarily being addressed within current conferences.

We are interested in creating a conference that will:

- Empower the grassroots
- Promote discussion and skill sharing
- Be affordable, accessible, and inclusive
- Challenge oppression WITHIN the animal rights movement
- Have an open and participatory structure
- Develop a broader analysis of the social and economic context of animal oppression to promote abolition, not reform.

In keeping with our commitment to inclusiveness, to organizing with an open and participatory structure, and to empowering the grassroots, we want to ensure that the voices of ALL grassroots animal rights groups are heard in the conference-planning process, we are asking all grassroots groups to:

- participate in the survey at http://www.actionstudio.org//public/page_view_all.cfm?option=reset&pageid=1693. If you don't have internet access, you can request a hard copy by calling (201) 968-0595.
- nominate a delegate to join our general planning email list. This will be a list for concrete decision-making and coordination of the various aspects of conference organizing. To join the list, delegates should send an email to grassrootsar@ejnet.org indicating that they wish to be added to the main conference planning list. Delegates should provide their name, city and state, and the group they represent.
- encourage members of your groups to participate in the working groups we have established to address the specific areas of conference organizing. There are four primary working groups, and each has an email list. Please let your members know about these email lists.

VANCOUVER, CANADA (3/25) — The Crown abandons its case against David Barbarash, former ALF spokesperson. The RCMP raided Barbarash's home last summer, seizing computer equipment videotapes and other materials, acting on a request by U.S. authorities.

SWEDEN (3/25) — After half a year behind bars, Pelle Strindlund is released from prison. Mr. Strindlund was convicted for unarming machines used daily for killing animals at a slaughterhouse in the Swedish town Skövde. The action was done by three members of the group "Bye-Bye Meat Industry" in order to draw attention to the meat industry.

DUSHANBE, RUSSIA (3/25)—Cock and partridge fighting is banned in many eastern districts of Tajikistan. The Regional Internal Affairs Department Chief says that the ban was imposed because such bloodthirsty shows inevitably end in the death of helpless animals, in defiance of moral principles advocated by all religions.

HALMSTAD, SWEDEN (3/25) — Sweden's last cat breeder for vivisection closes down in response to a campaign against them. The breeder had a permit to breed 300 cats every year, and had bred thousands of cats before closing.

SAN FRANCISCO, CA (3/26) — A Superior Court judge throws out a lawsuit charging that California cows aren't as happy as an ad campaign implies. PeTA had filed a lawsuit accusing the California Milk Advisory Board, which is behind the "Happy Cows" ad campaign, of false advertising.

ITALY (3/27) — Military police visit the homes of two activists involved in a campaign to shut down the Morini breeding farm, which supplies animals to lab researchers. The two activists are under investigation for a November 2002 liberation of 99 beagles from Morini Farms.

Liberation Conference

The working groups are:

• The **Administrative** working group addresses issues of infrastructure, coordinates, emails discussion groups, and recruits organizers. This group helps organize the way the conference is planned, informs the entire committee of the planning stages of this conference, and makes sure it is planned in a way that includes all interested voices. To join this group, send an email to garc-admin-subscribe@lists.riseup.net.

• The **Agenda** working group develops an agenda for the conference that will include skills sharing, rap sessions, actions, caucuses, alternative groups, networking time, workshops, a strong grassroots focus, and encourages participation of new voices. It ensures that the agenda addresses a variety of learning styles, and includes meals, entertainment, concrete planning, and contingency space for people to continue discussions after sessions have ended. This working group is responsible for finding diverse speakers and planning a direct action to coincide with the conference. To join this group, send an email to garc-agenda-subscribe@lists.riseup.net.

• The **Logistics** working group decides on a location for the conference; coordinates all forms of travel to and from it; fundraises for facilities, speakers, food, and travel scholarships; provides low-cost housing and food for attendees; ensures wheelchair access, interpreters, and childcare; and takes care of any other assorted logistical matters. To join this group, send an email to garc-agenda-subscribe@lists.riseup.net.

• The **Publicity** working group does outreach about the conference through targeted emails, phone outreach, mailings, a website, coverage in media sources, and direct contact through other activist groups and conferences. To join this group, send an email to garc-publicity-subscribe@lists.riseup.net.

If your group's chosen delegate does not have email but would like to participate in conference planning, s/he should contact Inessa Vishnevkine, who will pass on his or her comments to the email list and report back to him or her on critical discussions. Inessa can be reached at 718-332-6737. For technical questions with regards to joining any of the email lists, contact Wendy Scher at earthkin@comcast.net.

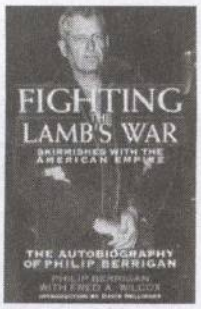
We look forward to working with you on what we believe will be the most important gathering in the history of our movement.

because they have been schooled to value material things and don't like to see them wasted. Some dumpster dive purely for the joy of unearthing free treasures. Others are motivated by economic necessity. Some can't stomach the idea of eating "dumpstered" food, but happily recover books, clothing, newspapers, games, and furniture.

Give freeganism a try! Untie a few bags or raid a dumpster outside your local grocery. You'll be amazed by the abundance of perfectly edible food you'll find. Within a week, you may find yourself catering parties with dumpstered food!

To learn more about freegan living, read the essay *Why Freegan?* At http:// www.modusoperandi.de/freegan.html, or contact the Activism Center at Wetlands Preserve. Call (201) 968-0595, visit http://wetlands-preserve.org or email adam@wetlands-preserve.org.

Fighting the Lamb's War: Skirmishes With the American Empire



By Philip Berrigan with Fred A. Wilcox
(Common Courage Press, 1996, 232 pages)

In his autobiography, *Fighting the Lamb's War,* Philip Berrigan tells his inspirational story of transformation and resistance.

The road begins in 1943 when he receives his draft notice: "I am 19 years old, and excited to follow my brothers into battle, anxious to slaughter infidels and to return home bearing the standard of peace and justice." He fought in WWII and returned a hero, feeling that he did his best for his country and the world.

In a turnaround similar to former vivisectors speaking out against animal abuse, his thoughts about war radically changed when his work with the Catholic Church in the South drew him to the civil rights movement there. By the time the U.S. began bombing North Vietnam in 1965, Philip was convinced that it was his obligation to do all that he could to halt killing and violence, a resistance he continued until his death in December 2002. He realized that talking to the Pentagon or Congress was useless. Educating the public about war, marching in rallies, and participating in civil disobedience did not stop the killing. He quickly came to the conclusion that anything short of direct action was "unavailing, untruthful and unjust."

Without a hint of self-righteousness Philip tells of his experiences with what would be decades of direct action, courts, and prisons. First in Baltimore and Catonsville, Maryland he and others poured blood on, and then burned draft files, actions that would land him a six-year prison sentence. The biblical command to "beat swords into plowshares" led Philip and hundreds of other Plowshares activists into military bases and weapons facilities to disarm weapons. Making no attempt to hide their identity, they accept full responsibility for their actions.

Berrigan's support for, and participation in, destroying inanimate objects of war caused as much controversy with the public and fellow activists as fur farm raids and incendiary devices do today.

Some readers may be turned off by the fact that Berrigan's faith is a major theme in this book, as it played a pivotal role in his resistance and in his life. Whatever feelings one has about organized religion, the dedication and perseverance that Berrigan has shown in his struggle against an injustice as widespread as animal exploitation should be a lesson and an inspiration to all activists. For decades, Berrigan and his allies never wavered in the face of FBI harassment, severe charges, life underground, or years in prison.

This book is very readable; Berrigan's voice is clear, direct, never self-righteous, and often self-critical. He preached the word of God, but above all, his actions preached uncompromising resistance to injustice regardless of whatever guides one's spirit, hammer, or your match.

For further reading on this topic:

• *Disarmed and Dangerous: The Radical Lives and Times of Daniel and Philip Berrigan* by Murray Polner & Jim O' Grady

• *Uncommon Martyrs* by Fred A. Wilcox

And on the Internet:

•www.nonviolence.org/nukeresister

• www.plowsharesactions.org

- Lance Morosini

AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS (3/27) — Activist Volkert Van der Graaf confesses in court Thursday to killing Dutch politician Pim Fortuyn days before a 2002 election, saying the populist was a threat to society who "abused democracy." He states, "I saw him as a highly vindictive man who used feelings in society to boost his personal stature. The ideas he had about refugees, asylum seekers, the environment, animals...He was always using or abusing the weak side of society to get ahead." On April 15 Van der Graaf is sentenced to 18 years in prison for the crime. Prosecutors had sought a life sentence for Van der Graaf, who could be freed in eleven years, in accordance with a Dutch custom that convicted criminals serve just two-thirds of their prison terms.

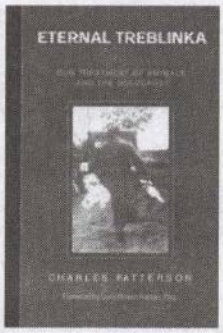
HENNEPIN, IL (4/1) — An animal keeper is killed when he is attacked by one of his tigers at his animal compound near the Illinois River town northeast of Peoria. Two tigers were shot and killed by sheriff's deputies.

WV (4/2) — West Virginia becomes the 47th state making dog fighting a felony offense. It remains a misdemeanor only in Idaho, Iowa, and Wyoming.

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND (4/3) — Iceland announces that it intends to resume whaling, killing 100 minkes, 100 fin whales, and 50 sei whales over the next two years, with the hunt starting this year or next.

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINES (4/4) — Police rescue 59 dogs as they are being trucked to a restaurant's slaughterhouse in the northern Philippines, where canine meat is considered a delicacy. Inside the delivery van, they find twenty dogs dead, apparently from suffocation, alongside the others. Two men and a 14-year-old boy in the vehicle are arrested and charged with violating the Animal Welfare Act.

Eternal Treblinka: Our Treatment of Animals and the Holocaust



By Charles Patterson (Lantern Books, 2002, 232 pages)

In relation to [animals], all people are Nazis; for the animals it is an eternal Treblinka.

—Isaac Bashevis Singer

It is no coincidence that there are many striking similarities between Nazi death camps and factory farms. The Nazis modeled their killing centers after ours. Slaughterhouses and factory farms in the U.S. so impressed the Nazi regime that they copied them and stocked them with people instead of cows, pigs, or chickens. Charles Patterson, in his book *Eternal Treblinka,* details these similarities.

Some are fairly obvious when you think about it: we brand, tattoo, and tag our livestock; the Nazis tattooed their victims. The by-products of the meat industry are used for soap, fertilizer and countless household items; the Nazis made comparable use of the bodies of Jews. The ways in which the Nazis treated the Jews and other people they victimized, and the ways in which we treat animals today are really no different at all. This is the central argument of Eternal Treblinka.

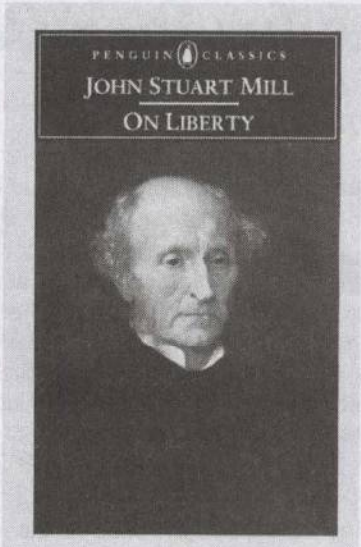
This similarity is the central point and makes up the second section of Patterson's book. He has also included two other sections that offer some background for how society can treat living beings so cruelly, and how some human victims of this cruelty have chosen to identify with non-human victims. The first section of the book traces institutionalized cruelty to the domestication of animals. Once human beings had subjugated non-humans, it was not a stretch to subjugate other people. In fact, once we identify people with the animals that we torture, we give ourselves permission to treat them in the same manner. Africans, Native Americans, Japanese, Chinese, and Iraqis have all been vilified at various points in history by equating them with "apes," "beasts," "pigs," or "cockroaches."

The third section tells the stories of Holocaust survivors and Germans whose experiences have made them particularly sensitive to the plight of animals. One chapter in this section is devoted entirely to Isaac Bashevis Singer, a Yiddish writer and Nobel Laureate whose works of fiction often involved a central character (usually a Holocaust survivor) that made some sort of connection to animals and protested our treatment of them. While this section has some interesting anecdotes, it is not as compelling as the first two sections.

These two sections require us to examine our complicity. While this can be seen as merely an intellectual exercise, it should be seen more as a call to action. Though many of the comparisons between the Nazis and slaughterhouse workers are fascinating and compelling, it is the ultimate implication of this that hits the reader. Many Germans saw what was happening to Jews, gypsies, and other groups in Nazi Germany and chose to stand by and watch. It falls to us if we will make a similar decision. Are we going to stand by while the wholesale slaughter of millions of innocents occurs? If there were death camps just miles from our homes, would we do anything to free the prisoners inside? Well, it would be safe to assume that there is a death camp not far from where each of us lives. Only now dairy cows, egg-laying hens, and pigs in gestation crates are the prisoners.

- Kelah Bott

On Liberty



By John Stuart Mill (Penguin Books, 1974, 187 Pages)

Following in the utilitarian tradition of Jeremy Bentham and James Mill, John Stuart Mill published what is arguably his most famous work, *On Liberty,* in 1859 in England. In his work, J.S. Mill converted the idea of liberty into a philosophically-respectable doctrine in which much of today's notions of rights and freedoms are grounded.

Interestingly enough, Mill argued for the radical idea of women's suffrage in Parliament as early as 1867 (sixty years before women gained the right to vote in United States). Many within the movement often use utilitarianism, simplistically identified as "the greatest good for the greatest number," as a foundation in advocating for animal rights. This methodology is problematic in that Mill bases his concept of liberty on empirical values—what results in pleasure versus pain—and not inherent and natural rights like those proclaimed by many activists.

In *On Liberty,* Mill examines the struggle between state authority and the liberty of the individual that we, as activists, are faced with today. Mill denies "the right of the people to exercise such coercion, either by themselves or by their government" to silence a minority opinion regardless of how radical or offensive it may be. The works of Mill are relatively straightforward and an easy read compared to other political theorists of the era, and they are applicable even today.

There is a tendency within the Animal Liberation movement to want to outlaw practices that are in conflict with other social justice issues with which we align ourselves—whether it is pornography, abortion, or hate-speech. When we set out to legislate morality, we tread a slippery slope. And, as Mill suggests, when we use the coercive power of the State to achieve our ends, there is no guarantee that such powers won't in turn be used on us. Mill would cite examples like the RICO suits used by NOW, or the Digital Millennium Copyright Act as used by certain A-R groups, to target critics of their work that have come back to haunt "progressive" movements.

Every activist currently struggling for radical social and personal change should explore the works of classic and modern theorists like J.S. Mill. Consciously or not, many activists today base their arguments for animal rights on the fundamentals of early liberal theorists like Mill. In order to gain a broader perspective on notions of rights and liberty, and the individual and the State, today's activists would do well to study the works of these early authors—not in order to base our arguments upon theirs, but to isolate the flaws in their arguments and translate such an interpretation to ours.

- Nik Hensey

ARCATA, CA (4/4)—City council members pass the first municipal ordinance in the nation instructing city employees to refuse cooperation with any requests of federal agents that violate of the Bill of Rights or the 14th Amendment, and it declares that no employees shall voluntarily participate in unconstitutional detentions or profiling of any kind.

YOGYKARTA, INDONESIA (4/9)— An elephant kills his trainer during a bungled stunt in front of hundreds of spectators. A witness is quoted as saying that the elephant became upset when the trainer tried to insert his head into the elephant's mouth during the performance. The elephant then twisted his trunk and stabbed the trainer to death with his tusk.

SOUTH AFRICA (4/8) — Eleven elephants rescue a captured herd of antelope from an endosure on a northern KwaZulu-Natal game reserve. The herd's matriarch approached the endosure gates, carefully undid all the metal latches with her trunk, swung the gates open and then stood back with her herd to watch the antelope dart off. They then followed the antelope into the night, leaving the antelopes' human captors absolutely dumbfounded.

SEATTLE, WA (4/9) — Doctors report that three more deer and elk hunters have died from Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. Two of the men lived in the same town and hunted together and are thought to have contracted the disease by eating the bodies of elk or deer infected with it.

NY, NY (4/10)—Low-carbohydrate diet promoter Dr. Robert Atkins is hospitalized in extremely serious condition following surgery for severe head injuries from a fall on an icy sidewalk. Atkins, author of the best-selling "Dr. Atkins' New Diet Revolution," promoted a diet emphasizing meat, eggs and cheese and discourages bread, rice and fruit. Atkins dies seven days later on the April 17.

In The Trenches: Grassroots Animal Liberation Organizations

No Compromise's policy for inclusion is that the groups listed in our "In the Trenches" directory must be grassroots, abolitionist organizations. Groups must be pro-direct action/ALF, must not denounce other groups fighting for animal liberation and must not have snitches working within their ranks. To be listed in this directory, please send an e-mail with your organization's contact information to nc-trenches@nocompromise.org.

Animal Activists of Alachua
300-25 J. Wayne Reitz Union
P.O. Box 118505
Gainesville, FL 32611-8505
Phone: (352)264-9805
E-mail: president@animalactivists.org
Web: www.animalactivists.org

Animal Commandos
E-mail: shaynie_aero@yahoo.com
mediattack@lycos.com
Web: www.LCA-Arizona.org

Animal Defense League - Amsterdam
E-mail: adl_amsterdam@yahoo.com
Web: www.adl-nl.org

Animal Defense League - Atlanta
PO Box 3123
Atlanta, GA 30302
Phone: 404-228-2114
E-mail: adlatlanta@hotmail.com

Animal Defense League - Chicago
P.O. Box 10022
Chicago, IL 60610
E-mail: adlchicago@yahoo.com

Animal Defense League - Long Island
P.O. Box 1587
Huntington, NY 11743
StrongIslandADL@hotmail.com
Web: www.Pathofcompassion.com

Animal Rights Direct Action Coalition
740A 14th St. #177
San Francisco, CA 94114
Phone: 415-364-3053
E-mail: info@ardac.org
Web: www.ARDAC.org

Animal Rights Hawaii
Honolulu, HI 96816
Phone: 808-941-9476
E-mail: arh@pixi.com

Bryn Mawr College's Animal Liberation Collective
Box C-1163
101 N. Merion Ave
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010
E-mail: aschutz@brynmawr.edu
nperry@brynmawr.edu

Center on Animal Liberation Affairs (CALA)
E-mail: info@cala-online.org
Web: www.cala-online.org

Compassion Over Killing
P.O. Box 9773
Washington D.C. 20016
Phone: 301-891-2458
E-mail: info@cok.net
Web: www.cok.net

Florida Voices for Animals, Inc.
P. O. Box 17523
Tampa, FL 33682
Phone: 813-969-3755
E-mail: fivoices@aol.com
Web: www.fvaonline.org

Freedom for Animals
3001 Bridgeway Blvd. 202
Sausalito, CA 94965
Phone: 415-756-4223
E-mail: info@freedom4animals.org
Web: www.freedom4animals.org

Houston Animal Rights Team (HART)
P.O. Box 66282
Houston, TX 77006
Phone: 888-428-HART
E-mail: info@houstonanimalrights.com
Web: www.houstonanimalrights.com

In Defense of Animals - Silicon Valley
500 W. Middlefield Rd. # 178
Mountain View, CA 94043
Phone: 650-965-8705
E-mail: bkind2animals@attbi.com
Contact: Alfredo Kuba

In Solidarity with Animals
P.O. Box 980751
Houston, TX 77098-0751
Phone: 713-858-0074
E-mail: AnimalSolidarity@aol.com
Web: www.SolidaritywithAnimals.com

London Animal Action
BM Box 2248
London, WC1N 3XX
Phone/fax: 0845 458 4775
E-mail: laa@londonaa.demon.co.uk

Mercy For Animals
P.O. Box 363
Columbus, Ohio 43216
Phone: 937-652-8258
E-mail: Info@MercyForAnimals.org
Web: www.MercyForAnimals.org

Portland Citizens for the Closure of HLS
E-mail: animallibpdx@lists.riseup.net

SHAC Chicago
E-mail: chicagoshac@yahoo.com

SHAC Germany
Posttach 60 07 35
D-81207 MÃ¼nchen (Munich)
E-mail: info@shacgermany.net
Web: www.shacgermany.net

Students for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
E-mail: seta@gladstone.uoregon.edu

Student Organization for Animal Rights
RM 226-A CMU , 300 Washington Ave. SE
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Phone: 612-624-0422
E-mail: soar@soar-mn.org

Texas Gulf Coast Action Coalition c/o HART
P.O. Box 66282
Houston TX 77006
Phone: 888.428.4278
Phone: 800.204.2813
E-mail: info@houstonanimalrights.com

UCLA Students for Animal Liberation
P.O. Box 24258
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Phone: 310-599-0009
E-mail: UCLA4animals@hotmail.com

Activist Resources

BOOKS

Free The Animals, Ingrid Newkirk
Earth First Direct Action Manual
Ecodefense, Dave Foreman & Bill Haywood
Earth Force, Paul Watson
War At Home, Brian Glick
Agents of Repression, Ward Churchill and J. Vander Wall
Animal Liberation, Peter Singer
Vegan: The New Ethics of Eating, Erik Marcus
Becoming Vegan, Vesanto, R.D. Melina, Brenda Davis
Being Vegan, Joanne Stepaniak
Vegan Handbook, Debra Wasserman and Reed Mangels
Animal Ingredients A to Z
An Unnatural Order, Jim Mason
The Dreaded Comparison, Marjorie Spiegal
The Sexual Politics of Meat, Carol Adams
The New Farm Vegetarian Cookbook

DIRECT ACTION BOOKLETS

The Final Nail #2
Memories of Freedom
Against All Odds
Keep Fighting: Three Interviews with Britain's ALF Press Officers
Animal Liberation Primer

RESOURCE GROUPS

Animal Rights America - ARA maintains a directory of grassroots animal rights groups; PMB 274, 15 Starrett Dr, Belfast, ME 04915, E-mail: ara100@adelphia.net

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

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

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

Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (USA & UK) - Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty is leading the campaign to shut down Huntingdon Life Sciences. Literature, posters, videos, t-shirts and other campaign material available. In the U.S.; PO Box 22398, Philadelphia, PA 19110, Phone: (732) 545-7560, E-mail: shacusa@envirolink.org, URL: www.shacamerica.net; In the U.K.: 6 Boat Lane, Evesham, Worcestershire, WR11 4BP, Phone: 0845-458-0603, E-mail: info@shac.net, URL: www.shac.net

Viva! USA - Viva! has great resources on factory farming, veganism and other animal issues. Vegan Basics - Guide for New & Aspiring Vegans is now available! Other resources include guides highlighting the environmental impact of a meat-based diet and the nutritional advantages of a vegan lifestyle, plus videos, posters and other materials; P.O. Box 4398, Davis, CA 95617, Phone: (530) 759-8482, E-mail: info@vivausa.org, URL: ww.vivausa.org

PUBLICATIONS

Bite Back - 222 Lakeview Ave, Ste. 160-231, West Palm Beach, FL 33401, E-mail: biteback@directaction.info, URL: www.DirectAction.info

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

ZAIRE (4/10) — Nearly four years after television footage alerted the world to the abuse of wild elephants in South Africa, a court finds their captor, Riccardo Ghizzza, guilty of cruelty. A group of 30 juvenile elephants that had been purchased by Ghizzza's African Game Services, a company that trades in wildlife, were subjected to "Mahout-style" training that included beating shackled animals.

SWEDEN (4/10) — Sweden's Board of Agriculture and National Board for Laboratory Animals decide on new regulations banning the use of great apes and nine species of Gibbon apes in lab experiments, as of June 2003.

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA (4/10) — A Cambodian who set out to illegally catch fish with car batteries and electrodes got a taste of his own medicine when he steps on an electric rat trap and dies.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND (4/10) — More than three decades after animal rights groups declared war and almost killed the Canadian sealing industry, Newfoundland sealers announce that they expect a banner year when the hunt resumes. "Fur is back big time," says Tina Fagan, executive director of the Canadian Sealers Association.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (4/10) — Governor Brad Henry signs Senate Bill 584, making a person who enters a site where animals are kept and disrupts the farm operation, causing damages, subject to a felony charge, jail time and a $10,000 fine.

KAPOLEI, HI (4/11) — Hawaii's largest meat-processing company and its affiliated food distribution business files for bankruptcy protection, saying the effects of the war in Iraq crippled major expansion plans.

Back Issues: $2.00 each





Issue #20: Making It Personal Focus Section; Rod Coronado's Triumphant Return; Reflections on the Anti-Fur Movement; Boycott Adidas; Horse Killers on the Run.

Issue #19: RICO; Legal Defs; Depositions; WWAIL 2002; Interview with Greg Avery; RMCP Raids NAALFPO.

Issue #18: HLS; Barry Horne Dies; Civil Suits; Working Undercover; Finnish A.L.F. in the 1990's; CD Debate; Group Dynamics; Becoming a Political Force.





Issue #17: A.L.F.'s Freedom Summer; Interview with David Barbarash; HLS; Faroe Islands; Speaking in Schools; Genetic Engineering; Building an Activist Community.

Issue #16: Operation Biteback; Fur Farm Raid Tactics; Circus Addresses, Profiles and Info; Shamrock Farms Closed; Arson Debate; Angling Info and Sabbing Tips.





Issue #15: 80's Lab Raids; An Insider's Perspective on Raid at U.C. Harbour; Lab Supplier Directory; Lab Raid Tactics; Fur Industry Takes Beating; WTO; A.L.F. Strikes WA.

Issue #14: West Coast Lab Raids; Hillgrove Closed; A.L.F. Rocks Wisconsin; ALFers Acquitted.
Issue #11: Barry Horne; Starting a Grassroots group; $12M ELF Blaze. Eco-Warrior killed by logging operation.





Issue #9: Government's war on wildlife; Focus Section: Strategies and Campaigns; Interview with Swedish liberators.

Issue #8: One man's attempt to end the Canadian Seal Slaughter; Personal account of a Mink Raid.

Issue #3: Organizing CD; Representing yourself in court; A.L.F. Press Officer, Robin Webb interview.

Books

The Animal Liberation Graphic Guide by Lori Gruen and Peter Singer, Illustrated by David Hine $13

Free the Animals by Ingrid Newkirk $12

War at Home: Covert Action Against Activists by the U.S. Government and What We Can Do About It by Brian Glick $5

If An Agent Knocks: Federal Investigators and Your Rights $2

Agents of Repression by Ward Churchill $22

An Unnatural Order by Jim Mason $17

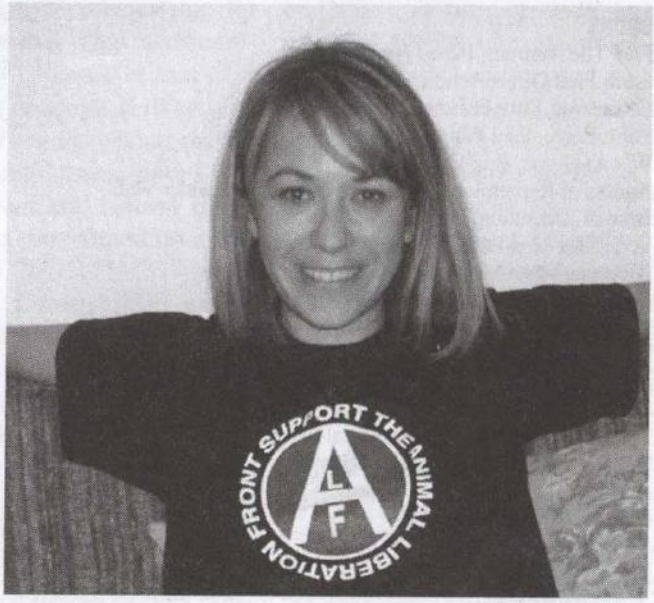
The Dreaded Comparison by Marjorie Spiegel $12

Rage and Reason by Michael Tobias $10

Animal Experimentation: A Harvest of Shame by M. Fadali, M.D. $15

T-shirts: $12.00 each

Open the Cages! White shirt with photo of released mink leaving their cages on front, list of raids on back.Available in M, L & XL.
Direct Action Black on ash photo of liberator rescuing a rabbit, says "Direct Action Speaks Louder Than Words - Support the A.L.F." Available in XL.
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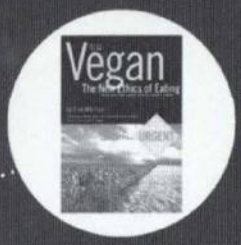
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