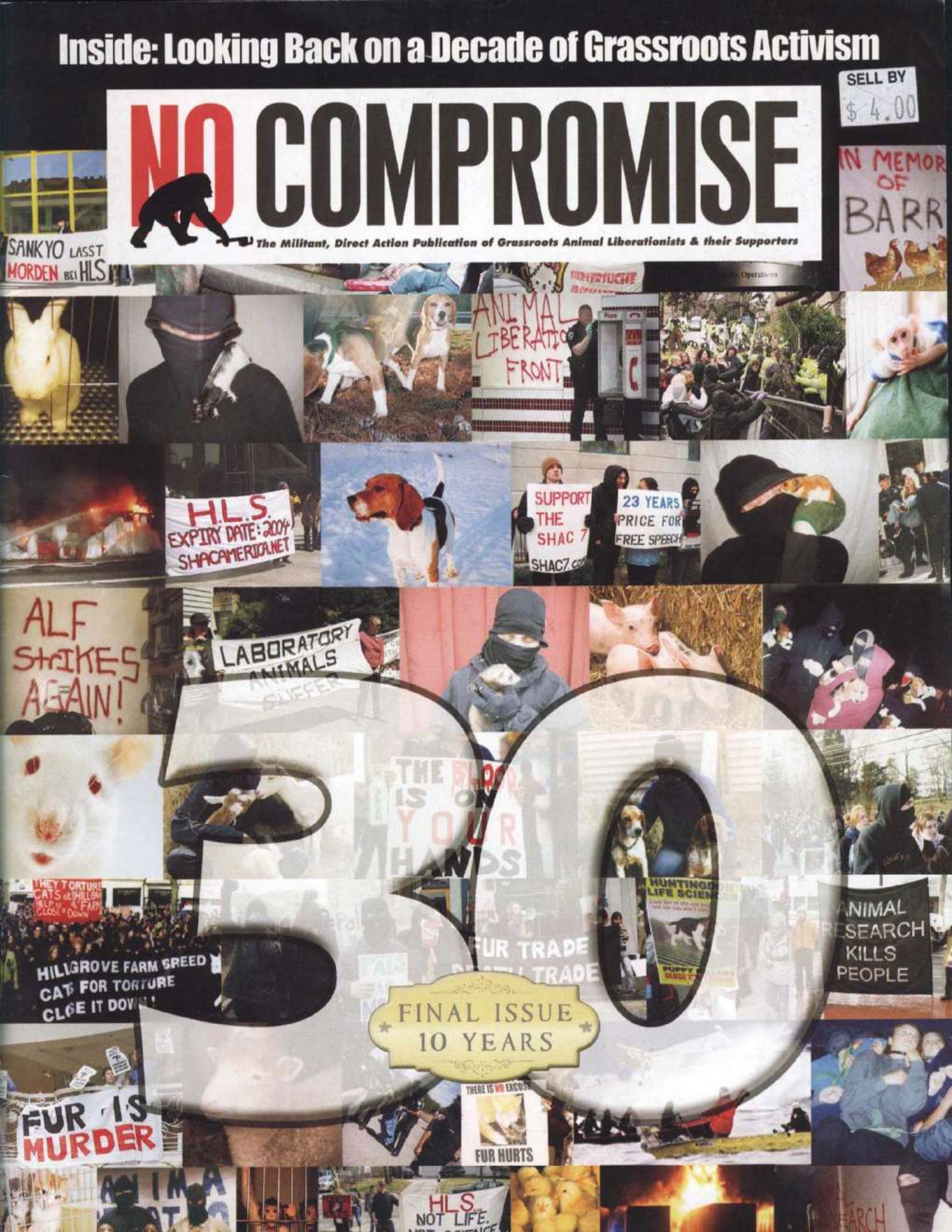
Inside: Looking Back on a Decade of Grassroots Activism

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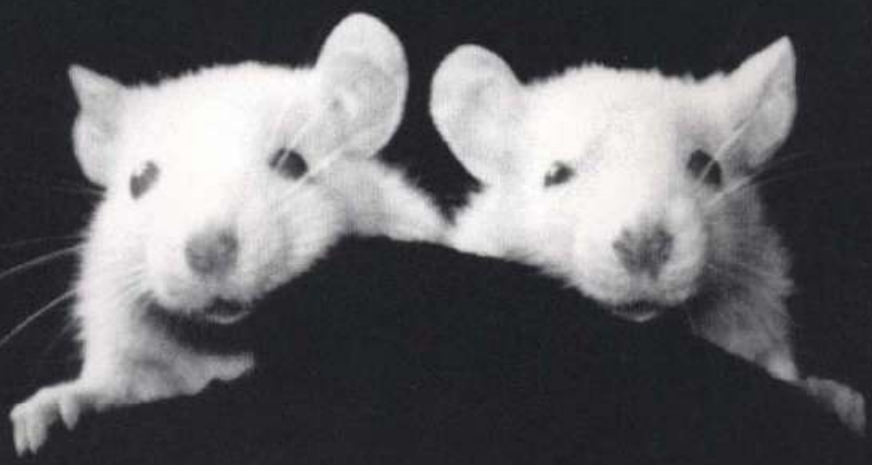
NO COMPROMISE

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



In Memory of Our Fallen Friends

gone, but not forgotten.



*"**The fight is not for us,** not for our personal wants or needs. It is **for every animal** that has ever suffered and died in the vivisection labs, and for every animal that will suffer and die in those same labs unless we **end this evil business now.** The souls of the tortured dead cry out for justice, the cry of the living is for freedom. We can create that justice and we can deliver that freedom. **The animals have no one but us,** We will not fail them."*

-Barry Horne, 1998

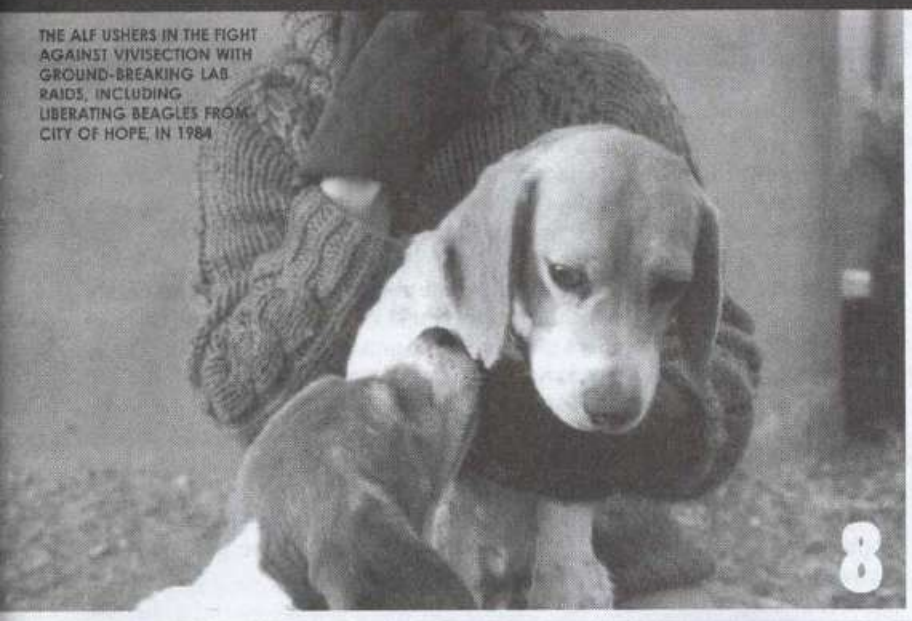


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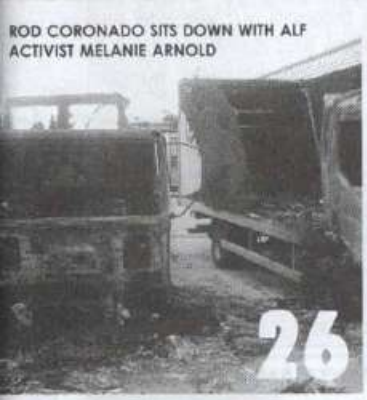


THE ALF USHERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST VIVISECTION WITH GROUND-BREAKING LAB RAIDS, INCLUDING LIBERATING BEAGLES FROM CITY OF HOPE, IN 1984

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A LOT HAS HAPPENED OVER TEN YEARS, AND THE NO COMPROMISE TIME LINE GIVES THE HIGHLIGHTS. PROTESTS, ACTIONS, VICTORIES AND THE LATEST TRENDS ARE HIGHLIGHTED OVER 12 PAGES

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GIVE CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE. FOCUS ON THE POSITIVE. BE HUMBLE. STICK TOGETHER. SOLIDARITY!

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FEATURES

For our 30th and final issue of No Compromise we take a look back at the past 10 years at some of our most inspiring, most daring, most productive and most successful activists, actions and campaigns.

(4) Vivisection Some of the most daring and successful US lab raids; A glance at one of the most inspiring grassroots campaigns, Hillgrove; Greg Avery talks about transitioning into the HLS campaign

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WE'LL BE THERE FOR YOU

(these five words we swear to you)

parting words from the No Compromise Steering Committee

It's been a great ten year run for *No Compromise*. We've seen a lot in the last decade. - great victories, tragic losses, and ever increasing levels of government repression. While the news was not always good we're proud to have been able to give activists a chance to share these stories with one another.

It all started as the seed of an idea. The notion of starting up a new militant animal rights zine had been bandied about for a while when a college student decided to just go for it. He threw together first issue as a zine on Xeroxed 8 ½ by 11 sheets of paper in his parents' basement, and the result became infamous... well, the artwork did anyway!

Fortunately, the second issue was vastly improved – both in terms of content and appearance and No Compromise was off and running. It wasn't until the March for Animals in the summer of 1996 that the paper truly came into its own though. Close to 4,000 copies of NC#3 were sent home with activists there and the era of *No Compromise* activism reached a new level with grassroots activists all around the country now connected.

To these activists *No Compromise* wasn't just a publication; it was **the** grassroots philosophy. Activists extolled the virtues of the NO COMPROMISE approach to activism, and dealing with government repression while simultaneously debating just what this really meant and how to apply it to their own activism.

But whatever *NC* has meant to the movement -good and bad- it has always been nothing more or less than militant activists around the world have made it. Our role as members of the editorial group and steering committee has simply been to facilitate communication between activists around the world so we can learn from one another.

No Compromise was created to be a tool for grassroots activists to share ideas about campaign strategy, debate controversial issues, and inspire one another with tales of their exploits. Although we will no longer be publishing a quarterly magazine, our commitment to these goals will not waver.

With our movement's strategies and tactics continuing to evolve, and government repression on the rise, the need for an activist forum is every bit as important today as it was 10 years ago. To better serve this need, the No Compromise crew will be turning our energy to conveying activists' campaign updates, new ideas and action alerts through our website and email list. We will also be publishing activist guides and doing our best to provide whatever resources we can to assist grassroots activists, support our prisoners, and speak out for the animals.

United, we can never be defeated.

Living for the Fight (jt's all that we've got),

Andrea Lindsay and David Hayden

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No Compromise Logo Designed & Built by John Yates at Stealworks (www.stealworks.com)

The No Compromise magazine and website are put together and maintained solely by volunteers. **Thank you for your continued support**.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the steering committee, contributors, or volunteer staff. No Compromise is not intended to encourage illegal/ unethical activity or behavior. The information herein is solely intended for entertainment, education, 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.

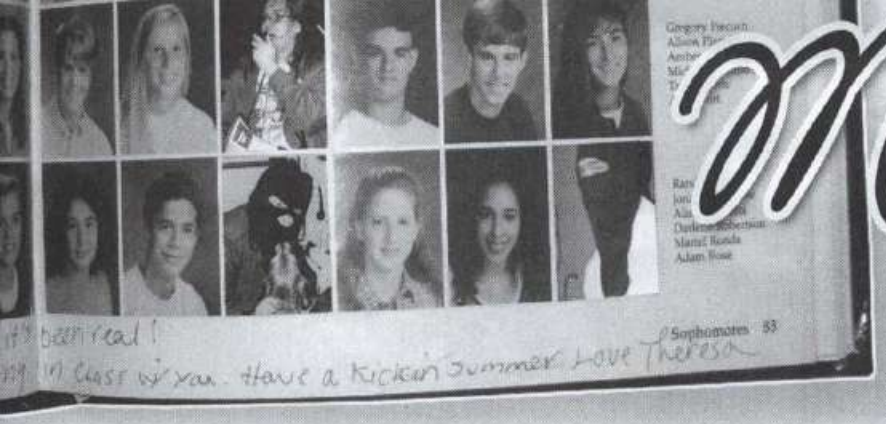
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MISSION STATEMENT

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 environment and strengthen the grassroots.



Thanks for the Memories!

How did No Compromise influence your activism? What are your NC memories? Activists from around the globe share their thoughts...



Jake Conroy

SupportJake.org
SHAC7.com

When I became interested in the plight of animals in1995, I knew I was not interested in your typical, mainstream advocacy. It wasn't until almost a year later that my roommate dumped a pile of leaflets and magazines on my floor – *The Liberator*, *The Militant Vegan, Arkangel*, *Underground, Animals' Voice* and two copies of *No Compromise*. I immediately picked up—and wouldn't put down— anything with bolt cutters and liberated animals on the cover. (The photocopied stick figure drawing of people locking themselves to a fur store on the cover of No Compromise #1 just wasn't doing it for me.)

But the 2nd issue eventually became worn and ripped from constant examination. Police brutality, bike locks, the empty shells of burnt-out trucks. I distinctly remember reading about the activism going on in Syracuse and continuously looking at that particular picture of a massive line of kids in front of a fur store (page 9), and thinking, "Those kids are just like me."

I had found what I had been looking for. I needed to hit the streets in protest! All I needed was a few like-minded kids, some poster board, a few U-locks, and a well-crafted press release!

As I look through this issue ten years later, looking at spending the next four years in prison for my own activism, I now find it filled with familiar faces (the names of some good friends alongside the names of others who have unfortunately given up) and actions— both above and underground— that still inspire me today. Our segment of the grassroots, along with No Compromise, has matured, changed strategies and most importantly, never given up on our ideals.

I'm proud to say that the ragtag group of activists seen in the March/April 1996 #2 issue of *No Compromise* 10 years ago is now collectively fighting some of the biggest battles in the world for animals and creating some of the greatest successes. It's been my privilege to have been, and continue to be, a part of that.



Josh Harper

JoshHarper.com
SHAC7.com

It was ten years ago when I picked up a copy of *No Compromise #1*. The corny, hand-drawn cover may have been comical, but the interior pages knocked me out. It affirmed for me that other activists all over the U.S. shared the anger and passion I felt— and even better, they were acting on it.

When No Comp first started publication, the Internet was not yet in heavy use by activists, so each new issue was our main conduit to the rest of the animal rights world. It was always a bit of an event in those days when my friend Craig would call to say that the latest edition had arrived. I remember jumping on a bus late at night and traveling to his apartment to get the new issue several times because I couldn't possibly wait until the next day. When we were done reading it, the sense of inspiration was palpable and articles in the magazine influenced some of the best work I have done for animals. I'm sure many other people feel the same way, because clearly the first few years of N.C. shaped and defined the militant grassroots in the U.S.

I'm somewhat embarrassed to admit it now but there was also a certain celebrity element to the magazine at that time period. The people chronicled in the N.C. became my heroes and even those involved in the editing and writing of the magazine seemed like rock stars to me.

The star-making capabilities of the magazine had a corollary effect of what is known to skateboarders as "Kodak Courage." When my friends and I would go skating we always would huck ourselves down bigger and more dangerous obstacles if a camera were present, and similarly I remember trying to get protests rocking harder in the hopes that it would lead to coverage in *No Compromise*. The first time I saw my name in the magazine, I must confess I giggled like a school girl and called my friends to brag.

It is with tremendous sadness that I now write my recollections of such a monumental force in the American movement for animal liberation. We still needs all of the things that *No Compromise* provided us with in the early days: a sense that we are not operating alone, an ability to share ideas with other activists, the capability to network with distant groups, excellent prisoner support, and inspiring, replicable tales of animal rights action.

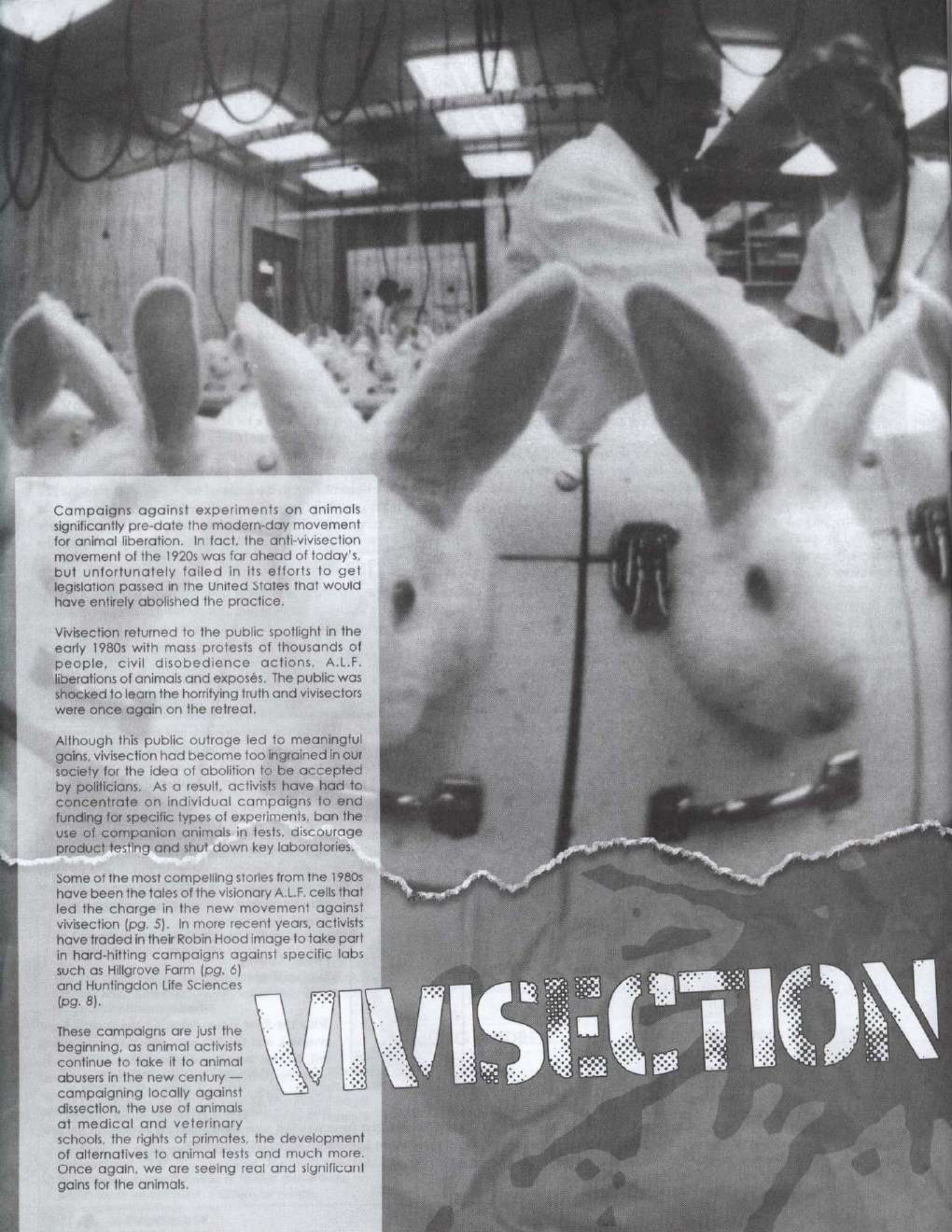


Peter Young

SupportPeter.com

With the first issue debuting the month I got involved, and the last soon arriving at my prison cell, NC has been a consistent presence on a very turbulent path. Although early issues highlighted people who have long since "moved on" and groups long since disbanded, and although the woman who gave me that first issue was last seen complimenting herself for the deal she received on her leather boots, NC remained.

Continued on pg. 56



VIVISECTION

Campaigns against experiments on animals significantly pre-date the modern-day movement for animal liberation. In fact, the anti-vivisection movement of the 1920s was far ahead of today's, but unfortunately failed in its efforts to get legislation passed in the United States that would have entirely abolished the practice.

Vivisection returned to the public spotlight in the early 1980s with mass protests of thousands of people, civil disobedience actions, A.L.F. liberations of animals and exposés. The public was shocked to learn the horrifying truth and vivisectors were once again on the retreat.

Although this public outrage led to meaningful gains, vivisection had become too ingrained in our society for the idea of abolition to be accepted by politicians. As a result, activists have had to concentrate on individual campaigns to end funding for specific types of experiments, ban the use of companion animals in tests, discourage product testing and shut down key laboratories.

Some of the most compelling stories from the 1980s have been the tales of the visionary A.L.F. cells that led the charge in the new movement against vivisection (pg. 5). In more recent years, activists have traded in their Robin Hood image to take part in hard-hitting campaigns against specific labs such as Hillgrove Farm (pg. 6) and Huntingdon Life Sciences (pg. 8).

These campaigns are just the beginning, as animal activists continue to take it to animal abusers in the new century — campaigning locally against dissection, the use of animals at medical and veterinary schools, the rights of primates, the development of alternatives to animal tests and much more. Once again, we are seeing real and significant gains for the animals.



A CONVERSATION WITH GREG AVERY

from issue #19



No Compromise was fortunate enough to catch up with Greg Avery from SHAC UK for a quick interview to the things that make the campaign against HLS so interesting and effective.

No Compromise: Why was Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS) selected as a target, and what are some of the criteria which were used in selecting the campaign target? Were only vivisection targets considered, and if so, why?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GA: The ones that they simply have no control over.

Let me give you a couple of examples: at the moment we are knocking out all the freight-forwarders and custom clearance agents for Huntingdon's primate imports. These companies are paid little to either clear or transport primates from Mauritius to Huntingdon. HLS needs them, but they do not need the hassle and so they are pulling out all over the place, with one ceasing to trade due to the pressure— all this in the last four weeks.

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

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

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

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

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



TEARING IT DOWN

from issue #9

SAVING THE HILLGROVE CATS

Inside the large rambling house cowers a man and his wife; and not for the first time. He jumps as the window to his side is struck and crashes inward, sending glass fragments spraying across the room and ricocheting from walls. A hail of stones and bricks follows, some larger and more cumbersome, others smaller and aimed with an accuracy and precision reserved for fine bullets. He wedges himself even further into the corner and clasps his ears as a rattle from above indicates the tell-tale sounds of tiles falling, slipping from the angular roof and collecting more tiles on the way as masonry and rocks slam onto their surface. Smashing and breaking and crashing to the floor leaving behind faint patches of daytime sky hovering through the roof like a critical eye. It begins to rain.

Outside, the masses have gathered. Over one thousand of them. From every corner of the UK and Europe they have traveled; and not for the first time. They circle the width and length of the property; anonymous figures in army fatigues, masked, ageless, genderless; slipping through the trees on one side or standing motionless on the dirt fields on the other. Mingling with them are other concerned citizens - members of the local community, children, the disabled, priests and pensioners. People from all backgrounds, from all classes, people of all colour. People with different religions, different diets, different politics; people who would never normally have met. Only one thing unites them all - a communal abhorrence and disgust at a trade that sends kittens to the cutting tables of labs around the world.

Between the masses and the man who cowers inside are reels of barbed wire, huge metal fencing and temporary barricades erected for the occasion surrounding what appears to be an innocuous farmhouse on its own acreage and converting it to a house under siege. Behind the barricades are row upon row of riot police, men and womyn drafted in from neighbouring forces to provide personal security to one of the most hated men in Britain.

Welcome to Hillgrove Farm! 'Farmer' Chris Brown has been operating his sordid business for 28 years on the outskirts of Oxfordshire, UK, with little or no interference until now. In that period he has sentenced over 20,000 cats and kittens to their deaths, boxing them up at 12 weeks old and delivering them to an unimaginable fate in the hands of surgical butchers. Brown's chosen function in life is to bring creatures into this world, to intentionally encourage the creation of life in order to abuse it, to desecrate it, to ultimately destroy it at their most needy, at the most vulnerable stage of their lives for what amounts to trinkets, for 'things', for personal financial gain, for material betterment, for status. Chris Brown is a nasty little capitalist whose empire of useless objects is built on the premise

that in a world of property vs. lives, it is ultimately property which wins and lives are trod underfoot in the stampede for individual wealth.

The Hillgrove Campaign developed and evolved for many fundamental reasons and its success so far can be attributed to a variety of factors not normally present in their entirety during one-off demonstrations. But long before this, a period of stagnation had occurred. With many people in prison on technically serious charges and looking at long sentences, it also extended the gulf between those who believed in non- violent direct action and those who didn't, and what ensured were unpublicised smaller acts of illegal action on the one hand and the purely legal campaigning efforts of others on the other. An air of despondency and lack of direction followed, helped along by the advent of a National general election in which opposition leader Tony Blair promised anti-cruelty reforms. A large part of the movement, it appeared, was holding its hypothetical breath and was prepared to clutch at the proverbial straw, allowing internal but hesitant optimism to replace the usual suspicion of parliamentary reform.

It took a hunger strike by ALF prisoner Barry Horne, currently serving an 18 year sentence that triggered a series of sustained and spontaneous campaigns against vivisection and in particular against a beagle breeding facility called Consort Ltd. Fueled by the prospect of a man unable to vent his own anger against a cause so dear to his heart and stoked even further by the cries of the dogs themselves only a stones throw away from the clearly visible protesters, the campaign to close down Consort provided a platform which, amongst other things, bridged a gap between the legal and illegal and fused the two into one solid and ongoing action for the animals and in particular for pen after pen of beagles who bonded with the activists during nighttime sojourns and daytime demos.

Like Hillgrove, which was to follow, the campaign incorporated a whole range of diverse tactics, each of which would undoubtedly have been futile in isolation. From peaceful picketing to harassment, from criminal damage to liberations and all this by people as diverse as the strategies. With the political gap bridged however, and with people crossing the line between legal and illegal, the police were not able to identify and criminalise those they suspected of being ringleaders because the fluidity of actions were being committed by all, with schoolchildren and pensioners playing as big a part as long serving activists. The police were still heavy handed in their approach but they suffered a blow, knowing that suddenly the usually close-knit sub- culture of Animal Rights had the floodgates opened and was welcoming ordinary members of the public whose only contact with A/R had been negative press coverage.

The concept of taking personal responsibility for animal liberation was spreading and, frighteningly enough for the police, the usually disempowered masses were raising themselves off their knees to stand brave and proud before police lines furiously demanding an end to vivisection. Added to this was the Channel 4 documentary which revealed an infiltration of the notorious Huntingdon Life Sciences laboratory where employees were filmed punching and kicking a beagle during and after an injection. Consort was a supplier to HLS and this whipped up a frenzy of activity which proved a constant financial and psychological nightmare for them and in the end, as was predicted, hoped and prayed for, they closed having sold some of their dogs to HLS and with the remaining being bought by animal welfare campaigners and re-homed.

This proved a huge morale boosting operation and emotions and intent were high. People became aware of the inherent power of collective action and the frustrations of fruitless years of campaigning beforehand dissolved with the acknowledgment that with solidarity and commitment and a resolve to win - we can and we will. The positive energy that infected everyone was redirected to Hillgrove Farm and has amassed support and numbers ever since.

Strategically, Hillgrove is a viable target. Firstly, it is financially isolated in that it has no parent, sister or subsidiary company upon which to draw funds. Secondly, it is geographically isolated allowing room for large scale numbers of people and actions. Thirdly, he and his secondary business - a bed & breakfast service is also on site and fourthly, he is the last remaining cat breeder for vivisection in the UK. His closure will effectively force labs to either import or to extend their own facilities and which can be fought at the planning stage easier than a business already up and running. So this far, Brown doesn't have a great deal going for him! But then neither do the cats in his charge.

And so the campaign began in earnest. Coordination up and down the UK ensured that numbers were available and Oxfordshire being just southwest of Central meant that it was a fairly convenient location to travel to as part of a national effort. Thousands of leaflets were designed and distributed to homes, shops, libraries and businesses in Oxfordshire by activists walking day and night to see every inch of the area covered. Every home had details of Hillgrove Farm and the business conducted there pushed through their letter boxes, in an effort to win local community support. Posters depicting Farmer Brown's face and his phone number suddenly appeared on lamp-posts and letters appeared in local papers each week generating opinion and debate among the local populace. Farmer Brown became a household name, a topic of conversation, a figure of disgust. The local council were approached, journalists befriended, local town meetings organised which ordinary families in Oxford attended. People who would never have even questioned the ethics of vivisection now found themselves at the forefront of demonstrations and far more open to the whole arena of animal abuse.

At the same time a daily presence of activists kept up the pressure at the farm itself welcoming in the workers through a loudhailer in the mornings and bidding them goodnight when they left. Car registrations were noted, vehicles followed home and so began a series of 'home visits', impromptu noisy demonstrations outside the homes of Hillgrove workers; the workers whose job it was to fatten the cats, to breed them, to take out the dying, to destroy the dried up mothers, to box the babies, to send them on their way for thousands of miles to be cut and bled and blinded in the name of 'science'. As guilty as sin, they were shouted at, pleaded with, argued with, cajoled; their vehicles damaged.

Farmer Brown was subjected to nightly assaults upon his home, his range rover was torched, his windows smashed and 4 Insurance firms have refused his custom. Financially, he was becoming a liability! Local pubs and shops held notices forbidding him entry and angry local residents assaulted him as he attempted to remove a poster of himself from a post at night. Forced also to employ outside animal technicians to keep his farm ticking over, Brown was a man going downhill fast.

The campaign incorporated a whole range of diverse tactics, each of which would undoubtedly have been futile in isolation. From peaceful picketing to harassment, from criminal damage to liberations and all this by people as diverse as the strategies.



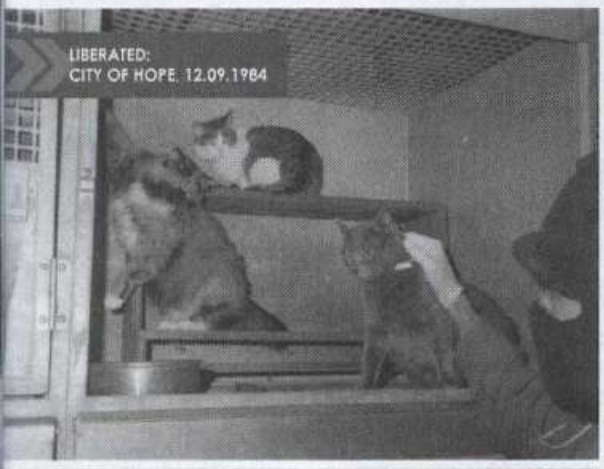
Most abusers accept protests as part and parcel of the job they do, but it never outweighs the benefits they receive because at the end of the day they leave work and go home and there they have their privacy to unwind and relax and to shrug off the day's protests.

But with home visits becoming more popular and successful than lab visits or with people, like Brown, living on site - there is no escape, there is no let-up from the telephone calls, the knocks on the door, the thrown stones, the people creeping around at night, the constant threat of something 'more' happening. Even the Ramblers Association have removed his B&B service from their publication and Trading Standards have told him to drop the phrase 'friendly atmosphere' from his adverts; even the council are appealing for his closure. The net is closing in and yet, at a cost of more than 1/4 million pounds, the state is intent on protecting him.

A small number of selfless individuals, wielding crowbars, brought the American public its first glimpses of the horrors committed on animals in laboratory torture chambers through the huge media exposure the early lab raids generated throughout the 1980s.

LIBERATED:
CITY OF HOPE, 12.09.1984

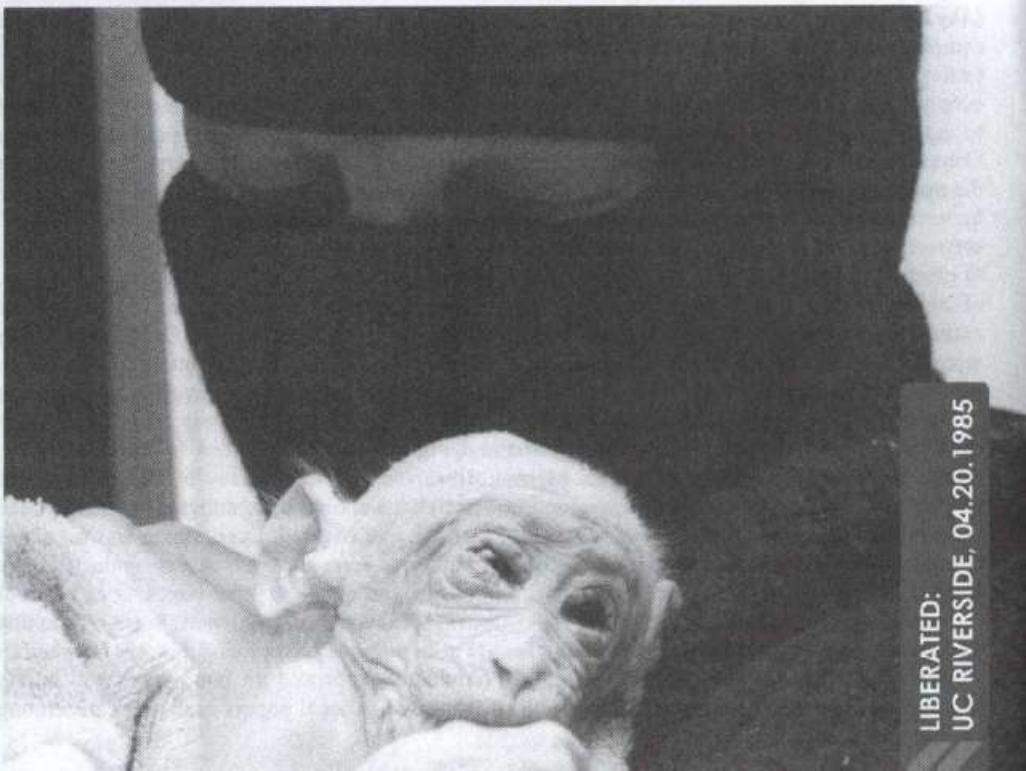
BREAKING DOWN



LIBERATED:
CITY OF HOPE, 12.09.1984



DESTROYED:
UC RIVERSIDE, 04.20.1985



LIBERATED:
UC RIVERSIDE, 04.20.1985

from issue #15

THE DOORS

80S LAB RAIDS BEGIN

Unnecessary Fuss?

On May 28 the Animal Liberation Front picked the lock to Thomas Gennarelli's head injury research lab at the University of Pennsylvania, smashing every piece of equipment in the lab and confiscating over 60 hours of Gennarelli's own research footage on his head smashing experiments with live primates. Gennarelli, who had for years hidden behind a laboratory door and thumbed his nose at animal advocates, had just met the animal rights movement's new answer to vivisection secrecy: the A.L.F.

The footage revealed the most horrific glimpse inside a vivisection lab ever seen before or since 60 hours of inadequately anesthetized primates plastered into restraining devices receiving blows to the head at up to 1000 times the force of gravity. The video brought the evil of animal research to the attention of the nation and its "reallocation" became the A.L.F.'s most publicized action ever.

When the smoke cleared it was a victory for the A.L.F. and the animals: NIH funding was revoked and Gennarelli's lab was shut down.

City of Hell

December 1984 would put the West Coast A.L.F. on the map and mark the first in a wave of high profile, expertly planned and executed lab breakins in California during the mid '80s. Tips from an inside whistleblower filtered down to A.L.F. operatives during 1984 and led to the highly publicized raid on the City of Hope cancer research labs in Duarte, suburban LA.

The A.L.F.'s source inside the lab allowed the band pre-raid entry into the facility, where the A.L.F. noted numbers and varieties of animals, allowing time to arrange homes for the freed prisoners from what would be the A.L.F.'s largest lab liberation to date.

During the early morning hours of December 9, 1984, the Animal Liberation Front gained access to the City of Hope labs via a door left open by the inside hand, destroyed over a half-million dollars in research, and loaded up 13 cats, 18 rabbits, 21 dogs, 50 mice and dozens more.

The City of Hope raid showcased the 1980s' expertly orchestrated media campaigns where the highest importance was placed on projecting a Robin Hood-image to the public, and releasing confiscated research documents and video to the media to expose the fraud and lies of animal experimentation. Through post-raid media coverage, the A.L.F. brought vivisection to the forefront.

Video documentation and seized research logs from the raid had the most damaging effect on the City of Hope. When it was all over, City of Hope lost $700,000 in research, many experiments were permanently ended and, citing Animal Welfare Act infractions, the NIH suspended $1 million in funding.

"This Is Only the Beginning"

By 1985, the West Coast had an active, expertly skilled A.L.F. cell coupled with safehouses and a highly efficient underground railroad. A.L.F. cell members were closely linked with known aboveground animal rights groups. Underground activists had positions inside such groups, intercepting whistleblower tips about research facilities and utilizing the help of sympathetic volunteers at mainstream groups who passed down information gained from such calls. The West Coast cell was quick to utilize the information from concerned employees, research assistants, students and vet techs passed to them, often warming up to and nurturing whistleblowers for their assistance in gaining access to the labs.

It was through one such inside hand that the A.L.F. pulled off what would be it's most ambitious raid yet, and left authorities wondering, "How did they get in?"

During the early morning hours of April 20, 1985, the Animal Liberation Front gained access to the psychology labs at the University of California at Riverside, removed laboratory doors form their hinges, and liberated nearly 1000 animals. When vivisectors arrived the next morning, they found their labs trashed. Property damage exceeded $700,000. "Research," vice chancellor of the university said, "has been set back years."

It was the A.L.F.'s largest liberation of the time - 21 cats, 9 opossums, 38 pigeons,70 gerbils, 300 mice, 300 rats, 300 rabbits, and a little baby monkey named Britches.

Britches was an infant macaque, the subject of a sight deprivation experiment since birth. When the A.L.F. released video footage of Britches - only slightly larger than a human hand, an electronic implant taped to his tiny head, eyes sewn shut - it was a PR disaster for the biomedical research industry. News coverage of the UC Riverside raid and Britches, the baby monkey, elicited an emotional and outraged response from much of the public, forcing the vivisectors to answer for the unjustifiable cruelty revealed by the raid - starved pigeons, mutilated opossums, cats with eyes sewn shut, and a showpiece in the war against vivisection - a little baby monkey named Britches. News coverage and public response to the A.L.F. rescue missions of the '80s contrast sharply to "terrorist" portrayal in media reports of the contemporary A.L.F. The public and media, it seemed, were in love with the A.L.F.

That the A.L.F. affected permanent change was undeniable. Eight of the 17 experiments interrupted by the A.L.F. at UC Riverside were never begun again. The psychology department no longer allowed baby monkeys' eyes to be sewn shut. Heat was installed to the outdoor primate colony. And one vivisector quit animal research forever.



TIMELINE 1990's

In **October, 1995**, Activists from San Francisco and Los Angeles stormed the plush San Francisco headquarters of Macy's, disrupting a national meeting and pressuring the company to stop selling fur. Sixty protestors roamed through the offices, while two activists u-locked themselves to the building's elevators, delaying police response. Twenty activists were eventually arrested, and the charges later dismissed. In 1997, Macy's West announced it was closing its fur salons.

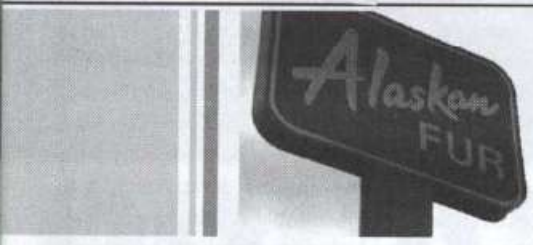




(10/23/95 - British Columbia, Canada)

The Animal Liberation Front opened the cages on the Dargatz Mink Farm, freeing 2,400 mink into the surrounding countryside.

The liberation from the Dargatz Mink Farm was the first such liberation in North America. By the end of the decade, over 85,000 mink had been released and numerous fur farms had been driven out of business.



November, 12th, 1996 - Bloomington, MN; An incendiary device was thrown through the Alaskan Fur Company's front window. Approximately $2 million in damage was done to the furs and other merchandise. The building itself sustained about $250,000 in damage.



TONY LOCKED DOWN AT LAZARUS

On **February 24, 1997**, a judge sentenced sixteen-year-old activist Tony Wong to six months in jail for blockading a parking lot entrance at Lazarus (a department store selling fur). After 30 days on a hunger strike, Tony was subjected to a brutal forced-feeding regimen, galvanizing the global animal-rights movement into action. Activists from all over the U.S. congregated in Indianapolis to protest Tony's imprisonment and forced feeding, and solidarity demos all over the world called attention to his jailing. After 61 days in jail on hunger strike, Tony was released. He was force fed for 31 of those days.



WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

11/24/95 (Eugene, OR) – A.L.F. activists spray paint 25 fur coats at Kaufman's Furs. Damages are estimated at $75,000.

12/17/95 (Beverly Hills, CA) - Seventeen anti-fur activists block entrance to Bullock's Beverly Hills store and are arrested for blocking the entrance with lockboxes and u-locking themselves to escalators.

1/13/96 (Wisconsin) – Twenty-two anti-fur activists arrested at Wisconsin mink convention after storming the entrance. All are later released with citations.

2/96 (Seattle, WA) - Six activists u-lock themselves together in an "octopus" to successfully block the entrance to the Seattle Fur Exchange for four hours.

3/28/96 (Bloomington, IN) - Seven anti-circus activists arrested after locking themselves to center ring of circus.

3/20/96 (Los Angeles, CA) - Members of ARDAC confront McDonalds patrons with the body of a dead cow, showing them where their "happy meals" come from.

4/02/96 (Salt Lake City, UT) - Egg Products has two trucks burned out, and their store are burned to the ground. Damages estimated at over $100,000.

4/24/96 (Berkeley, CA) - Josh Trenter climbs University tower to hang "Tears are not enough" banner to call attention to vivisection. He came down after 3 days and was arrested.

5/3/96 (Beaverton, OR) - Anti-vivisection activists lock themselves to old vehicles to blockade the entrance to the Oregon Primate Center.

5/19/96 (U.S.) – Forty-four anti-fur activists in nine cities are arrested for actions against Federated stores.



1995 **#1**

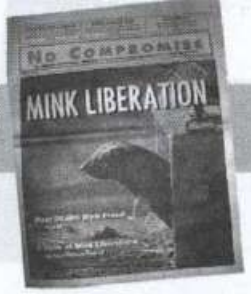
(yes, that's the real cover!)



March/April 1996 **#2**



June 1996 **#3**



October 1996 **#4**



December 1996 **#5**

Over 100 activists from 18 different states descended on Atlanta's Yerkes regional primate research center for National Laboratory Animals Day 1997. Sixty-four activists were arrested after protesters rushed the police line and many locked down. Police responded with tear gas, pepper spray, concussion grenades, and shows of brutal force. With a war-zone atmosphere created by the police, several masked activists threw a police barricade through a cop car window.



ACTIVISTS USE LOCK BOXES TO HELP SHUT DOWN THE ROAD TO YERKES



7/21/97 (Redmond, OR)

Members of an A.L.F. cell placed incendiary devices inside the Cavel West Horse Slaughter Plant, causing over $1,000,000 in damages and forcing the plant to close. Efforts to rebuild the plant were blocked by local zoning laws and widespread public opposition to the slaughter of horses for meat.



RESCUED CONSORT BEAGLES

10.

Five hundred activists gathered at the Consort Beagle Breeder's Facility in England as part of an ongoing campaign. With a critical mass of activists within reach of the facility, Consort was at the mercy of the activists. Razor wire and brick fences were pulled down, rocks were lobbed at police and the breeding facility, cars of Consort employees were smashed up, fires were started in storage sheds, and a dog was temporarily rescued from the facility. The protest quickly turned into a riot, as police used tear gas on the protesters, and the masked crowd continued to trash Consort. Later that evening, protesters trashed the homes of four Consort employees. On June 3, 1997 after enduring nine months of campaigning, Consort closed its doors for good, turning over fifty beagles to activists to be re-homed.



6/07/96 (Sandy, UT) – A.L.F. activists raid major fur feed supplier, Utah Fur Breeders Agriculture Co-op, releasing 75 mink that were being used in nutritional research studies.

8/1/96 (Syracuse, NY) - ADL-Syracuse activists are sentenced to jail time after a civil disobedience action at a fur store. The three receive one month, three months, and six months, respectively.

10/03/96 (Syracuse, NY) – A.L.F. activists descend on the home of the owner of Georgio's Furs, spray painting "You Can't Hide" and damaging two vehicles.

10/05/96 (Alliance, OH) – A.L.F. activists enter Jorney's Mink Ranch for the second time in two months and liberate 8000 mink.

10/11/96 (BC, Canada) - Activists claim that turkeys are contaminated at three major supermarkets just before Thanksgiving. Thousands of turkeys are returned, resulting in the loss of $600,000.

11/11/96 (Chevy Chase, MD) – A.L.F. activists target Miller's Furs and Gerlenhaus Furs with red paint and leave behind the slogans, "Fur is for animals not for coats" and "A.L.F."

11/96 (U.S.) - 99 activists from 15 different cities are arrested in actions for Fur Free Friday.

11/28/96 (Boston, MA) - Four activists are arrested near a fur farm and are charged with raiding it. The activists deny raiding the farm and fight the charges. They are known as the "Mass 4."

12/23/96 (Sterling Heights, MI) – A.L.F. activists throw butyric acid on the carpet at Sana Furs, resulting in the closure of the store to clean and replace the carpets during the pre-Christmas shopping season.

1/10/97 to 01/13/97 (Dallas, TX) – A.L.F. activists slice over 100 coats at Andrianna Fur Sale with razor blades, targeting the most expensive coats with maximum damage.



December 1996 **#6**



December 1996 **#7**



December 1996 **#8**



Summer 1998 **#9**



Fall 1998 **#10**



9/97 - (Hegins, PA, USA) Seven activists blocked the main roadway into Hegins by linking together with 200-pound, cement-encased lockboxes. They shut down the roadway for over nine hours before being arrested. They become known as "the Hegins 7." After years of campaigning, the yearly slaughter was finally cancelled after a 1997 ruling by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court indicating the event would be overseen by the SPCA.



11/17/97 (Anaheim, CA) Over 100 activists from around the country, in town for the Animal Rights Direct Action Coalition gathering, descended upon the annual AALAS conference. Activists follow vivisectors from building to building challenging their ethics and finally standing off against hordes of cops in riot gear and gas masks. (Fortunately, a number of activists brought their own gas masks as well.) Eight are eventually arrested for attempting to enter the conference (charged with assault on a police officer), writing on buildings in chalk (charged with vandalism) and other such heinous crimes.

11/10/97 (New York, NY) Sixteen New York University students occupied NYU President L. Jay Oliva's office. The students, members of NYC ADL and NYU's SEAL, demanded the retirement of chimpanzees at NYU's LEMSIP laboratory. Despite threats of expulsion and arrest, the students held their ground. With media— including the *New York Times* and *National Geographic*— outside, the university capitulated and after twenty hours agreed to the students' demands.



ACTIVISTS TAKE OVER NYU'S PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



7/26/98 (New York, NY) Activists from all over the East Coast converged on Macy's Herald Square for one of the most impressive anti-fur CDs on that coast. Seven activists locked themselves to cement barrels (with U locks embedded inside them) and four others locked themselves to poles on the awning 15 feet above, while two activists used lockboxes inside the store. This action marked the first of many times that activists from all over the northeast would work together for a short but relentless CD campaign against the retail chain.



2/19/97 (Petaluma, CA) – A.L.F. activists target Rancho Slaughterhouse, burning at least one semi-trailer used for live animal transports with four incendiary devices and flammable liquid.

2/28/97 (Syracuse, NY) - Jeff Watkins is sentenced to six months for dousing fur wearer with red paint. Two other activists are also jailed for fur demonstrations.

3/11/97 (Sandy, UT) - Bombs destroy offices and four trucks at the Utah Furbreeders Agricultural Co-op, resulting in over $1 million in damages.

3/30/97 (Chatham, Ontario) - Five individuals are arrested for raiding a Canadian mink farm and releasing 1500 mink. They eventually become known as the Chatham 3.

4/20/97 (Davis, CA) - 32 anti-vivisection activists were arrested at UC Davis Primate Research Center after rushing police lines and occupying a rooftop to hang a banner.

5/97 (Vancouver, Canada) - Activists Darren Thureton and Gina Lynn discover monitoring equipment in their home and cars. The RCMP responds by raiding activists' homes and storage.

9/01/97 (Downers Grove, IL) – A.L.F. activists cut nine holes in the perimeter fence of Ide Fur Farm, releasing 3,600 mink and destroying hundreds of breeding cards.

10/24/97 (East Millstone, NJ) – A.L.F. activists smash two spotlights and a window at the medical building of Huntington Life Sciences.

11/10/97 (Astoria, NYC) – A.L.F. activists liberate four rabbits and twelve pigeons from Astoria Live Chicken Market. The rabbits are placed into loving homes and pigeons released.

2/98 (Austria) – The government unanimously votes to ban fur farms in Austria.



Fall 1998 **#11**



Spring 1999 **#12**



Summer 1999 **#13**



Fall 1999 **#14**

cont.PG38



A SKI LODGE BURNS IN VAIL

10/18/98 (Vail, CO, USA) - Seven separate fires were set at Vail Associates Inc.'s ski resort, resulting in damages estimated at over $12 million. The E.L.F. claims responsibility, warning that proposed expansion of the resort would "ruin the last best lynx habitat in the state."

2/99 (Seattle, WA, USA) - Eighty protestors converged on the annual Seattle Fur Exchange, blockading cars, taunting furriers and doing media interviews. On the third day a protest was schedule at an area mink-farm. When activists arrived, they discovered the farm had already been visited earlier that day and 200 mink had been released.



A PROTESTER IS ARRESTED OUTSIDE SFX



4/5/99 (Minneapolis, MN, USA) - Twenty-seven pigeons, 48 mice, 36 rats and five salamanders are rescued from the University of Minnesota in a daring raid by the Animal Liberation Front. Vivisectors' own video footage of experiments is taken along with research documenting the abuse of animals at the university.





4/98 (Berkley, CA) An anti-vivisection activist hangs off a 300-foot tower at UC Berkeley for eight days to protest animal research.

5/04/98 (Wimauma, FL) – A.L.F. activists cause $500,000 damage at a slaughterhouse belonging to the Florida Veal Processors Inc. with an incendiary attack.

5/15/98 (Cincinatti, OH) - Anti-fur activists disrupt the Federated Department Stores stockholder's meeting. Three are arrested.

6/20/98 (Philomath, OR) - The U.S. sees its first daylight raid, with activists liberating 15-19 rabbits from a lab breeder in Oregon.

6/22/98 (Olympia, WA) - A.L.F. and E.L.F. activists torch two animal research labs operated by the U.S. Forest Service and Animal Damage Control.

07/03/98 (Middleton, WI) – A.L.F. and E.L.F. activists raid United Vaccines' experimental research fur farm, smashing windows and opening all cages containing animals.

8/27/98 (San Francisco, CA) – Twelve anti-fur activists block both entrances to Neiman Marcus department store in San Francisco using concrete-filled barrels. The blockade lasts until the store closes for the night.

8/29/98 (Austria) - Austrian activists blockade access of a live transport truck into their country. This is one of many blockades.

8/29/98 (U.K.) - Over 300 activists march along the A1 (a major roadway) to call attention to animal testing lab Huntingdon Life Sciences and the two 1997 investigations there.

9/9/98 (Portland, OR) - Six activists lock themselves to seven 1,000-pound barrels, closing the Oregon Regional Primate Center for several hours.



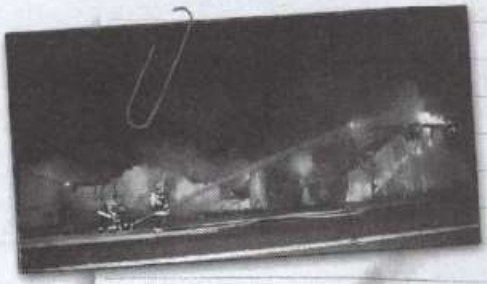


5/17/99 (Neah Bay, WA) After seven months of activists holding Makah-tribe whalers at bay, the coast guard stepped in and seized several of the protestors' boats. Soon the Makah whaling boats closed in on a curious three-year-old female whale who had surfaced to get a closer look at the boat. Makah whalers promptly thrust a harpoon into her back and shot her several times with a rifle, killing her.

4/23/99 (San Francisco, CA) The Animal Rights Direct Action Coalition (ARDAC) marched to protest UCSF's experiments on animals. Activists decided to take things a step further and storm the buildings, making their way inside and leading the march through university labs. Along the way, somehow labs are trashed, windows broken and mice liberated despite the march's police escort.



UCSF IS LEFT WITH SOME BROKEN WINDOWS



On **August 8, 1999,** A.L.F. activists dealt a devastating blow to the fur industry by setting fire to the Greenbush, Wisconsin offices of United Feeds, Inc., who manufactures and stores feed for fur farms. The building was burned to the ground, causing a reported $1.5 million dollars in direct damages.







09/19/98 (Burlington, WA) – A.L.F. activists raid Broadview Egg Farms, documenting the appalling conditions and liberating 11 chickens.

11/27/98 (U.S.) - Sixty-three activists are arrested on Fur Free Friday at department stores throughout the country, such as Neiman Marcus and Macy's East.

12/20/98 (Boston, MA) - Five protestors use lock-boxes to barricade the entrance to Macy's in protest of their sale of fur.

1/9/99 (Milwaukee, WI) - Nearly 100 militant activists protest the annual mink farmer convention, resulting in physical confrontations, positive media, and no arrests.

1/21/99 (Corvallis, OR) - Five activists lockbox themselves together at Oregon State University until granted a public forum on the use and killing of animals for a surgery class.

1/25/99 (West Yellowstone, MT) - Activists use tripods to blockade forest service roads and prevent the Department of Livestock from slaughtering more buffalo.

2/3/99 (Salt Lake City, UT) - The Tandy Leather store chain is reported to be closing after an arson attack and repeated smashing of their windows.

2/99 (Washington, DC) - Continuing their campaign of mass protests and civil disobedience against Neiman Marcus two Compassion Over Killing activists lockbox themselves to a pillar inside the store.

2/99 (Orimattila, Finland) - A fur farmer is convicted of reckless endangerment after shooting an activist on his fox farm.

2/16/99 (Minneapolis, MN) - Six activists lock to each other in a "human octopus" chain of U-Locks inside the office of University of Minnesota vivisector Marilyn Carroll.

FASHION CORE

Even the animal rights movement has had its share of fashion trends that have come and gone. Some hot. Some not. Some original and others taking conformity to a tactical level. Here are some of our favorites.



80's ALF'ER

Ah, the '80s. The era of lab raids, liberations, britches, and...the scandalously revealing balaclava. While the ALF of the '80s got a lot of things right, they also showed us what not to wear!



BLACK BLOCK

As they say, black never goes out of fashion. Not only is it slimming and sophisticated, but it just happens to blend in well with the dark of night. And it confuses the hell out of cops when the only description they have of an activist part of a crowd of black-block clad activists is "they were wearing all black."

The downside? If you're trying to blend in with non-activists, you're out of luck!

THE HARDCORE KID

Ah, the mid-'90s. When you could only sell t-shirts in XL, and hardcore kids flooded the movement with their camos, baggy pants, big shirts, and masks on regular demos.

- X'ed up hands. Straight-edge was in.
- Baggy pants—preferably camo.
- Hardcore band or hardcore AR message shirt.
- Black bandana or balaclava. . . just for demos!

THE MIMES

Let's admit it— the actions were incredible. But, those masks WERE kind of creepy. Had these activists never seen the *Halloween* movies?! These masks made the scene during a 1986 lab raid at SEMA (a primate lab).





2/20/99 (Whitney, England) - Roughly one thousand activists attend a protest against Hillgrove Cat Farm, storming the police line to advance on the farm itself.

3/7/99 (New York, NY) - Activists use barrels and lockboxes to blockade the entrance to Macy's Herald Square for close to four hours.

3/24/99 (Eugene, OR) - Five activists lockbox themselves together in the center ring of Circus Gatti, generating news stories for several days.

3/27/99 (Franklin, NJ) – A.L.F. activists destroy six vehicles belonging to the Big Apple Circus with small candles strategically placed on top of bottles filled with gasoline.

4/4/99 (Washington, DC) – Two activists from Compassion Over Killing lock themselves under a car, preventing any of Ringling Brothers' large animals from entering the circus venue.

6/25/99 (Miami, FL) – A.L.F. activists burn and destroy a truck belonging to lab animal dealer Primate Products.

Summer 1999 (U.S.) - The Primate Freedom Tour visits regional primate centers around the country, performing office take-overs, sit-ins, lock-downs and community outreach.

10/5/99 (St. Louis, MO) – Activist Gina Lynn is jailed for three weeks for refusing to cooperate with a grand jury investigating "threatening" letters sent to Sea World owner Anheuser-Busch.

12/11/99 (Minneapolis, MN) - The bodies of three skinned beavers who had been trapped for their fur are displayed by SOAR activists outside Neiman Marcus.

December 18th & 19th - over a hundred activists are arrested while protesting the sale of fur: 35 at a New York City sit-in at Macy's, 7 doing a lock-down at Neiman Marcus in Chicago, and 75 in San Francisco.

cont. pg38

TACTICS

Over the years, the animal liberation movement has embraced a wide variety of tactics. During the nineties, civil disobedience prevailed in many different forms. From tripods, to lockdowns, to banner hangs, the goal was to gain attention and, in some cases, physically obstruct (and prevent) abuse from occurring



THE TRIPOD
Although a rare tactic compared to its counterparts, tripods sprung up around the country as a way to blockade roads and driveways and call attention to animal abuse. (A photo of a tripod slaughterhouse blockade graced the cover of *No Compromise* #6.) Unfortunately, reckless police behavior resulted in injuries to activists in several cases.



THE BARRELS
Arguably one of the most effective means of blockading a target for long periods of time, barrels were made of 55-gallon drums, filled with cement, with a lockbox running through the middle. Activists would lock their arms inside the barrel, giving authorities no way to remove them.



THE BANNER HANG
The banner hang had one purpose: to garner attention. Banner hangs were mainly used to oppose vivisection, with activists hanging with their banners off buildings—sometimes for days at a time. Other popular targets were highway overpasses, scafolding and even the Washington Monument in Washington DC!



THE CAR LOCKDOWN
Always looking for ways to make removal more difficult, activists began investing in cheap junk cars, using them to block roadways, and then locking themselves to the car.



THE U-LOCK
Activists used kryptonite bike locks to lock themselves to doors, store displays, and even each other. The octopus, where several people would lock themselves together at the neck, was a common way to block driveways and store entrances. The downside? Authorities quickly discovered ways to remove the locks within minutes.

THE LOCKBOX
Lockboxes took much longer to cut than u-locks and thus quickly replaced the octopus. Made from heavy-gauge iron tubes, activists could lock their arms inside the tubes and then lock themselves to objects or to each another to block animal abusers.



REMEMBER THE 90's

REMEMBER WHEN...



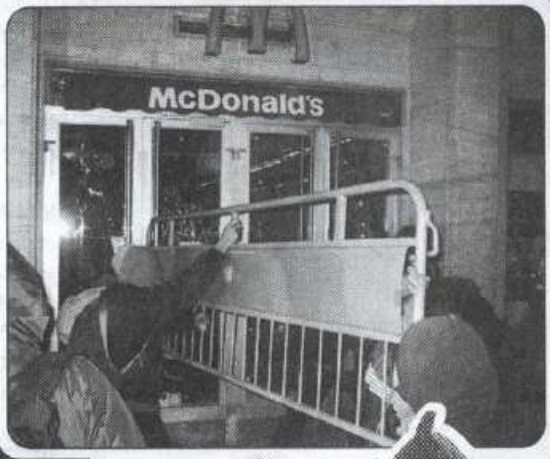
Everyone went limp for every arrest, no matter the circumstances?

As part of the *no compromise* philosophy, activists took the non-cooperation stance from the get-go of arrest. With activists refusing to stand, walk, or voluntarily enter police cars, police were forced to drag their limp bodies away and toss them into waiting vehicles.



McDonald's was a big campaign target?

The mid-'90s saw a significant number of demonstrations against McDonald's, ranging from civil disobedience-type actions to educational leafletings.





The only vegan ice cream in the U.S. was Rice Dream?

Now there's something about the old days that wasn't so good!

We scoped out protest targets to see what would be best to lock ourselves to?

Lockdowns were a regular phenomenon in campaigns of the '90s. Implements ranged from handcuffs to 55-gallon drums full of cement, and the goal was always the same: to lock ourselves to the target in the way that would best stop it from conducting business.



We all looked at England as a mystical place where you could get away with almost anything without any serious consequences?

England was historically seen as a bastion of militant animal-rights campaigns, with few arrests and short prison sentences. In recent years, however, as animal industries there have felt the effects of campaigners, the government has strengthened laws and made England no longer the activist utopia so many once imagined.



LEGAL GUIDE

Over the last ten years, the animal liberation movement has made it a priority to train its activists in how to deal with the authorities. We drilled the No Compromise philosophy into our heads, produced endless leaflets on our legal rights, gave trainings on how to deal with everything from police interrogation to grand juries...and it has paid off in spades. We have built a culture of resistance—one the authorities saw as formidable and largely impenetrable.

Grand juries were few and far between, ALF arrest rates were near zero, and the authorities knew they would get nowhere. According to FBI statements, federal authorities saw little point in attempting to plant a confidential informant in the animal liberation movement; they figured it would never fly. They knew that grand jury investigations would prove fruitless, because the animal liberation movement has a staunch philosophy against cooperating and shuns those who do give information.

In recent years, we have seen an unprecedented government response to the effectiveness of our movement, now commonly referred to as the "Green Scare." The feds are relying on every weapon in their arsenal to wage a full-scale war on the Earth and animal liberation movements.

While this new wave of repression calls for new tactics on our part, some of the information printed over the years is tried and true. Here we take a look at the basics in resistance and dealing with the authorities.

WHY YOU SHOULDN'T BE INTIMIDATED:

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

BY SHANNON KEITH, esq



GENERAL RIGHTS YOU SHOULD ALWAYS KNOW:

- **You have the right to remain silent**
- **You have the right to an attorney**
- **You have a First Amendment right to freedom of speech**
- **You have a Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination**
- **You have a Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures**

YOU ARE YOUR BEST ATTORNEY

Your attorney and legal defense or offense is only as good as you make it. You have a responsibility to yourself and others to be observant at all times. Keep the following in mind:

- When at a protest, always have a pad of paper and pen ready.

- Take note of the names of activists present.

- Take note of the number of officers, their names and badge numbers.

- When visited by "authorities," ask for their card. If they refuse to give you their card, ask for their name, official title, address and phone number.

- Write down exactly what occurred, the time, date and words exchanged.

- Take pictures and video whenever possible.

Always assert your rights. Never be afraid or embarrassed to assert your rights. The more you assert your rights, the more you will get used to it. And never— under any circumstances— never, ever compromise!

WHEN THEY COME A KNOCKIN'....

The most important thing to remember is to NEVER open the door to strangers. Not only should you follow this policy, but you should tell friends, family, roommates, and co-workers to follow this policy, as well. Unfortunately, doors sometimes do get opened, and there can be unexpected visits at your workplace that you cannot control. When this happens, remember the following:

- **If you are visited at home or work** by the 'authorities,' tell them you have nothing to say and wish to seek legal counsel. Most likely, this will not deter the authorities. They will try to trick you into divulging information. They might be very cordial at first, and once you assert your legal rights, they may tell you that if you don't answer their questions you can get in "big trouble." Do not let this frighten you. If they continue to harass you, close the door or walk away and ignore them.

- They may also ask if you if they can come in. They may use an excuse like they need to use the bathroom or your phone. **Do not let them in!** Once you let them in, you have given them consent to search your home.

- **'Authorities' cannot enter your home without a search warrant** (absent an emergency), and they cannot arrest you without an arrest warrant (absent probable cause).

- Any competent adult can consent to a search if it appears that s/he has the authority to give consent. That means that if your co-worker or roommate is not given the heads-up, s/he might let 'authorities' into your home, and **IT IS LEGAL!**

- If you arrive home and find that your roommate or co-worker has allowed the 'authorities' on to your private property, tell them that you do not consent to the search and you are contacting an attorney.

QUESTIONING BY "AUTHORITIES"

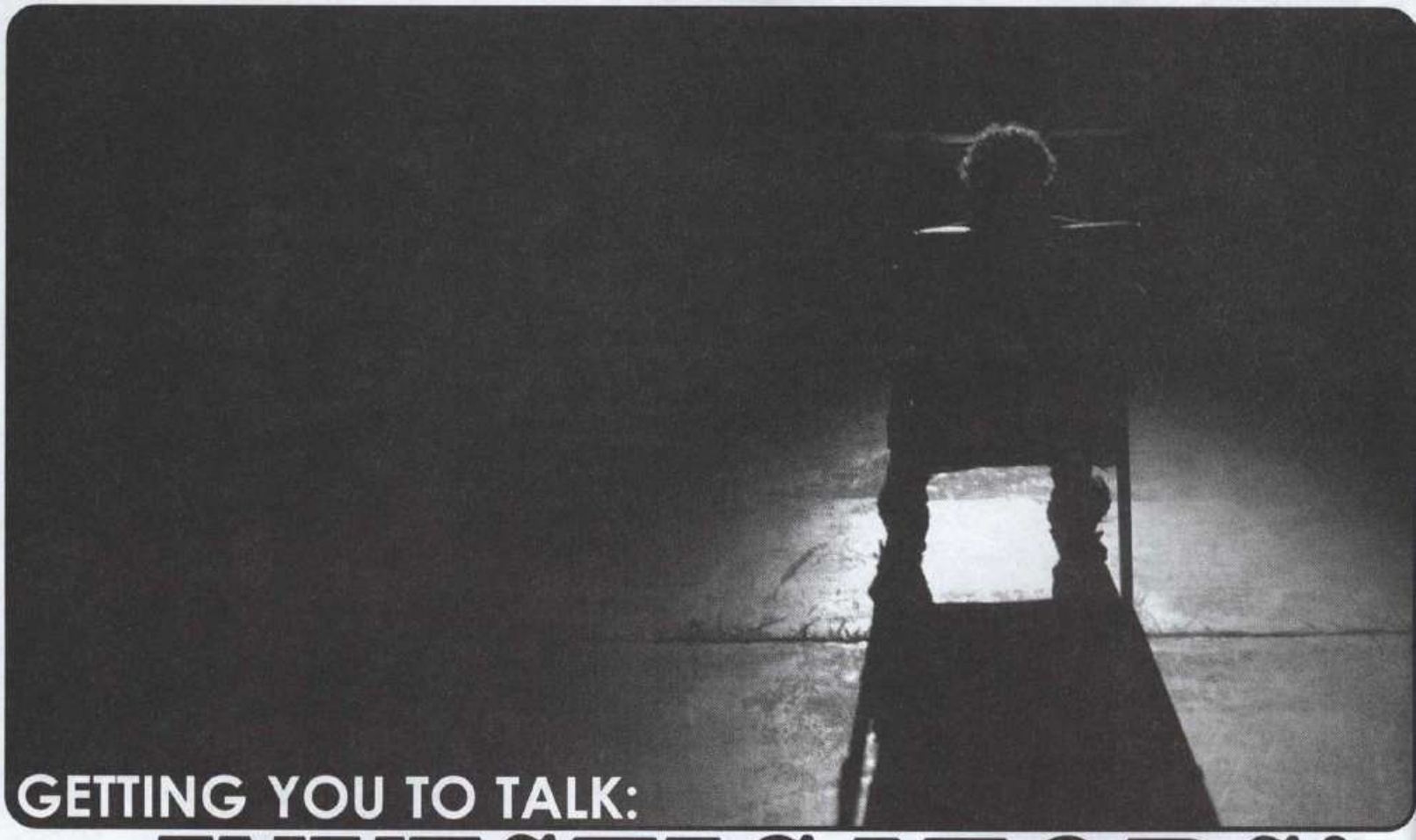
If you are stopped by police, FBI, or other governmental "authorities," remember your rights listed above, as well as these helpful hints:

- **Ask, "Am I being detained?" If the 'authority' says, "No," then move on.** You do not have to speak to them if you are not being detained. Do not allow them to trick you into speaking. For example, you may ask if you are being detained, and the authority may respond, "Not technically; I just want to ask you something," or they may avoid the question completely. The best thing to do in this situation is to keep walking. Tell them that you do not wish to speak to them and that you are invoking your right to remain silent.

- **If an authority answers that you are being detained, remember that you still have the right to remain silent.** They may ask for your name, social security number, address and phone. You do not have to provide this information. However, if you are subsequently arrested, you will waste a lot of time if you do not give your name and address, because they will hold you until they get it. If you don't want to wait, the ONLY INFORMATION YOU HAVE TO GIVE IS YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS. You do not have to provide your phone number or social security number. (Note: there has been much debate over this issue. Some cases say that you must provide identification when lawfully detained, or you can be arrested for interfering with the duties of an officer. When in doubt, try to call your attorney, as many cases are fact specific.)

- **Just because you are being detained, does not mean you will be arrested.** Activists are routinely followed to their cars after protests. The best thing to do in this situation is keep walking and do not allow the 'authority' to follow you to you car and into your personal life.

- **At a protest, an 'authority' will almost always ask who is in charge.** NEVER divulge that information, even if you think they already know. One of the biggest mistakes anyone can make is to divulge information to 'authorities' on the grounds that they already know the information. NEVER assume they know anything, and even if you KNOW they KNOW, make them do their homework-DON'T DO THEIR WORK FOR THEM!



GETTING YOU TO TALK:

INVESTIGATORS' DIRTY TRICKS

from issue #5

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

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

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

The following is a list of the arsenal of dirty tricks investigators use against activists to get them to talk.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESISTING GOVERNMENT repression (resources)

www.NoCompromise.org

- **If An Agent Knocks** - an online, indepth look at your legal rights fbiwitchhunt.com/IfAnAgentKnocks.pdf
- **COINTELPRO Revisited** *by Grian Glick-* dickshovel.com/coin.html
- **War at Home** by Brian Glick (p. 64)
- **Agents of Repression** by Ward Churchill (p. 64)



As our direct action movement for animal liberation grows and becomes more effective, government harassment will continue to increase. To minimize the destructiveness of this government harassment, it is imperative that we create a "security culture" within our movement.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT

CREATING A SECURITY CULTURE

from issue #6

So what is a security culture? It's a culture where the people know their rights and, more importantly, assert them. Those who belong to a security culture also know what behavior compromises security, and they are quick to educate and reprimand those people who— out of ignorance, forgetfulness, or personal weakness— partake in non-secure behavior. This security consciousness becomes a "culture" when the group as a whole makes security violations socially and morally unacceptable within the group.

This article aims to encourage and foster a security culture within the animal liberation movement. To this end, it will spell out exactly what behavior is inappropriate because it intensifies government harassment, jeopardizes the freedom of other activists, and destroys the trust within the movement. The article will also explain how to effectively deal with those people who violate security.



What Not to Say

There are certain things that are inappropriate to discuss. Some of these things are as follows:

- Your involvement with the A.L.F. (For simplicity's sake, we will only refer to the A.L.F. even though this applies to all groups that advocate illegal direct action where they plan on NOT getting caught.)
- Someone else's involvement with the A.L.F.
- The desire of you or someone you know to get involved with the A.L.F.
- Your plans or those of someone you know' for an A.L.F. action.
- Asking others if they are a member of the A.L.F.

Can you see a pattern? What all of these are stating is this: It is wrong to speak about a specific individual's involvement (past, present or future) with the A.L.F.

There are only two times that it is acceptable to speak about this information. The first situation would be if you were planning an A.L.F. action with other members of your cell. (However, you would never discuss these things over the Internet, phone line, through the mail, or in an activist's home or car, as these places and forms of communication are frequently monitored). And, in this situation, the only people who would hear this discussion would include those who are actively partaking in the action. Anyone who is not involved does not need to know and, therefore, should not know.

The second exception to the rule is with regards to A.L.F. activists who are convicted of doing illegal direct action. Once they are found guilty, they can freely speak of the action for which they were convicted. However, they must never give information that would help the authorities determine who the other cell members are or discuss other raids in which they were involved but for which they were not convicted.

Please note that no one is claiming it is wrong to speak about direct action. It is perfectly legal, secure, and desirable that people speak out in support of the A.L.F. and direct action.

A.L.F. Security Measures

Veteran A.L.F. activists only allow a select few to know about their involvement with the A.L.F. And those few consist of the cell members with whom they do the actions AND NO ONE ELSE!
The reason for these security precautions is quite obvious: If people don't know anything, they can't

talk about it. It also means that only the people who know the secret can also face jail time if the secret gets out. But when activists who do not share the same serious consequences know who did an A.L.F. action, they are far more likely to talk after being harassed and intimidated by the authorities, because they are not the ones who will go to jail. And even those people who are trustworthy can often be tricked by the authorities into revealing damaging and incriminating information. So it is safest for A.L.F. members to keep their involvement in the A.L.F. amongst themselves.



Security-Violating Traits

Knowing what we now know about A.L.F. security, it should be obvious how to spot those activists who compromise our movement's security.

Those people who tend to be the greatest security risks (by speaking about the forbidden topic) are those activists who have low self-esteem and strongly desire the approval of their peers. Certainly, it is natural to seek friendship and recognition for our efforts, but it is imperative that we keep these selfish desires in check so we do not jeopardize the safety of other activists or ourselves.

For example these people might adopt the following security-compromising traits in an attempt to impress others:

Liars— To impress other activists, they claim to have done A.L.F. actions. Such lies not only compromise the person's security—as cops will not take what is said as a lie—but they will also hinder movement solidarity and trust.

Gossips— Some weak characters think they can win friends because they are privy to special information. These gossips will tell others about who did what action. Or, if they don't know who did it, they will guess at whom they think did certain actions or just spread rumors when they really have no clue. This sort of talk is very damaging. People need to remember that rumors are all that are needed to instigate a grand jury.

Braggers— It is possible that some people who partake in illegal direct action might brag about it to their friends in an attempt to receive respect and admiration. If someone did such a thing, it would not only jeopardize the bragger's security, but also the security of the other people involved with the action (as they may be suspected by association), as well as the people whom he told, as they can become accessories after the fact.

Indirect Braggers—Indirect braggers are people who make a big production on how they want to remain anonymous, avoid protests, and stay "underground." They might not come out and say that they do illegal direct action, but they make sure everyone within earshot knows they are up to something. They are no better than braggers, but they try to be more sophisticated about it by pretending to maintain "security." But it is doubtful that these people ever really do anything. If they were serious about security, they would just make up a good excuse as to why they are not as active, or why they can't make it to the protest. (That kind of lying is acceptable.)

Educate to Liberate

So what do we do with people who exhibit these traits? Do we excommunicate them from our movement? Actually, no— at least not for a first offense.

The truth is there are numerous security-ignorant people in the movement and others who have possibly been raised in a "scene" that thrives on bragging and gossiping. It doesn't mean these people are bad, but it does mean they need to be educated. And that's where those of you who are reading this article can help.

We must NEVER let a breach in security occur without acting to correct it. If an acquaintance of yours is bragging about doing an action or spreading security-compromising gossip, it is your responsibility to explain to her or him why that sort of talk violates security and is inappropriate within the animal liberation movement.



However, it is important that this person is educated in such a way that they are willing to listen and use the information—in other words, it should be done without damaging their pride. A "more-vegan-than-you" attitude will inevitably raise their defenses and prevent them from absorbing or using any of the advice you offer. Instead, you should be humble and sincerely interested in helping that person become a better person and a more effective activist. If possible, the educational session should also be done in private, so the person does not have to contend with the humiliation of a public reprimand. The educational reprimand should also be done as soon as possible after the mistake to increase its effectiveness.

If each of us takes on the responsibility of educating those who slip up, we can dramatically improve movement security. Once people recognize lying, gossiping, bragging, and indirect bragging as the damaging character-flaws that they are, they will quickly end.



Dealing with Chronic Security Problems

So what do we do with activists who repeatedly violate security precautions even after multiple educational sessions? It's unfortunate, but the best thing to do with these people is kick them out of the organization. With A.L.F. activists being given decade-long sentences and government harassment on the increase, the stakes are too high to allow chronic, repeat security offenders to work among direct action activists.

Adopt a Security Culture Now

We, the militant animal liberationists, are restless. We are adopting more and more effective tactics. Now, more than ever, we pose a serious threat to the status quo, which so happily grinds up the mutilated bodies of our animal brethren. Our increased activity and effectiveness means that the FBI, ATF, and local police will continue to escalate their COINTELPRO activities against us. If we want our direct action movement to continue, it is imperative we start tightening our security and taking ourselves more seriously. Now is the time for the animal liberation movement to adopt a security culture. Please do what you can in your local area to see that this is implemented.

If we want our direct action movement to continue, it is imperative we start tightening our security and taking ourselves more seriously. Now is the time for the animal liberation movement to adopt a security culture.

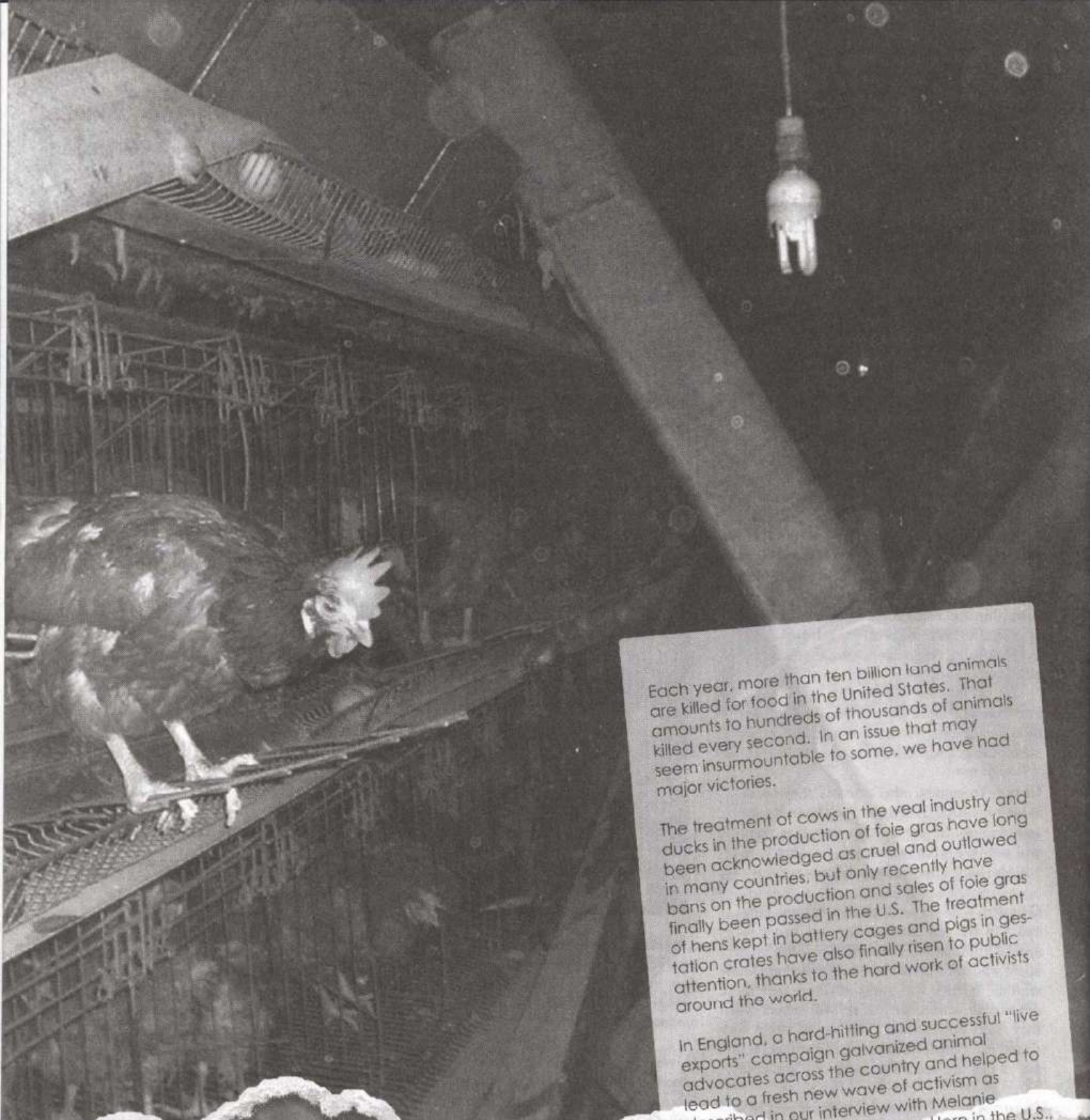
SECURITY resources

security.resist.ca/

www.NoCompromise.org

http://www.activistsecurity.org/

publiceye.org/liberty/security/activists.html



FACTORY FARMING

Each year, more than ten billion land animals are killed for food in the United States. That amounts to hundreds of thousands of animals killed every second. In an issue that may seem insurmountable to some, we have had major victories.

The treatment of cows in the veal industry and ducks in the production of foie gras have long been acknowledged as cruel and outlawed in many countries, but only recently have bans on the production and sales of foie gras finally been passed in the U.S. The treatment of hens kept in battery cages and pigs in gestation crates have also finally risen to public attention, thanks to the hard work of activists around the world.

In England, a hard-hitting and successful "live exports" campaign galvanized animal advocates across the country and helped to lead to a fresh new wave of activism as described in our interview with Melanie Arnold, The Flames of Victory. Here in the U.S., grassroots activists have been exposing cruelty in factory farms through undercover investigations as well as rescues and liberations. After reading the definitive guide to doing factory farm investigations by lauren Ornelas, you can also get started on exposing these sorts of cruel practices.

While a vegan world may not be right around the corner, we can save lives and continue to make real gains for the animals by focusing on the plight of animals in specific industries and increasing our education efforts.



getting into the BARNS

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 so 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 farms 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.

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 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.

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 taking 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

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 it 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!

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP FARM ANIMALS

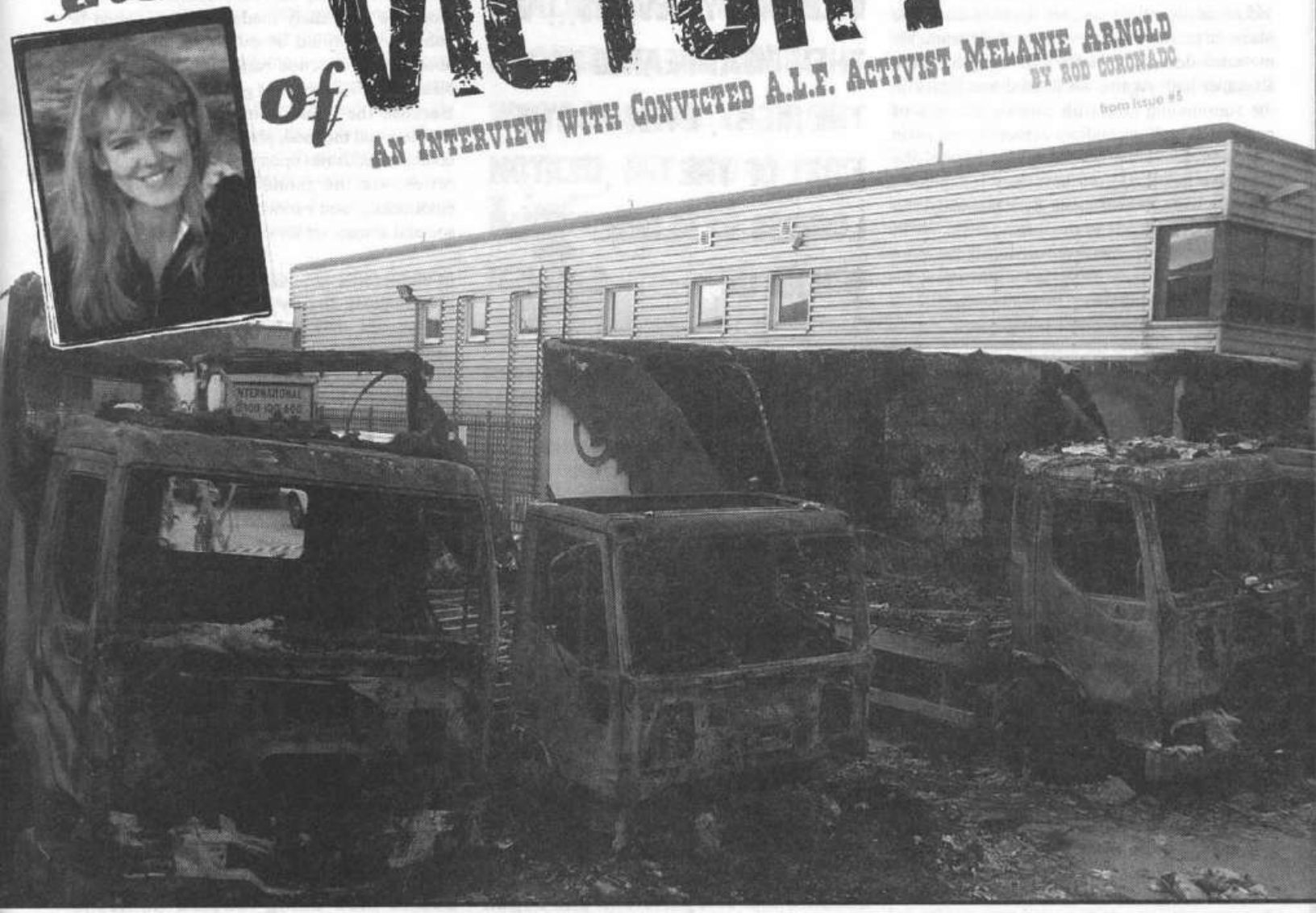
- Leaflet! Help get the word out.
- Keep your health food store and other places stocked with vegan literature.
- Hand out vegan foods at busy places. Show it's easy and tasty to be veg!
- Sign up for e-alerts from animal organizations to learn how you can get involved in campaigns.
- Organize video showings in your town.
- If there isn't one already, start a group at your school or in you town!
- Make sure your local library has a good array of animal rights book, vegan cookbooks and magazines (Satya, Herbivore & VegNews).
- With the right amount of preparation, knowledge, and tools, you can do your own investigation!

the FLAMES of VICTORY

An Interview with Convicted A.L.F. Activist Melanie Arnold

BY ROD CORONADO

from issue #5



Rod Coronado: Hiya, Mel! Many of our readers are not familiar with the UK Animal Liberation movement and the highly-successful campaigns of the A.L.F., so I thought it would be interesting to introduce you to them. Currently (1997), you're serving a three-and-a-half year sentence for arson-related charges due to your participation in A.L.F. raids. What can you tell us about your case?

Melanie Arnold: Well, the BSE crisis had hit Britain like a ten-ton sledgehammer. It hadn't quite filtered through to the public to the level it would subsequently reach, and the media, as usual, were keeping tight-lipped for the present, only releasing snippets of information in order to break the public in lightly. But we knew about it and what lay in store. The meat industry was to be hit right where it hurt (i.e. — the pocket) by its own gratuitous greed karma, and in anticipation of many smaller meat depots going bust, we decided to help one of the larger slaughterhouses, which may have otherwise only tottered on the brink of downfall, to go well and truly over the edge.

Ensors abattoir sat in Gloucestershire, a safe targeting distance from houses or the neighboring wildlife habitat. We reconned it several times to monitor the late workers, patrol men, dog walkers, etc. just to establish a typical night's activity around the area we intended to torch. Having satisfied ourselves that this was a 'safe' venture, we went on to gain entry to the building to ascertain what we would need before dissolving into the night — leaving no trace of our presence.

Two weeks later, we had bought, made and improvised all that we would need, and on the 10th June 1995, the two of us made our way back. We entered the compound, broke the side

windows of every van, refrigerated lorry and car and then withdrew to see if attention had been generated by the noise. It had not. We collected our cache of incendiary devices and placed this cocktail of potassium nitrate and sucrose with modified fuse through each window and onto the upholstery of each vehicle.

We got into the abattoir building and began trashing the upstairs kitchen, dining area and locker rooms and we decided to cover the whole place in petrol, leading a fuse of inflammable material down the stairs and into the main slaughter hall. Again, we doused machinery in the surrounding area with copious amounts of petrol and set 20 incendiary devices by the main apparatus, including accompanying bags of the explosive mixture. (And boy, does it explode!) We then triggered off some fires manually and lit the devices to add to the inferno later. We lit the lorry devices last as these obviously are more noticeable and may bring attention when the building— burning away from the windowless interior— had only just got going.

We then disappeared into the night, even as the first of the lorries exploded behind us. Technically, we got clear away with it. None of us were known to that area and our planning was such that it was highly unlikely that we would be caught on the job. The police and bomb squad didn't have a clue who was responsible and went on fishing trips to local sanctuaries.

Unfortunately, my assisting activist also turned up at one of them to help build fences and the police searched and nabbed everyone. The police — not knowing of Michael as an animal libber — would never have searched his cottage had not his unfortunate decision to work that morning transpired. Michael confessed his guilt primarily to defend the two other suspects, who were entirely innocent of the attacks and had many animals in their charge, one of whom was actually 'put down' by police. But the growing circumstantial evidence had precipitated this decision anyway.

From neighboring sources my description was given, and the police knew of me well enough to identify the description and to arrest me three days later at my home in Northampton. I was interrogated on and off for several days and nights, during which the police used every tactic in the book to encourage me to speak. They lied, they threatened, they cajoled, they pleaded, they flirted and they failed. The police tried to convince me that Michael had incriminated me in the making of the devices, and my response at this predictability led to one inspector to shout, "It's no good you laughing, Melanie!" Lies, all of it.

As far as I was concerned, either they had enough evidence, in which case they could charge me; or they didn't, in which case I wasn't going to help them find it. They charged us anyway under

WE DOUSED MACHINERY IN THE SURROUNDING AREA WITH COPIOUS AMOUNTS OF PETROL AND SET 20 INCENDIARY DEVICES... WE THEN DISAPPEARED INTO THE NIGHT. EVEN AS THE FIRST OF THE LORRIES EXPLODED BEHIND US.



Section 2 of the Explosives Act and sent us to prison to await trial.

Six months later, I was arrested and charged yet again by Cheshire Constabulary for the firebomb attack against 36 large milk tankers, which had caused 2 million pounds worth of damage and had occurred two weeks before the Ensors incident. Again, I remained silent and again I listened to the same old threats. Fifteen months later, we were forcibly brought to trial and both of us pleaded guilty and arranged for mitigation. Being caught is bad enough, but we have two obligations to fill when that happens. One is to ensure we say nothing to our interrogators and two is to ensure we get back out to the struggle as soon as possible. In any event, having expected a minimum of 6 years each, Michael received 5 and I was left with only three-and-a-half years.

RC: So what led you to the crossroads where you began to question the effectiveness of legal reform and began to participate in illegal activities?

MA: I began to 'politically' campaign on behalf of animals from the age of 13 and, during the following years, I wrote endless letters, attended endless meetings and demos, and then questioned endlessly the validity of my endeavors — what exactly was I achieving? Did I hear of results? Could I see it? Was it tangible enough to feel, to hold? Was I being listened to at all?

After months of alternating nightmares and insomnia, of emotional turmoil and debate, I finally decided that I either was going to help animals, which meant doing it in a way that worked and doing it for life, or I should put the torment out of my mind and get on with my own. I chose the animals for life. From that turning point came the necessity to embrace nonviolent direct action. It was blatantly clear to me that the government didn't have any intention of giving away what it couldn't afford to lose and that by bargaining for extra inches, less pain, and one form of suffering for another, we were accepting compromise, accepting disempowerment, accepting defeat.

If the parliamentary system worked, if the law makers took notice of majority opinion, there would be equal pay for women, the health service would be adequately funded, hunting would be banned, fur would be outlawed, live exports abolished, vivisection banished to the annals of history.... It's simply not going to happen. Why? Because the exploitation of animals is big business and the food, pharmaceutical and petro-chemical industries upon which the national purse relies, are the foundations — physically, emotionally, and economically — of the wider societal abuses we all suffer.

In high-profile campaigns, the A.L.F. were seen to be stepping directly in between the torture and the tortured; they were going for the economic jugular, causing abusers more trouble than it was worth, perhaps subjecting them to the same fear they so enjoy causing themselves and more importantly — it worked.

The results were valid, they were tangible, and when I first held the whimpering form of a damaged but rescued being, felt her heart beat against mine as I ran with her to freedom, I knew that I could do more in my lifetime as an A.L.F. activist on my own than a thousand people could do by the accepted legal channels, and then some.

RC: Here in America, the federal government has really created an atmosphere of repression against any who fight their power outside of the legal system. In the UK you have the Animal Rights National Index (ARNI) of Scotland Yard and M15 who have long compared the A.L.F. to groups like the IRA. What words do you have for activists who might be afraid to participate in A.L.F. actions due to their being labeled domestic terrorists? And do activists in the UK live in fear of what their beliefs could cost them?

MA: The level of intervention in our activities by the police and M15 is only indicative of the amount of genuine threat we represent. This then, would seem to suggest that we have been successful in ways only partly recognized by us. Our inevitable response to their overt and covert monitoring of us is just to go deeper underground, surrounded in secrecy, and to operate likewise. The increase in environmental activism had led to a dilution of police activity geared 100% against "us," which allows us greater freedom to act. But by and large, those activists prepared to break the law for the higher moral one are still breaking the law in spite of the threat of lengthy prison sentences and the increase in informers whose job is to lead us there. We realize that one

cannot possibly see any punishment meted out to an activist as being comparable to that which is inflicted upon the animals we represent.

No struggle has ever been won without personal sacrifice and I can say, on my own behalf, that I will take the prison option time and time again than ever live with the guilt and cowardice and selfishness of inaction.

UK activists just take more precautions these days. Few attend demos, meetings and CDs. No one will speak of anything sensitive in a car, house or over a phone, and they generally keep themselves out of the limelight and stick with their own trusted comrades. New activists especially, can get away with so much, simply by the virtue of the fact that they will be unknown to police, so surveillance is unlikely and conspiracy via others the same.

Very rarely do activists get caught "on the job" and those that have were under surveillance anyway. There is nothing to fear. Don't ever underestimate your faith or the power you have inside you to conquer your uncertainty and enter the empowering world.

RC: Is it true that most fur shops and now many butcher shops have steel shutters over their windows because of repeated attacks by animal liberationists?

MA: Yes, it is true that a vast amount of butcher shops and all remaining fur shops have steel shutters across the windows after repeated window smashing attacks nationwide, especially from ball bearings shot from a catapult (wrist rocket/sling shot) in a slow passing vehicle. As well as the added expense this entails, it has been known for activists to use power tools and even ram-raiding vehicles with which to damage these also.

No security measure by them is invincible; with initiative we can counter their paltry attempts to hide from us and, quite literally, make them pay!

RC: Can you tell us about one of the most satisfying actions you ever participated in and how it helped you strengthen your faith in direct action?

MA: Not so much an action as a campaign. And that was against live exports at Coventry airport, which we got stopped after only a few months of intensive campaigning.

What was so good about this issue was the combination of people from all walks of life determined to put the plight of the calves above all else. What really brought us all together in action was physically seeing the long line of animal transporters slowly parading past us with calves, little baby calves staring sorrowfully through the slats at us. I swear they could pick me out in a crowd to focus and stare at me, almost accusingly. It was heart wrenching.

FOR EVERY TIME WE ACT WITH PURITY AND COMPASSION, EVERY TIME WE EXTEND A HEALING HAND TO LIFE AROUND US, WE WIN IN WAYS TOO SUBTLE TO BE NOTICED, BUT TOO MPORTANT TO BE IGNORED.



But we fought and we gave it our all. Jill Phipps even gave her life on a concrete curb outside the gates, a lorry full of heaving calves above her. We fought back; by day we held the vigil, gave radio interviews, spoke to passing motorists to join us who'd stop to give us food and warm clothing. We turned people vegan; we smashed the trucks; we stopped them.

By night, we crept onto the airport and sabotaged its property, its security fencing, its landing lights, set fires along the strip and essentially cost them a hell of a lot of money. We all got arrested and charged at some point and banned for one mile around the airport, but we just returned at night and, on one occasion, I physically battled with two patrol men who had caught me scaling the fences, a wake of destruction beside me.

We turned one firm's security against the other, both operational at the airport and we got information on what was happening behind the scenes. People stormed the police cordon to chain themselves to the aircraft's wheels and plans were under way to do much more sabotage. This infuriated the police beyond belief, and they had an informer in our protest camp outside who got me arrested when I exposed him.

That time, the police dragged me off and put me alone in a van and drove it to where I could see the calves being loaded onto the plane — electric stunners were used; they were kicked and they all were picked up and thrown inside. The police vowed to break both my legs once they got me to the cells. It was working!

Combined with the exorbitant rate the security and police pressure cost the airport, we were also personally targeting the director of Phoenix Aviation, who was responsible for the flights. He employed bodyguards to surround his house at night and he installed trip wires and fireworks in his gardens; he even shot one of us. It didn't stop his windows from being smashed, his jeep from being smashed and the psychological torment of not knowing what was going to happen next.

We unearthed his affair, his dealings with gun runners, his criminal past, his criminal present. His bodyguards would creep to our tents at night and leave freshly slaughtered calves dripping over our banners and we would run riot in his village causing all mayhem to break loose. He became a damaged man, financially ruined, a nervous wreck and with his marriage in pieces, even as I write, he is up for various charges of assault.

Live exports at Coventry Airports ceased. The last remaining protesters stood huddled in the rain around the flowers, placed where Jill had been felled. There were to be no more trucks. And as they turned to leave, there in the middle of the road, quietly contemplating them, stood a beautiful female fox. Out of absolutely nowhere, she had appeared and she shimmered in the fading dusk. She studied them all carefully and made her way away from the airport and past the huddled mourners into the surrounding fields. Jill, an active hunt saboteur, undoubtedly joined her. The battle had been won.

RC: Is there anything else that you would like to share with NC readers about the future, hope, winning and all that?

MA: "Winning" is a state of mind. Every time we rescue an animal and maintain a life — that is winning. Real victory happens at every action for us.

If all we think about is how ghastly the overall problem is and how overwhelming it all seems and how pointless our own endeavors always appear in the face of such evil, then we will have undoubtedly failed on every level.

We are born as individuals and we die as individuals, and somewhere in between we get a little lost, a little insecure, a little dependent and start blindly following a crowd or an ideal, using the same old worn-out tactics because everyone else is, content in the knowledge that "others" are taking care of the "hard stuff." We lose sight of our own unique ability to think, feel and act; to take initiative, to instigate campaigns and of seeing our views through. It doesn't take great crowds of people and it doesn't take any secret know-how. It shouldn't be left to just a few of us to take all the risks, although we will.

We don't exist in a vacuum and neither do you. Let's unite and feel in ourselves the power that stirs from within; let's harness that energy then send burning arrows in the directions of our targets— arrows that illuminate the way for others. For every time we act with purity and compassion, every time we extend a healing hand to life around us, we win in ways too subtle to be noticed, but too important to be ignored. Let's kick away our crutches and fly!

Many trace the ancestry of the underground movement back to 1964, when the Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) formed in England. In a departure from tactics of the time that called for lobbying and picketing, the HSA sought to take direct action—that is, go out into the fields and do whatever was within the membership's power under the law to stop the hunt.

Some saboteurs, after having a taste of the successes of legal direction action, were frustrated by its limits. Saboteurs Ronnie Lee, Cliff Goodman, and a few others came up with a new organization—The Band of Mercy—in 1972 as an answer to the limits of legal direct action.

The initial actions of the Band of Mercy were relatively small, usually the sabotage of vehicles used by hunters. But they quickly graduated to more daring feats. On November 10, 1973, they employed their first arson, burning down a vivisection lab under construction. Six days later they returned, starting a fire in the same building.

From there, the band went on to wage a war against the vivisection industry including economic sabotage, arsons, and its first animal liberations. In 1974, Lee and Goodman were arrested, making them overnight heroes to many and inspiring new recruits for the Band to step up.

Upon his release from prison, Lee and a group of others interested in carrying out and expanding the Band of Mercy's work met. Changing times called for a change in name, and the Animal Liberation Front was born.

Many activists quickly embraced the Animal Liberation Front. The A.L.F. was having a clear impact on animal abusers and was providing what aboveground activists could not—harrowing images of animals suffering in labs, researcher-produced videos showing exactly what was happening behind closed doors, and, finally, images of the animals liberated and living happy lives.

The A.L.F. marked its presence in the United States in 1977, when activists released two dolphins from a research facility in Hawaii. The 1980s saw a wave of liberations at vivisection labs across the country. Arsons, liberations, and acts of sabotage against animal abusers became a standard by the mid-1980s, and it was clear the A.L.F. was not going anywhere. And the rest, they say, is history...

Today, the A.L.F. is active all over the globe. Over the years, other underground animal liberation groups have sprung up—the Justice Department, the Animal Rights Militia, and others. Here, we take a look at the guidelines of the A.L.F. and take a pictorial walk down memory lane to recall some of the better-known A.L.F. actions of years past.

Animal Liberation Front Guidelines

The Animal Liberation Front (A.L.F.) consists of small autonomous groups of people all over the world who carry out direct action in accordance with the A.L.F. Guidelines.

Any vegetarian or vegan or group who carries out actions according to these guidelines has the right to regard themselves as part of the A.L.F. The guidelines specify that actions be carried out:

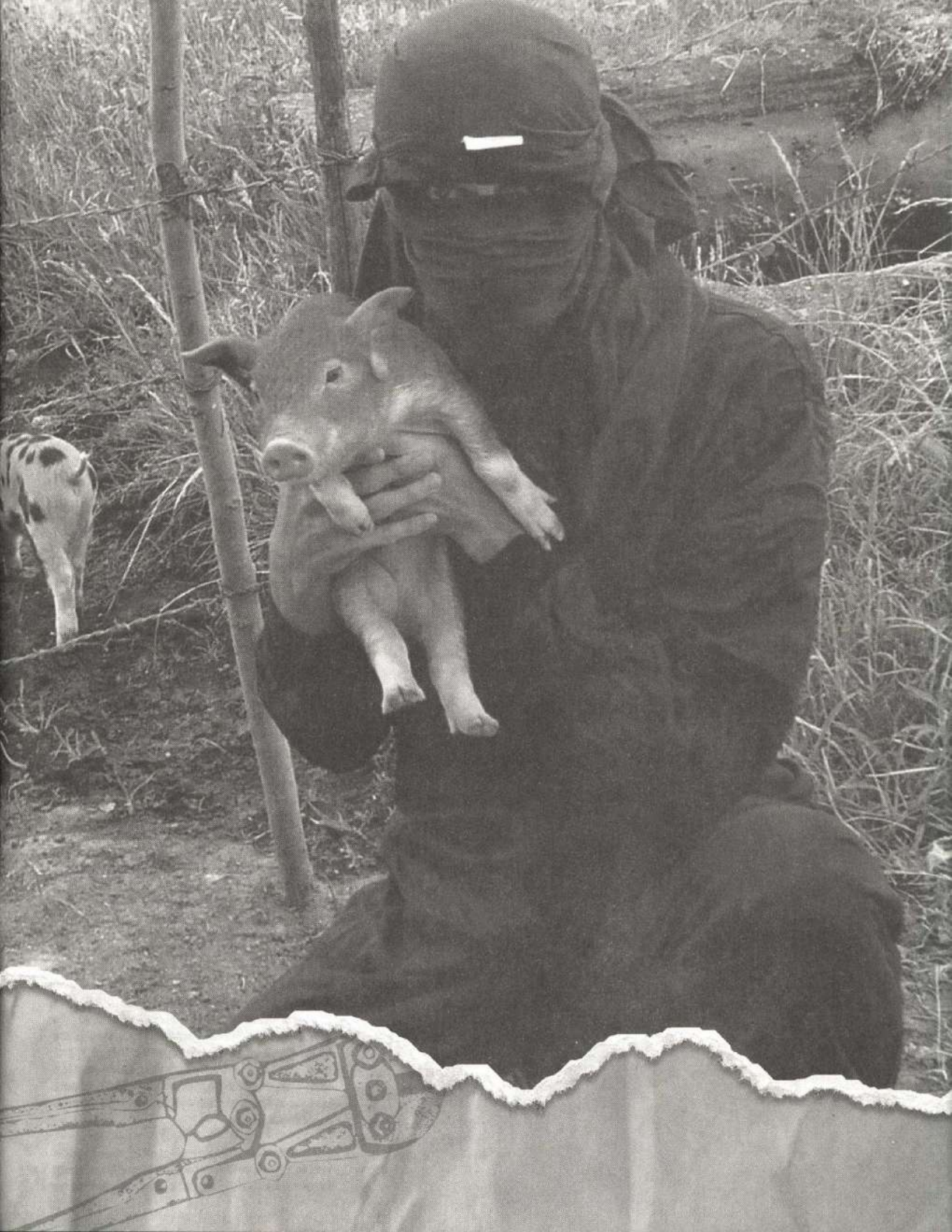
1. **To liberate animals from places of abuse** (e.g., laboratories, factory farms, fur farms, etc.) and place them in good homes where they may live out their natural lives, free from suffering.

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

3. **To reveal the horror and atrocities committed against animals** behind locked doors by performing nonviolent direct actions and liberations.

4. **To take all necessary precautions** against harming any animal, human and non-human.

DIRECT ACTION!





AN ARMY OF ONE

ANIMAL LIBERATION: JUST A

The following article is one person's story of her involvement with the A.L.F. This is the first letter in a three part series. No Compromise anonymously received these letters and we are reprinting them here to, once again, reveal the truth about the character, dedication and resourcefulness of the A.L.F.

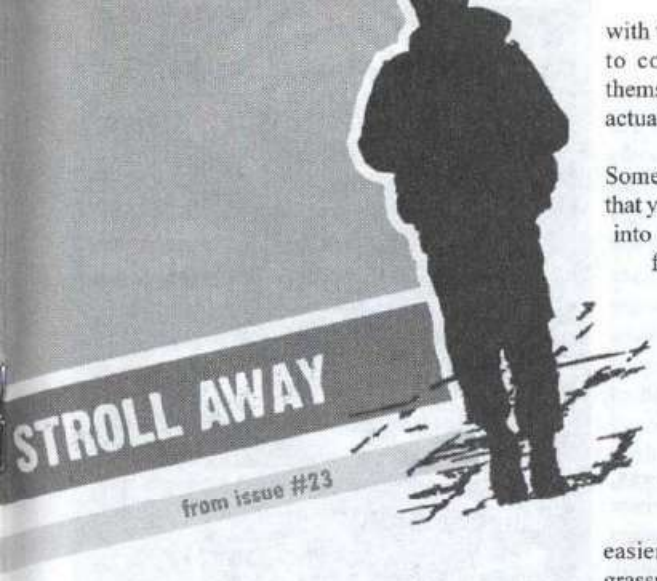
This letter is printed for informational purposes only and is not intended to encourage people to partake in any illegal activities.

HOW SHE JOINED THE A.L.F.

To begin, let me say that while associating with animal rights activists (something I try to avoid), I often hear people speaking thrillingly about articles they've read in the press or have seen on the news about animals being liberated, laboratories being trashed, lorries being torched, fast food restaurants being burned to the ground, etc. Along with these conversations it is practically guaranteed that one or more persons will exclaim the greatness and empowerment of the action followed by "Gee, how do I hook up with these people?" or "Why don't these lads contact me?" or "How do I get involved with that group?" There are many other comments and questions but they all ask the same thing: "How do I get involved?" This is how I found the answer to that question.

After reading stories about lab break-ins and fur stores being torched, I desperately wanted to join this group. But how? There was really no place to start. All of my friends in the animal rights movement had less interest in illegal direct action than I did, and even those who showed some interest were completely clueless as to how to meet these people.

At one point, I wrote to an animal rights group letting them know that I would be willing to help them raid a lab. Needless to say, the letter went



unanswered. Finally I realized what I was doing. I was waiting for someone with a plan to drop in out of the blue and ask me to join them. Now stop and think about this. Would anyone who put hundreds of hours in planning a covert illegal direct action that could land them in prison for years risk asking a basic stranger for help simply because he or she is a vegetarian or belonged to the local animal rights chapter?! NO!

So how did I, or a better question is, how do you, end up "joining" the Animal Liberation Front? That's easy. Come up with your own plan! It's not as hard as you think. Let me repeat this important point which everyone must realize. Come up with your own plan. This is very important.

One of the reasons there are not more illegal direct actions happening is because there are only a few people willing to invest the time and energy to choose a viable target, research the facts, re-con the place and conduct any other work necessary to execute a successful direct action.
There are always plenty of people who want to help in the actual execution of the plan, though not many people are willing to dedicate and invest the time, money, energy, and stress that go along with the planning. People are always willing to share in the "excitement," but not in the actual work. Simply put, no one wants to help bake the bread, but everyone wants to eat it.

OVERCOME THE EXCUSES

Many people will easily shrug off planning a direct action for many reasons and nearly all are mere excuses which could easily be overcome. One of the most overused reasons is that people tell themselves they don't know anyone who could help in the final execution of the plan. For example, they don't know who could find homes for X number of animals; they don't know who they could trust as a lookout; they don't know who could loan or rent them a vehicle to use, etc. I want to emphasize here that if you are faced with a problem like this, continue on!

There are many bridges that one can foresee that seem uncrossable during the planning of an action. These problems seem unresolvable at first and often discourage people from continuing on with their plan. Again, I must emphasize for you to continue. These problems either resolve themselves or are more easily solved when you actually reach that point in your the plan.

Something else that should be thrown in here is that you should expect about four out of five plans into which you've invested time and money to fall through. Again, this shouldn't deter you. If you approach direct action with the knowledge that most of your plans may not work, then you should not be discouraged from battling on if some of your plans do fall through.

Though it is not necessary, before taking on any direct action, one should read as much literature on the topic. This is much easier to do now thanks to a "revival" in the grassroots animal rights/liberation movement. If possible, any literature pertaining to illegal activities should be mailed to a fake name at a post office box or a private mailbox center. If this is not possible, perhaps a well-trusted friend (who could handle police/federal harassment and is not involved in illegal activities themselves) would be willing to have it sent to his or her address. Another possibility would be to get the information off of a website from a public computer at a library, campus, or cyber-coffee shop computer).

Though some of these security precautions may seem ridiculous, paranoid and unnecessary, you will be thankful you followed them. If you continue to increase the frequency, severity and effectiveness of your actions, it will result in more intense local and federal investigations.

AN ARMY OF ONE

But, wait a minute! You still don't know if there is anyone you can trust. This does not mean that you shouldn't consider doing an action. When I realized that no one was going to drop in and ask me to help them with their plan, I decided to target a fast food restaurant that I had noticed as appearing vulnerable.

My first step was realizing that I was the A.L.F. and that it was up to me to find a viable target. Though I still didn't know who could help me with this plan, I proceeded to scope out the fast food restaurant over the next few nights, but still thinking I would find someone to help me.

Though I had no experience at "casing a joint," it came very easily and naturally. Between 2:00 and 3:00 a.m. (the time I decided would be safest to strike the place), I carefully scoped it out. Some nights I jogged up and down the street past the restaurant dressed head to toe in my jogging gear (now is not the time to be caught there in your balaclava). I was careful to look for possible activity inside the building, check on any employees' cars in the parking lot, judge the amount of traffic, the amount of police presence, determine how well the parking lot and building were lit, scan for any drive thru or security cameras (to look out for and to sabotage!), etc.

Other nights I walked my boyfriend's dog up and down the street looking for the same things. In no time at all I was very familiar with the activity of the area and had walked the two emergency escape routes I would take should I be interrupted. I was soon confident with this target, but unfortunately I still didn't know anyone I would trust enough to divulge my plans to. I knew what I wanted to do.

The day before I was going to execute my plan, I drove to a neighboring town, bought superglue, spray paint, and some garden gloves from three different stores, making sure to pay in cash. That evening, I went for a walk wearing my gloves and ended up picking up two large rocks and half of a brick that I determined were small enough to carry around and handle, yet big enough to smash through the thick plate glass windows of a fast food restaurant.

THE FIRST ACTION

Though I would have felt a bit more comfortable with a partner to lookout for me, I was tired of waiting around for apathetic and unmotivated people. That night, dressed in black from head to toe, I went jogging. As I got near the restaurant I slowed to a walk. Seeing that there was no traffic around and facing a dark and empty-looking building, I approached the restaurant.

Walking briskly across the lot, I pulled my mask down over my face. At the rear of the building I quickly took off my black backpack and got out my supplies. I quickly filled the two back door locks with superglue and small pieces of paper clips that I had snipped especially for this occasion. I then proceeded to spray-paint slogans over the entire back of the building and on the side with the drive-thru.

With that done, I peeked around the building. Headlights were approaching from up the street so I just remained calm and motionless. My stomach dropped when I saw it was a police car but they drove by without slowing down or looking my way.

Delighted, I walked around to the front of the building and quickly tossed all three projectiles through three separate windows! I saved this part of the action for last because of the noise it would make. And with the three explosions of glass, I quickly sprinted through one of my pre-arranged exits and into a residential area where I quickly vanished. I then removed my black turtleneck and balaclava, ditched them in an apartment complex dumpster, and went home.

My point here is that with enough planning, determination, and self-confidence, one person can pull off a successful action! Of course, the "bigger" or "more severe" the action, the better it may be to have a lookout with clear communications to you. Nevertheless, one person shouldn't feel helpless and inactive because he or she doesn't know others who are willing to take illegal direct action. Besides, taking action is your first step in feeling out potential comrades who share the same philosophy as you do and are ready and willing to take the next step.



the SHADOW ACTIVIST:

getting started

from issue #25

Dear Shadow Activist,
How do people go about joining the A.L.F.?

A person joins the A.L.F. simply by doing A.L.F. actions. There is no official membership. One simply becomes a member by taking action in accordance with the A.L.F. Guidelines:

· *To liberate animals from places of abuse (i.e. laboratories, factory farms, fur farms, etc.) and place them in good homes where they may live out their natural lives, free from suffering.*

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

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

· *To take all necessary precautions against harming any animal, both human and non-human.*

They do **not** email No Compromise magazine asking how to join the A.L.F. or ask other aboveground activists. This would only alert law enforcement agents who may be tapping phone lines, opening mail, etc.

An A.L.F. activist typically begins an action by her (or his) self, or with a small core group of people who have been proven beyond a shadow of a doubt to be selflessly committed to animal liberation. Usually, they are also people the activist has known for several years. People who cannot keep quiet when the A.L.F. is discussed or who like to speculate about who may be doing actions are avoided.

On the rare occasion that A.L.F. members feel it is necessary to approach someone they haven't known for years already, they typically spend extensive time alone with the person, discussing issues that are not related to animal rights, looking for indications of honesty, sincerity, and trustworthiness. Most of all, they look for a sign that the person has a serious understanding and a healthy concern for the legal consequences of illegal direct action, yet is not deterred by such concerns.

What are some of the types of security concerns A.L.F. activists are likely to concern themselves with?

First and foremost, any and all plans for A.L.F. actions are made in person. They are never discussed over the phone, the computer, in one's own house, or in the homes of other activists. Instead, A.L.F. members take a walk when they want to discuss anything sketchy, and they are careful to avoid cloak-and-dagger suspicious behavior like what you'd see in the movies.

With careful planning, meticulous reconnaissance and security precautions, A.L.F. activists reduce their risk of getting caught to an absolute minimum. The experienced activists recognize the importance of trusting their own intuitive sense of danger, avoiding patterns (like only striking on weekends), showing respect to fellow warriors, and remembering that whatever activists go through in a jail cell is nothing compared to the pain inflicted on the animals.

This may sound silly, but what is the best type of clothing to wear for a nighttime action?

-Donatella Versace

Dear Ms. Versace,

Like they say on the E! Channel... Casual is in. And accessorize, accessorize, accessorize.

It all depends on the night's activities. For recon in an urban environment like a fur store or residential neighborhood, recon may be more likely to occur during daylight hours. In which case, a cell member may just throw on some jogging clothes or take a casual stroll with her dog. The key is to blend into one's surroundings. If it's dark and rural, avoiding any reflective or light-colored clothing becomes a priority.

In one action at a fur store an activist wore khakis and a cardigan. Accessorizing with a balaclava is another popular fashion trend.



OUT: 80'S PHOTOS
IN: IF YOUR BEING PHOTOGRAPHED, WEAR A GOOD FACE MASK!

OUT: Nylon pants and clothes with zippers — they're noisy.
OUT: Wearing anything reflective (including shoes).
OUT: Wearing heavy fabrics as one's adrenaline alone will heat a cell member up pretty quick (unless, of course, she's climbing razor wire or the potential of being bitten is high).
IN: Wearing comfortable, quiet shoes. (Depending on the action, you'll likely need to throw these away.)
IN: Wearing lightweight, comfortable pants and dark socks.
IN: Wearing long sleeves and ensuring that your body's features will be obscured.
IN: Wearing a conspicuous colored/logo t-shirt (not a political one though!) under your outer clothing in the event that a quick change of appearance is needed.
IN: Wearing a pair of fabric gloves that will provide adequate protection for the job.

The key to avoiding a fashion faux pas is matching form with function. Underground activists wear clothes that will keep them anonymous (from cameras or anyone who might catch a glimpse), inconspicuous (no creeping down Rodeo Drive decked out in military fatigues and a ski mask), and will increase productivity (lightweight, etc.).



How do cell members avoid detection after the fact, i.e.: DNA evidence, hair, fingerprints, video cameras, tools, etc.?

-M.I. Paranoid?

Dear M.I.,

Underground activists typically obtain their tools and toys for an action out of town at separate locations and paying with cash. Receipts are not kept and purchases will likely be made as far in advance as possible.

Keeping their tools and implements for destruction (rocks, bricks, water jugs, etc.) clean from the beginning is also a priority. Smart activists never handle them with bare hands, knowing they may be unable or neglect to wipe off all of the prints. Nonetheless any tools will be wiped down thoroughly before the action. Underground activists must be meticulous about wiping things inside and out, even if they don't plan on leaving them behind, and gloves are always worn.

The underground activist on the go always wears clothes s/he plans on discarding. And being the neat-freaks they are, they never leave their action outfits lying on the floor at home (they'll pick up hair fibers) or brush their hair while wearing them. Keeping them free of hair from companion animals is also a challenging priority. Wearing clothing that keeps their bodies features obscured, i.e.: shoes that are too big, a large sweatshirt that conceals their breasts, a mask and gloves that cover scars or indicating marks is also common.

Excess jewelry, clothing and everything else gets left behind. If a communiqué is mailed out, envelopes and stamps are certainly not licked, nothing is hand-written, and anonymous machines are used for typing things up.

Underground activists do not carry recon info en route to the action (unless absolutely necessary), nor is anything retained connecting the activists to the action after the fact, as all evidence (clothing, tools, receipts, photo originals, etc.) is destroyed. When destroying/ discarding evidence and tools, our intrepid heroes will also be sure to get far away from the target as well as from any video cameras or prying eyes.

If a rental car is used, underground activists make sure it's spotless when returned. In the rare event their own vehicle is used for the action (tsk, tsk), they must make sure it is spotless thrice over. Special attention is given to hair and dirt fibers getting into upholstery, so often a vehicle will be lined with plastic or towels.

Of course, A.L.F. activists never talk about the action after the fact. Not even to each other, remembering the old adage: No One Talks, Everyone Walks.



I've seen video footage of A.L.F. volunteers kicking down laboratory doors and read about cells scaling electrified fences; it all seems so physically demanding. How does the A.L.F. physically prepare for such actions?

-Anonymous

Dear Anonymous,

Two key aspects of nearly every successful action are stealth and speed. For both, one must be physically fit and simply being vegan doesn't quite cut the mustard. There is no standard or right way to go about getting into tip-top shape, but getting into a regular routine that, over time, escalates the degree of physical exertion can do wonders. Sport activities of choice for underground activists in training may include starting with bicycle riding or jogging in addition to doing push-ups and sit-ups in the morning. Combining cardiovascular exercise, like jogging, with muscle-building exercises like lifting weights is key.

Of course, proper planning and stealth will reduce the possibility that cell members will have to run long distances through a field or sprint away from the police, but every action necessitates physical preparation, and scaling a wall or climbing a fence may not come naturally to everyone. Simply being able to hop a fence faster than a fur farmer may mean the difference between freedom and prison.

I've read about dozens of dogs being rescued in a single raid and hundreds upon hundreds of chickens being whisked away from factory farms... How do they transport so many animals at once and so fast?

-Baffled

Dear Baffled,

Different actions require different modes of transportation. Sometimes, it's possible to back a truck or van up to the building and just load the animals directly from there without having to travel too much distance. When rescuing a large number of animals it's the repetition, not the weight, of carrying them a great distance that starts to wear a poor activist out. The key is utilizing a mode of transportation that will temporarily house the animals safely and keep them properly confined so that one doesn't exert any more energy than necessary rounding up loose dogs or chicks jumping about.

Physical fitness is a particularly important factor when transporting animals over long distances, either through a field or from one end of a building to another. So before undertaking such an action, one had best be intimately familiar with pushups and those morning jogs. In terms of physical requirements, a well-planned action is one part brute force to four parts stamina/ endurance.

For chicks, something as simple as sturdy laundry baskets or large tupperware bins with air holes cut out of the lid can do the trick. These allow for secure housing and comfortable handling.

For rabbits and puppies, large duffle bags are tried and true. These can get expensive, so one might have to do some bargain shopping for roomy, durable bags that have a secure closure (such as a locking draw string or zipper). When rescuing rabbits and rambunctious puppies, special care must be taken to minimize the stress to the animal. As rabbits and puppies often resist being picked up and shoved into a bag, it may be necessary to first put the bag over the animal's head and then body, and then carefully flip the bag over with her inside.



SHADOW ACTIVIST Sidebar

Some basic but effective ways underground activists bring their message home to animal abusers are:

» Gluing the door locks
» Smashing windows with rocks
» Repainting homes by tossing on gallons of beautiful hues of paint
» Telling his neighbors that an "Animal-Killer lives here" by spray-painting his garage door
» Pouring bleach all over the front lawn
» Tearing up the front lawn
» Padlocking the garage door shut. (Many garage doors have a latch on the sides of the door that are fitted for padlocks. Automatic garage doors aren't cheap to repair and if he can't get to work in the morning, he can't make money.)
» Pouring paint thinner or a new coat of paint on the car
» Slashing the car tires
» Pouring corn syrup or sugar into the car's gas tank
» Cutting the phone lines to the house (This is especially aggravating when he wakes up to a trashed house and can't even call the police to report it.)
» Repainting the house interior… Fill glass bottles with paint (or paint thinner) and pitch them through the front windows (They'll shatter in the living room, creating a big mess.)
» Taking a sledgehammer and smashing up the exterior stucco or wood siding
» Flipping the car over and smashing it up
» Turning the hose on (perhaps inside an open window)

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TIMELINE 21ST CENTURY

cont.PG13



3/10/00 (England)
After a hard-hitting, fifteen-month campaign against it, Shamrock Monkey Farm announced it would "permanently closing [its] primate facility." The campaign was highlighted by massive national protests with hundreds of activists, weekly pickets outside the farm, and arson attacks on employees' homes.



SWARMS OF ACTIVIST LOCK TOGETHER EFFECTIVELY SHUTTING DOWN NEIMANS

12/16/00 (San Francisco, CA)
Thirty-six activists were arrested after they lockbox themselves together across all entrances to Neiman Marcus in protest of its fur sales. The activists are cited and released, then quickly returned to protesting.



3/31/01 (New Jersey) During a national convergence at HLS, 14 beagles were liberated, one lab worker had his home's windows smashed and car overturned, and 200 activists laid siege to the lab itself.





5/23/01 (Cecilton, MD)
Activists from Compassion Over Killing rescued eight hens from ISE after documenting the horrendous conditions of the battery cage facility. This is the second-known open rescue in the United States, and it helped expose the abuse of chickens on egg farms to the general public.

1/16/00 (Plymouth, WI) - Two vans are pulled over after a protest at Meyer fur farm and 14 activists charged with "disorderly conduct while masked."

3/22/00 (Trenton, NJ) - Fish and Wildlife cancels the year's planned bear hunt after a strong campaign by BEAR and NJARA.

4/4/00 (Salt Lake City, UT) - Six ADL-SLC activists lockbox themselves together, blockading the entrance to the University of Utah's Animal Resource Center for 32 hours.

5/2/00 (New Zealand) - Activists disrupt the annual Pork Expo and World Pork Conference, taking over offices, crashing attendees' dinner party and generally causing a ruckus.

6/11/00 (Long Island, NY) - ADL-Long Island activist Jon Lefkowitz falls 20 feet from a tripod outside Macy's after police collapse it and destroy all video of their action.

6/00 (New Zealand) - Activists lockbox themselves into barrels, blockading the entrance to Mainly Poultry farm for over three hours.

7/8/00 (Surrey, England) - After six hundred rabbits are rescued at a protest the day before, Regal Rabbits announces their immediate closure.

7/25/00 (Berlin, Germany) - 150 activists storm a local slaughterhouse, blockading its entrances with smashed chicken crates, a "human octopus" lockdown, and a mass sit-in.

7/30/00 (San Francisco, CA) - Ted Nugent mocks Neiman Marcus protestors, spitting on one when offered a flyer then demanding police arrest another for threatening him.

8/25/00 (Queens, NY) - Astoria Live Poultry is shut down for health code violations after being exposed by ADL and local activists. 162 birds are saved and taken in by Farm Sanctuary.

1/5/01 (Long Island, NY) - Andy Stepanian is sentenced to 3 months in jail and 5 years of probation after Ron Blaich testifies that he and Andy smashed the windows of Bayshore Furriers.

1/29/01 (England) - The Royal Bank of Scotland refuses to extend HLS' loan. Stephens, Inc steps in to keep the company afloat.

2/11/01 (England) - Eighty-one activists are arrested after allegedly entering the offices of HLS customer Bayer, smashing windows and destroying machinery.

4/01 (San Francisco, CA) - Twelve activists blockade themselves inside the offices of Stephens, Inc. The closure of the branch office is announced soon thereafter.

5/17/01 (Seattle, WA) - A military-grade stink bomb is set off in the Stephens office building. The closure of the branch office is announced soon thereafter.



Winter 2000 **#15**



Summer 2000 **#16**



Fall/Winter 2000-01 **#17**



Winter 2001-02 **#18**



Fall 2002 **#19**

10/27/01 (Little Rock, AR) A national protest against Stephens, Inc. drew over three hundred activists. Just two months later, after an intense, year-long campaign against it, Stephens finally divested from Huntingdon Life Sciences.



ACTIVISTS AROUND THE WORLD BESIEGE STEPHENS INC.



11/5/01 (England) Barry Horne died in prison from liver failure as a result of a hunger strike. While imprisoned for his role in the Boots campaign, Barry engaged in a series of hunger strikes in an effort to get the newly-elected Labour Government to follow through on its promises for the animals.

12/02 (U.S.) After enduring months of dedicated campaigning against it, Marsh, Inc. announced it will no longer provide insurance for Huntingdon Life Sciences. The Marsh campaign marked a new level of focus, as activists began concentrating almost exclusively on home demos and informational displays (such as propping up tombstones in the yards of company employees to commemorate the lives of the animals killed at HLS).



HOME DEMOS PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE MARSH VICTORY





6/03 (Cambridge, U.K.) SPEAK/SPEAC (Stop Primate Experiments at Cambridge) was formed to fight Cambridge University's plans to build Europe's largest primate lab. Just a year later Oxford University's primary builder, Montpellier Group, pulls out of the project after months of demos by the group.

7/5/01 (England) Five cars are driven to the gates of HLS, and activists cuff themselves underneath, blockading workers in at the end of the day.

10/18/01 (Ohio) - Mercy for Animals holds a press conference announcing their rescue of 34 hens from the horrendous conditions at Daylay and Buckeye Egg Farms.

12/5/01 (North Rose, NY) - The A.L.F. rescues thirty beagles and 10 ferrets from HLS breeder Marshall Farms.

2/02 (Washington, DC) - Two-hundred activists engage in a sit-in in front of Neiman Marcus until the store closes for the day. No arrests are made.

4/02 (New Zealand) - National days of action against battery farming result in the liberation of several hens, as well as smashed doors and windows.

4/02 (San Francisco, CA) - Activists release a balloon-buoyed banner reading "Stop Selling Fur" inside Neiman Marcus to float to the top of the five story rotunda.

11/15/02 (Maui, HI) - After a lengthy campaign by activists, with help from the Pacific Whale Foundation and a dolphin-friendly mayor, Maui declares a ban on captive cetacean exhibitions.

12/02 - Two more members of the HLS board of directors (Kirby Cramer and John Caldwell) resign after the campaign targets them personally.

12/20/02 (U.K.) - Animal Rights Militia (ARM) sends Xmas cards with razor blades and special messages to eight people/companies involved in animal abuse.

3/25/03 (Halmstad, Sweden) - Sweden's last cat breeder, breeding thousands of cats for vivisection, closes down in response to a campaign against them.

4/10/03 (Sweden) - Sweden's Board of Agriculture and National Board for Laboratory Animals ban the use of great apes and 9 species of Gibbon apes in experiments as of June 2003.

4/28/03 (Vienna, Austria) – Thirty-five anti-vivisection activists enter the Institute for Cancer Research and in just eight minutes, they document lab conditions and liberate nine animals.

6/10/03 (Netherlands) - Supermarkets stop selling eggs from laying hens living in battery cages. Starting in 2004, all large supermarkets will sell only free-range or cage-free eggs.

6/19/03 (New Hampshire) - Governor Benson signs Bill SB 0079 into law, making New Hampshire the 29th state to make cockfighting a felony.

7/04/03 (Brussels, Belgium) - The European Union outlaws the practice of shark finning — hacking the fins off live sharks and dumping them back into the sea.



Spring 2003 **#20**



Summer 2003 **#21**



Fall 2003 **#22**



Winter 2001-02 **#23**



Spring 2004 **#24**



5/26/04 (Newark, NJ) FBI agents in four states arrested seven activists charged with organizing a campaign of intimidation and harassment against Huntingdon Life Sciences. These activists become known as "the SHAC7," and after being tried on trumped up charges, they were convicted by a jury despite the complete lack of any evidence of their having committed any crime. Their sentences range from a year and a day to six years.



11/20/04 (U.K.) Britain joined Scotland in historically outlawing fox hunting in England and Wales. Hunting supporters vowed to defy the ban and fight it in court.



3/21/05 (San Jose, CA) - Activist Peter Young is captured after being on the FBI Wanted List for seven years for a series of 1997 mink liberations.



AN ALF ACTIVIST MEETS THEIR NEW FRIENDS AFTER LIBERATING THEM FROM THE U of I LAB

11/14/04 (Iowa City, IA) A.L.F. activists rescued over 400 animals (88 mice and 313 rats) from the University of Iowa's psychology department labs and place them in loving homes. A detailed communiqué was issued describing exactly what the vivisectors were working on, as well as providing their home addresses.



7/21/03 (Burlington, VT) - City Council unanimously passes a resolution prohibiting circuses with elephants, lions, tigers, bears or primates from appearing in city-owned facilities.

8/11/03 (Israel) - The Israeli Supreme Court rules that foie gras production is cruel, and that the Health Ministry regulations permitting them are illegal.

09/30/03 - (San Jose, CA, USA) Following two explosions the previous month at Chiron, the Revolutionary Cells Animal Liberation Brigade sends an email claiming responsibility for a bombing at Shaklee headquarters.

09/13/03 (U.S.) – A.L.F. activists destroys $300,000 worth of lab equipment at the Louisiana State University Inhalation Toxicology Research Facility.

09/25/03 (Kokola, Netherlands) - Activists liberate 7,800 mink from a fur farm and cause damage estimated at 300,000 euros.

10/10/03 (Italy) - Activists liberate and release 18,000 minks from fur farm and cause hundreds of thousands of euros in damage.

11/15/03 (Netherlands) - The Dutch House of Commons accepts, by a majority, a resolution to ban the trade and import of cat and dog fur in the Netherlands.

11/18/03 (Taiji, Japan) – The *Sea Shepherd* bears witness to and documents the dolphin slaughter at Taiji and releases 12 striped dolphins from nets.

12/13/03 (Russia) - Russian activists dismantle HLS's website and automate correspondence sent to the firm at a rate of 100,000 emails per 24 hours.

2004 (Karttula, Finland) - Kuopio University, owner of the most notorious beagle and rabbit breeder, announces that it is shutting down their breeding facilities.

1/13/04 (U.K.) - Activists destroy 9,000 badger traps causing £400,000 in damage.

1/16/04 (Belgium) - Belgium announces that it will ban the import and sale of dog, cat and seal fur.

3/02/04 (U.S.) - Mastercard ends its sponsorship of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus after PETA sends them undercover video footage of circus elephant abuse.

4/09 & 4/10/04 (U.S.) – Forty-four animals are rescued from a high school vivisection laboratory and placed into loving homes in honor of "World Week for Animals in Laboratories."

5/21/04 (Australia) - The Australian Minister of Justice and Customs announces that it will immediately move to ban trade in cat and dog fur.



Fall 2004 **#25**



Winter 2004-05 **#26**



Spring/Summer 2005 **#27**



Fall 2005 **#28**

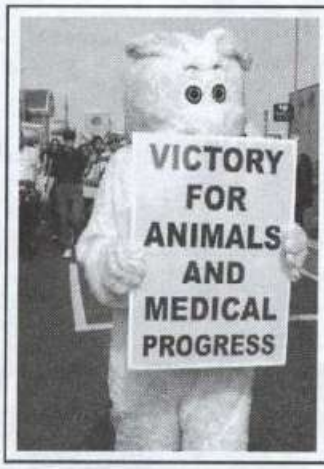


Winter/Spring 2006 **#29**



7/14/05 – (Sweden) The Swedish ALF places several incendiary devices in the offices and store of a battery hen farm. The fire destroys the structures and causes extensive damage to the egg business. The farm, Fridtuna Ägg, was founded in 1923, and had been visited by the ALF on previous occasions. It had also been cited by the government for using illegal battery cages (too small).

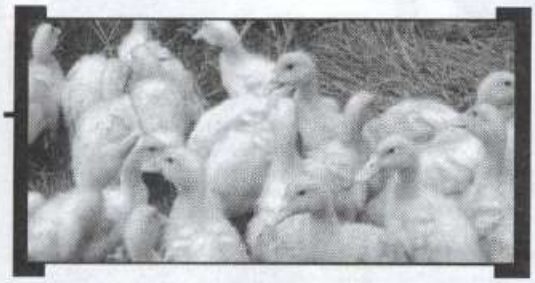


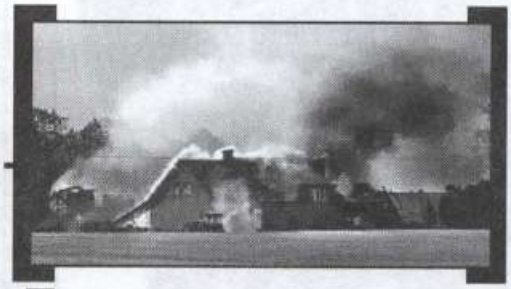


8/13/05 (Staffordshire, U.K.) Newchurch Guinea Pig Farm closed after an intense, six-year campaign by both underground and aboveground activists (Save the Newchurch Guinea Pigs).



12/16/05 (New Zealand) Fed up with Tegel's continuous animal exploitation, Santa decided to take matters into his own hands and, donning his Santa suit, gained entry into a Tegel Farm in South Auckland, rescuing six baby chickens destined for holiday-season consumption.







05/28/04 - (Austria) Austria adopts one of Europe's toughest animal rights laws, banning the practice of cropping dogs' ears and tails, keeping chickens in battery cages and using exotic animals in circuses.

6/15/04 (Sweden) – A.L.F. activists burn down main building at Skyberga mink farm with several incediary devices.

8/10/04 (Hickory, LA) - A.L.F. activists destroy the Hickory Recreation Club by setting fire to a large 500-seat cockfighting arena that is housed in the club.

9/17/04 (Spain and Worldwide) - Spanish fashion chain Inditex announces it has banned fur from all but a handful of its 2,064 stores, 3 days before worldwide protests.

9/30/04 (California) - Governor Schwarzenegger signs Senate Bill 1520, banning the production and sale of foie gras in the state. The law goes into effect in 2012.

11/09/04 (Melbourne, Australia) - Australian sheep and wool industry leaders promise to phase out the practice of mulesing by 2010 in response to animal welfare campaigns.

11/25/04 (Austria) - Activists liberate over 4,000 pheasants from a farm in the area of Luising, South Burgenland.

12/01/04 (U.K.) - Following a heavy activist campaign, Huntingdon Life Sciences loses its deal with BOC, which provided the firm with gas.

12/02/04 (Arizona) - Federal prosecutors formally indict activist Rod Coronado on conspiracy charges related to his hunt saboteur activities during hunts for mountain lions in Sabino Canyon.

12/11/04 (Italy) - Italian police raid the homes of over 100 activists, arresting one person and charging twelve with damaging property and threatening researchers and butchers.

5/28/05 (Lincolnshire, U.K.) – A.L.F. activists break into a Lincolnshire farm and liberate 107 ducklings, allowing the ducks to play in water for the first time in their lives.

3/21/05 (San Jose, CA) - Activist Peter Young is captured after being on the FBI Wanted List for seven years for a series of 1997 mink liberations.

4/01/05 (U.S.) – A.L.F. activists liberate dozens of foxes and remove breeding information from fur farm. Action dedicated to Peter Young.

5/17/05 (Vienna, VA) - PETA goes public with the undercover abuse footage from Covance and files a 272-page complaint with the USDA and the FDA.

7/05 (Zagreb, Croatia) - After an intense campaign by Animal Friends Croatia, 32 beagles are rescued and the vivisection lab at the University of Zegreb Medical School is shut down.

Looking Back at 2006



1/09/06 (Madrid, Spain) A.L.F. activists liberate d 28 beagles from a university vivisection lab and place them in loving homes. The action is dedicated to deceased activist Bill Rogers, a.k.a. "Avalon." Bill, along with ten others, was jailed after he was indicted as part of the FBI's "Operation Backfire" in the United States. After learning of the cooperation of former activist Jake Ferguson, Bill decided to take his own life. In his last message from prison he urged supporters, "Don't mourn. Organize!"



4/29/06 (Howard Lake, MN) In the early morning hours, a small band of do-gooders made their way through muddy fields and wet forests to descend upon Latzig Mink Ranch. It had been ten years since the A.L.F. last visited this farm. After cutting several holes in the surrounding fence, A.L.F. cell members entered the main breeding shed, destroying all the breeding information. Every cage was opened, releasing hundreds of mink into the surrounding countryside. The action was done in solidarity with imprisoned mink liberator Peter Young, and closed with the message, "Let the third and final part of Operation Bite Back commence!"



8/14/06(Austria) The German retail chain, Peek & Cloppenburg (P&C), with 4 outlets in Austria, issued a press release stating it would no longer carry fur in its stores. This announcement came after 4 years of campaigning by anti-fur activists. The demos often consisted of run-ins, blockades, roof-top protests, and disruptions of P&C promotional events, as well as home demos at managers' houses and direct action with butyric acid and locks being glued. Another tactic adopted was the use of etching fluid and sling shots against the big display windows. This summer saw at least 3 demonstrations take place every week outside P&C stores in Vienna alone, as well weekend demos at other stores.



3/25/06 (Litchfield CT) Activists rescued 120 chickens from a lifetime of suffering at an egg-laying farm. Their communique stated, "The chickens are now living in peace and comfort in a sanctuary where they will never again have to endure the terrible conditions of factory farms."

7/08/05 (Spain) – A.L.F. activists liberate 35,000 minks from a fur farm.

7/13/05 (San Diego, CA) - Activists David Agranoff and Danae Kelley are incarcerated after being found in contempt of court after refusing to testify before a federal grand jury.

7/22/05 (Rångedala, Sweden) - Activists liberate 17 rabbits (including a mother and seven babies) from a rabbit farm. The mother and babies are placed into a loving home in the countryside.

8/05/05 (Rochester, NY) - Arrest warrants are issued for Compassionate Consumers activists who documented the abuses and cruelty at a 750,000-hen operation in the video "Wegmans Cruelty."

8/25/05 (New Zealand) – A.L.F. activists liberate six dogs from a vivisection lab, destroying all breeding records in the process.

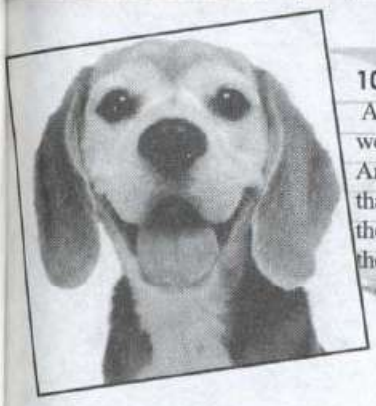
9/06/05 (New York City, NY) - At the last minute, the New York Stock Exchange refuses to list Huntingdon Life Sciences due to pressure from animal rights activists.

12/04/05 (Meath, Ireland) - Frog Farm, Europe's sole exporer of frogs for medical research, closes after A.L.F. activists throw acid on the owner's car and paint slogans on surrounding buildings.

12/08/05 (U.K.) - Activist Donald Curtis is found not guilty of burglary for removing 15 hens from a waste pit below the cages at an egg farm in 2004.

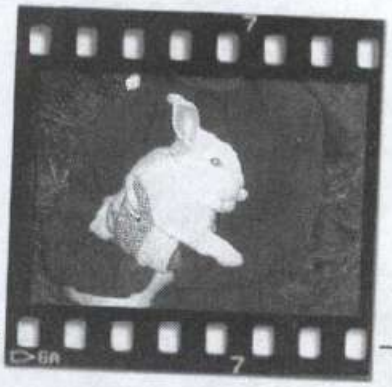
12/19/05 (Washington, DC) - The ACLU charges the FBI with misuing terrorism investigators and releases thousands of FBI documents detailing that advocacy groups are being monitored as terrorist threats.

12/19/05 (Vienna, Austria) - The Upper Chamber in Austrian Parliament votes to ban all ape experimente beginning January 1, 2006.



10/17/06 (San Francisco, CA)
After receiving home and office demos the previous week by activists in San Francisco, local company Anesiva/AlgoRx Pharmaceuticals publicly stated that they will no longer contract with HLS. This is the third 2005 HLS customer in the U.S. to abandon the lab in the last six months.

9/6/06 (Massachusetts) In the dark of night, 23 rabbits are liberated from Capralogics, a vivisection lab in rural Massachusetts. The raid was dedicated to the SHAC 7, and 6 of the rabbits were named after the SHAC 7 prisoners. The raid marked one of many underground actions dedicated to the SHAC 7 after the activists were sentenced to lengthy prison terms.





11/27/06 (Madison, WI)
A judge ruled in favor of activists who are attempting to buy buildings located next to the University of Wisconsin's primate research labs. The buildings are directly between the Harlow Primate Psychology Laboratory and the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center. If successful in their court battle, the activists plan to build a memorial to primates killed in research.



11/28/06 (Portland, OR) –
Schumacher Furs announces it will be closing its downtown location. The store is the oldest fur store in the U.S. The announcement comes almost a year after animal rights activists began holding vigils every Saturday in front of the store. The protests gained significant media attention after Schumacher responded to protesters with anti-activist signs in the windows, alleged threats and assaults, and verbal attacks.



11/28/06 (Germany) - Late in the night, the A.L.F. liberated 11 beagles from lab animal breeder Harlan in Germany. The raid was carried out despite the fact that workers were living close by.

1/05/06 (New Brunswick, NJ) - The NJSPCA files a lawsuit against Huntingdon Life Sciences based on undercover footage depicting animal welfare violations inside their labs.

1/16/06 (Greenland) - Greenland bans the import of seal skins from Canada, shocking the Canadian Nunavut Environment Minister.

2/06/2006 (Mexico) - The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) announces that Mexico has banned the importation and exportation of primates and marine mammals.

3/07/06 (Belgium) - Animal Rights Militia (ARM) glue locks and spray paint the Mauritian embassy for supplying monkeys to laboratories worldwide, including HLS.

11/4/06 (Virginia) In an action dedicated to the SHAC7 36 turkeys were liberated from a large turkey farm. The communique reminded activists, "it's still three weeks until thanksgiving - what are YOU waiting for?"

4/27/06 (Italy) - Activists liberate beagles, rabbits and mice from Milano University in a daylight raid.

What comes next is up to you!
Keep fighting!


THE FUR WARS



Animal advocates have made significant strides against the fur trade over the decades, starting with the campaign against the Canadian seal hunt. While welfare groups had opposed the hunt for half a century, it was not until the 1970s that campaign groups formed to take the hunt on in a serious way.

The public was shocked and appalled at the horrifying imagery of sealers bashing in the heads of adorable baby seals. Thanks to their work exposing this atrocious hunt, groups like the International Fund for Animal Welfare, Sea Shepherd, The Fund for Animals, and Greenpeace appeared to have the industry on it's knees by the mid 1980s.

In the 1980s the industry as a whole was reeling from the efforts of activists who had brought the bloody fur trade into the public spotlight. In 1985 Trans-Species Unlimited organized a 21-city sit-in against the industry, Fur-Free Friday demonstration drew thousands of protestors (3,500 activists attended the NYC march in 1990), fur-wearers were confronted on the streets – some even having red paint thrown on them!

In Britain, animal liberationists discovered that what the animal welfare movement failed to do in decades of lobbying, the A.L.F. was able to accomplish in a few short years. With a relentless campaign against the fur trade, the A.L.F. was responsible for forcing all major department stores in Great Britain to drop their leases to fur salons. This happened after a nationwide incendiary campaign where cigarette box-sized incendiary devices were placed in department stores causing sprinkler systems to trigger creating millions of dollars worth of damage to merchandise.

By 1991 the A.L.F. proved the effectiveness of direct action in the United States as well, with the start of Operation Biteback (an insider's account, p. XX), which targeted the infrastructure of the fur industry.

In the mid 1990s phase two of Operation Biteback was underway, targeting the supply side of the fur trade by releasing mink from their cages. By the end of the decade over 85,000 mink had been given a fresh chance at life and countless fur farms had been driven out of business. For a first-had account of one activist's part in a fur raid, be sure to read A Fighting Chance on p. 46.

Of course smaller scale actions against fur retailers continued as well. Throughout the 80s and 90s it was quite common for activists to use glass etching fluid on the windows of fur stores, glue squirted into door locks, anti-fur slogans painted on the walls, ball-bearings shot through the windows, butyric acid poured on fur in stores, and generally just do all that could be done to cut into the profits of local fur stores.

Meanwhile the public's attention had wandered away from the fur trade, assuming the battle won. Although certainly the industry was deeply hurt it was far from destroyed and aboveground campaigning began to focus more on very specific strategic goals.

The late 90s saw hard-hitting civil disobedience campaigns mounted against a group of department stores in an effort to get them to close their fur salons. While not all these efforts were successful, one of the hardest hit chains –Macy's West- did eventually close all their salons.

Sadly, once the public viewed the fur trade as being beaten and the slaughter of baby seals ended back in the 1980s, their attention wandered and the industry was able to pull itself back to its feet. Now we are once again seeing hundreds of thousands of seals slaughtered in Canada each year, and fur is being disguised to sneak it into all sorts of garments without the consumers even knowing.

New strategies and ideas are continuously being found to help us continue the fight though. DNA testing has revealed that dog and cat fur is included in products ranging from fur-trimmed jackets, resulting in a fresh round of revulsion for fur products, and thanks to the efforts of PETA several large chain stores have pledged to go entirely fur free.









STRIKING THE FIRST MATCH: HOW WE IGNITED

OPERATION BITE BACK

from issue #16

In Spring of 1991 some friends and I decided it was time for a direct action campaign against the U.S. fur farm industry. We had been contacted about animal research being conducted at Oregon State University that was funded by the Mink Farmers Research Foundation, an organization that collects a tax on mink pelts at the auction house and funds research to benefit fur farmers.

An undercover investigation funded by Friends of Animals had exposed the vulnerable links in the fur farm industry, specifically in research and development. Through only a handful of universities the MFRF financed research that was aimed at lowering the overhead costs to raise mink and prevent the spread of disease among mink in captivity. By the end of February 1992 all but one recipient of MFRF funds had felt the bite of the A.L.F. Besides OSU, Washington State University in Pullman. Michigan State University in East Lansing, the Fur-Breeders Cooperative in Edmonds, Washington and Malecky Mink Ranch in Oregon had been raided. This is the story of the first raid of what would become known as Operation Bite Back.

We rode up to Corvallis, Oregon on our mountain bikes surveying the outlying areas of campus until we located the long barns of the Experimental Fur Farm. Ditching our bikes in the brush we approached along Oak Creek, a waterway that wound along the fur farm right up to its property boundary. Everywhere were the tracks of mink that had escaped from the farm. Having never been the target of even protests, let alone a direct action attack, the farm's security consisted of little more than outdoor lighting, fences and a caretaker's quarters.

After a few hours in the brush watching for security activity, we ventured over the fence onto the property where we surveyed each building until we felt we had identified the general layout of the station. Besides the mink barns there were storage buildings for farm equipment, a workshop, the experimental feed building, a laboratory, the caretaker's house, and offices of the head researcher, Ron Scott.

Next we hopped over the five-foot fence surrounding the mink barns which was topped with an electric wire, the type used to pen in horses, choosing not to open the gate should it be alarmed. A few of the sheds were empty of mink and one small female roamed freely within the confines of the actual farm. Checking the gate for an alarm, we wedged the door open and watched as the female who had followed us bolted to freedom. Just then, we looked above the gate to the adjoining research laboratory and noticed a window to a bathroom that was left unlatched.

We opened the window and then closed it again and retreated off the property to the creek to watch for any response should the window be alarmed. There was no noticeable activity. Next we ventured onto the roof where we could view the entire field station. It was an extreme rarity to conduct a first time reconnaissance and feel confident enough to conclude that an action was possible, but that is exactly what we did.

On our second recon mission we were armed with topo-graphical, county and state maps for the entire region. Roads were driven to establish escape paths should we be detected during the raid and drop-off and pick-up points were established. We avoided stopping at any shops and stores in the area and filled up on gas far from the target. When the raid happened and if we became suspects because of our above-ground activism, we knew our pictures would be shown to local merchants so it was wise to not be seen in the area.

Our group began to get to know the strengths and weaknesses of one another and crafted our roles for the raid based on them. Some people were better drivers, others more observant and vigilant. In that way we delegated who was to drive, be lookouts and lead the entry team. We conducted

all night surveillance on the day of the week we planned the raid and became intimately familiar with the normal activity during that time. With the confidence that only competent A.L.F. operatives and thorough planning can create, we next discussed tactics. We wanted to shut the farm down, not necessarily win public support. Arson became the logical tactic as well as confiscation and destruction of vital research documentation and genetic records for the mink.

The primary experiments being conducted at the time involved tests of experimental feeds. We decided that the experimental feed building where the feed was mixed and stored would be targeted for an incendiary device attack. The building was a safe distance from the mink barns and downwind from the caretaker's home. Next we decided on removing all the identification cards from the mink cages and seizing all records of the mink in the head researcher's office.

With the open bathroom window we were able to enter the main laboratory numerous times before the raid which aided in not only locating vital records, it also afforded us the opportunity to read letters and memos that detailed the relationship the station had to area fur farms and the MFRF. We were even able to remove documents on recon missions, photocopy them and return them the same night. By the night of the action we already had our own records of every research project at the station and the names and addresses of literally every fur farm and supplier in the Northwest.

The long awaited day finally came when justice would be done for the Mink Nation. Operatives gathered in a not so distant city and from the morning onward we rehearsed our roles and reviewed surveillance maps, photos, videos and notes until even those who did not participate in surveillance missions were familiar with our target. No one was allowed to wear their own shoes or clothing and everything we intended to use on the raid would be disposable. New tools had been purchased and incendiary devices assembled and tested. The routes we would take were driven and checked for unusual activity and the vehicles gassed up and checked for burnt out lights or other signs that would attract police. The previous night a final reconnaissance mission was con-ducted and the conclusion made that all was a go for action.

Finally came that time when anticipation was the hardest part of an action. Plans had been reviewed, batteries in flashlights checked, day packs loaded. Darkness is all we awaited. Two separate vehicles were loaded with operatives and gear and we broke off into two groups. In the first group one operative set out on bike to establish the look-out position. This person would monitor a police scanner programmed with the frequencies for city, state and county police and should they respond to any suspicious activity at the station. Their job was to identify the police codes and inform the rest of the team immediately. Radio silence was to be maintained unless something was amiss. This way any communication would be deemed urgent instead of frequent radio communication, which eventually becomes distracting.

One team approached from the creek and immediately entered the fenced in mink barn area and began stripping identification cards from cages. Another two-person team climbed through the bathroom window and moved directly into offices and labs with targeted documents and began loading empty packs with the material. All other research material was spilled out onto the floor and a water line broken to flood the building. Any equipment of value was taken into a sound-insulated room and smashed. With the main laboratory trashed and flooded and all documents either destroyed or seized, the trademark red spray-paint was pulled out and messages for the researchers left in three-foot letters. Of them all the most telling would be, "A.L.F., MORE TO COME...THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING."

Every tool and paint can used in the lab was wrapped in plastic garbage bags and loaded back into the packs. By now the amount of documents seized was easily over 75 pounds. One operative's sole duty would be to carry them out. A more direct escape route than that taken into the station



was chosen and the break from our original plan revealed immediately an overlooked hole in our security. As the operative crossed in front of the caretaker's house a motion detecting light was activated and their presence revealed. Luckily they were able to take cover before anyone could see them but to the lookout it appeared that we had been detected.

At that very moment two other operatives inside the experimental feed barn were setting up incendiary devices. When the alert came over the radio an evacuation from the property commenced and all operatives were called off the action. From the lookout's vantage point the two joined the third and surmised that, though the light had been triggered, detection had not occurred. With the knowledge that without the destruction of the experimental feed building the station and research projects might be able to continue, the two operatives opted to return. All other operatives were withdrawn, except the lookout and the incendiary devices left behind were set up and activated with a 50 minute timed delay. The two warriors piled nesting boxes and skinning boards around the devices, which were placed centrally in the wood building, and then called in over the radio for pick-up.

Once in the vehicles, with all seized documents off in a separate vehicle where they would be taken for review, the remainder of the Western Wildlife Unit stripped off all clothing worn during the raid and wrapped it in more plastic garbage bags. These and all other disposable items were deposited by separate individuals in separate garbage receptacles. No tools were disposed of with clothing and we chose dumpsters and trash cans where it was unlikely anyone would be rummaging through. With the adrenaline rush fading with the evening darkness, exhaustion crept over the team members. As we headed south on the interstate at the speed limit, the sun began to rise over the horizon.

Today would be a new day for the Mink Nation. Never again would fur farmers feel secure in their bloody business. It would still be hours before news reports would confirm that a fire had swept OSU's Experimental Fur Farm, destroying its feed building, but still those of us on this action knew our efforts had been successful. We didn't need anyone to tell us our actions were justified. The look in the mink's eyes the previous night said enough. Already documents seized in the raid were being reviewed by still action-ready warriors. Of particular interests was letters stating that the Northwest Fur-Breeders Cooperative in Edmonds, Washington was making feed donations that made experiments at the station possible. Without such support, the station would not be able to conclude its feed experiments.

AN A.L.F. PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON THE FUR FARM'S OWN LETTER HEAD ... ENDED WITH THE VOW THAT OPERATION BITE BACK WOULD NOT END. "UNTIL THE LAST FUR FARM IS BURNED TO THE GROUND."



Before the week would end a fire would rip through the Cooperative causing $400,000 in damages and destroying half of the facility. Six months later OSU would announce the permanent closure of its Experimental Fur Farm citing in part the lack of state and private funds to continue research. An A.L.F. press release issued on the fur farm's own letter head accepting responsibility for the raid promised more attacks and ended with the vow that Operation Bite Back would not end... "Until the last fur farm is burned to the ground."



A FIGHTING CHANCE:

HOW WE OPENED THE CAGES

from issue #8

The following is the story of just one of the many mink farm raids that have taken place in North America in the past year and one-half.

Late one night, I sat on a small patch of grass under the stars, listening to the dried leaves rustle in the wind. A few moments had passed when I saw the headlights of a small vehicle turn the corner and head towards me. After loading my gear into the trunk, I climbed into the front seat and exchanged anxious smiles with the driver. She gave my hand a quick squeeze before steering the car (rented in an untraceable manner) back onto the road. We were on our way.

As we drove, the sun came up. Stopping only to eat and refuel the car, we continued driving all day. A few hours after the sun had disappeared, we met up with another man, well known to us and trusted wholeheartedly. Together we headed to a dark clearing near a small lake and sat and discussed our plans.

Afterwards, taking special care to be sure we didn't have unwelcome company, we hit the road and headed for our final destination. Using detailed maps, we made many, many turns off the main road. We found the address we were looking for and quickly found some thick brush where we hid the car from sight.

We had brought with us a radio scanner which had already been programmed to monitor all the local and state law enforcement frequencies. One of my comrades double-checked that it was working and that the controls were set appropriately, secured it in her jacket pocket, and inserted the small earphone in her left ear, leaving the other ear unobstructed. Throughout the reconnaissance and the raid, she would listen carefully in case the farmer or a neighbor reported any suspicious activity or in case an undetected alarm caused an officer to be dispatched to the farm.

We also made sure that no one was carrying any loose articles, wearing jewelry or anything else that could inadvertently be left behind. The last thing we did was hide the door key near the car so no one person would be carrying it. (If that person should run into trouble, the others would have no mode of transportation.) Our pockets were empty except for the scanner, flashlight, and gloves. We were ready to go.

RECONNAISSANCE

Our team knew how important it was to be familiar with the area, so we scouted around on foot for about an hour. Of course, while on or near roads, anytime we saw or heard a car in the distance we hit the ground or bush and made ourselves invisible. We located a creek which ran through the area nearby and out to open, wilder

spaces. We also made note of the darkest areas for hiding and which side of the country road was least lit. We set up an emergency rendezvous point in case we were separated.

When the wind was just right, it carried the stench of the fur farm to us—an overwhelming assault on our senses. When I inhaled I could taste the blood and filth, I could hear the cries of pain, I could see the suffering, and I could feel the terror of this place. It was (and is) pure evil.

We cut across several large fields to get to the back fence of the mink farm. When walking in open spaces, we hunched over and let our arms hang down so that, if anyone was watching, we wouldn't look human. As we traveled, we often had to pull strands of barbed wire apart and squeeze through to get past perimeter fences. We made friends with the many cows and other animals we passed on our way towards the farm. After checking for alarms, trip wires, and video cameras, we easily climbed the back fence and entered the concentration camp. Still watching carefully for alarms, etc., we hurried through the many sheds. Our presence brought the many thousands of mink to attention. They became very excited, rustling around in their tiny cages and "talking" to each other with short, high-pitched squeaks. With our small flashlights, we could see their curious little faces and inquisitive eyes—truly beautiful animals! I imagined the fate that would have awaited them if we had not come to intervene: their necks snapped or their lungs filled with gas after a few more months of enduring the psychological and physical torture of being imprisoned in this hell.

We took note of the cages: four rows in each shed. Filthy, corroded cages which provided no bedding for mink who normally nest in the wild. Simple latches held most cages shut, but some (the breeders) had a piece of heavy-gauge wire twisted around the wires of the cage, securing the doors. Our reconnaissance told us what we needed to know and we retreated to the back of the field that ran behind this farm. We sat under an old willow tree for a few hours, watching the compound to see if anyone was aware of our intrusion. On this evening we would leave the animals behind, but we would return. We hiked through the fields and creeks, back to the vehicle, and drove for about an hour. We then camped for the remainder of the morning.

At mid-morning we rose and began to further discuss a plan of action, detailing tools we would need and delegating duties. We had brought with us a radio scanner, dark disposable clothing, flashlights, wire cutters, gloves, spray paint, and ski masks. We would need to purchase packaged envelopes, paper, and stamps (to send a communique after the action), as well as back-up batteries. We fueled up the car and drove by our target once (and only once) during the daylight to further familiarize ourselves with the surroundings.

The rest of the afternoon and evening was spent taking apart all our equipment and wiping it down inside and out. We went over every detail of the plan in our heads and prepared ourselves mentally for whatever we might encounter, including any consequences we might face.

It began to rain. We double-checked our inventory of equipment and then set out. We made our way back to the concentration camp, again making sure we were not followed. Just like the night before, we checked and secured the scanner, emptied our pockets, and hid the key to the vehicle. Again, we followed the road part way, diving to the ground with the coming of headlights, and then crept through the dark, still fields, towards the many mink awaiting their freedom.

I HAD TO SPEND EVERY MOMENT ON THE FARM OPENING CAGES TO ALLOW AS MANY AS POSSIBLE A FIGHTING CHANCE AT A NATURAL LIFE. WHILE I WORKED, SEVERAL MINK RAN ACROSS THE TOP OF THE CAGES WHILE OTHERS SCURRIED ABOUT MY FEET, SQUEAKING WITH JOY.



LIBERATION

We opened the cages. After opening roughly one dozen cages in the dark, I paused for a brief moment to shine my flashlight across them and caught sight of a shiny, sleek figure, hopping out of her hellhole. The mink scurried across the ground and out of the barn. While I wanted to focus and appreciate each and every animal as he or she found the way to freedom, I knew I couldn't do so at the expense of those who would be left behind. I had to spend every moment on the farm opening cages to allow as many as possible a fighting chance at a natural life.

I continued my work, frantically unlatching and cutting wires. While I worked, several mink ran across the top of the cages while others scurried about my feet, squeaking with joy. Before long, these feisty critters were all over the place, running this way and that, playing and fighting with each other. Now and then I would briefly stop my work to separate two of the little guys and shoo them towards the outer fences where they would find their freedom. RUN LITTLE GUYS, RUN!

TIME TO MOVE ON

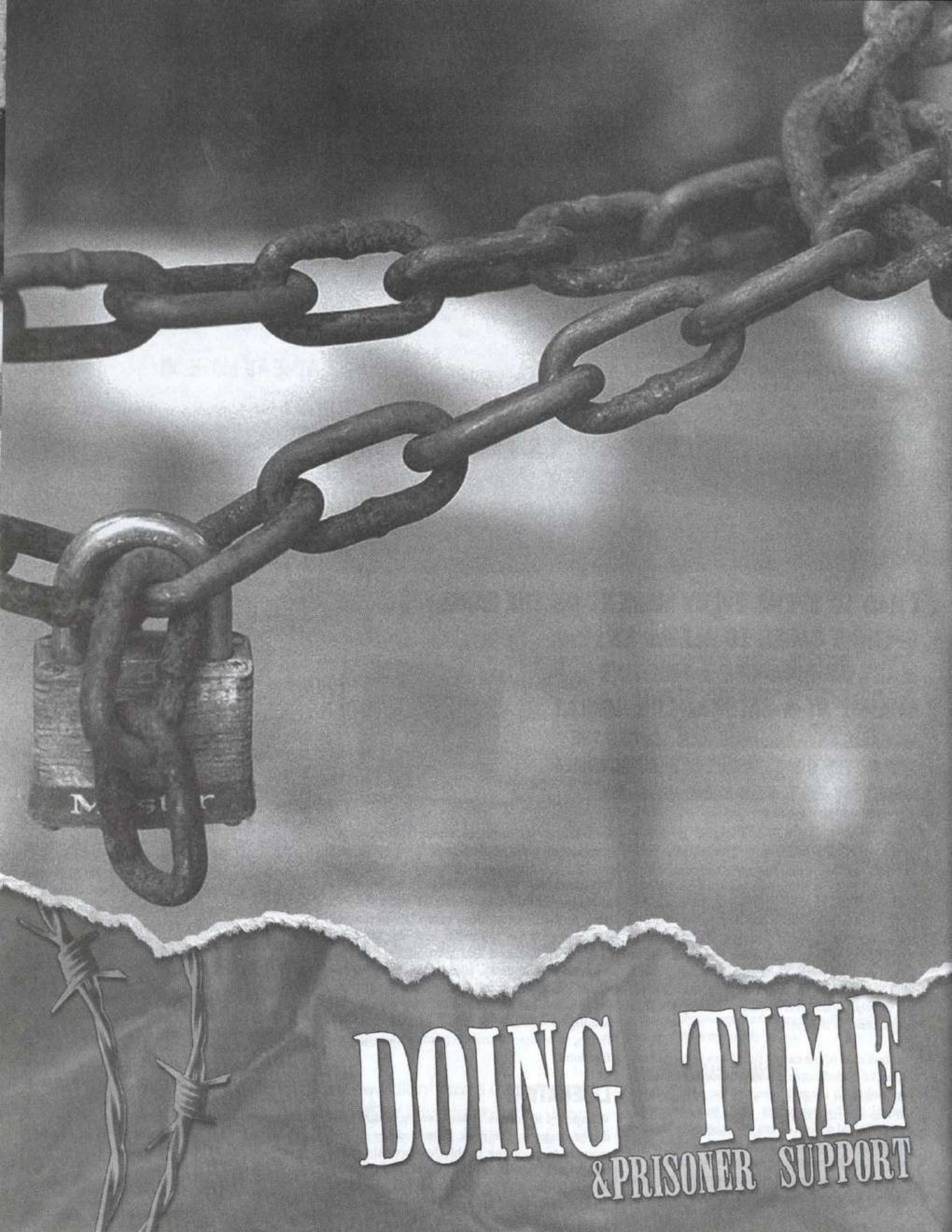
I finished my shed and checked on the others to see if they needed help. Finding their sheds empty, I moved on to the next one, and we finished that one off together. Sadly, we came to our pre-designated cut-off time. Though there were many more sheds full of prisoners, we had to leave—the farmers would wake soon and the rise of the sun would provide no cover for ours and the minks' escape.

We marked some of the now empty sheds with spray paint and then retreated. As we fled, we chased many mink to the holes cut in the fence. Once on the other side, we stopped for a moment to watch the many dark figures gliding and scampering through the fields towards the creek which would lead them to their new prospective homes.

Using the moon as our guide, we found our way back to our hidden vehicle. We briefly shared our experiences as we walked—one of our team had been bitten while attempting to open a cage. All of us had found several mink dead and decaying in their cages.

We piled our soaked, sore, and muddied bodies into the car. We made frustrated faces at each other as we were excited but knew we could not talk in the car. We drove silently back down the dark roads to our campsite, where we sorted out our things, throwing all clothes and shoes into the campfire, and placing tools into bags to be discarded safely and immediately.

We talked a little more about our experiences, including what we could do better next time. We made plans to meet again, and shared warm hugs before embarking on our long journey home. During the following day's drive, we heard news reports of the raid on the radio. We smiled proudly with the satisfaction that many mink had a chance at freedom that day, that the fur trade had just become a little less profitable, and that "Farmer John" just might go out of business.



DOING TIME

&PRISONER SUPPORT



KEITH MANN

It sounds awful that I have spent over seven years of my life incarcerated as part of an 11-year sentence, but in all honesty the thought of what a laboratory rat goes through fills me with more dread than my going through the same again. Make no mistake about it; I hate prison.



BIG FOR ME IS PRISONER SUPPORT. IT'S IMPORTANT THAT LIBERATION PRISONERS AREN'T LEFT TO STEW. THE OVERALL SUPPORT I GOT MEANT EVERYTHING TO ME.

Of all that time away, probably the most memorable moment in terms of its emotional impact was waking up the morning following my arrest in a police cell (temporary accommodation for the recently detained in the UK) and rapidly recollecting what had happened before I fell asleep, utterly drained from an 'all nighter' and the lengthy police chase and realizing the trouble I was in now that I was awake. It's an awful moment in time. There are moments of despair thereafter, but nothing really gets as bad as that early rude awakening, that leap in time as reality dawns. Here begins the rest of your life. Or so it seems.

Little things become big things when you are taken away form your world and shoved into a box and you make the most of them. Big for me (and I never forget it) is prisoner support. It's important that liberation prisoners aren't left to stew. The overall support I got meant everything to me. I could, of course, have adapted and gotten by without letters landing on my bed most days and without dedicated strangers visiting, but I'd rather not, thank you!

Prisons are different in what they offer and in their atmosphere, but generally they suck and you wouldn't risk it if you didn't really have to. They aren't the end of the world, though, and the fear they generate shouldn't deter people. It occurred to a lot of people that when I was given my 14 years (later reduced) in 1994 that my world had collapsed and I was finished. I didn't feel that at the time, and sure enough, the experience now seems like it was someone else's. It passed, as did Dave Callender's and Barbara Trenholme's 10 years. Even Barry Horne's 18-year sentence would be over by now and he'd be back on the streets had he not done something huge and given his life for the struggle. These things pass in a flash of time, time we can ill afford to waste pondering whether it's worth the risk.

I didn't really know what to expect when I was sent down. I tried not to think about it, and that helped because underlying concerns were never realized. Tedious at times, mind numbingly irrational and frustrating, life has it all on offer, as does the prison experience. I wouldn't have missed it for the world! I tried, but from the beginning of my awakening I had a one-way ticket. I bought myself one. I would be active until they stopped me. And how they did that (for a time)!

The situation in the U.S. looks bad right now—for HLS, in particular, which has a deficit of $100 million and for whom there is no coming back. That news will do the prisoners no end of good. They will be back. The key: Actions are good for everyone that matters, for the prisoner support, self-satisfaction and animal liberation all rolled into one! Bargain.

I went away again for 18 months recently for a lab break in. I spent six months there, and how they dragged! Short sentences are as tedious, if not more so, than long ones. I did a business studies course while there, learned to read Braille and taught the catering staff a thing or two about how to make meals without using old-fashioned, boring animal ingredients. I may well have influenced some other minds for the long term, too. Overall I tried to do something significant to save some lives and expose wrongs done. Unfortunately, prison does get in the way of that— but only if you let it!











LOOKING BACK

from issue #13

REFLECTIONS ON PRISON & THE NEEDS OF OUR MOVEMENT

BY ROD CORONADO

On March 8, 1999, after exactly 42 months in prison, I traded in my institution khakis for street clothes and walked out the iron doors of the Federal Correctional Institution in Tucson, Arizona. It was surreal. After confinement within the very same area for more than three years, one gets used to the surroundings. But I was ready to go.

It had been four-and-one-half years since my capture after nearly three years on the run for what was essentially a five-year tour of duty with the Animal Liberation Front (A.L.F.).

I can explain my involvement in illegal direct action in a political and moral context, but when it comes down to it, I joined the A.L.F. because it's the only army that fights for the militarily under-represented animal nations. And while I do not consider the A.L.F. to be a military (due to our avowed refusal to take up arms), for lack of an organized human resistance that will do so on behalf of the animal world, it is the closest thing to an army that the animals have.

While in prison, as I lay in my bunk every night, I would think of my role in this battle, in this world, and I would feel alone— but not lonely— because I knew there were thousands out there who supported the A.L.F.'s struggle to end the wars against the animal people. I took solace in knowing that although I personally was imprisoned, many other courageous warriors rose in my absence.

On the day of my sentencing, as I stood before the chosen authority of the United States government, I listened as I was chastised by the judge not just for my "criminal behavior," but also for my steadfast unwillingness to give the names of my trusted and beloved fellow warriors who together helped me wage war on the fur farm industry. He told me it was vital that a strong message be sent to others who might be encouraged to follow the same path as I and deemed his 57-month sentence to be an effective enough deterrent. It wasn't.

As I began my first month of imprisonment in summer 1995, news reached me that a fur farm had been raided. All during the early stages of Operation Bite Back, which my comrades and I had begun, we had quietly prayed that our example would somehow lead to others taking up the banner of fur-animal liberation and striking out against this, the oldest North American animal exploitation industry.

We knew our campaign could not last long. We were but one small cell up against an entire industry, and with each strike, our pursuers narrowed their hunt for us. Eventually that hunt led to my capture, and though I was relieved that others escaped the net, I feared that the federal repression that accompanied Operation Bite Back would intimidate others from following our path.

After all, it's hard to convince comfortable members of American society to sacrifice their privileges in exchange for waging a private campaign against an industry with the full backing of local, state and federal governments. But with that first raid in 1995, I became inspired.

I told myself that if others were brave enough to continue to carry out A.L.F. raids, then I could surely endure a few years in prison. I remembered all of those mink, foxes, bobcats and lynx who had stared back at me through the wire of their cages in prisons where the only hope for escape would come from people like you and me.

My hope began to blossom as the raids on fur farms increased, until finally I was left with the realization that the prayers of my own ragtag band of A.L.F. warriors had been answered. Doing time was made so much easier when news would arrive of the latest attack on the fur farm industry, and it became a very tolerable role for me to play in the struggle as I read about fur farms and retailers going out of business due in large part to A.L.F. raids.

I knew that others had been drawn into the struggle because of a similar love and respect for our animal relations and I can only guess that, as the A.L.F.'s raids increased, so too would their individual members' sense of empowerment. As animal rights activists - not just A.L.F. activists - we are increasingly faced with an overwhelming sense of disempowerment.

The rare victory, whether legal or illegal, is almost always overshadowed with the latest news of increased or new forms of animal abuse. Too often we fall victim to hatred for the human race and cynicism, only to end up as horrible examples to others of what awareness and enlightenment to the suffering of others should bring.

After many years of trying to avoid the quicksand of this kind of depression, I've come to the conclusion that there is only one way out of it: uncompromising direct action motivated by great love straight from the heart.

Prison is the government's way of trying to keep us from following our hearts. It's the dominator's way of appealing to our selfish, rather than unselfish, nature. It's the power structure's way of saying that, if we demand the freedom of others, we will be denied our own. Yet never have I felt as much freedom as I did as an A.L.F. activist-the kind of freedom the government doesn't want us to experience, freedom where one truly discovers the boundless limits of the human spirit where we

can come closest to sharing the very wildness of those unconquered animal nations for whom we fight.

Unfortunately, the price of such freedom can be very high, and as federal and state repression against the A.L.F. increases, we must prepare if our struggle is to survive it. We must not only continue to support the A.L.F.'s just cause, but we must do all we can to ensure that it continues unabated. That means supporting animal liberation prisoners and supporting those presently engaged in animal liberation activities. We often cite the Underground Railroad as analogous to our own struggle; now it's time to learn from it.

The Underground Railroad was only as effective as its individual "conductors" were responsible. Those members ushering runaway slaves to sanctuary were but one small part of the Railroad. More important to the success of their campaign were the people who provided safe houses for both slaves and conductors leading them to freedom. Without a place to sleep, eat or lie low, freedom would have been unattainable. The well-established family unable to fight slavery in the field could instead provide the necessary resources to insure that others could.

Now it's time for us to do the same. Those of us in the aboveground animal liberation struggle need to do everything we can for our and the animals' warriors on the front lines. We need to contribute to the legal defense of people fighting charges, and we need to provide resources to those we know are legitimately engaged in A.L.F. activities.

We cannot be intimidated from supporting animal liberation; we must be adequately prepared for the consequences of believing in it. Now it's my turn to once again find my place in this struggle. To those brave warriors of the A.L.F. who gave me the inspiration and hope I needed to endure prison, I thank you with all of my heart. You have my deepest respect and admiration, and rather than just say thank you, I promise to be there for you when you and the animals need me most.

If the price of freedom is more imprisonment simply for speaking in your defense, then I'm ready to pay. To the rest of the animal liberation movement, thank you all for the letters and prayers you sent my way. Without them, the days would have surely been longer.

WRITE ROD!
Rod is currently serving 8 months in federal prison for his role in a hunt sab

Rodney Coronado #03895000
CCA
PO Box 6300
Florence, AZ 85232
USA



SOME WORDS ON PRISONER SUPPORT

BY JEFF "FREE" LUERS

from issue #13

Prisoner support can be a very challenging issue. Any movement is only as strong as its support for its fallen comrades. Any movement that fails to aid and support its political prisoners or prisoners of war will ultimately fail. Each prisoner's needs will vary depending on the case, length of sentence and where s/he is imprisoned. All prisoners, however, need emotional and monetary support.

Monetary support is an easy one. If you can afford to send a few bucks, it is always appreciated. Many prisoners have to pay for their own hygiene products, as well as food to supplement the prisoner's diet. These items are often 200%-300% more expensive than on the streets. So, every little bit helps.

Fundraisers (bake sales, shows, etc.) are an excellent way to raise money and spread information about prisoners and their cases. They are also a great forum for building support.

Perhaps the hardest part of prisoner support is emotional support. It is never easy to write a prisoner for the first time. People are unsure of what to write and how their words will affect the prisoner.

As prisoners we experience the outside world through letters. There is nothing I love more than to get a letter describing a beautiful sunset or amazing wilderness someone saw. It is always great, whether you are a prisoner or not, to make a new friend. Getting to know someone through letters can be really fun. Sharing news from the outside, political ideas/views, personal experiences...really just about anything is good. Just getting mail raises the morale of prisoners.

Remember not to over commit yourself, though. It is easy to want to write to a lot of prisoners. But it is better to pick one or two to whom you can write regularly (every one to four months) than to not be able to keep up with your letters.

When it comes to supporting individual prisoners (e.g. long-term prisoners fighting for their freedom or life), the support needs to be tailored to fit with their campaign goals. It is important to know things they support being done on their behalf. Communicating with them, or in some cases, their designated support people, and starting a support group in your area is a good way to start.

Obviously, needs will vary from prisoner to prisoner. Some will be raising legal funds as a priority; others may simply be asking people to write letters of support to governors or prison officials. Still others may be asking for solidarity actions and/or demos.

Strong support networks and visible discontent with a prisoner's sentence and/or conditions will be the number one factor in obtaining justice. It is only through the word and dedication of people on the outside that all political prisoners and POW's will gain their release.

Having said this, I do not know of any prisoner—though I can only speak for myself—who would rather have energy directed toward us than to the causes for which we fought. The absolute most valuable support that any one person can do is to continue the struggle for which we came to prison. Never give up; never stop fighting until all are free: Earth, animal and human. Onward to a world without prisoners.

To learn more about Free's case, visit www.freefreenow.org.

WRITE JEFF!
Jeff is currently serving 22 years for his role in an arson attack on 3 SUVs, in protest of enviromental destruction

Jeffrey Luers #13797671
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USA





in the RE

BY ROD CORONADO
from issue #22

I'd like to believe that our resistance to animal abuse and the destruction of the natural world will bring about great change, but it stopped being about that for me a long time ago. Maybe it stopped while I was a prisoner for four years for torching that fur farm, or maybe it stopped this past spring when I watched sheriff's deputies draw their nightsticks to protect chainsaw-toting thugs cutting thousand-year-old redwood trees.

The point is, I don't necessarily believe that I'm going to see the end of the fur trade, vivisection or even war in my time, let alone the ushering in of a vegan society, but that's OK. What resistance means to me is simply that – resistance. Physical resistance to the destruction of all life on planet Earth is our obligation.

Someone recently asked me how, as a father of a young child, I could continue to take risks that might lead to imprisonment. As painful as it would be to be separated from my son, the pain of realization that comes from doing nothing against the greatest crimes of our time would be much worse. It would be a crime in and of itself to do nothing and to leave the evil of our present time as our children's sole inheritance.

Our resistance is nothing new – be it for animal liberation, old-growth forests, or civil and human rights for our own species. We are part of the resistance that began when humans started believing they were more important than everyone else, when women were burned at the stake, when slaves first rose up and fought back; that's when this resistance began.

In the year AD 61 the army of Boudicca defended Britain from Roman invaders. Standing in her chariot, she addressed her predominantly female soldiers.

of conquistadors and Roman legions, we have corporate takeovers and Homeland Security. Whether you are a member of a traditional indigenous community in this century or the last, whether you were a practicing earth-worshipper now or during the Spanish Inquisition, the Invaders that force the violent world they created upon us, as opposed to this beautiful world already created, are still trying to break those of U.S. in resistance.

Is this frightening? Yes. Is this discouraging? Absolutely not; it is reason to fight on. Because where there is resistance, there is hope. As long as one human being attempts to shake free from the yoke of oppression, there is a chance that our resistance will survive until it is other people's turn to carry the torch.

It is a purely privileged and First World experience to even consider giving up because of the fear of what might become of those willing to stand up for what we believe. Repression's intent is to crush resistance. But like the animals we defend, we must ceaselessly remain true to

that animals and the Earth remain property to be exploited.

Now is the time to solidify our commitment towards fighting for a better world. Seven federal grand juries and home invasions by armed federal agents are simply evidence that we are having an impact. If Geronimo and thirty-seven renegade Apaches could hold back the tide of Westward Expansion, there's reason to believe our small movements can do the same towards preserving the natural world and preventing animal exploitation.

There is no doubt in my mind that most people in North America will continue to live their lives selfishly consumed with their own pleasures and luxury. They have made their choice, conscious or not, to deny any responsibility for the evil in the world today.

Now is a time for heroes unafraid of taking a dangerous and unpopular – yet righteous – stance. The Earth and her Animal Nations need more Geronimos, Boudiccas, Frederick Douglases and

AS PAINFUL AS IT WOULD BE TO BE SEPARATED FROM MY SON, THE PAIN OF REALIZATION THAT COMES FROM DOING NOTHING AGAINST THE GREATEST CRIMES OF OUR TIME WOULD BE MUCH WORSE.

spirit of SISTANCE

"Look round, and view your numbers. Behold the proud display of warlike spirits, and consider the motives for which we draw the avenging sword. On this spot we must either conquer or die with glory. There is no alternative. Though a woman, my resolution is fixed: the men if they please, may survive with infamy, and live in bondage."

She died that day, but as a free woman.

To even think that it's not worth it, or that it doesn't make a difference, is to disrespect all of those who have died knowing that hope for change in their time was as remote as freedom itself. Resistance has been, and must become, the biological reaction to the destruction of all that we love and all that's worth defending. The objectification of the natural world and the criminalization of those resisting is not hundreds—but thousands—of years old.

Unfortunately, in the last thousand or more years, not much has changed. The systematic destruction of animal species, endangered human cultures and the environment for economic and political gain still continues, only a little more cleanly and distanced from its true cause. Instead

what we believe, regardless of the cost. Otherwise we're no longer living—we're just surviving.

I can't help but remember the Chiricahua Apache war shaman Geronimo, possibly the greatest guerrilla fighter of all time. In the summer of 1886, with a band of eighteen warriors, thirteen non-fighting women (some of the Apache's greatest warriors were women) and six children, Geronimo led his people in a desperate flight for freedom. In pursuit were 5,000 U.S. troops, 1,000 Mexican military and a few hundred vigilantes. Academics call their historic escape "one of the most remarkable campaigns of guerrilla warfare ever witnessed on the North American continent."

We are warriors. Like Geronimo, we must fight and never lose hope if we are to remain true to the principles of animal liberation. This struggle will not end in our lifetime. We are at the threshold where the same forces that sought to contain the spirit of Geronimo and his people on reservations, are now directing their pursuit towards the Animal Liberation Front (A.L.F.) and the Earth Liberation Front (E.L.F.), in an attempt to preserve the Invaders' worldview that demands

Harriet Tubmans. Otherwise – though we might not win in our time – we'll definitely lose. And the animal rights and environmental movements will remain a part of the life-destroying system we oppose, providing Band-Aids and temporary pain relief, at best, to the billions suffering under mankind's bloodied fist.

When under attack, we must fight back. Now is the time to ready ourselves for war. It's not enough to defend; we must confront the real terrorists when they least expect it, in traditional guerrilla warfare fashion, knowing that the spirits of all past rebels and resisters are within us. It's time to be strengthened, not weakened, by recent FBI and ATF attacks on our nonviolent supporters.

We are having an impact. The animal abusers and earth destroyers are circling their wagons my friends; let's not let our warriors in the A.L.F., E.L.F., Revolutionary Cells and other groups down. It's time to fight with all the rage and love that the crimes we are aware of deserve.

As the Lakota warrior Tesunke Witko (Crazy Horse) once said after a U.S. attack on his village, "Let these arrows be my tears."

AFTER A MONUMENTAL ALF RAID, PeTA AND OTHERS USE THE MOMENTUM TO HAVE THE EXPERIMENTS SHUT DOWN. *READ MORE ON PG 59*



IN THE SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY

BY **LAUREN ORNELAS & DAVID HAYDEN** from issue #24

We hear a lot of talk in the movement today about solidarity. What does this mean? Has our movement always seemed so divided on tactics and the "best way" to go about achieving animal liberation? When you look at magazines from the 1980s, it seems as if there was a wide range of support for different tactics and there were different issues that everyone participated in.

What are the issues that seem to be dividing us? Is it whether or not someone goes naked at a circus protest, or if the Animal Liberation Front torched a dairy truck? Is it whether or not we are compromising when working on legislation or animal welfare reforms? Or is it those animal protection groups who seem to align themselves with the animal industries, versus standing by their fellow animal protectionists?

Many of these issues have always been a part of our movement, but over the years instead of getting better at dealing with them we seem to have gotten worse.

Activists in the U.S. often look at England and the huge rallies and protests and wonder why events in the U.S. seem to be so much smaller. Obviously, there are a lot of reasons for this, but one is that their events include people from all walks of the animal protection movement.

Many of these people may have a dog they love, volunteer at a local animal shelter, aid feral cats, refuse to wear fur or eat veal— and yet they remain leather-wearing meat eaters. If we could get all of the people who care just about dogs (but aren't necessarily hard-core, militant activists) to attend a demo against vivisection, we would have millions of people there. The animal rights movement at its core is about ending animal suffering, and if these people want to help stop one segment of that abuse we must welcome them— we do need the numbers!

There are billions of animals enduring different forms of abuse every minute of the day, and they need us to use every tool at our disposal. We are in no position in this movement to be acting as if there is just one answer to stop all of this evil.

When we look at most social and political justice movements around the world we can see that in order to succeed (or even make a dent), it takes a variety of tactics to create change.

It might seem like old news to review, but from the women's suffrage movement, to the anti-slavery movement, to the civil rights movement, people used everything from legislation to direct action (or what some might consider violence). They used whatever they could to try to affect change.

This diversity of tactics serves an important function. Despite the confidence that so many of us have that most of our strategies and tactics are correct, we can't all be right. Taking a diverse range of approaches makes it that much more likely that some of these efforts will be productive even if it turns out we're wrong about which ones are most effective.

Overriding our differences should be the fact that we all share the common bond of wanting to end the exploitation and suffering of animals.

Because of this we should be able to respect each other's positions and, to the extent that it's possible, work through our differences in a non-combative manner. Of course some differences will never be resolved. When this is the case we have to make a decision— is the disagreement so fundamental that we cannot work with a person or group, or is it something we can just agree to disagree on while working together on those goals we share?

Even if our differences are so extreme that we cannot work with a group, the worst way we could deal with this would be to belittle that group's efforts and maintain that if people aren't doing things our way, they must be part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

This point is driven home in the American Medical Association's "Animal Research Action Plan" (published in 1989). This plan describes the threat presented to the biomedical research industry by a strong animal liberation movement in general, and from underground action in particular. The solution they prescribe for this "problem" is to try and drive a wedge between the different elements of our movement by exploiting existing differences over philosophy and tactics. We must not do our opponents' work for them.

A good place to start is simply learning to give credit where credit is due. Being humble can go a long way. Being public about appreciating each other's accomplishments sets an important example showing that animal advocacy groups can work together despite our differences.

Another useful tip is to put a focus on the positive. If you feel it's important to use a particular approach to activism, then talk about why that approach is effective rather than criticizing other people for choosing a different approach.

Standing in solidarity with our comrades becomes even more critical when they are under attack by the government or animal industries. The only way we can truly fight effectively for the animals is by standing together. Any hint of divisiveness must stay within our ranks. And most importantly, we must not let these basic disagreements drive us apart. We share more in common than we disagree on, and if our movement is to be successful that must be our focus.

The animals need us all.



NO MORE!

The Most Neglected Animal Rights Issue

from issue #4

On a basic level, the more people there are, the more people there will be to eat meat, wear fur, go to circuses and rodeos, hunt and demand animal research. It wouldn't be a stretch of the imagination to figure that if America's population was half its current size, the number of animals slaughtered for food would also be halved. If this were the case, more than 3 billion animals per year would be spared the horrors of factory farming and the slaughterhouse.

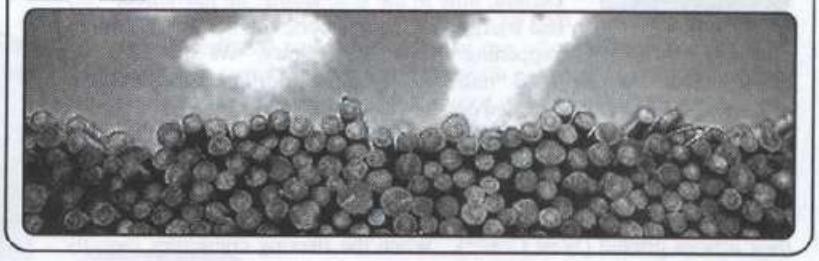
Does this mean human overpopulation would not be a problem if everyone became a vegan animal liberationist? Sadly, no. Just as humans war with each other over land and "resources," we also war with the animals. Yet the animals don't have a fighting chance against our weapons, technology and ravenous ability to consume. If we want some "natural resources," we take them. The fact that billions of animals will be killed or displaced is inconsequential. "Natural resource" is just another way of saying the spoils we have plundered from the animals' homes. All that humanity has, we have stolen from the animals. Lush forests, vast prairies, and raging rivers have made way for our lumber, cropland and dams. There is no humane way to clear-cut a forest, construct a paved road across country, or to obtain the metal needed to make an airplane. All of these things necessitate evicting animals from their homes, destroying their communities and directly or indirectly killing them. While humans — vegan or not — consume, the human population will continue to be a problem.

Just as the United States — which represents less than 5% of the world's total population — consumes 30% of the world's resources, the human population which is only one species among millions, consumes the majority of the world's resources. If we believe that animals' interests deserve equal consideration, then we must take action now to promote a more equal distribution of resources. Decreasing our consumption is important, but most people are unwilling to give up their cars, homes, books, schools, supermarkets and all the other things we take for granted. So if we ever want to see substantial improvements in maintaining animal habitat, it is imperative we decrease our human population.

Every new human brought into the world is a vote for humans and a death wish for animals. This is easy to see if you have ever worked to protect wildlife. When you talk to people who think that goose poop warrants a death sentence for geese or nibbled gardens means deer should be killed, the need for human population control becomes obvious. Everywhere humans and animal interact, there is a river of animal blood. The more humans there are, the more blood there will be.

What will happen if we don't take measures to decrease the human population? Will we finally liberate animals from the vivisection labs, factory farms, fur farms, circuses, rodeos and zoos, only to place them in a world of asphalt, glass, and concrete? Will the best we have to offer the animals be the lifeless husk of our once lush world?

Will the best we have to offer the animals be the lifeless husk of our once lush world?



And what will we do for the baby turtles that die of suffocation as their homes are paved over? Or the snake crushed by the weight of the bulldozer making room for a new condominium? Or the panther that lost her life in the fire that destroyed her jungle home so humans could use the land to plant crops? We can protest this destruction and perhaps delay the inevitable, or we can go to the root of the problem and start fighting human overpopulation now.

MORE MEMORIES FROM THE TRENCHES

activists from around the world recount their fondest memories of No Compromise and the grassroots animal liberation movement over the last 10 years

(continued from page 3)

Together with Underground, NC energized my early years by covering what really mattered: action in defense of all life—in the streets, the farms, and the courtrooms. My collection from those years was long since discarded by an overcautious friend fearing a police raid that never came, and my memories are all that's left— memories of the feeling given from those pages: that the vegan revolution was happening in our time. That's what I remember most.

The only last issue I hoped to see was the one declaring victory—the final slaughterhouse collapsing on the last vivisector—and NC's death by obsolesence. Let's not hope for one more decade, but a world where NC is unnecessary. And if this is not the world of tomorrow, let it not be for a lack of trying.



Andrea Lindsay
No Compromise

I first got involved in the animal liberation movement around the time No Compromise was born. It was an exciting time in the U.S. animal lib movement—we had energy, we had numbers, and there were actions happening all over the country. We sent out press releases laden with the word "militant," protested at different targets every week, and seemed to get arrested on a bi-weekly basis. And *No Compromise* was there every step of the way.

Looking back, I miss the fierce competition between cities that *No Compromise* bred—it was always a contest to see who could get photos and stories about their actions printed (West Coast!). When the steering committee recently reexamined NC's role in the movement, it was hard to accept the conclusion we came to—that we could be just as effective in getting the information out there without publishing quarterly magazines. NC was one of the things that nurtured me through my earliest years of activism and even now, when I pick up an old issue, I feel some of that energy and excitement that I felt back in 1996. And now it is up to all of us--the producers and readers of NC to stir up that excitement anew.



David Hayden
No Compromise

I first started reading *No Compromise* with the first issue. Well, to say I actually **read** the first issue might be putting it a bit strongly, but I was given a copy of it and kinda skimmed it politely. The second issue had a much more professional feel, and more importantly, much more interesting content and before I knew it I was submitting articles of my own. Of course the artwork from the first issue will always be legendary!

One of the main things that drew me to getting involved with *No Compromise* is its grassroots approach to journalism. While there are many national and international animal advocacy groups, working hard to make the world a better place for animals, *No Compromise* was created to be a tool for grassroots activists **themselves** to share ideas about campaign strategy, debate controversial issues, and inspire one another with tales of their exploits.

We've had our share of rough spots over the years. Putting together a comprehensive and informative magazine with only a staff of activist volunteers can be a wee bit of a struggle at times. But thanks to the patience and continuing support of our readers, and the ongoing contributions of articles and images from activists all around the world we've now made it through thirty issues and over ten years!

It is with very mixed emotions that we are ending our publication of the magazine. I know I will miss it, but we will continue to provide a forum for activists to share information and am hopeful that we will actually be **better** able to do this in the future. Regardless, the onus is on all of us to do everything we can to make our movement stronger, and more effective.



Daniel
Sweden

I have a bit mixed feelings over *No Compromise* going away. I sit here and look at my favorite issue, number one (or what's left of it after chinchillas has gnawed on it and cats scratched on it with their claws) and think that it might get collectors value someday!

Ten years has passed, and what a good 10 years it has been. When I think about *No Compromise*, I most of all think of the concept the magazine has brought out: the concept of complete and total No Compromise. That nothing is impossible and that it is up to us, the grassroots, to achieve animal liberation.

Whether you work underground with direct action or with grassroots activism, *No Compromise* has been a big inspiration. I look at the cover of the first *No Compromise* the cover of which says, "Fur wars," and my mind goes back to the early 90s, with the straight edge music scene, the live export protests here in Europe, all the vegans, and most of all, the enormous amount of direct action carried out on behalf of the animals. I remember one of our first fur-shop blockades we did here in Stockholm in the mid-90s, chaining ourselves to the shop and shouting, inspired by U.S. activists, "Fur is torture, fur is death; free the animals – A.L.F.!"

Not having *No Compromise* as a printed magazine anymore will be a change, but change can be good, and I believe it is one of the things that allow this movement to actually move forward, to develop new ideas and progress. As I sit here with every issue, I realize they have been well read by many new, younger activists, as they will, I am sure, be read by many more generations of new animal liberationists, who will get an idea of how the radical animal rights movement looked in the 90s and early 2000s.

On a personal level, I have gotten a chance to meet many fine animal rights activists from around the world, many of whom I today would call good friends for our common bond: animal liberation. I am thankful for the past 10 years with *No Compromise* and all the hard work that has been laid into it. It has not been a waste. I look forward to what the future brings.



Mark Eden
New Zealand

The first issue of NC I saw was issue two (although later on I discovered issue one, with its amazing cover art!), with its special A.L.F. Appreciation Day pull-out feature!

At the time, radical grassroots animal activists in New Zealand could be counted on one hand, and even the rest of the A.R. movement thought we were crazy. The only contact we had with like-minded people was through magazines like *No Compromise*, so those early issues were vital to our sanity and morale!

Ten years later, being a grassroots, vegan, direct-action crazy is a lot easier than it was, and the movement here is a lot healthier and more radical than it was. No small part of that is due to those magazines that arrived in the mailbox every few months way back in the nineties.

So thanks, No Compromise!



Nick Atwood

In the mid-90s, before *No Compromise* moved to sunny California, it was put together in the basement of a kid's house (actually, his parent's house) in suburban Minnesota. Minneapolis was one of an odd assortment of cities (L.A., Seattle, Atlanta, Syracuse, Memphis) that had a great group of activists.

For better or worse, politely handing out *Why Vegans* on street corners hadn't caught on yet. Instead, activism was loud and angry. I remember early covers of *No Compromise*, featuring activists linked at the neck with bike locks, blocking the entrance to a department store, or activists being dragged out of a circus center ring by security guards.

Civil disobedience may have fallen out of favor, but the animal rights movement is still proudly disobedient, and *No Compromise* has continued to report, and debate, radical action for animals.

It is quite an achievement to produce 30 issues. Congratulations!



John Duerk

When I read *NC* for the first time in 1997, I couldn't believe my eyes. I was so excited to see a magazine that not only reported on, but also provided a discussion forum for, more radical actions in the movement. Every struggle requires a variety of approaches to attain its goals. *NC* hasn't shied away from the more controversial campaigns over the past 10 years and I'm delighted that it has been there to inspire activists everywhere. Here's to another 10 years and whatever the future may hold...



Pulin Modi
College Campaign Coordinator
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

One of the most important elements of any social justice struggle is solidarity. I have been an active member of the animal rights community for nine years, and in that time *No Compromise* has been integral in supporting the movement. Even today, though I work for the largest animal rights group in the world, it is inspiring to know the grassroots publication of *No Compromise* brings people together under the banner of effective organizing. The magazine serves as a reminder that we do not face the challenges of this struggle alone, and we should not apologize for working towards a better tomorrow for all.



Kim Berardi

I received my first copy of *NC* at the Animal Rights March in DC in 1996, when I happened to be in town for another gathering. Although disenchanted to the point of leaving the march, I read the issue of *NC* from cover to cover. *No Compromise* told the stories of people who weren't associated with the mainstream groups, activists who knew that it would take more than signing a petition or holding a banner to make any sort of impact. I'm sad to see the print edition of *NC* retire, but Ill always have the back issues for inspiration.



Bruce Friedrich
www.Peta.org

Many believe that the best way to promote animal rights is to show people how badly animals are treated. Thus I'm convinced that the single greatest thing to happen for animals in the past 10 years is the growing success of the Internet, which allows every one of us to show people, more effectively and efficiently than ever, why they should change.

At PETA, we are flooded with emails from people who were searching for information on some hot rock band, celebrity, recipe, or whatever and who ended up watching one of our videos and changing their lives. One vegetarian saves 100 animals per year, and if you convince another person to change, you double your impact. Everyone reading can spend an hour per week posting www.Meat.org (or other video links) to various websites, thus changing people's lives and saving animals. There's never been an easier or better time to change the world, and our capacity to move mountains just gets better and better.



Auckland Animal Action
www.AucklandAnimalAction.org.NZ

Auckland Animal Action was born in 1996 when a small group of dedicated activists brought their vision of a vegan-based, grassroots group promoting direct action to life. After 10 years of campaigning and action for the animals, AAA has built up a strong base of activists and supporters. AAA was the first New Zealand animal rights group to use and promote direct action and civil disobedience. In 2000, our Fur-Free Auckland campaign began; it was a hard hitting campaign with a clear message to all Auckland fur-sellers: if they mess with the animals, they mess with us. Over 60 stores have gone fur-free in Auckland and nationwide as a result of our fur campaign. During the 10-year history of AAA, we have stayed true to the original vision that can be summed up in three little words: No Fucking Compromise!

IN THE TRENCHES:

GRASSROOTS ANIMAL LIBERATION ORGANIZATIONS

No Compromise's policy for inclusion is that groups listed in our "In the Trenches" directory must be grassroots, abolitionist organizations. Groups must be pro-direct action/A.L.F., 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 organizations contact information to *nc-trenches@nocompromise.org*

Arizona

Animal Commandos/LCA-Arizona
Contact: Shaynie Aero
Phone: (480) 844-PUPPY
Email: shaynie_aero@yahoo.com
Web: *www.LCA-Arizona.org*

California

East Bay Animal Advocates
PO Box 1406
Martinez, CA 94553
Contact: Christine Morrissey
Phone: (925) 487-4419
Email:
info@eastbayanimaladvocates.org
Web: *www.eastbayanimaladvocates.org*

Colorado

Peaceful Prairie Sanctuary
81503 E. County Rd. 22
Deer Trail, CO 80105
Phone: (303) 769-4997
Email: peacefulprairie@netecin.net
Web: *www.peacefulprairie.org*

Hawai'i

Animal Rights Hawai'i
P.O. Box 10845
Honolulu, HI 96817
Phone: (808) 941-9476
FAX: (808) 356-0776
Email: info@animalrightshawaii.org
Web: *www.animalrightshawaii.org*

Massachusetts

Boston Animal Defense League
PO Box 101
Allston, MA 02134
Email: badl@hush.com
Web: *boston.animaldefense.info*
www.myspace.com/animaldefenseboston

New Jersey

New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance
PO Box 174
Englishtown, NJ 07726
Contact: Angi Metler (acm@nj-ara.org)
Phone: (732) 446-6808
Fax: (732) 446-0227
Email: njara@nj-ara.org
Web: *www.nj-ara.org*

New York

Wetlands Activism Collective
PO Box 344
New York, NY 10108
Contact: Adam Weissman
Phone: (201) 928-2831
Email: activism@wetlands-preserve.org
Web: *www.wetlands-preserve.org*
www.freegan.info
www.foodnotfur.org
www.boycotmacys.com
www.furfreenyc.org

Long Island Animal Defense League
PO Box 1587
Huntington, NY 11743
Phone: (631) 374-9096
Email: ADL@riseup.net
Web: *www.AnimalDefense.info*

Syracuse Animal Rights Organization (SARO)
PO Box 37044
Syracuse, NY 13235
Contact: Erin Ryan Fitzgerald
Phone: (781)492-0795
Email: info@syracuseanimalrights.com
Web: *www.syracuseanimalrights.com*

Win Animal Rights (W.A.R.)
305 Madison Ave., Suite 449
New York, New York 10165
Contact: Camille Hankins
Phone: (646) 267-9934
Web: *www.war-online.org*

W.A.R. New York:
Email: centcom@war-online.org
listserv: a-war@lists.riseup.net
W.A.R. New Jersey:
Email: newjersey@war-online.org
listserv: a-war-newjersey@lists.riseup.net
W.A.R. Boston:
Email: boston@war-online.org
listserv: a-war-boston@lists.riseup.net

Ohio

Cincinnati Animal Defense League
Email: ohioar@riseup.net
Web: *www.animaldefense.tk*

Oregon

Oregon Primate Freedom
Contact: Tamara Matheson
Email: oregonprimatefreedom@yahoo.com
Web: *www.primatefreedom.com*

Pennsylvania

Hugs For Puppies
PO Box 23819
Philadelphia, PA 19143
Email: hugsforpuppies@riseup.net
Web: *www.hugsforpuppies.org*
www.KreiderCruelty.org

Philadelphia Advocates for Animals
Philadelphia, PA 19143
Contact: Christopher Semick
Email:
PhiladelphiaAdvcoatesforAnimals@yahoo.com
Web: *www.myspace.com/phillyfoiegrasfree*
Phone:(609) 889-8407

Voices For Animals of Western Pennsylvania
PO Box 7181
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Phone: (877) 321-4VFA
Email: VoicesForAnimals@gmail.com
Web: *www.vfa-online.org*
www.pghfoiegras.com

Texas

American Hunt Saboteurs Association
PO Box 60112
Ft Worth TX 76115
Email: Huntsabber@sbcglobal.net
Web: *www.huntsab.org*
Listserv: HuntSab-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Finland

Eläinten vapautuksen tukiryhmä
PL 223, 33201
Tampere, Finland
Contact: Matias Koivulahti
Email: evtr@elaintenvapautus.net
Web: *www.elaintenvapautus.net*

Ireland

Alliance for Animal Rights
PO Box 4734, Dublin.1
00 353 85 7371810
Email: berniew@esatclear.ie
Web: *www.afarireland.org*

Italy

Campagna Aip
MBE 242/101
via Muratori 55
20135 Milan, Italy
Fax: 0039-02-36522062
Email: infoaip@virgilio.it
Web: *www.campagnaaip.net*

Chiudere Morini
MBE 331
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42100 Reggio Emilia, Italy
Fax: 0039-02-700519589
Email: chiuderemorini@libero.it
Web: *www.chiuderemorini.net*
www.morinicampaign.tk

New Zealand

Auckland Animal Action
PO Box 7523
Wellesley St, Auckland
Aotearoa, New Zealand
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Email: aucklandanimalaction@yahoo.com
Web: *www.aucklandanimalaction.org.nz*

RESOURCES A QUICK GUIDE TO BOOKS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND OTHER 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
An Unnatural Order, Jim Mason
Becoming Vegan, Vesanto, R.D. Melina, Brenda Davis
Being Vegan, Joanne Stepaniak
Vegan Handbook, Debra Wasserman and Reed Mangels
Animal Ingredients A to Z
The Dreaded Comparison, Marjorie Spiegal
The Sexual Politics of Meat, Carol Adams
The New Farm Vegetarian Cookbook

DVD and VIDEO

Behind the Mask, Uncaged Films, 3940 Laurel Canyon Blvd. #831, Studio City, CA 91604; web: UncagedFilms.com

DIRECT ACTION BOOKLETS

Memories of Freedom

Against All Odds
Animal Liberation Primer

RESOURCE GROUPS

Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty - Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty is leading the campaign to shut down Huntingdon Life Sciences. Literature, posters, videos, t-shirts and other campaign material available: SHAC-UK, 6 Boat Lane, Evesham, Worcestershire, WR11 4BP, Phone: 0845-458-0603, E-mail: info@shac.net, URL: shac.net

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals - free posters, leaflets, and stickers focused on veganism, fur, leather, vivisection, rodeos, circuses, and a free guide for grassroots activism with tips for starting a group, organizing, and more. They have graphic stickers (one sticker shows a skinned cow's head) and cards to promote vegetarianism and oppose fur or leather that you can carry in your pocket. Their KFC leaflets, stickers, and posters show a psycho Colonel Sanders torturing a chicken and the KFCCruelty.com Web site. Web: PETA.org, GoVeg.com, peta2.com. Email: MeganH@peta.org; 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23510, Phone: (757) 622-7382.

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, E-mail: pcrm@pcrm.org, web: pcrm.org

PUBLICATIONS

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

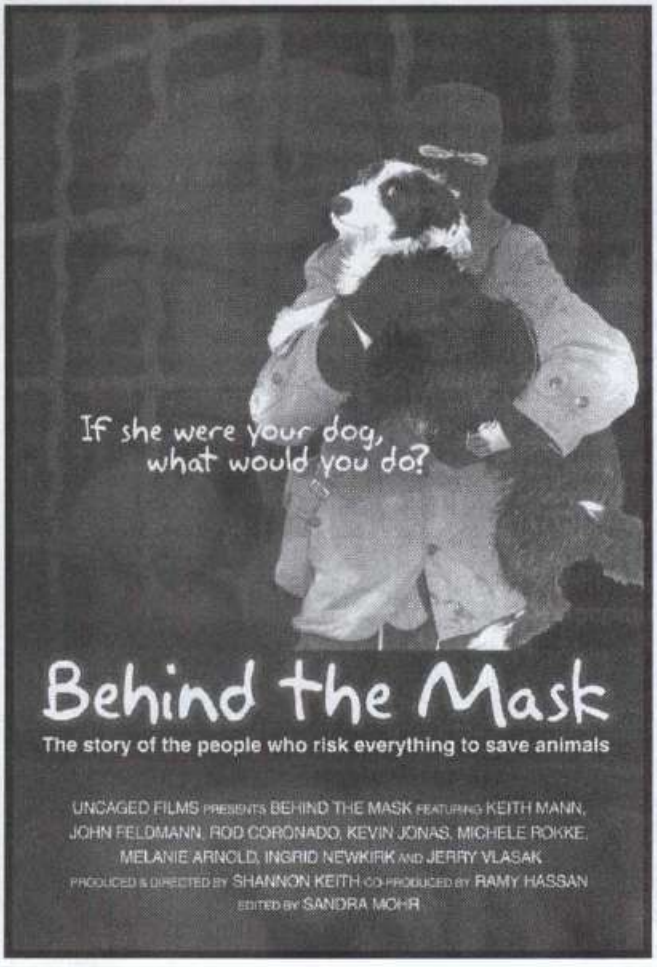
EF! Journal, PO Box 3023, Tucson, AZ 85702, Phone: (520) 620-6900, web: earthfirstjournal.org



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The SHAC 7 are six individuals--Jake Conroy, Lauren Gazzola, Kevin Kjonaas, Josh Harper, Andy Stepanian, and Darius Fulmer--and the organization Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty USA Inc. On March 2nd, they were found guilty in federal court of multiple charges related to their alleged involvement in the campaign against Huntingdon Life Sciences. None of the defendants are accused of engaging in any illegal conduct themselves.

Visit SHAC7.com to find out how you can help the defedants, get updates, learn more about the case, write letters and most importantly, don't stop fighting for the animals!

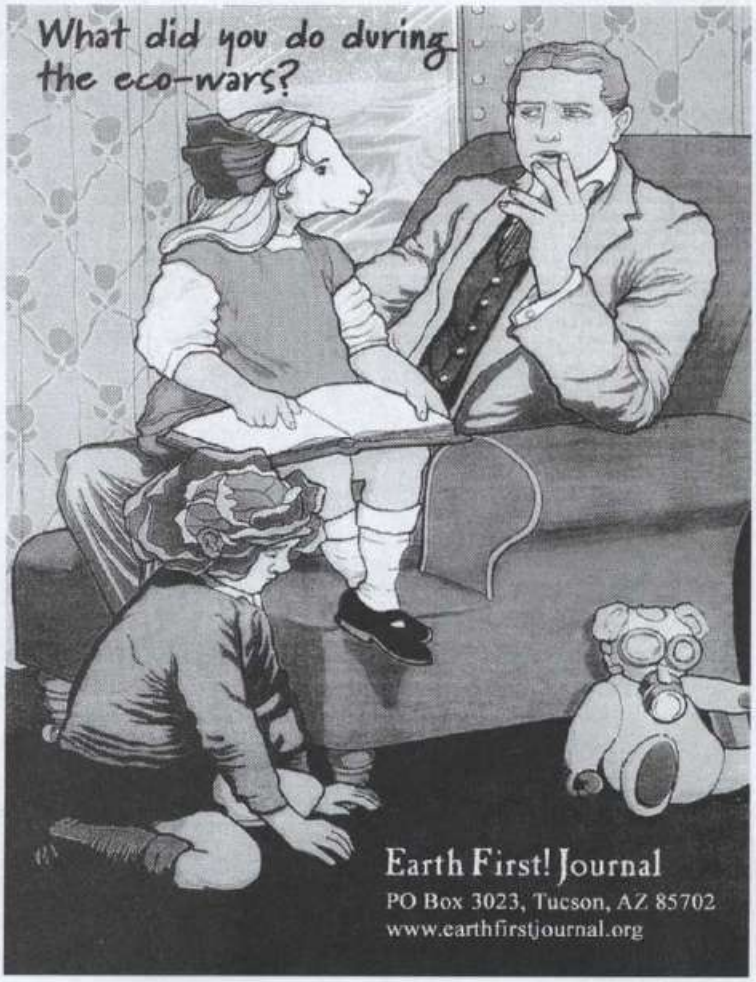
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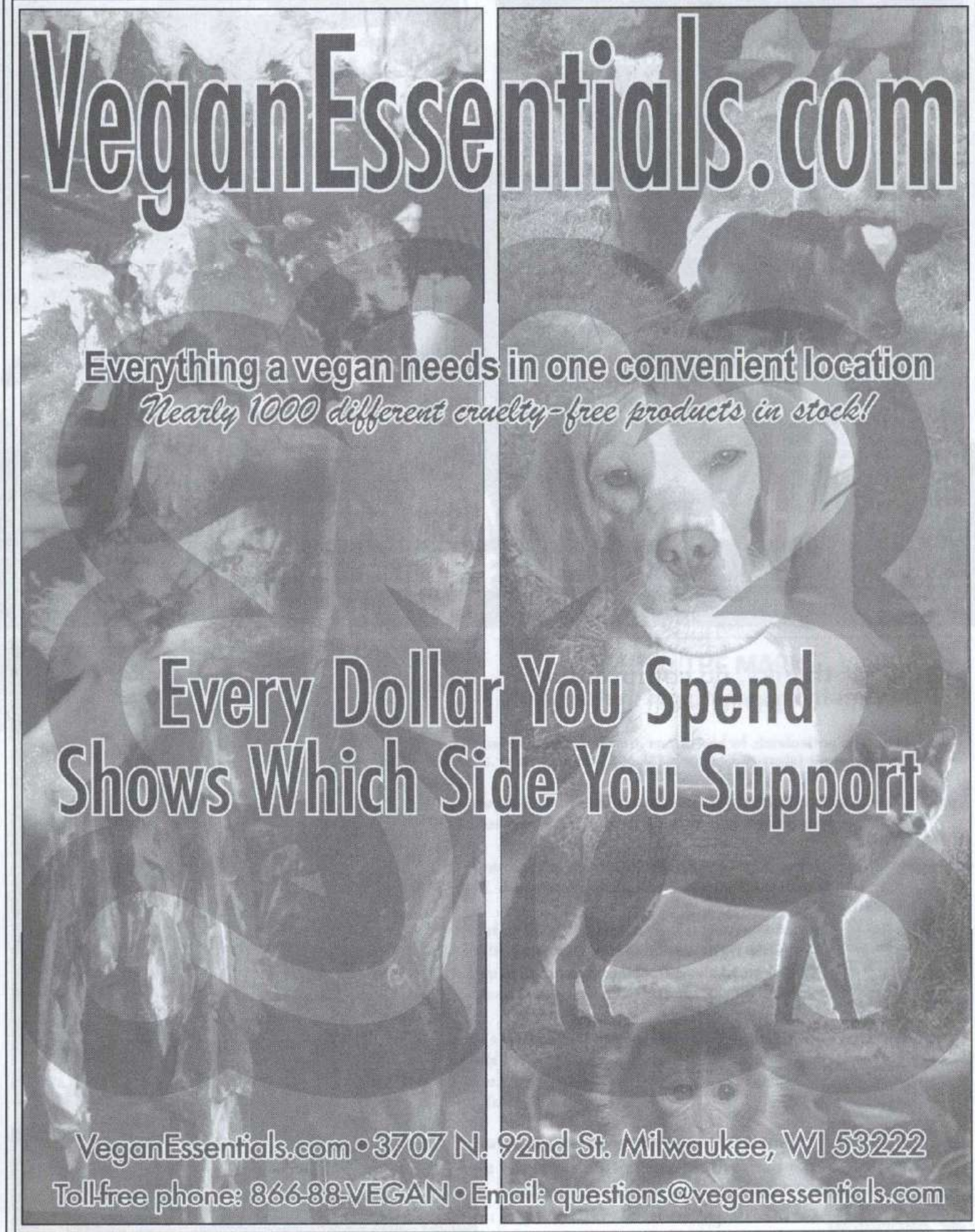


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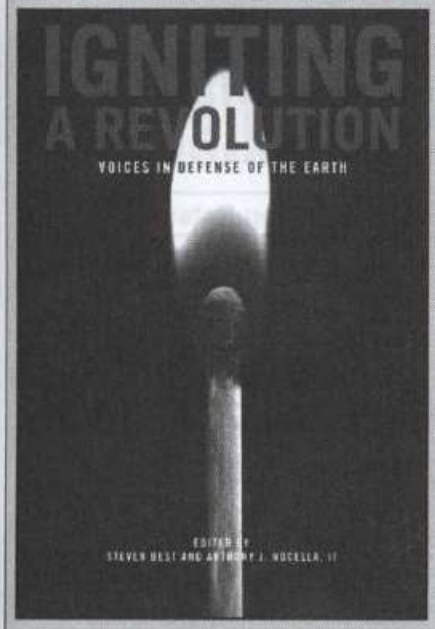


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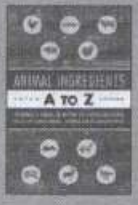
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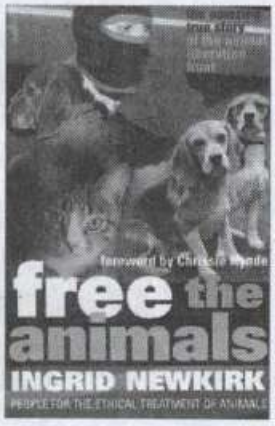


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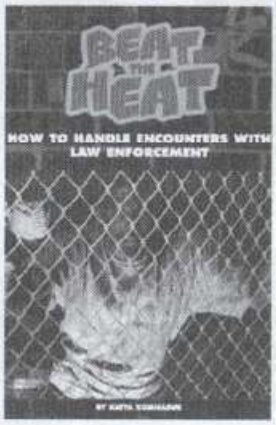
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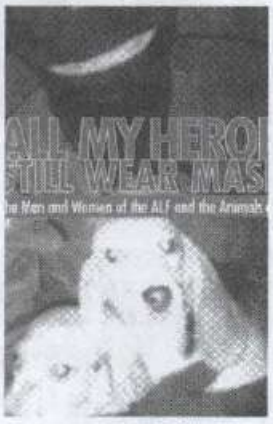
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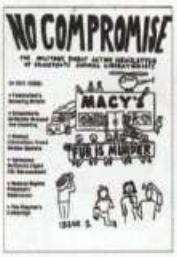


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