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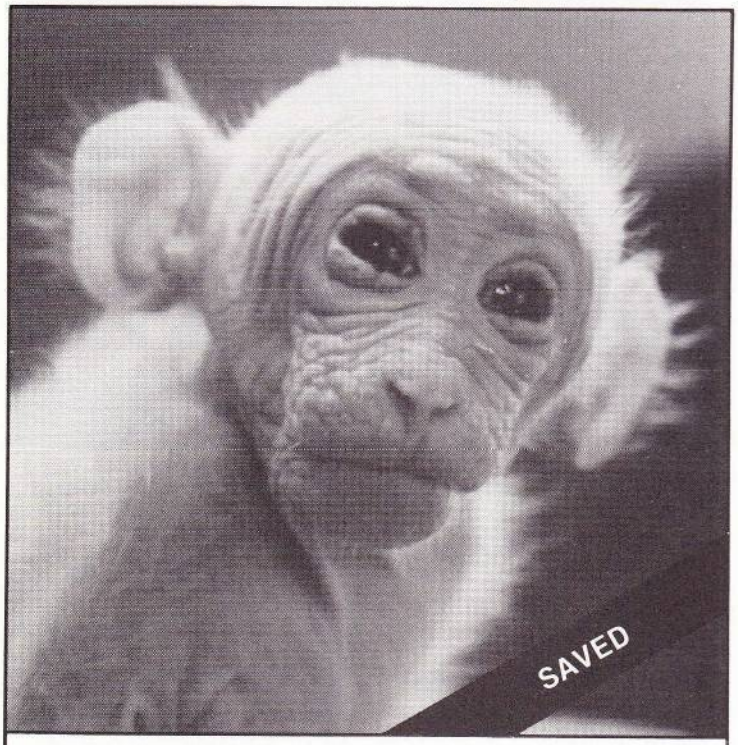
PETA News

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

P.O. Box 42516, Washington, D.C. 20015 (202) 726-0156

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA at RIVERSIDE

EXPOSED



After 5 weeks in total darkness the infant monkey, Britches, looks up at his rescuers and into a new world of hope.

LARGEST RESCUE IN HISTORY:

Stories of animal suffering at the University of California, Riverside campus were not unknown before the Animal Liberation Front raided the Riverside psychology laboratory, removing close to a thousand animals, the largest number ever freed in such a raid. The animals included cats, rabbits, pigeons, mice, rats, opossums, and an infant stump-tailed macaque monkey who had been the subject of sight-deprivation experiments since birth.

Britches, as the five-week-old monkey came to be known, is the first primate in U.S. history rescued from experimentation. The University had been using animals in experiments on sight deprivation and isolation for many years and had recently received a grant, paid for with tax dollars, to expand their work.

The ALF raid freed cats who had one eye sewn shut, rabbits and pigeons who had been starved, and mice — normally vegetarians — who had been forced to eat meat or starve in nutritional studies that cannot be extrapolated to humans. Opossums were subject to brutal eye mutilation before they were old enough to leave their mother's pouch.

ALF members found the five-week-old Britches harnessed inside a wire cage where he had been kept in isolation since birth. Britches is featured in a ten minute videotape which shows the tiny primate, only slightly larger than a human hand, with most of his skull and face covered with surgical tape and a sonar device. He appears extremely agitated. Alone and unable to see, he pathetically clings to and nurses from a cloth-wrapped wire device in the middle of his cage.

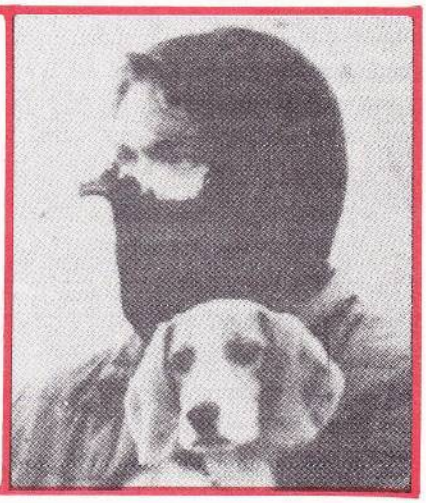
After his rescue, the ALF videotape shows veterinarians removing the sonar device from the monkey's head, taking oversized sutures from his tiny eyelids, and Britches looking at the world for the first time. The video footage also shows evidence of the ill treatment he suffered. As ALF veterinarians examine his eye, they discover filthy bandaging material. The surgical tape covering his skull and face was so tightly wrapped and heavily layered that sores had developed on the infant's tender skin. The sutures closing his eyelids were so poorly placed that Britches had pulled them apart, damaging his lids. His eyelids are permanently deformed.

INSIDE:

Direct Action, Civil Disobedience & The Animal Liberation Front:

Who's Doing It & Why

Starts on Page 7



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PETA's Expert Sees Video:

The observations of the ALF veterinarians were confirmed by Dr. Ned Buyukmihci, PETA's veterinary advisor and a specialist in veterinary opthalmology at the University of California at Davis, who viewed the videotape. Following are excerpts from Dr. Buyukmihci's comments: "The eyelids were swollen and inflamed. Each upper eyelid had been sutured to the lower eyelid with very large, dark sutures (inappropriately large for these eyelids) that had been placed full thickness through the eyelids so that they appeared to be rubbing against the corneas. . . .Many of the sutures had worn through one or the other eyelid resulting in laceration. . . .Because the sutures had been placed incorrectly, they resulted in a degree of suffering and pain unnecessary for the proper conductance of the experiment. This would appear to be a violation of the National Institutes of Health *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*. . . .I must conclude that the monkey was not receiving adequate veterinary care while on experiment. . .a violation of the N.I.H. Guide and the Animal Welfare Act."

The experimenters gave Britches darkness and fear — Now he has love, happiness and life.

Other Infants Allowed To Die:

Britches' fate was not as grim as that of other animals at Riverside. Copies of lab notes removed from the University reveal that many infant monkeys were killed by experimenters, while others died from unexplained causes. "Birth" records state, for example:

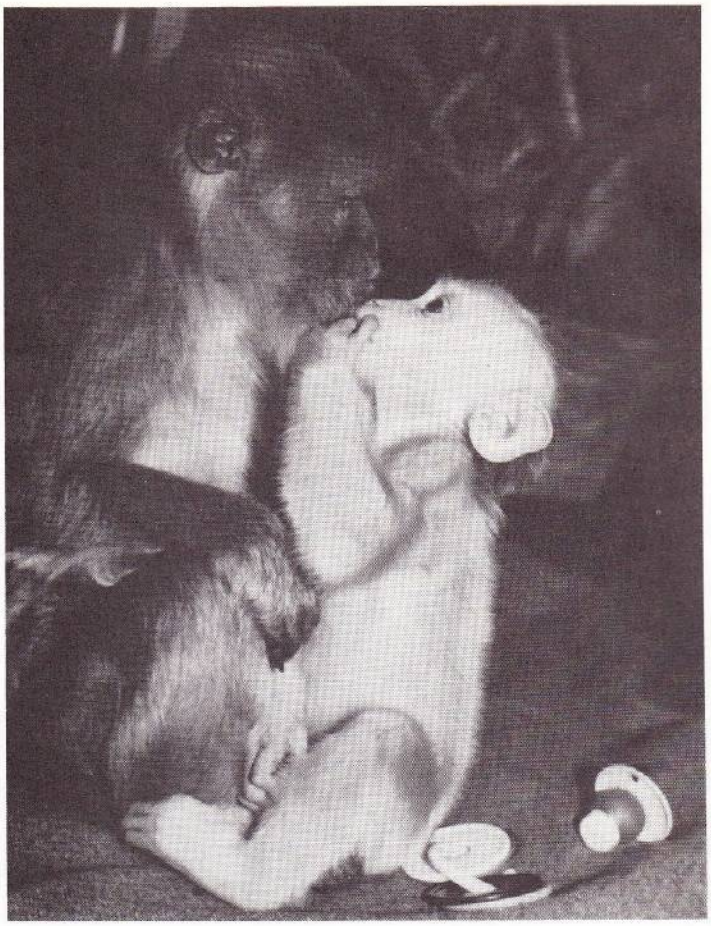
—"Baby torn apart. Picked up part of skull, bones from arm. Parts missing, head, neck, forearm, hand, half of back and chest, most of inside organs."

—"Outside temperatures very cold and windy — infant died."

—"Infant kept in dark and died."

Like all the animals rescued in the raid (other than the opossums and pigeons, who were released into the wild following a rest under veterinary supervision) Britches was taken to a foster home. The ALF veterinarian reports that he was weak and anemic. As of this writing, however, he is very active, loving, and responding extremely well. He has found a new "mother" who loves him dearly and he has learned to play with her (and play tricks on her) like any normal infant.

The stated purpose of the experiment using Britches was to test the sonar device as a way to help blind-from-birth children maneuver. According to the protocols of Riverside experimenters, Britches was deprived of his sight because "sufficient" numbers of blind human infants were not "within driving distance" of the facility and because researchers were "inconvenienced" by the "normal household routine" when working with blind children in their homes. Unlike blind human infants, however, Britches was also deprived of all social interaction, including contact with his mother, and kept unstimulated in a wire cage since birth. He could not have developed as a normal blind child would.



Britches & his new "mother" enjoy each other's company

Rubbish Research:

Scientists who have reviewed the Riverside research call most of the work "frivolous" and "evidence, not of tangible or innovative procedures, but of a well-heeled institution out of control in its enthusiasm for making animal 'models' of every conceivable human condition." Some of their conclusions after reviewing the protocols:

—"Riverside's behavioral studies with pigeons are repetitious and uninspired, with information of more value easily obtainable in non-invasive clinical studies of human beings."

—"The use of hundreds of deer mice can never be extrapolated to human application due to the immense differences in the physiology of a deer mouse and man. The decision to abandon this project since the raid acknowledges the nonvital nature of the work and the failure of grant recipients to withstand scrutiny by funding agencies that will inevitably follow."

—"There is no excuse for the use of rats to demonstrate tapeworm infestation and to track malaria. Epidemiological studies overseas continue to contribute far more to our understanding of parasitic infestation and disease."

Riverside had received "provisional" accreditation by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Care, which means only that its management had asserted that the facility met very minimal sanitation standards. However, the U.S. Department of Agriculture had cited Riverside for

cont. on page 6

These Babies Miss Their Mother.

Is She On Your Back?

DON'T WEAR FUR.



Design: Keith Christensen Photo: Mary Bloom

PETA's new bus & subway ads available to any organization upon request.

According to a recent article in ***The Wall Street Journal,*** *retail fur sales hit $1.5 billion in 1984 in the U.S. alone, up from $346 million in 1965.*

But behind the glamorous — and lucrative — image of furs, there's a vicious world of cruelty and death for many millions of animals each year. This is a world the fur ads never show: the leg-hold trap; the suffering of animals raised on fur farms; and the endangerment of fur-bearing species.

The Leg-Hold Trap

More than 25 million wild animals are trapped each year, most of them by steel-jaw leg-hold traps. Bears, coyotes, bobcats, foxes, badgers, skunks, otters, and raccoons are only a few of the species sought by trappers. Since it was invented in 1823, the leg-hold trap has provided an agonizing death for billions of animals, and has maimed millions more.

The leg-hold trap is a simple device consisting of two spring-loaded steel "jaws" with a pan to hold the bait in the center. When an animal steps forward to get the bait, the jaws of the trap slam shut on his leg. Try as he might to pull away, the jaws hold his paw tight in their grip.

Struggling for hours, days, and sometimes for weeks, the animals suffer unimaginable anguish, as well as thirst, hunger, freezing cold, and exhaustion. In their desperate efforts to free the trapped leg, they only succeed in most cases in tearing the flesh, breaking the bone, or breaking their teeth against the hard steel of the trap. In what trappers call a "wring off", many animals chew off or twist off their own legs in their desperation to be free or to return to their dependent offspring.

Should an animal escape a trap, his future is not promising. Chances are he will die of gangrene.

The fate waiting the animal that does not escape is similarly bleak. Many animals die of dehydration, starvation, or exposure in the trap. Others are attacked by predatory animals. While laws vary from state to state as to how often a trapper must check his line, these laws are practically unenforceable. Once a trapper does check the trap, there are no laws governing how he should kill the animal. Many trappers are unwilling to waste a bullet on an animal or risk spoiling the fur, so they use a cheaper method such as bludgeoning.

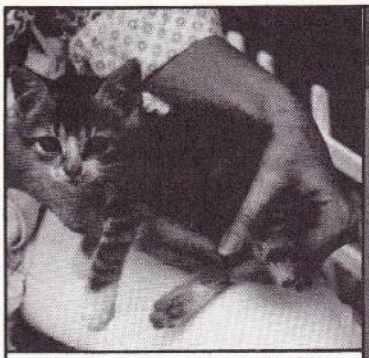
Fur Farms

Contrary to what many people think, ranched animals — those raised on fur ranches or farms — do not necessarily escape a painful death. While the expression "ranched mink" gives one the impression that the animals roam the range, the reality is quite different. (Minks are the most commonly ranched fur animals. Foxes, chinchillas, sables, nutria, fitches, spotted cats, and others are also raised on fur farms in various countries.)

Ranched animals spend their entire lives — usually about six months for non-breeding minks, three to four years for breeding minks — in a small wire cage. Inbreeding and overbreeding have resulted in birth defects such as deformed sex organs and internal bleeding. Due to their constant confinement, ranched animals experience continued stress, and live out their short lives in compulsive pacing, self-mutilation, and neurotic behavior.

The methods of killing these animals are largely unregulated, and often inhumane, determined only by two considerations: cost and potential damage to the fur. Some animals are killed with chloroform; some with cyanide; and some with strychnine, a cruel poison that causes all the animal's muscles to contract into a rigid, painful cramp that results in suffocation. Others are killed by having their necks wrung, by decompression, or by carbon monoxide fumes. Another widely used method is a primitive form of electrocution, in which clamps are attached to the animal's ear or lip and to a hind foot or the anus. The shock gives the appearance of quick death, but the animal is really only paralyzed, in extreme pain, and fully conscious. With any of these methods, if the animal has been drugged, he may be assumed dead when, in fact, he is not, and may be skinned alive.

TO A TRAPPER, THESE ARE "TRASH"



This kitten was found in the woods in a steeljaw trap. Since this picture was taken her entire leg has been amputated due to infection



Another lucky escape for someone's dear companion

While the pain is no less, domestic animals are somewhat accustomed to mechanical devices and human intervention. Imagine how much greater the terror of a wild animal who always lived free and who listens with dread to the footfall of approaching man.

Endangerment of Furbearing Species

No article on the impact of the fur trade would be complete without mentioning endangered species. Greta Nilsson, in her book *Facts About Furs* for the Animal Welfare Institute, writes that:

> . . .no animal, no matter how abundant, is immune to possible extinction should its pelt become valuable to the fur trade. A pattern develops as fur pelt prices rise, and as trappers find fewer valuable furs, these pelts become more widely sought out. Commercial extinction can result fairly quickly if animals with valuable pelts are killed in a totally unregulated manner. Animals whose populations numbered in the millions and whose ranges extended over entire continents have been reduced to near extinction within the space of a few decades, as has recently been demonstrated by the trade in spotted cats. For those animals unfortunate enough to be naturally rare in the wild for ecological or geographical reasons — the Falkland Island fox and the North American sea mink, for example — total extermination came easily and quickly when their pelts were in demand by the fur trade.

For more information, see *Facts About Furs* or Lewis Regenstein's essay "Animals Rights, Endangered Species and Human Survival" in Peter Singer's book *In Defense of Animals.*

Leg-hold traps are not selective; they catch whomever crosses their path. Unwanted animals caught in traps are discarded as "trash." These include dogs and cats, geese, swans, song birds, eagles, porcupines, squirrels, and a host of other animals including endangered species and family pets. A Canadian survey of two traplines over a five-year period showed that for 561 animals caught whose fur was saleable, there were 1,350 "trash" animals crushed in the steel jaws.

What You Can Do

- Knowing the facts of the cruelty behind fur clothes is not enough. It's also not enough that we refrain from buying fur — although, of course, that is a start. To make a difference in the lives of the millions of animals who are sacrificed to fashion every year, we must inform others.
- Read *Facts About Furs,* availlable from the Animal Welfare Institute, Box 3650, Washington, D.C. 20007, or Cleveland Amory's *Man Kind?* available from The Fund for Animals, 200 W. 57th Street, New York City 10019. Donate copies of each to your local schools and libraries.
- Be vocal, talk with your friends and associates about why you refuse to wear fur clothes.
- Make use of free editorial spots and "speak-outs" on television and radio. Call the television public service directors and ask to read your opinion on the air.
- Write letters to the editor of your local paper to inform people about the cruelty that the fur ads never show.
- Write to TV and movie stars and the producers of your favorite television shows and ask them to stop promoting furs.
- PETA prints small cards with facts about the suffering of animals used for furs. Pass them out to people wearing furs.
- Become familiar with state and local ordinances that pertain to trapping. Some states — including Massachusetts, Florida, and Hawaii — have already banned the leg-hold trap. Perhaps you can organize your county or state to do the same.
- Take to the woods with a party of friends. Ask the local game warden (casually!) where traplines would most likely be set, then go out and save a few lives.
- Do a little, or do a lot. But do something to stop the butchery of animals who have done nothing but be blessed — and cursed — with a beautiful coat.





Jim Unger

"They don't allow those on my planet."

THE IDEA EXCHANGE

Having read our handout on how medical charities spend millions on animal experiments, **Alice Weir** of New Hampshire calls in whenever there's a telethon and registers her complaint. Alice asks the operators to find out for themselves why the money they raise is not channeled into human clinical and other non-invasive studies.

Andrea Gale of Minnesota recommends Vegetarian Block Parties as great social, educational events. Andrea prints up her recipes on cards and gets other householders to do the same. Andrea says everything goes over well, from "exotic" Indian and Mexican dishes, to plain old rice and bean casseroles.

Georgie Leighton of Colorado bought up all sticky glue mousetraps in her area on the condition that store owners not stock them again.

Jane Lidsky of Massachusetts got enough support from fellow students to persuade her school to start vegetarian meal options.

Walt Rave uses a death mask mounted on a stick and a sign that says "Death Merchants" to discourage patrons from entering fur stores in Washington, D.C.

Ilene Cohn of Maryland is making her way through her list of professional and social contacts asking them to think of something they can donate for an animal charity drive. So far, she has netted a local spa membership, a night in a swank hotel, a theatre box, and other "prizes".

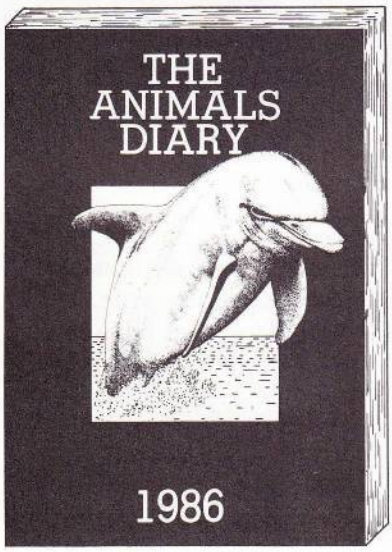
John Hardesty of Idaho gives out attractive animal rights buttons instead of candy at Halloween and to all visiting children year 'round. He says they are a big hit.

Clyde Lassell, of Maryland adds a new twist to the use of rubber message stamps. He stamps money with sayings like, "Stop Animal Experiments". Says Clyde, "Millions of people will read our messages as long as the bills are in circulation".

Jill Church of Virginia makes activism attractive at her monthly mall tables. Her sign' "Write a letter, get a brownie" works. People stop and use her supply of pens, paper and stamps to write letters about animal issues on the spot.

Robin Duxbury of Colorado calls people who advertise giveaway "pets" to warn them against slick operators who pose as lonely old people or families desperate for their first dog, only to resell the animals to dealers. Two such dealers have recently been caught in California, many operate nationwide. Duxbury sends or delivers PETA's "Guide on the Sale/Giveaway of a Pet" and gives them current advice on local animal shelter practices.

ON AN ODD NOTE: 15 year old **Kevin** was reprimanded by his mother for distributing leaflets for a "Throw A Rock Through Your Local McDonald's" campaign! Kevin, angered when he learned that McDonald's is responsible for the destruction of millions of acres of Rain Forest (razed to provide grazing land for cattle slaughtered for hamburgers in the U.S.), decided his campaign had a lot of potential. Media-wise Kevin noted, "I figured this had a better chance of getting in the news than anything else I could do."



THE ANIMALS DATEBOOK 1986

The 1986 ANIMALS DATEBOOK shows animal exploitation and liberation in photos, drawings and cartoons — many produced especially for the book.

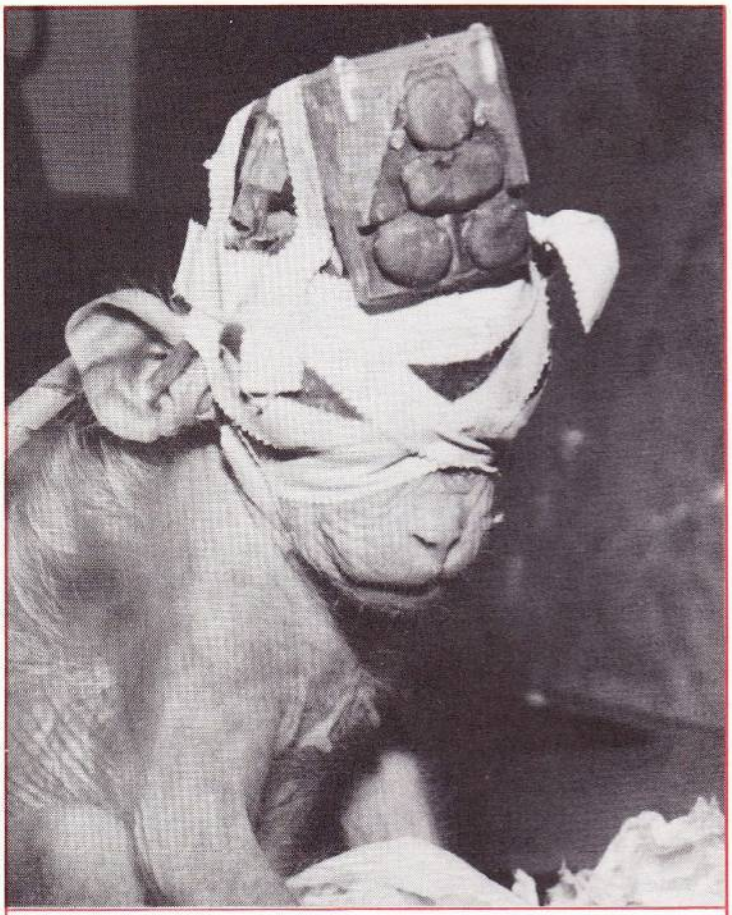
The DATEBOOK contains appropriate pictures accompanying World Day for Laboratory Animals, the hunting seasons, and other important dates for animal protectionists. Contains a resource section on Cruelty-Free Cosmetics, Alternative Medicine, First Aid for wild birds, and a comprehensive list of animal societies internationally.

128 pages (8¼" × 5½") with laminated cover.

Datebooks are traditional presents — give your friends something to think about all next year.

Limited Edition. Imported from England. $7 air mail delivery included.

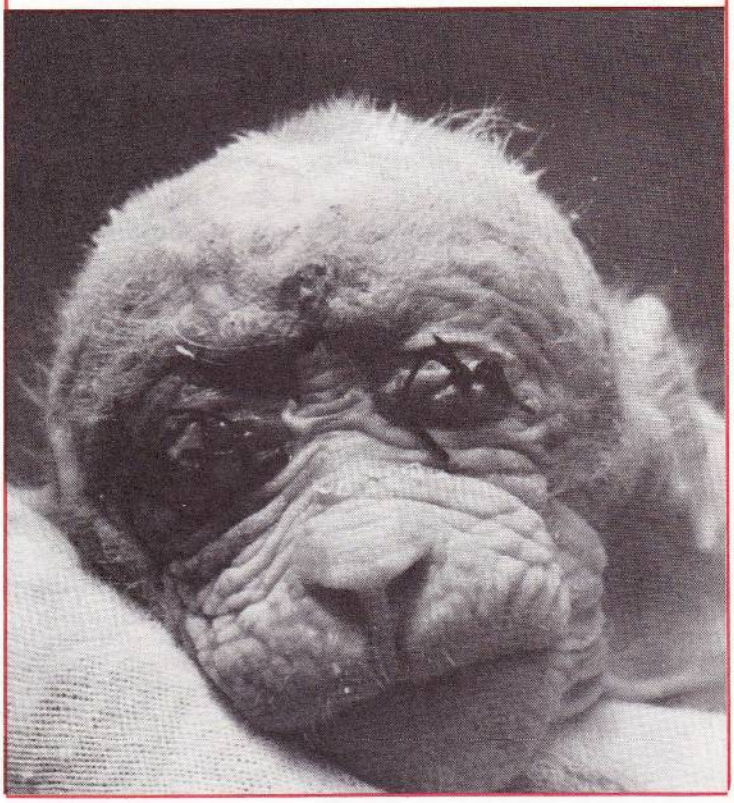
ORDER EARLY from PETA.



A sonic device strapped to his head, Britches can see nothing of his barren world.



Massive stitches sewn through his eyelids were removed by ALF veterinarians.



several violations of the Federal Animal Welfare Act, including having no source of heat for tropical monkeys kept outside in winter, and housing rabbits in cages so small that they could not turn around.

According to PETA Chairman Alex Pacheco, the procedures at Riverside are fairly typical of those used on laboratory animals. The raid at Riverside was also typical of recent ALF actions. "People from the lab were upset with the work going on there," said Pacheco, "and they contacted the ALF."

NIH Responds:

On August 1, officials from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) inspected the Riverside laboratories in response to a formal complaint filed by PETA. Although NIH has not yet levied sanctions against Riverside, the University could lose millions of dollars in research grants if the Agency finds evidence supporting PETA's allegations.

NIH is the division of the Federal Department of Health and Human Services that provides funding for research. The Agency recently suspended $5 million in research grants for the California's City of Hope Medical Center (See PETA News #5) and $1 million for the University of Pennsylvania's head injury clinic in Philadelphia (See PETA News #4). Both facilities lost their funding because of charges of animal mistreatment filed by PETA.

WHAT CAN YOU DO:

Britches is now safe, but other infants are in danger of suffering as he did. Please, write, write, write. . .to NIH's director, Dr. James Wyngaarden, at NIH, Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20815 asking him to save animals' lives and public monies by transferring Riverside's grant funding into human clinical studies and programs of direct benefit to the blind. And write your Congressional Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

BREAKING THE LAW FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS



We're sometimes asked why we run articles about people who enter buildings illegally and steal laboratory animals. How can we condone breaking the law? As a way to explain our support of Civil Disobedience as a practice by animal rights advocates, we present an interview with a woman arrested for civil disobedience at a college research facility; an overview of the tradition of lawbreaking on moral grounds, and a description of the Animal Liberation Front, its aims and achievements.

An Interview with Bobbi Wright

This is the story of one woman's decision to break the law because of her stand to end animals' suffering.

Roberta (Bobbi) Wright is a 44-year-old tax secretary, classical pianist, composer, and mother of two. This summer she and four other people were arrested in Tucson for trespassing at the University of Arizona. They staged a sit-in to protest the University's refusal to include an unbiased member on its Animal Care Committee. All five knew they would be arrested. Nevertheless, they entered the University Medical Research Facility and refused to leave. Their purpose was to make the public aware of the agony of the laboratory animals and to better the conditions the animals are forced to endure.

***PETA:** Why did you decide to take this sort of action?*

We had tried hard to persuade the University to put a person on their Animal Care Committee who would speak out for the interests of the animal subjects. It was such a reasonable demand yet our letters and pleas had fallen on deaf ears. We couldn't abandon our goal. I've always believed it's important for people to stand up — or sit down, as the case may be — for what is right. That's a value I've taught my own children. At the University of Arizona, just as at every other university in the country, thousands of animals each year are caused needless suffering and death in the name of science. Vivisectors seem to believe they have a right to inflict any amount of pain on animals and that they can ignore our objections. We felt we had to act for those who cannot speak for themselves.

***PETA:** Did you hesitate to break the law?*

I've always thought of myself as a rather traditional, law-abiding citizen. Yet I've always been deeply concerned about the unnecessary suffering of animals. When I was very young, I held a dog in my arms while she died of a gunshot wound. My father had shot her for making too much noise. I was too young to stop him, but I told myself that when I grew up I would do something to make up for it.

I've tried to instill compassion in my teen-age daughters and, for 13 years, I've used my home as a refuge for unwanted cats and dogs. I have also given speeches in schools, organized demonstrations, and tried to discuss animal rights with vivisectors. I've written letters and promoted animal protective legislation. When we looked at entering the Medical Research Facility, it all just fell into place for me, and I knew it wasn't wrong to break the law in this way. It was RIGHT.

***PETA:** How did you feel? Were you frightened?*

When I finally made my decision, all my nervousness left me. I know it sounds strange, but it did. It helped that the five of us who participated in what we call "civil idealism" spent many days and evenings discussing what we would do and how we might react.

We ended up trusting in each other completely, and we helped one another at every turn. I wasn't afraid — partly because of our bond, and partly because I knew that this act was the logical extension of my years of work for animals. I had to do what I did. We all felt that way.

"When one breaks the law to point out injustice other people notice."

***PETA:** How did the police treat you?*

An experienced civil-disobedience trainer had explained everything that might happen to us, and we were prepared for the worst. We never imagined that it would be such a cordial experience. We were polite and, in turn, the police were very friendly and helpful. We had tied ourselves to a coffin and one officer even suggested quite sincerely that we use a cotton rope next time so we wouldn't be in danger of getting rope burns. We found that the police were accustomed to dealing with non-violent passive resistance. We were making a statement about a great social evil, and they seemed to understand that. We didn't oppose them doing their job, and they seemed to respect our commitment.

***PETA:** Were you satisfied with the results of your action?*

Oh, yes, absolutely. We would have been pleased just to have brought attention to the plight of laboratory animals, and our arrest certainly did that. We got an enormous amount of publicity.

What surprised us was that the University administrators changed their minds and put the director of our local humane society on the Animal Care Committee. We're pleased with this selection; he's a good person. So we were very successful.

I also feel our action was successful for the movement as a whole. This type of action makes a difference. When one

Bobbie Wright, cont.

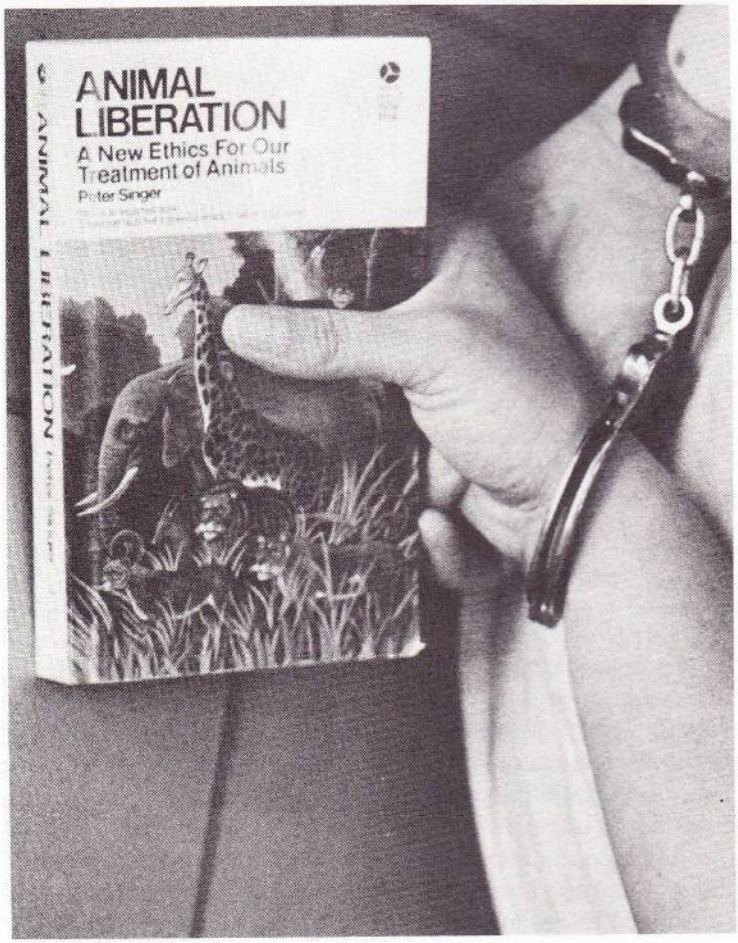
breaks the law to point out injustice, other people notice.

In addition, the courts didn't look disfavorably on us. The judge was very kind. She permitted us all to make statements about animal rights and our beliefs for everyone in the courtroom to hear.

***PETA:** Would you be willing to do it again?*

Yes, absolutely. You can't always expect results but, in order for results to happen, people must be willing to push forward and accept inconvenience as their personal contribution to this fight.

Editor's Note: Bobbi Wright was sentenced to 8 hours of community service at the Humane Society. She is still hard at work for animals in Arizona.



WARNING!!!

There are many legitimate animal rights organizations working to save animals. However, it has come to our attention that you may be solicited by one or more so-called animal rights groups which are, in fact, nothing more than an attempt to secure funds for a fund-raising organization. If you have any questions about the ethicacy of an appeal for funds from an organization you may never have heard of, we urge you to make vigorous enquiries.

A LONG TRADITION

Breaking the law to accomplish moral justice has a rich tradition that goes back thousands of years.

Thoreau's famous essay *"Civil Disobedience"*, given first as a lecture in January 1848, presents in clear intellectual terms why one should use justice rather than legality as a standard to govern one's actions:

- There is a higher law than the law of the land.
- One has a duty to obey the higher law and deliberately violate the law of the land on the occasions when the two conflict.
- Going to jail is not necessarily negative. It could help to repeal an evil law by drawing the attention of men of good will; or it could make the evil law unenforceable if enough people are jailed.

Civil disobedience was practiced by abolitionists, trade unionists, and suffragettes in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Over the years, at least 3,200 people worked actively to create an "Underground Railroad", a secret network of hiding places and routes for helping fugitive slaves escape to the northern states and Canada. As many as 50,000 slaves gained freedom via the Underground Railroad between 1830 and 1860.

The abolitionist James Russell Lowell wrote *"On the Capture of Fugitive Slaves Near Washington":*

Though we break our fathers' promise, we have nobler duties first;
The traitor to Humanity is the traitor most accursed;
Man is more than Constitutions; better rot beneath the sod,
Than be true to Church and State while we are doubly false to God!

We owe allegiance to the State; but deeper, truer, more
To the sympathies that God hath set within our spirit's core;
Our country claims our fealty; we grant it is so, but then
Before Man made us citizens, great Nature made us men.

On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Rosa Parks, a black woman, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. Her arrest led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the lunch-counter sit-ins and eventually to civil-rights campaigns all over the South.

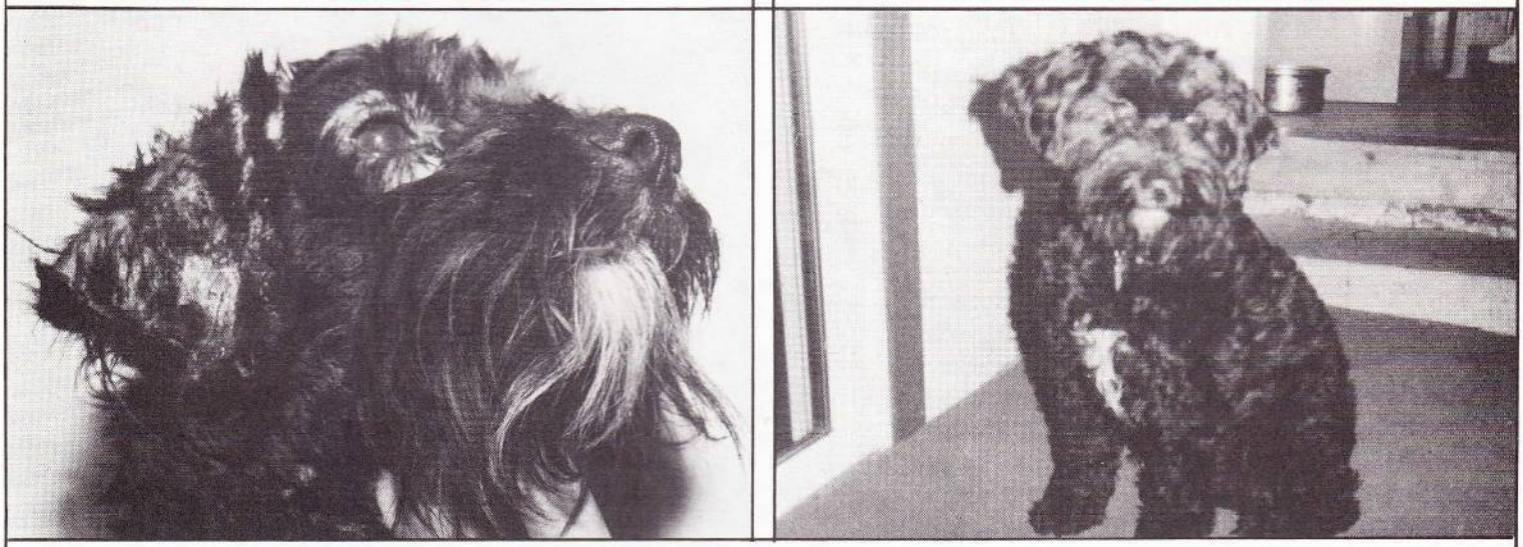
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in his *"Letter from Birmingham City Jail"* (1963), explained, "One day the South will know that when these disinherited children of God sat down at lunch counters they were in reality standing up for the best in the American dream and the most sacred values in our Judeo-Christian heritage. . ."

King wrote of how he "gradually gained a bit of satisfaction from being considered an extremist" when he realized that among those considered extremists in history were Jesus Christ, Abraham Lincoln, and Thomas Jefferson.

ON THE FRONT LINE: A RADICAL CHOICE

The Animal Liberation Front is the extreme faction of the animal rights movement. It has chosen to break the law to accomplish change.

YOUR TAXES AT WORK	YOUR DONATIONS AT WORK



Vanguard (left) in 1982 immediately after his liberation from the U.S. Naval Medical Research Center in Bethesda. Covered with mange and infected bite wounds, Vanguard was scheduled to die in a deep sea diving chamber experiment. Today, (right) he lives in peace with his new family somewhere on the outskirts of Virginia. He owes his life to ALF activists who refused to let him die.

The purpose of the ALF is to end the exploitation and persecution of animals. They use direct action, which usually takes three forms: rescuing animals from research facilities, laboratory suppliers, fur farms, and other places where they are or will be subjected to suffering; destroying or damaging property used to cause animals' suffering (such as restraints and operating instruments); and destroying or damaging the property of those who profit from animal abuse. Members risk long jail sentences to do what they believe must be done.

The ALF began in England in June 1972. It grew out of a similar, but smaller group known as the Band of Mercy, which used to damage guns used on bird shoots and sabotage hunters' vehicles. Today, there are ALF groups throughout the world, including in the United States, Canada, Holland, Germany, New Zealand, Australia, and France. Ronnie Lee, one of the founders and now a spokesman for the ALF in England, estimates that there are 500 to 1,000 active members. Lee has been imprisoned twice, once for burning down a newly-constructed vivisection laboratory and once for rescuing thousands of mice from an animal breeding facility.

Over the years, the ALF has rescued thousands of animals. The PETA News has reported on some of the U.S. raids, including those at the University of California at Riverside (this issue), the City of Hope Medical Center, the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, the U.S. Naval Medical Research Center, the Johns Hopkins University Department of Psychology, and the UCLA Harbor Medical Center.

The ALF has also caused millions of dollars in damage to the facilities and equipment used to torture and kill animals. They report that this action has been surprisingly effective. After ALF raids, many research projects have been cancelled because they lost their funding or couldn't afford the increase in their insurance. Others that have continued have had to divert their funds from purchasing animals to pay for repairs or stronger security.

In all ALF actions, the utmost care is taken not to harm the animals or human beings. The ALF is committed to using only the force necessary to restrain someone from physical violence. Their actions are designed to **save** lives—not harm them.

"We feel a sense of urgency for the animals whose pain and imminent deaths are absolutely real to them today" ALF member

Opponents have been successful in labelling the ALF as violent radicals, terrorists or professional criminals. Members describe themselves, however, as "ordinary" people. They are clerks and grandmothers, librarians and students.

"We don't commit crimes for personal gain, but to stop suffering" explained one member, who works for a stock brokerage firm. "I see participating in the ALF's raids not as a momentary forfeiture of the highest human values — goodness, generosity, and the like — but rather an embodiment of them. People call us impatient, but if you or YOUR child, or YOUR dog were about to be tortured and killed, would you sit down and write a nice polite letter about it? We feel a sense of urgency for the animals whose pain and imminent death is absolutely real to them today."

ALF cont.

THEN. . .

Perhaps one of the first truly radical actions for animals occured in 1978, when the Fund for Animals agreed to fund an ocean-going trawler called the *Sea Shepherd.* The *Sea Shepherd* set sail in the Atlantic with one mission in mind: to track down and sink the *Sierra,* a pirate whaling vessel responsible for illegally slaughtering thousands of whales in the Atlantic. After months at sea the *Sierra* was spotted outside a Portuguese port. Making sure the crew had all gone ashore, the *Sea Shepherd* rammed the whaler and sank her, thus making sure no more whales would die by her harpoons again.

. . .AND NOW

In 1985, the British ALF staged a giant hoax, planting messages in Mars candy bars telling the company and consumers that certain of the bars contained poison. Although no bars were actually contaminated, Mars' sales fell overnight and the company was forced to recall its products from stores nationwide. Funding for dental experiments on animals in Britain has plummeted and Mars has discontinued tooth decay studies in candy-fed, restrained monkeys.



That's nice, dear. And what does your 'Animal Liberation Club' do?

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- Offer a permanent home to animals who are rescued.
- Support PETA's *Activist Legal Defense Fund.*
- Supply us with information about facilities in which animals are put through unnecessary suffering. You may now be working in such a place, or be willing to take a job to keep a particular laboratory or animal supplier under surveillance. All contacts are kept in strict confidence.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS CARD



"The Essence of Life is Lived In Freedom" (inside)

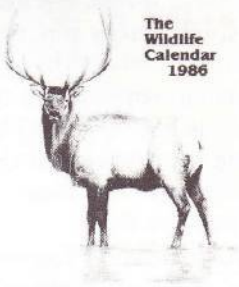
Jude, the rhesus monkey who always appears as the central figure on PETA's Holiday Card, is now 17 years old.

Jude lives with artist Nathaniel Miller, who rescued her from a pet shop when she was very young. She "walks" through the tree-tops with him near their country home and swims in the river, her eyes closed in ecstacy.

This year, Jude was diagnosed as having cancer and a large tumor has been removed from her intestines. We hope to see Jude on many more cards in the years ahead.

ORDER EARLY, EXCLUSIVE TO PETA. SET OF 20 CARDS $8.50 postpaid. Gold inlay, crimson border.

FROM THE CREATORS OF "THOUGHTS ON ANIMAL RIGHTS: A 1983 CALENDAR", ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL AND THOUGHT-PROVOKING CALENDAR:



Each month features a fine line drawing of a species hunted on the North American continent and information about how the hunt affects that animal and/or its environment. Dedicated to a better understanding of the creatures of the woodlands and fields, the calendar is designed to be both a fundraiser and a consciousness-raiser.

Information on wholesale costs for calendars (and matching packs of 10 assorted notecards and envelopes) is available by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Animal Rights Associates P.O. Box 801, Trumbull, Ct. 06611. Bulk rates are available for orders of 10, 50 and 100 calendars or notecard packs.

Please send me

___ calendars @ $6.95 + $100 postage and handling per calendar $ ___

___ pack(s) of 10 assorted notecards with envelopes @ $5.00 + $1.50 postage and handling $ ___

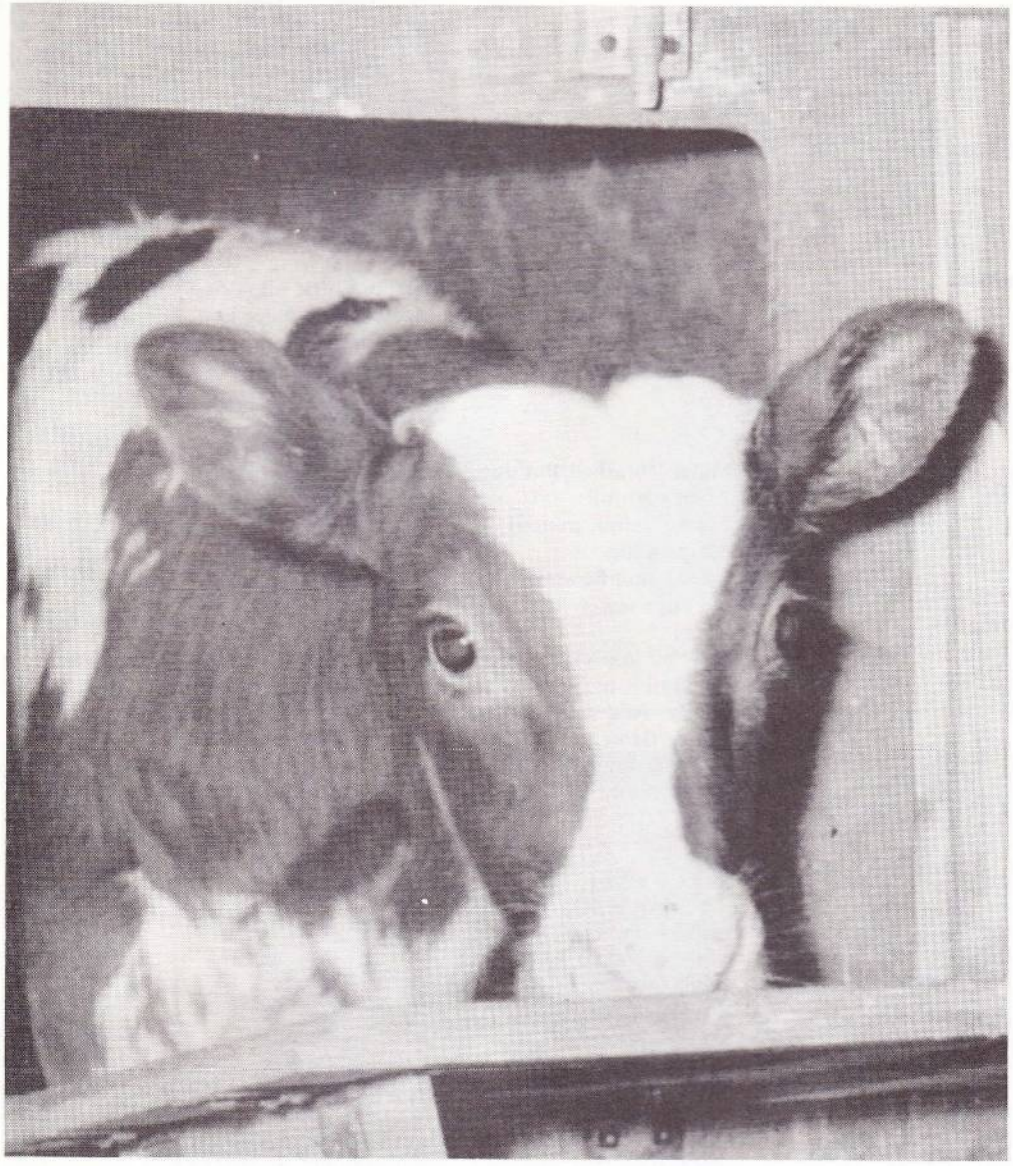
___ set of a calendar and pack of notecards @ $12.00 + $2.00 postage and handling $ ___

Ct. residents please add 7½%

Total $ ___

SEND ORDER BLANK AND CHECK TO ANIMAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATES, P.O. BOX 801 TRUMBULL, CONNECTICUT 06611.

JOY TO ALL. . . . .



For us, holidays are wonderful times to get together with family and friends and to share in celebration, conversation, and giving thanks. They are times of happiness and joy, as well as times for self reflection.

For the animals who are a traditional part of the holiday menu and for people in third world countries who go hungry every day, life is not so wonderful. But, did you know the two are linked?

It has been estimated that if Americans reduced their meat consumption by just 10% we could feed the entire population of India. And, if we stopped using precious ground water, topsoil, and primary proteins (grains) to raise and "finish" cattle for slaughter, we could export enough grains overseas to end world hunger immediately.

This year, we ask everyone to reach out and share the holidays with others in a special way. On the next page is a Holiday Feast of recipes prepared for us by chef and nutritionist, Debbie Barr of Pittsburgh.

Try Debbie's recipes or buy a vegetarian cookbook and **eat for life** this season.





VEGETARIAN HOLIDAY FEAST

MENU

Serves 4-6

Clear broth soup with watercress
Squash "turkey" with bread and stuffing
Mushroom gravy
Millet "mashed potatoes"
Cranberry sauce
Glazed carrots and parsnips with walnuts
Serve with Hot mulled cider

Clear broth soup

8 cups water
6 inch strip kombu (seaweed)*
2 dried Japanese mushrooms* soaked and sliced
1 cup cubed tofu (bean curd)*
1 bunch watercress
Tamari* (soy sauce)

Place kombu, mushrooms and water in a pot. Bring to a boil, cover, reduce flame. Remove kombu after 5 minutes. Season with tamari to taste. Add cubed tofu and cook 5 minutes. Garnish with watercress that has been boiled separately less than 1 minute.

Squash turkey

1 medium hubbard squash
1 cup toasted whole wheat bread cubes
1 cup diced onion
1 cup diced celery
1½ cups sliced mushrooms
1 cup cooked tofu or tempeh*, cubed
1 cup mushroom gravy (recipe follows)

Remove top from squash. Clean out seeds. Pre-bake at 350° for 45 minutes to remove excess liquid. Add bread cubes and place in a bowl. Sauté vegies in oil until onions are translucent. Saute the tofu or tempeh with the vegies. Mix veggies, salt, bread together. Stuff squash until full. Bake at 325° for 2 hours. Remove top and pour a cup of gravy over the stuffing. Continue to bake 30 minutes more without top. Remove from oven and serve with gravy.

Mushroom gravy

5 cups vegetable stock with tamari*
1 cup cooked, chopped tofu or tempeh*
1 cup diced onion
1 cup sliced mushrooms
4 cups vegetable bouillon

Combine everything except bouillon in a pot; bring to boil, cover, simmer 30 minutes. Add bouillon, bring to boil again. Reduce flame, simmer 15 minutes or until thickened.

*Available through health food stores and major supermarkets.

Baked wild rice

3 cups clear broth soup (see first recipe)
1 onion, diced
1 stalk celery, diced
1½ cups fresh mushrooms, sliced
½ cup slivered almonds
1½ tsp. sesame oil*
1 cup wild rice
1½ tsp. tamari
a pinch sea salt*

Saute onions, celery, mushrooms in a little oil. Bring soup to a boil. Mix all ingredients together and place in a casserole. Cover and bake at 350° for 1½ hours. Remove cover and bake another 15 minutes to remove excess liquid.

Millet "Mashed Potatoes"

1 tsp. corn oil
1 large onion, minced
2 cups millet
1 head cauliflower, cut small
5½ cups water
sea salt*

Heat oil in pressure cooker and sauté onion. Add millet and stir until it has a nutty fragrance. Add cauliflower and sauté briefly. Add water and salt; bring up to pressure; then reduce flame, and cook 25 minutes. When pressure comes down, pass millet mixture through a food mill or mash with potato masher.

Cranberry Sauce

4 cups cranberries, washed
1 cup raisins
½ cup barley malt*
4½ Tb. arrowroot or kuzu*
3 cups water

Cook raisins in 1 cup water for 10 minutes. Add cranberries, remaining water, salt, and malt. Simmer 10 minutes. Dilute arrowroot or kuzu in a little water and add to the cranberries. Stir often to prevent lumping. Simmer about 5 minutes. Pour into a bowl or mold and allow to harden.

Glazed Carrots and Parsnips

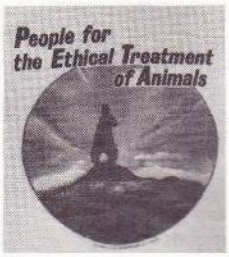
1 cup carrots, cut in chunks
1 cup parsnips, cut in chunks
1 Tb. corn oil
water
pinch sea salt*
1-2 Tb. barley malt or rice syrup*
½ cup toasted, chopped walnuts

Place vegies in pot with one inch of water and salt. Bring to boil, cover, and cook 8 minutes or until tender. Drain off water, pour corn oil and sweetener over vegies, and simmer a few minutes. Toss with roasted walnuts.

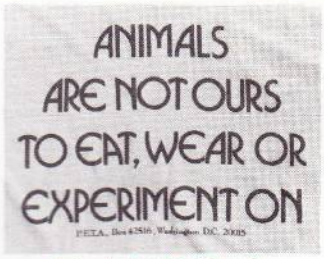
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T-SHIRTS

SPECIFY SIZE (S/M/L/XL) AND COLOR WHEN ORDERING



Peaceful Rabbit PETA's own. Rainbow effect on yellow, lavender, pink, blue or beige. $9. Sweatshirt (navy, gray, red) $15. Tote bag (beige background) $8



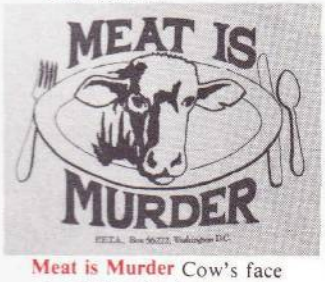
Animals Are Not Ours To Eat, Wear or Experiment On Gray, Blue, Yellow or Red. $7 Also: Sweatshirt (navy, gray, red) $15



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Meat's No Treat for Those You Eat Famous crying pig in a sandwich shirt. Blue or beige. $6



Meat is Murder Cow's face on a plate with knife and fork. Silver/gray, beige, or blue. $8

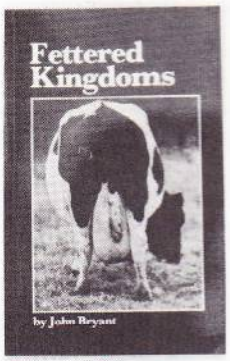


FREE BIRD. Black on white. $6

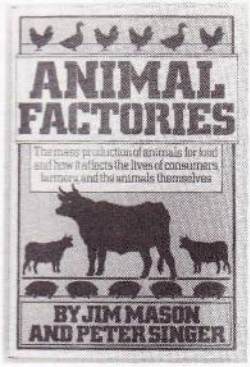
BOOKS



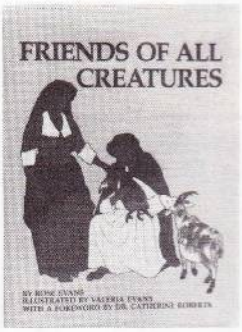
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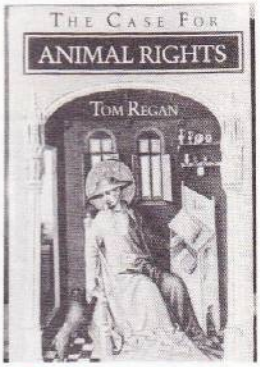
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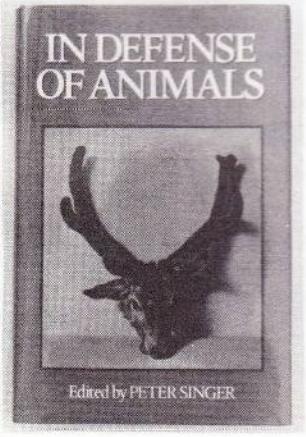
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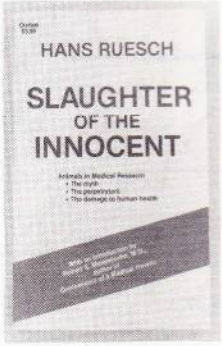
Friends of All Creatures by Rose Evans. Four young people, a journey through history with animal activists from 1700 B.C. $8



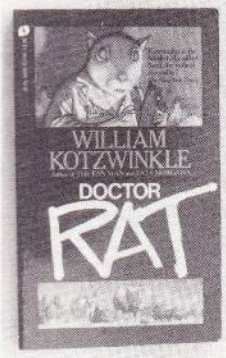
The Case for Animal Rights A scholarly work that carefully presents the logical basis of animal rights. $9.95



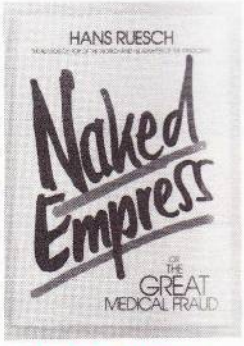
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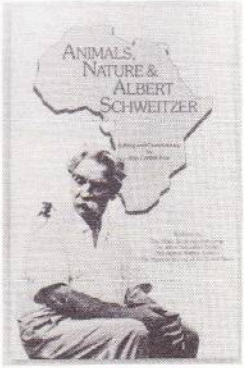
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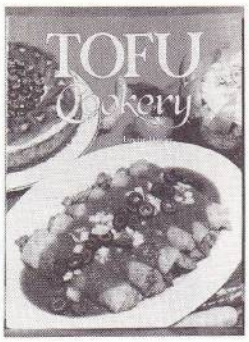
The Naked Empress Learn how drug companies and others gain from animal research and how we all lose. $10



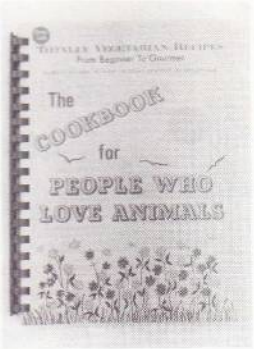
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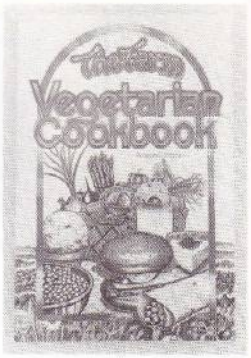


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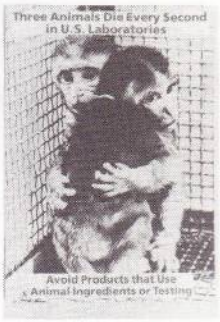


BUTTONS

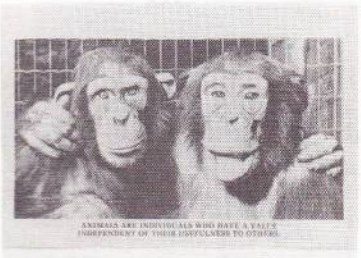


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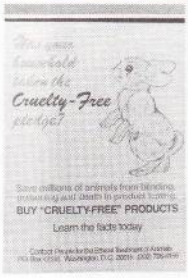
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Meat is Murder



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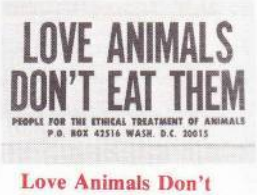
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Is it necessary?

Are they protected by law?



Does research help humans?

Who profits?



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". . .it's a good thing the anti-vivisectionists will never see this. . ."



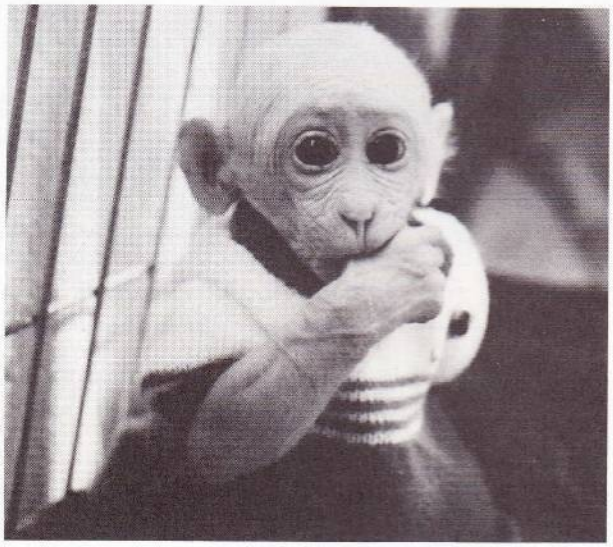
This baboon has suffered the infliction of severe brain damage. She may receive as many as 5 more head injuries in the next nine months before she is killed.

Here is the true story of what really went on in the *Head Injury Clinic Laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania.*

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