TURNING POINT

50p

NO. 6
WINTER 1986/87

The Animal Rights Magazine



Harehunting • Vivisection - Hidden Crimes • Turkey Production • Stolen Pets in Laboratories

TURNING POINT



After a time of decay comes the turning point... - I Ching

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All correspondence should be sent to the above address. We welcome items and articles on any aspect of animal rights but may have to edit some contributions. Opinions expressed in TURNING POINT are not necessarily those of the editors.

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Britain's hares are on the decline and yet "sports-people" still continue to hunt these innocent creatures to death - just for fun.



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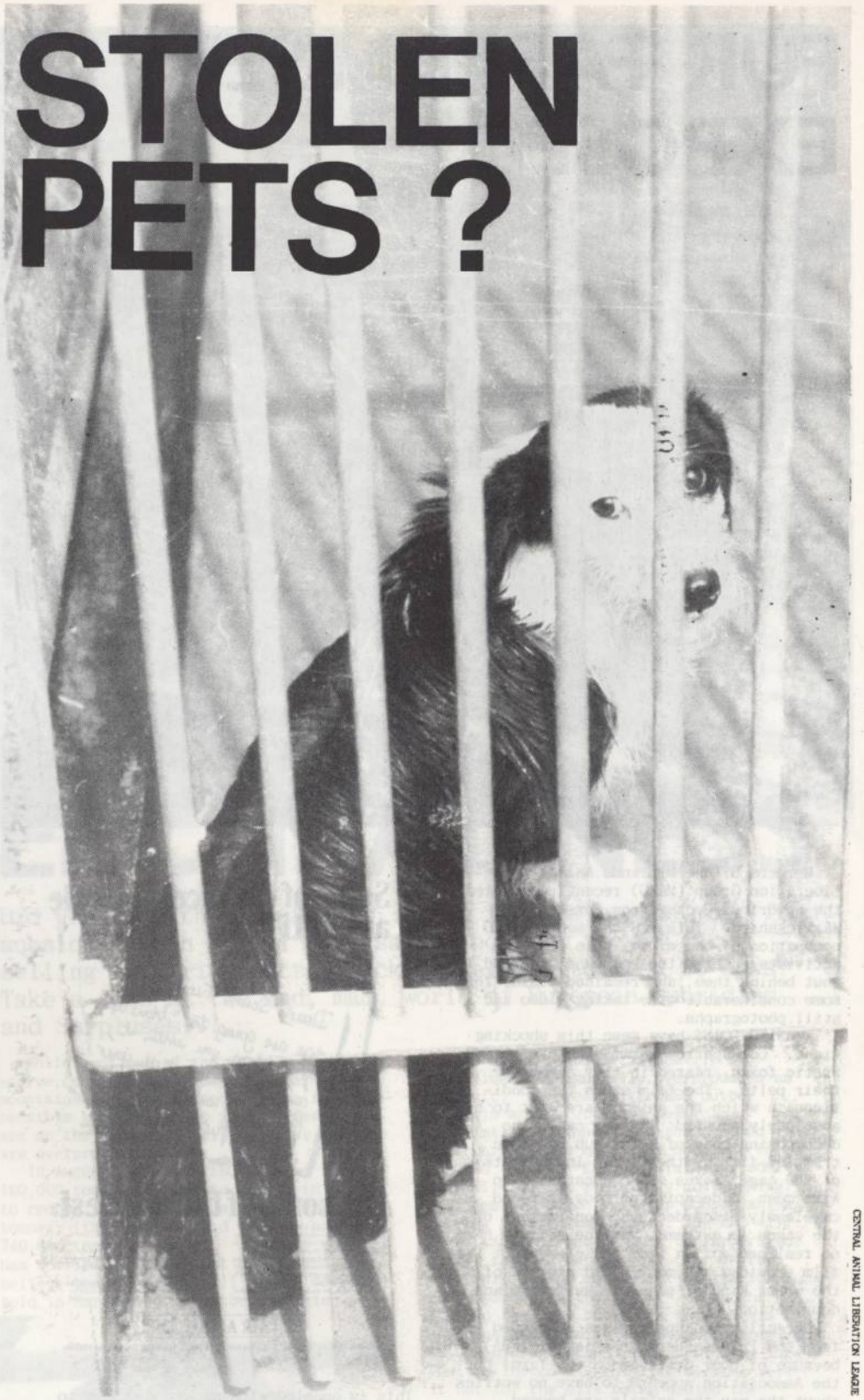


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STOLEN PETS ?



CENTRAL ANIMAL LIBERATION LEAGUE

WHERE DO THE LAB DOGS COME FROM ?

At the end of November 1986, the Central Animal Liberation League (CALL) released fresh evidence to support their belief that Oxford University uses stolen pets in its experiments at the John Radcliffe Hospital. CALL's evidence consisted of film taken at University Park Farm (the main animal holding centre for Oxford University) which showed mongrel dogs who sat on command, and offered paws to the activists. The film was shown on Central Television's 'Central Weekend' programme on November 21st, but Oxford University refused to comment on this damning piece of evidence. The film's release coincides with publication of the University's planning application to extend two existing dog units at Park Farm, including new X-ray and Procedure rooms.

The question of pets being used in Oxford University laboratories first hit the headlines on July 7th 1985, when CALL raided University Park Farm rescuing 32 dogs, including a large number of mongrels (see issue 2). Many of the dogs responded to commands like 'sit', 'heel', and 'lie down'. A whole diversity of breeds were also found - an Old English Sheepdog, alsatians, labradors, spaniels, greyhounds and mongrels - and CALL had taken film of every dog there. Papers published by Oxford University showed that as many as 138 "unrelated mongrel dogs" might be used in just one experiment. Oxford University refused to divulge the source of their dogs.

In November 1985 CALL produced a report explaining why they believed that the dogs were once people's pets, this showed - the number of "unrelated mongrel dogs source University Park Farm" that are used at Oxford University; the diversity of breeds seen at University Park Farm; the dogs responding to commands, and a spaniel with a docked tail. (By this time, Thames Valley Police had received over 1,000 requests for an investigation of Oxford University). The report was presented, together with video and photographic evidence, to the Oxford University Student's Union, who began an internal enquiry. University officials subsequently broke their silence, saying that the dogs responded to commands because they were taken for daily walks. CALL proved this to be untrue, responding with video showing surveillance of the day to day running of University Park Farm - the dogs were not walked. The University retracted their statement.

Eight months later, following the CALL raid on the John Radcliffe Hospital on 8th July, 1986, Oxford University's Press Officer, Anne Lonsdale, told the CALL Press Officer that the UPF dogs were once pets, but they had savaged children! It is inconceivable that CALL could have carried away 32 savage dogs in the back of one van without absolute mayhem breaking loose. The rescue was only possible because of the docile nature of the animals. Oxford University now appear to have dropped this tale, and reverted to no comment on the 'Central Weekend' programme.

Oxford is not alone in these dirty dealings:

On 3rd January 1983 the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) visited Laundry Farm, Cambridge University, and came away with six dogs - two black labradors, one golden labrador, an alsatian, a golden cocker spaniel, and a mongrel. The dogs obeyed commands and retrieved sticks. The ALF returned later in the year, to rescue another 15 dogs of assorted breeds, which had been subjected to transplant experiments in connection with the work of the notorious professor Roy Calne. The source of the dogs was never revealed.

In 1982, ALF member Sue Merrikin was acquitted of a robbery charge after rescuing dogs from a farm outside Doncaster, owned by Ellis Fox. It is believed the animals were to be supplied for vivisection at either Leeds or Sheffield University. After her acquittal, Sue Merrikin said: "I believe that these dogs were stolen and that my actions were lawful under the circumstances."

Sheffield University had previously been proven to be in receipt of stolen dogs: In October 1980 the Northern Animal Liberation League (NALL) raided the Sheffield University laboratories at Lodge Moor and rescued a number of dogs who, once again, responded to oral commands. The dogs had been supplied by a person called McGill. NALL later traced this source to Stanley McGill of Eagle Kennels, Swinderby, Lincs. One of these dogs, a black labrador called "Blackie" was eventually reunited with his former owners, the Hallams, a family from Ashbourne in Derbyshire.

In 1984 the South East Animal Liberation League (SEALL) paid a visit to the Royal College of Surgeons at Downe in Kent; once again an enormous variety of dogs were found. Documents taken revealed that the dogs were supplied by APT Consultancy of

Continued on p22

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BACK COVER:

HELP A TOAD ACROSS THE ROAD. One of the many toads carried to safety across busy roads last summer by Oxford Hunt Saboteurs. Photo: TURNING POINT.

FUR FARM MISERY EXPOSED



Members of the Midlands Animal Liberation Group (MALG) recently occupied the notorious Cocksparrow Fur Farm in Warwickshire. This was the second MALG occupation of the site; this time the activists entered the compound, chained it shut behind them, and remained inside for some considerable time taking video and still photographs.

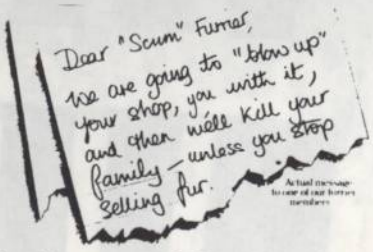
TURNING POINT have seen this shocking video. Cocksparrow Farm holds over 1,000 arctic foxes, reared in tiny cages for their pelts. The film shows the conditions in which the animals are kept to be absolutely squalid; in one case, the decomposing body of a fox cub has been trampled flat by the living inhabitants of the cage, foxes stand constantly on wire mesh, a decapitated body is found carelessly discarded, the confinement of the cages is extreme, and the animals have no real protection from the elements. The film provides the most vivid picture of the worst kind of squalor, suffering and deprivation.

Recently, Cocksparrow was suspended from the Fur Breeders Association (FBA) because of poor drainage on the farm, but the Association appears to have no worries about the way the animals are housed.

Fur Is a Life

The fur trade is attempting to launder its bloodstained image with a campaign group called 'Fur is For Life' (FIFL). The campaign first started in the USA, where it was spearheaded by David B. Meltzer and Fred Schwartz, two American furriers. It is a two-stage campaign, the first being to discredit animal rights activists by calling them terrorists. An advertisement from the USA shows a man staring wildly through a pair of large glasses, wearing a balaclava and dufflecoat and weilding an axe - this is captioned: "Meet the world's newest terrorist." The advert goes on to say, "This man spray paints fur garments and slashes them with razors. He throws bags of human waste through store windows. He steals animals used for vital medical research. He calls himself an 'animal rights activist'." Fairly straightforward character assasination.

Some of the nicest people are anti-fur.



And some of the nastiest.

BE FAIR ABOUT FUR

Issued by FUR IS FOR LIFE (UK) on behalf of The British Fur Trade Association.

This is coupled with packs, sent out to furriers, on how to deal with activists and the media. No only do FIFL intend to discredit groups like the ALF but they are also on the offensive against Greenpeace and even TV programmes like, believe it or not, 'The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau' and 'Wild Kingdom' because they apparently "further the cause of the anti-fur faction in this country by distorting the aims of the fur industry." The second stage is to promote the "positive" aspects of wearing fur which will include the environmental benefits of the fur trade (e.g. if we don't kill them they'll starve!).

Fur is For Life, stage one, has now reached the UK. On November 4th, 1986, a half-page advertisement appeared in the Daily Mirror (see illustration).which again promoted animal activists as terrorists. The theme is animal rights violence (a letter allegedly sent to a furrier is reproduced), and how reasonable the furriers are, "Whether you choose to wear fur or not is your decision. But do you really want to align yourself with terrorism?

The public have been softened up for this approach by a biased media depicting activists in this way, so it is important to stop the campaign. We suggest that readers complain to the Advertising Standards Authority, to newspapers in which the advert appears, and at the very least, attempt to get a letter giving the truth into any papers who print this rubbish. We estimate that this one advert could have cost FIFL (UK) in excess of £10,000 - which just shows the sums they are prepared to put into the fight to combat the anti-fur lobby.

BETRAYAL

The New Zealand Government finally capitulated and has released the two French agents who murdered Fernando Periera and sank Greenpeace's trawler, the Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland harbour.

In an agreement with the French Government the two murderers have been sent to a French military base (not a prison as some newspapers have reported) on the island of Hao. There they will live in comfort with their families for a total of three years, having originally been sentenced to ten years in a New Zealand prison. In return, the French Government will apologise to New Zealand and pay $7 million in compensation; in addition, they will not block EEC agreement on New Zealand butter quotas. This last pay-off was probably the deciding factor in the release of the assassins as New Zealand's dairy industry is in a mess.

The news of their national heroes' escape from punishment was covered in one French newspaper with the cynical title of "The Price of Butter."

SPANISH BEACH CHIMPS

Tourists on holiday in Spain are being asked if they would like to have their photographs taken holding 'cute' baby chimpanzees. Many will, making this a highly lucrative business with an estimated annual turnover of £40 million; most will not realise or even consider the suffering of the animal.

Behind every aspect of this 'cute' business lies brutality and misery. The animals are captured in their natural habitats and taken to Spain. In 1979 the Spanish Government banned the import of chimpanzees but the trade continues. Chimps are even smuggled in disguised as human babies. The animals are drugged to make them co-operative and some even have their teeth pulled out. They are dressed in ill-fitting clothes which cause hair loss and skin problems and are touted around hot beaches, hotels, and other tourist centres for what can be a sixteen hour day. At three years old they become too difficult to handle and are either drowned or abandoned. The lucky ones are saved by animal welfarists and taken to the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project in Gambia, West Africa. A chimpanzee will, in the wild, live to be 40 years old.

Write to the Spanish Embassy demanding that they halt this trade, which now has clawless, toothless, lion cubs joining its ranks. If you are on holiday in Spain, boycott this practice and urge others to do the same. Remember, this barbarity relies on the support of tourists.

The Ambassador,
Spanish Embassy,
24 Belgrave Square
LONDON SW1X 8QA.

CHIMP BREEDING PROGRAMME

Scarcity of chimpanzees for vivisection has led the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to put pressure on the US Government to instigate a $2 billion chimp breeding programme. This scarcity is the result of a number of factors. Firstly, the forests of West Africa, the chimps' natural habitat, are being cut down at an alarming rate. Once they have destroyed the chimps' habitat, farmers generally kill the remaining chimps because they become pests; the resultant drop in the number of wild chimps has led to a number of countries banning their export.

Trapping wild chimps has a horrendous mortality rate: The most common method is to kill a mother and then take any infants that still cling to her corpse. Once exported, about 50% of the animals die before they reach their destination. Breeding in captivity has in the past not been a solution - again, mortality rate is 50% and researchers have found they cannot turn the apes into the breeding machines they'd like them to be.

Chimpanzees are primarily used for hepatitis and leprosy research; their use has now been extended to AIDS experimentation. Chimps have also been used in space research.

The NIH chimp breeding project would use an initial group of 350 animals. The animals will be chosen by age, sex, and so on to reflect a wild community, and they will not have previously been used in experimental work. Sixty per cent of their surviving offspring will be made available for vivisection annually, whilst the remainder will be used to expand the breeding programme. The initial outlay from Congress will be $17 million but the entire programme is expected to cost $2 billion.

PIGS BURNT ALIVE

In late September last, a building housing 2,000 pigs caught fire at Whitecalls Farm, Nuffield, South Oxfordshire. 500 pigs died in the blaze.

Last May, a Swedish pig farm was struck by lightning and 2,000 pigs were burnt alive.

SONG BIRDS SLAUGHTERED

This autumn more than 900 million wild birds will have been slaughtered as they flew south across the Mediterranean to winter in Africa. Many are killed to be eaten as delicacies, others are simply shot for "fun". In Malta alone, 16,000 people shoot birds for "fun".

There are various methods of trapping birds for the table: One popular method is liming - twigs are coated with a sticky mixture made of berries and honey, and placed in trees; when a bird lands on the twig it is held fast, eventually losing balance, and hanging upside down until the trapper picks it off to kill it. In Cyprus this is a 'cottage industry', with an estimated 30,000 birds killed in a single morning. In Portugal, Redstarts and Pied Flycatchers are caught in baited, spring loaded traps. Thousands of birds are strangled in Southeast France, in nooses hung in lines in trees. Sometimes a bird is held captive on the ground to attract an entire flock down, which is then trapped with a huge net.



TURNING POINT

EEC MADNESS

Did you know that last year, sheep farmers earned more from subsidies than actual meat sales and that the EEC are selling cut price butter back to farmers to feed to cows? Take a look at the mad, mad, world of European Subsidies and Surpluses....

While sections of the world's population starve, the EEC continues to subsidise mountains of surplus food. It is incomprehensible that intensive farming methods are on the increase, whilst animal farmers are overproducing.

In August 1986, the EEC decided to sell 100,000 tonnes of beef to Brazil in order to reduce the EEC surplus to 500,000 tonnes, (the mountain had been as high as 740,000 tonnes in June). However, this has worried European meat processors, who believe that the meat will simply be re-sold in Europe as corned beef. This is



TURNING POINT

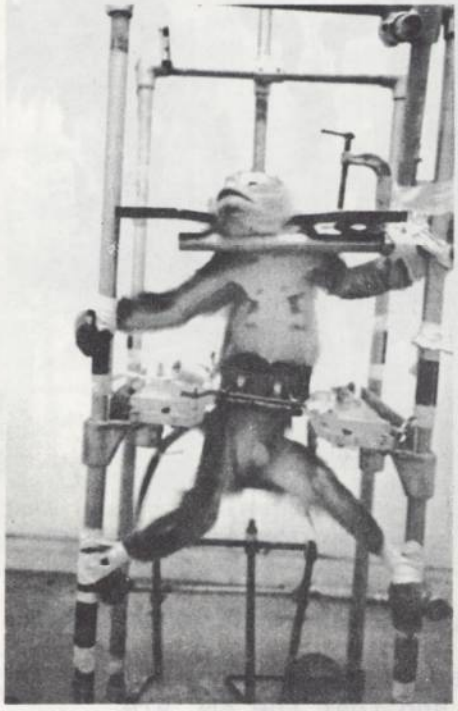
probably a quite genuine fear since sales like this clearly fail to tackle the real problem, which is of course, over production.

The dairy industry is heavily subsidised and massively overproduces as a result. At present the EEC butter mountain stands at a new peak of 1.358 million tonnes, and the skimmed milk surplus has more than doubled, to 988,000 tonnes. EEC officials now admit that milk quotas are simply not working. In a gesture which shows up modern animal farming in all its madness, the EEC will be selling the butter back to farmers for animal feed at cut prices. The butter will sell at the equivalent of 1½p for a 250gm packet in the shops - under the proviso that the butter is three years old and considered unfit for human consumption. This has been dubbed with a chilling irony "butter for cows", chilling because were it not for the milk being denied the calves for whom it is produced, there would not be a surplus in the first place. To continue this way is economic madness. Not only is animal farming wasteful of the world's resources, but when a situation like this arises the EEC pays more for the butter when it first buys it than when it sells it, and this is aside from the cost of storage for three or more years.

Even though declining sales are an obvious indication of meat's gradual fall from popular grace, the Vegetarian Society has revealed that last year sheep-producers earned more from subsidies than they did from the actual market for lamb. Thus, the boast of many animal farmers defending their trade, that they are doing the public a service producing "cheap" food, is clearly a hollow one. It is apparent what the effect of doubling the price of lamb would have.

Yet again, the public are passively paying for farming methods in which they have no say.

BAD NEWS FOR THE SILVER SPRING MONKEYS



The court action brought by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) to win custody of the Silver Spring Monkeys has been lost. The background to this case was detailed in issues 4 and 5. The case was dismissed when the three-judge panel stated that PETA had no ownership claim to the monkeys, nor any emotional bond to them. They went on to say that a victory for PETA "Might entail serious consequences, including the disruption of research and the threat of judicial supervision of research." PETA have said they will try to take the case to the USA's Supreme Court.

PENGUIN DEATHS

Unregulated fishing around the Falkland Islands is thought to have caused the deaths of thousands of penguins. Over the last three years factory fleets from several countries have relentlessly overfished the area and devastated the squid population - the main food source of the rockhopper penguin. Birds were found to be between a quarter and a half the normal body weight for the breeding season. In addition, black-browed albatrosses have been washed up on the shores. The Falkland Islands are the world's most important breeding colony for both species.

WHALERS SUNK

Sea Shepherd has claimed responsibility for sinking two of Iceland's four whaling ships in Reykjavik harbour. The main plugs of the Hvalur 6 and the Hvalur 7 were removed on November 9th, 1986. The ships were operating in contravention of the International Whaling Commission's moratorium on whaling. We hope to have the full story in the next issue.

TEETH GRINDING

The practice of grinding down sheeps' incisor teeth, to supposedly prolong their productive life is to be banned in this country. There were fears that this operation, which involves electrically grinding the incisor teeth to the gum, would be imported here from Australia where it is currently practiced. The decision to ban the practice was made on advice from the Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC).

POUND EXPORTS

In the past, large numbers of animals have been supplied to US laboratories by municipal pounds which house stray animals. However, a large number of states are now banning these activities and so the labs are having to look elsewhere. The result is a significant traffic of animals from shelters in Canada to laboratories in the USA. It is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 cats and dogs are exported from pounds to America each year for vivisection.

PIGS RESCUED

On Saturday 18th October the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) raided Grange Farm Vaccine Laboratory at Frant, East Sussex. The ALF told TURNING POINT:
"Equipment was smashed and paint and acid were used to cause hundreds of pounds worth of damage. Three young pigs destined for cruel and senseless experiments were also rescued. They are now in good homes."

Southern Anti-Bloodsports Society (SABS)

Actively campaigning in your area to end all forms of hunting. YOU can HELP by taking an active role in the field, or increasing public awareness through leafleting, information stalls, etc. Members receive an information pack and regular magazine.
Membership: £2 unwaged, £3 waged.

P.O. Box SABS, 4 Onslow Road, Bevois Valley, Valley, Soton, Hants.

Against All Odds

"Against All Odds" is a new book which documents the progress of the direct action movement from 1972 to 1986.
The book is available for £1.95 from: 265 Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, London, N4.

SPREAD THE WORD

Please help us to make sure that the suffering of animals does not go unheard. Help us to distribute TURNING POINT to a wider audience. Approach bookshops, wholefood shops, newsagents, etc. in your area and ask them to stock the magazine. Why not buy a bulk order yourself and sell them at local animal rights/welfare meetings, demonstrations, or street stalls. Details of our bulk order prices are on the contents page. Help spread the word now.
If you haven't done so already, don't forget to subscribe to TURNING POINT and ensure that you don't miss the next issue.
One year's subscription is £2 (4 issues - remember to state which issue you want to start with).

TURNING POINT, BOX 1, EARTH 'N' WEAR, 15 COWLEY RD, OXFORD.

KARMA BADGES

KARMA have a wide range of animal rights badges for sale. Send a large stamped addressed envelope NOW for a complete catalogue.

KARMA BADGES, BOX 1, EARTH 'N' WEAR, 15 COWLEY ROAD, OXFORD.



ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT Supporters' Group

This chicken was rescued from the battery cage in which it is imprisoned in this picture and as a result of this raid the battery unit was closed down. The ALF is committed to direct action to rescue animals from persecution and to cause maximum financial disruption to animal abusers.

For more information, please contact:

ALF, BCM BOX 1160, LONDON, W1N 3XX.

HENS GO FREE IN NORFOLK, ESSEX, SUSSEX, & WORCESTER

In a series of raids right across England the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) have rescued over 100 hens from factory farms.



ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT

On October 4th three ALF activists entered the intensive broiler sheds at Ross Poultry, Honeybourne, Worcestershire. They found thousands of birds crammed into the dark windowless sheds. The ALF told TURNING POINT, "A number of the birds were suffering from gaping wounds, some could not stand and appeared to have broken wings and legs. All injured birds were removed immediately and are now receiving veterinary attention." Fifty birds, destined for slaughter within a few days, were rescued. At a raid on the broiler sheds belonging to Richard Winch at Upgate, near Norwich, on October 12th, ALF activists had to don wellington boots in order to wade through the six inches of muck that the chickens are forced to live in. Twenty chickens were rescued in what was the fourth raid on this establishment.

Battery Raid

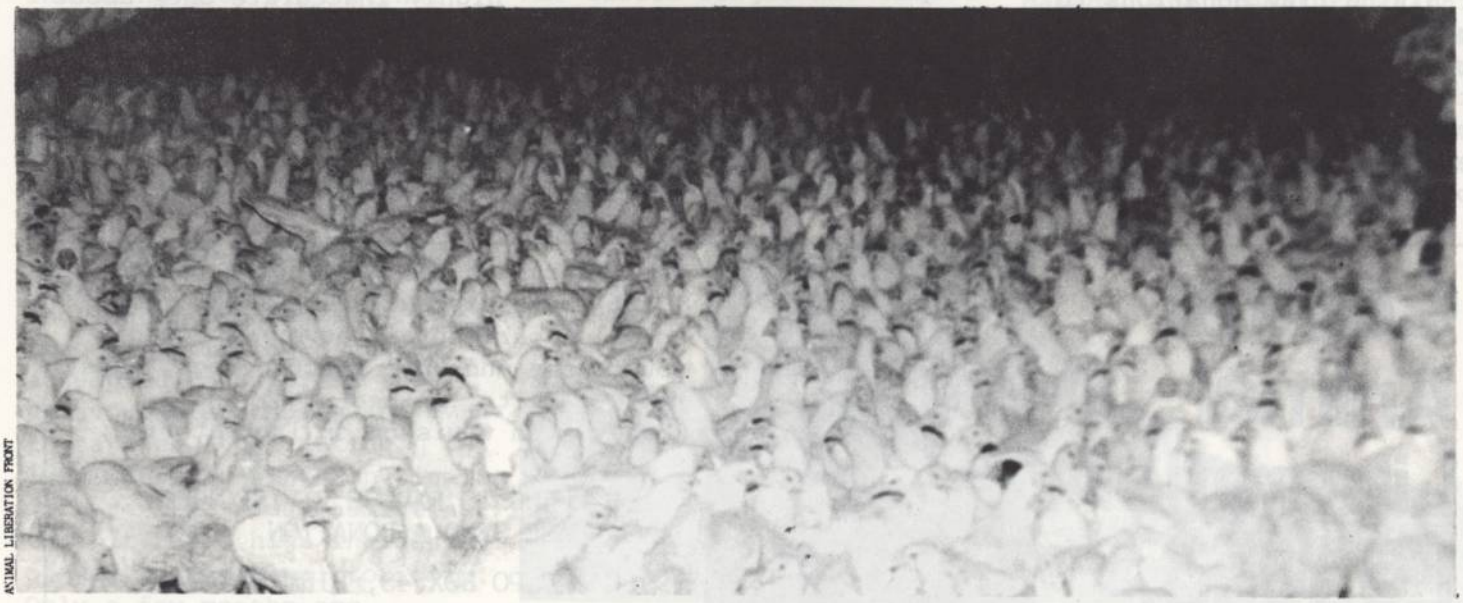
At 3am on Sunday 14th September the ALF paid a visit to Sir Robert's Poultry Farm near Ashington in Sussex and came away with fifty hens. The hens were being battery farmed in cages for their eggs. The activists revealed, "There were five hens packed into each cage, unable to turn around or even spread their wings. The extreme overcrowding had resulted in extensive feather loss, skin damage, and swollen legs and feet."



ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT

The Good Life -But Not For Some

In Essex a man keen on "self sufficiency" was visited by the ALF. He was keeping a small battery unit of 20 hens in his back garden. So one night, stepping carefully through the neat rows of cabbages, a group of ALF activists emptied the unit of birds, who were cramped into small cages. It is not yet known whether he is re-stocking the unit or has decided to stick to cabbages.



ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT

Thousands of hens crammed into a broiler shed at Ross Poultry, Honeybourne, Worcs.

LONE WOLF



I'm sorry to see that our dear friend David Mellor has been reshuffled. Mr Mellor bears a heavy responsibility for the disgraceful Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act which comes into force in January 1987. He no longer has responsibility for laboratory animals as part of his Home Office duties.

He has for sometime been a regular to our columns and his presence will no doubt be deeply missed. The move coincides with Mr Mellor's receipt of the Animal Aid award for the silliest statement in defence of animal experiments. Asked on television why cosmetics tests on animals should not be banned he explained that some cosmetic experiments had some important medical benefits - such as the search for an anti-dandruff shampoo.

As a postscript to David's memorable career so far I would like to recount this little tale: One day the minister was being briefed by his press officer Susie Hughes as they walked through the corridors at the BBC. With neither looking where they were going, (Mellor's problem throughout the drafting of the new legislation) they both walked staight into the Gents loo. I can only wonder where his replacement Douglas Hogg will be leading us.

It seems that Multi-nationals are in the habit of giving tiny donations to groups like Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth in an attempt to improve their image. Greenpeace (London) recently received one such donation; those infamous animal torturers and poison pushers, Ciba Giegy, sent them £69 to "help pursue your work within the community." At first the group considered returning the money, but they had a better idea and sent the donation on to the Animal Liberation Front Supporters' Group!

One board game I won't be playing this Christmas is 'Elite Cow'. The game has been produced by Waddingtons at the request of the British Friesian Cattle Society (BFCS) to promote the Friesian breed (suprise, suprise) and to raise money for young farmers. Players of 'Elite Cow' start with six cows, and can earn extra cows and money by improving their milk yields or the appearance of their herd. But it isn't all plain sailing - there are those ever present farming pitfalls -for example, the herd might develop persistent mastitis and have to be sold for slaughter, or a player might have the misfortune to drop their flask of semen 'worth £100' on the barn floor. Thankfully this horrendous game won't be in the shops this Christmas. The reason for this lucky reprieve? The game might be thought rather 'earthy' for our sensitive high street shoppers. As Phillip Gilbert, an official for the BFCS told the Finacial Times in August, 'Anybody who is in breeding talks about semen as part of their daily business, to people who are not in the business, it might not quite be the thing.'

I must admit that I could only smile when I saw that those notorious animal abusers ICI have had their wrists slapped by the Advertising Standards Authority over an advert promoting their agro-chemicals. The advert contained a number of rather dubious claims including some highly inaccurate ones about the cost of an organic loaf of bread. However, it does surprise me that such a reputable company might be telling fibs.

L.W

Central Animal Liberation League.

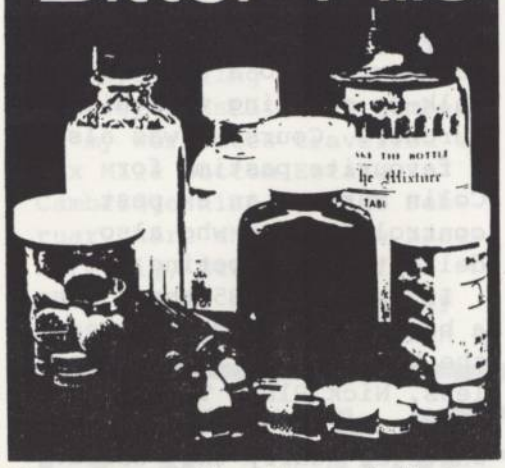


The Central Animal Liberation League (CALL) have exposed scenes that the animal experimenters never expected you to see and have rescued dogs, cats, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, and a monkey from vivisection laboratories.

HELP US TO EXPOSE VIVISECTION
PLEASE SEND A DONATION

CALL, PO BOX 45, BIRMINGHAM 1.

Bitter Pills



News from the drugs industry

Another Failure

The case of the Stirling-Winthrop drug Amrinone shows up the drug industry in all its glorious ugliness. In 1980 Sterling-Winthrop approached doctors at St Thomas' Hospital, London, to request that they conduct clinical trials on their new heart drug Amrinone. Sterling-Winthrop had not received a certificate from the Department of Health to allow clinical trials on the drug. However, the company failed to inform the doctors of this and clinical trials began at the end of 1980 on 41 patients, all with serious congestive heart failure.

Within months some began to suffer serious side effects including gastrointestinal disturbances, liver failure, and problems with their imune systems. The doctors at St Thomas' quickly informed Stirling-Winthrop, who either failed to or were slow to report the problems to the Committee on the Safety of Medicines. When the doctors decided to publish the results, Stirling-Winthrop attempted to suppress the unfavourable results and even threatened legal action. In 1984 Sterling-Winthrop finally withdrew the drug, admitting that it had a high incidence of gastrointestinal toxicity. Only a few months ago investigators for Oxfam bought the drug over the counter, without a prescription, from a Phillipines drug store. The drug was also listed as being available for sale in South Africa in 1985.

Yet More Profits

The National Health Service (NHS) is to boost the pharmaceutical industry's profits still higher than they already are. The Department of Health has offered a 3.5% increase in profits on NHS business and the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industries (ABPI) have welcomed this move. This effectively reverses most of the profit curbs introduced by Social Services Secretary Norman Fowler, after the Commons Social Services Committee criticised the department's failure to control the NHS's soaring drugs bill of £2 billion. The business analysts Morgan Grenfell have estimated that Glaxo will get an extra £12 million a year; ICI will gain £10 million; Beecham and Wellcome each £8 million; Fisons and Reckitt and Coleman each get an extra £2 million. The pharmaceutical industry as a whole will benefit by £42 million.

Malpractice

In the European Parliament, MEP Carole Tongue has complained about the insidious practices of the drugs companies in the Third World. She reported that salesmen are continuing to push unnecessary drugs in developing countries.

Giants Taken To Court

British parents of children born handicapped after their mothers had taken the anti-nausea drug Debendox are now being allowed to sue the manufacturers Merrell Dow in the US courts. Recently in the US courts Merrell Dow were ordered to pay $1.2 million to a girl who was born with birth defects after her mother took Debendox during pregnancy. Merrell Dow are considering an appeal.

A trial is scheduled for January to decide whether whooping cough vaccine can cause brain damage. The Wellcome Foundation who manufacture the vaccine will be defending its use. More than 200 cases of damage believed to be caused by the vaccine could hinge on this case.

Victims of the anti-arthritis drug Opren are one step closer to bringing claims against the manufacturer, Eli Lilly, its British subsidiaries, and the Committee on the Safety of Medicines, which passed the drug as safe for use in this country.

A High Court judge has at last set a timetable to hasten the hearing of claims that the drug has caused hair loss, acute skin conditions, liver, kidney, and eye damage, and premature death - especially in elderly people. Because of the huge number of cases, the judge has set March 1, 1987 as the date for the selection of lead cases. The drug was withdrawn in 1982.



UK-based drug giant, Glaxo, set to make extra profits

SHOOTING TIMES

The day to day slaughter of wildlife on a Kent shooting estate exposed.

Croaking with fear, the pheasant hurtles overhead. Below it a trigger is squeezed, the lead finds home, and a pathetic corpse plummets from the heavens. A merry spaniel retrieves the bird for the 'sportsman' who shot it; another one for the bag and another wasted life blasted from the sky.

That is no piece of fiction. It happens countless times every week during the shooting season on Squerryes Court Estate, Westerham, Kent. Pheasants and partridges are raised artificially for shooting. Ducks are a regular addition to the bag, along with snipe, woodpigeon and various so-called vermin. The annihilation of wildlife doesn't stop there: Snares litter the woodland; tunnel traps wait to extinguish small mammals - squirrels, weasels, stoats, mink, and rats; gamekeepers even wage war on the hedgehog, which may take pheasant eggs.

I should know - from October 1984 to June 1985, I worked there.
The most enlightening incident occurred when I was working with Lee Ingram. We were clearing out a shed when Alex, the 'keeper, arrived to pick up some traps. He left with tunnel traps and a gin trap, (the latter hideous device has been outlawed since 1958).

Ian Coghill of the British Field Sports Society stated in an article in Horse and Hound (March 1986) that snaring is cruel and "If you have ever seen a fox alive after hours in a snare...you will never forget the animal's agony." Yet this form of fox control is intensive on Squerryes, and every other shooting estate in this country.

Coghill has this to say regarding shooting foxes: "...no shooting man would dream of supporting the idea that shooting wild foxes is a desirable or humane activity." This is a lie, and once again the Squerryes sportsmen show their complete indifference to animal suffering by pumping lead into every fox they can.

The people I worked with were without pity. Left-over game would hang in the barn for weeks before it was either burnt or the rats got it. Shot pigeons were used as footballs, and then dumped when it was time to get back to work.

Gary Moreshead once boasted about how he had seen a family of magpies, and only shot the parents; the young were fresh out of the nest and as yet unable to feed themselves.

Alex Todd and Howard Taylor enjoyed ferreting; they both shot, and Taylor was partial to a spot of walk-up coursing with his lurcher. Coursing was also a favourite pastime for Colin Murray, an ex pest control officer who also delighted in shooting.

In January 1985 there was a ban on shooting because of the bad weather. Nevertheless, Nick Plum, Taylor, and Todd contrived to attack whatever quarry they could.

Plum had a gruesome boast: Adders abound on the heathland, and the previous summer Plum had sliced over thirty in half with a weeding hook - apparently it was an annual contest to see who could hack apart the most snakes.



TURNING POINT

A snare set and ready to kill on the Squerryes Estate. Note the artificial tunnel that has been built to direct animals straight into the trap.

The most evil person on the estate was Michael Askew. He worked for John Warde (who owns the estate) as head of the Forestry Department; shooting was his game. Askew's heartlessness knew no bounds: He re-introduced myxomatosis into the rabbit population; he pole-trapped owls that threatened his pheasants; a pair of buzzards nested in Westerham Wood, the site of a pheasant

pen, and Askew shot them; there are trout lakes on Squerryes, and Askew slaughtered any herons he saw.

There was only one glimmer of hope during my stay on Squerryes Estate. A number of my workmates travelled to Six Mile Bottom Estate in Cambridgeshire for the February hare shoot. The hares were big, strong and fit. They didn't succumb easily and often continued to run despite being peppered with shot. Two, three, or four shots were needed before the screaming hare would drop in a pool of blood. The day's bag was 128. Askew, Murray, and Taylor loved it. Moreshead wasn't so sure. He told me afterwards that it wasn't really sporting because the hares didn't stand a chance. Their child-like screaming when injured had obviously stirred emotions which are usually kept subdued.

My time working undercover on Squerryes Court Estate was extremely enlightening. I not only learned about the legal side of the commercially run shoot, but I witnessed first hand the sordid truth that is kept concealed from the public.

Bas Rueto.

THE MEDIA COVER-UP

OR WHAT THE PRESS WOULD LIKE YOU TO THINK AND WHAT THEY DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW.

In the last issue of TURNING POINT we detailed the way in which the media distort animal rights news, and if necessary create fictions to discredit the animal rights cause. Since this article we have received a number of reports of biased media coverage, the finest example of which was provided by the Wolverhampton-based 'EXPRESS & STAR'.

On September 6th the Express & Star ran a front page lead newsstory entitled "FAMILY OF 5 ARE FOUND STRANGLED." The story dealt with the murder of a gamekeeper, his wife and children, allegedly in a Game Conservancy Council park. A brief description of the crime was followed with: "And police investigating the massacre were looking at possible links with animal rights fanatics."

Much of the rest of the feature concentrated on the work of the Game Conservancy Council thus giving a 'motive' to these "animal rights fanatics." Then, in case any numbskull had missed the point, it was re-iterated: "No links between the massacre and animal rights fanatics have yet been found, but police have become increasingly afraid of death threats and violence from animal activists." Anyone wanting a further helping of this dross could turn to page 5 and find the heading "MASSACRE". Here the Express & Star's animal rights hatred was vented in full. We were treated to a series of comments on the dire "Brass Tacks" programme (analysed in the last issue) before finally slipping into an absolute fantasy world. The seven people jailed for

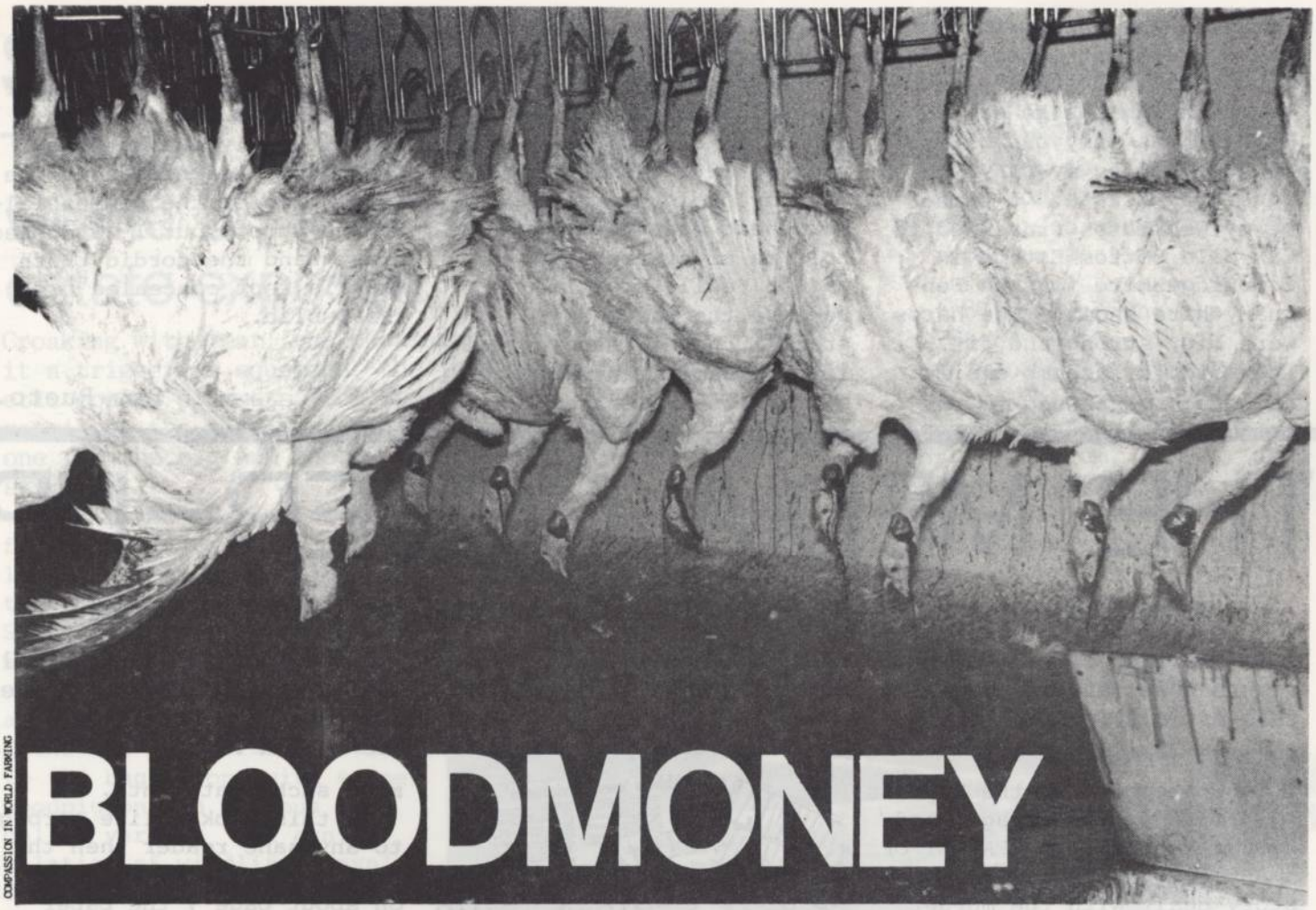


the South East Animal Liberation League raid on Wickham laboratories were referred to as having been imprisoned for three "armed raids"- this was pure fiction. The seven were imprisoned for one raid and it was certainly not armed. The piece finally ended saying that the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) has issued death threats to animal abusers - wrong again - the ALF have simply never made such statements.

If this looked like garbage to any sane reader then the next night was to prove it. On about page 7 the paper inserted a small item explaining their error and that animal rights extremists were not involved in the murder. For a front page news item such inaccurate and biased reporting is disgraceful. We hear from local contacts that the Express & Star have something of a reputation for animal rights bashing. It is almost humorous that they describe themselves as "BRITAIN'S MOST PROGRESSIVE EVENING NEWSPAPER."

PLEASE CONTINUE TO SEND US ANY INSTANCES OF BIASED NEWS COVERAGE. INCLUDE PRESS CUTTINGS AND AN ACCURATE VERSION OF EVENTS. REMEMBER TO PROTEST STRONGLY TO LOCALLY BASED NEWSPAPERS AND HELP US TO EXPOSE THE PHONEY NEWS. WE ARE ALSO INTERESTED IN TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE. PLEASE WRITE TO:

'MEDIA COVER-UP',
TURNING POINT,
BOX 1,
EARTH 'N' WEAR,
15 COWLEY ROAD,
OXFORD.



COMPASSION IN WORLD FARMING

BLOODMONEY

The Turkey Business – fat profits & wasted lives.

In the last twenty years turkey production has leapt from 3 million birds slaughtered every year to 23 million. This is due to increased year-round consumption, combined with the fact that turkey meat is cheaper to produce than either pork or beef. The driving force behind this escalating death toll are the intensive farming giants like Sun Valley and Bernard Matthews, who have turned turkey production into big, big money.

Turkeys are reared intensively using broiler systems very similar to those employed with chickens (see Issue 4). Life on the factory farm begins at one day old for the chicks, when they are thrown into the dark, windowless sheds that will be home for the rest of their lives. On some farms as many as 5,000 out of 30,000 chicks may die simply because of the violence with which they are handled at this stage.

The sheds on the big intensive farms, as run by Bernard Matthews, may hold as many as 20,000 birds each. Males and females are reared seperately and the sheds are partitioned into four sections each holding about 5,000 birds. At this stage the chicks, generally, have enough room to move about the shed and the conditions are fairly clean - the shed having been disinfected after the previous batch of turkeys. In some cases whilst the birds are still small they may not be given access to the entire shed: For example on some farms a mesh enclosure is placed in the shed with a lamp at the centre, which provides the main source of warmth for the chicks. Sometimes, hundreds of baby birds have died trampling and suffocating each other as they attempt to get to this one source of warmth. On smaller turkey farms slightly different housing methods may be employed but what is effectively broiler production is still used (except, of course, where birds are reared on free range). We visited Malplash Turkeys, in Oxfordshire, and found that a series of outbuildings had been converted into turkey sheds with wire mesh fronts.

As the chicks grow, conditions inevitably become more and more confined. The floor of the shed becomes a seething mass of bodies and turkeys are forced to clamber over each other in order to reach food. Conditions are now less hygenic - the floor is deep in a thick layer of excreta and the stench is appalling. The birds are taken for slaughter at different weights, and their ages vary accordingly; generally, females go for slaughter by the time they are 18 weeks old and males, destined for use in processed foods like

turkey sausages, may be kept up to 24 weeks. However, on average 5% will die before they are ready for slaughter mainly from heart attacks.

Birds who have reached slaughter weight are taken in the middle of the night by catching gangs, who grab them by their legs and ram them into metal crates on the sides of lorries. The crates are slammed shut - wings or legs that protrude are broken or even snapped off. The sheds are cleared as quickly as possible with no concern for any injuries the birds might



TURNING POINT

sustain. This will be the first time any of the birds will have experienced a world other than the controlled warmth of the factory farm; on their terrifying journey to the slaughterhouse, politely termed a 'processing plant', they may be subjected to wind, snow, or rain.

On reaching their destination they are shackled upside down on a conveyor, and may be left like this for up to six minutes. It has been reported that at Sun Valley Poultry in Hereford, when a siren went for a coffee-break, staff simply walked off leaving the birds like this. This treatment must be particularly distressing for the heavier birds.

The conveyor carries them along and their heads pass through an electrically-charged water bath to stun them. An electrical throat-slitter then cuts their throats, a person should then check the throat has been properly cut before the birds finally go into the scalding tank to



COMPASSION IN WORLD FARMING

loosen their feathers. So much for the theory: The system can, and does, go wrong at every stage - hardly surprising when you consider the enormous volume of birds going through these plants. Birds can miss being stunned because they move, or because of their size, and for the same reasons the throat-slitter can fail. Consequently many birds actually go into the scalding tank fully conscious.

Bernard Matthews is the UK's largest single turkey producer, producing over 5 million turkeys annually. He has poured vast sums into the promotion of his products and, for some reason, his own inane visage regularly appears in his television commercials as he himself heralds some new product from his very own morgue. As a result, he is the only intensive farmer who is known by sight, nationally. The Bernard Matthews processing plants boast a capability to kill more than 120,000 turkeys a week. In April 1982 a member of the National Union of Agriculture and Allied Workers made the following statement in the NALGO newspaper "...some birds miss the stunner and go, fully conscious, to the razor which slits their throats. Throat-cutters cannot keep up - so birds have been known to go into the boiling water alive and conscious and are literally boiled alive." Not the "bootiful" picture Matthews would have you believe.



COMPASSION IN WORLD FARMING

Not only is modern turkey farming incredibly cruel, it is wasteful too. Turkeys are fed a high protein diet of soya and grain, of which it takes about 8lbs to produce 1lb of turkey meat. Effectively, 7lbs of high protein feedstuffs are poured down the drain. This Christmas whilst people starve in other countries, 13 million turkeys will be sacrificed to satisfy the gluttony of people in the UK.

For more information please write to:

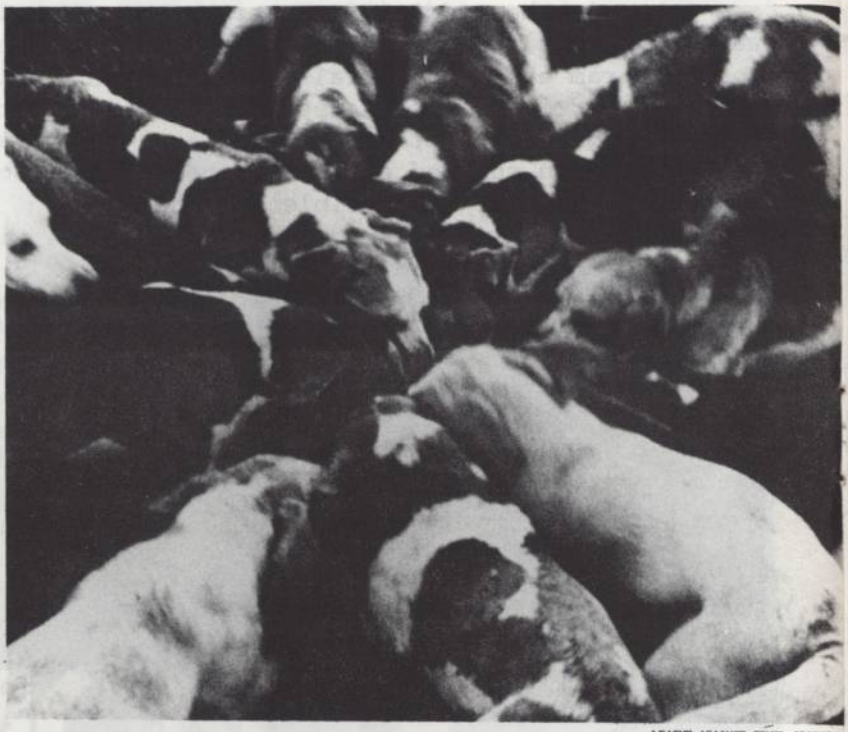
COMPASSION IN WORLD FARMING, 20 LAVANT STREET, PETERSFIELD, HAMPSHIRE, GU32 3EW.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FARM ANIMAL ABUSE, PO BOX 45, BIRMINGHAM 1.

THIS WINTER, 80 OR MORE PACKS OF "SPORTSPEOPLE" AND HUNTING BEAGLES WILL TEAR TO DEATH 2,000 HARES - THE MOST GENTLE AND INOFFENSIVE OF CREATURES - JUST FOR FUN.

IN THIS ARTICLE, JOE HASHMAN, TACTICS OFFICER FOR THE HUNT SABOTEURS ASSOCIATION, REVEALS THE TRUTH OF THIS SO-CALLED SPORT - BEAGLING.

JUST FOR FUN



LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS

"After a fine 90 minute hunt, our well-beaten hare was accounted for."

That sort of line is typical of those you will read in the 'Horse and Hound' hunting reports during the hare-hunting season, from September to March. You could be forgiven for not giving a second thought to that innocuous description of the death of a hare. However, the truth is sadly different.

In reality, the "well-beaten hare" will have run to the point of exhaustion. Her once fine coat will be matted with dirt and sweat. There will be no smooth sleek movement from her limbs as she staggers, hunched, cold, and alone, the last few painful steps. The phrase "accounted for" actually means "torn to pieces", as the beagles close in for the kill and rip the terrified hare apart whilst she is still alive.

And don't kid yourself that it doesn't happen - it does - to countless hares every week.

Hares are hunted on foot by a pack of beagles which are controlled by the Master. In the field, this person is the boss. He is helped by one or more Whippers-In. A beagle may decide to go off on a hunt of its own, or stay back to have a good sniff in a hedge. The Whippers-In ensure that no beagles are left behind. Many beagle packs also employ a Field Master to look after the foot followers. This person will attempt to keep control of the supporters, and answer questions or offer advice. Then there are the foot followers themselves: They may number anything from half a dozen to over a hundred, and range from babes in arms to old age pensioners. The more energetic amongst them will run along after the beagles all day, while the older and less nimble often prefer to find a good vantage point and watch the ensuing battle through binoculars. For the privilege of following beagles, the followers pay a small amount of money, usually about £2, known as a cap.

There are approximately 80 packs of beagles in England, Scotland, and Wales, usually hunting twice a week. Not included in this figure are a number of private packs which aren't registered with the Masters of Harriers and Beagles Association. There are packs everywhere: Mountains, moorland, marshland, grassland, even woodland. Nowhere is safe if hares are present. Some packs, such as the 'Christchurch and Farley Hill' are attached to Universities. Others, the 'Radley College' for example, encourage boys in public schools to take up this bloodsport. Altogether, they kill in the region of 2,000 hares each season. The training season is early autumn, when the beagles are taken out to hunt leverets (baby hares). Adult hares are hunted from September to March.

Because they hunt hares by scent, hunting beagles have been bred with a soft receptive nose over the centuries. They are also bred to precise measurements to suit the type of land



LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS

A hare with pack of hounds in hot pursuit

hunted over: A small beagle standing about 14" at the shoulder is more suited to a flat grassland country than its 16" sibling, who performs best on tougher ground such as moors or steep hills.

Beagles are endearing creatures, but their innocent appearance belies their fierce independance. Certainly to a hare, the sight of 20 to 32 beagles (10 to 16 'couple' in hunting jargon) moving through a field must be a fearful sight. Although hares possess a phenomenal burst of speed, once this initial blaze of power is drained the beagles are in with a fighting chance. For it is they, not the hare, who have been selectively bred for generations to produce the perfect hunting machine. Once a hare has been disturbed and is running, a good hunting beagle will stick doggedly to its task.

It has been estimated that one hare is killed for every four hunted. This may be used for a rough guide, but it isn't the law. There are good packs and bad packs. Some won't kill more than 15 a season, whilst others will be disappointed if they don't hack at least one hare to bits every time they meet.



LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS

A huntsman cuts up dead hare for trophies

Of course, the hare will do its utmost to avoid the beagles. (Hunters refer to hares as female, regardless of the sex of a hare, so "she" appears in the text). Nature has equipped her with strong legs and a quick brain. She'll run zig zag, jump onto a new line, double back, or jink and clap (that is when she runs, jumps at an angle and lies flat to the ground) in an effort to shake off the pursuing pack. She may also run through sheep or cows, or over manure, and this can be a life-saver, for her own scent will mingle with that of the farm animals and confuse the excited beagles.



HUNT SABOTEURS ASSOCIATION

The Aftermath

The day before a hunt the hounds will not have been fed. This is a deliberate ploy on the huntsperson's part, because hunger will bring their hunting ability to its peak. The meet is usually at a pub or farm. After a quick glass of something strong, they're off. Once in the field, silence must be maintained as the beagles search for a scent.

The hounds will be cast in a wide arc over the field where a hare is believed to be lying; they will proceed slowly and methodically, over crops, stubbles, grass and plough until they catch a whiff of scent. This may happen in a number of ways: A hare may be seen stealing away by a hedge, and if this happens the person who saw her will give a holloa and use an outstretched arm to indicate her position. Alternatively, the beagles may find some old scent, and follow that until the hare is forced to run; or, the hare may even sit tight until the beagles are almost on top of her, and then use her superior early pace to race away. Whatever happens, the beagles will be on her trail and, with noses to the ground, they'll set off in hot



LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS

Family Entertainment

pursuit. The noise they make at this stage is described as 'speaking', and is in reality a blood-curdling yelp-come-bark. At this stage the hare may have a good chance of escape. Her early pace will have opened up a gap between herself and the hounds, and she may jink and lie up once more. As soon as the beagles lose the scent, the huntsperson will re-cast them. Supporters will keep a sharp eye out in case the hare tries to slip away undetected. If she is spotted, a raised arm will indicate to the huntsperson exactly where the hare went. A white hankerchief or raised hat may be used for added emphasis. If she's still in the area the beagles will soon have her on the run once more.

Basically, that is how a hunt proceeds, the same pattern is repeated over and over again during a single hunt, and slowly but surely the hare's stamina will be drained away.

Because hares are territorial animals, they tend to run large circuits around their home range when hunted. As the beagles press on relentlessly and fatigue begins to set in, the circuits get smaller and smaller. A fit healthy hare may run for over two hours, whilst a weak one may only keep going for twenty minutes or so. For the beagling enthusiast, a hunt of one and a half hours is considered ideal, because the beagles will have been forced to work hard and the hare will be physically shattered.

In the end, if she hasn't managed to elude the hunt, the hare will limp pathetically forward in a straight line - the beagles will close in for the gory end, and bite her to death. Even when she is dead, the abuse continues. The hunters will cut off pieces to give as 'trophies'; these include the head, feet, and tail. The carcase will then be left to the hounds.

People out hunting are advised not to identify with the hare in these unequal struggles. Instead, they are encouraged to sympathise with the beagles because, although they pretend to love hares, they love beagles more.

Ultimately, the hare must use her own wits, guts, and knowledge of the land to outsmart the beagles and supporting field. It's a fight that she might win a couple of times, but she'll only lose it once.

For more information, or if you would like to help in the campaign against bloodsports contact: Hunt Saboteurs Association,
PO Box 87,
Exeter EX4 3TX.



LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS

ANIMALS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

T H E

FACTS

- Introduction of blood transfusion delayed over 200 years by the misleading results of animal experiments.
- Introduction of corneal transplants delayed nearly 90 years by misleading results of animal experiments.
- Florey, who purified penicillin, said it was a "lucky chance" that he had not tested it on guinea-pigs, for it kills them.
- Drugs like Opren, Eraldin, and Flosint were passed safe in animal tests; but damaged many humans, and killed others.
- The heart drug digitalis was discovered without animal research. It was later found to cause dangerously high blood pressure in dogs. But not in man.



In the past, animal experimentation has often retarded the control and eradication of serious diseases. Must we tolerate further delay?

FIGHT AGAINST VIVISECTION

. . . ANIMALS CAN'T

For Further information please write to:
The National Anti-Vivisection Society Ltd
51 Harley Street, London W1

☐ Please send me further information about the work of the NAVS.
☐ I enclose a donation of .....
Name (Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss)_____
Block capitals please
Address _____

A NEW AND HARDHITTING ANTIVIVISECTION FILM PRODUCED BY THE AMERICAN ORGANISATION SUPRESS (STUDENTS UNITED AND PROTESTING AGAINST EXPERIMENTS ON SENTIENT SUBJECTS) HAS RECENTLY BEEN MADE AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY ON VIDEO. THE FILM ENTITLED 'HIDDEN CRIMES' TACKLES VIVISECTION HEAD-ON EXPOSING DAMNING EVIDENCE THAT VIVISECTION IS MEDICALLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY WORTHLESS.

"HIDDEN CRIMES"

Javier Burgos of SUPRESS made the film and introduces it thus:

"You are about to see a revolutionary film. For the first time ever a film dares to go far beyond the moral arguments that have been used against animal experimentation for over 100 years. This film exposes not only the terrifying tortures which, disguised as science, are inflicted on millions of animals, but also the incalculable damage to human health that such scientific fraud is responsible for. Some of the facts presented here will directly contradict what you've been told and taught for years, even what you firmly believe in. This is because the conditioning we all have been subjected to - some may call it brainwashing - began shortly after we were born. I am only asking that you examine the evidence presented here using your logic and common sense and try to put aside any preconceived notions that you might have on the subject. A word of caution: Some of the scenes may be hard to watch, you can always shut your eyes for a few seconds whilst still listening to the narration. Since this will probably be the most important film on the subject that you will ever see - it is very important that you watch it in its entirety."

In a series of sections the film takes you step-by-step through the world of vivisection, "a world you were never meant to see."

The Pain Issue

The first section makes the simple and blunt statement that humane animal research is a contradiction in terms. Fundamentally, the aim of vivisection is to inflict sickness and disease upon healthy animals. The aim is certainly not to cure - after all, the animals are healthy to start with. Anaesthetics are rarely used because they would interfere with the supposed objectives of the experiment. To illustrate how anaesthetics may be replaced by restraining devices, film of a monkey in a restraint chair is shown; the monkey is receiving shocks to the brain and clutches desperately at its face. By the very nature of its violence and the unnatural and deprived housing of animals, suffering is an integral part of vivisection.

The Dissection Issue

Here we are asked "Can anyone seriously believe that dissecting frogs and mice helps us to understand human anatomy?" In this section the real reasons for dissection are explored - the seeds of desensitisation must be sown early; dissection is necessary if we are to build a society where vivisection is acceptable. With obvious revulsion, students give personal accounts of dissection (which often sounds more like vivisection). A physiotherapist speaks out against the dissection he had to do at university on frogs, cats, and earthworms - and he was good at it. The only problem was that he was studying human anatomy and not cat anatomy. He failed his first exam and quickly realised he should spend more time studying humans. He concludes "If people would ask me today what part did dissecting cats and frogs play in my success as an anatomist and physiologist, I would have to say nothing, just nothing!"

One of the most disturbing images shown over this monologue is a rat on its back, its leg madly twitching and clawing as it is cut open and pinned out.

The Animal Sources

A huge variety of animals are regularly used in laboratories, all coming from a vast array of suppliers. The majority of cats and dogs used in American laboratories are provided by state pounds and animal shelters holding lost or unwanted pets, these provide an inexhaustable source of cheap animals. Zoos supply other animals, very often primates. Finally the biggest source (and the area where there is the most money) is the suppliers of purpose-bred laboratory animals. There are over 1600 lab animal suppliers in the USA - familiar names like Hazelton, Hilltop, and of course, Charles River. The multi-

national Charles River makes over $40,000,000 every year from the sale of 22 million animals produced in plants in seven nations. Recently Bausch and Lomb (best know for their range of contact lenses) bought this massive laboratory animal production line for just $135 million. These commercial suppliers can also offer "surgically altered" animals, which may well have had as many as 17 operations by the time they are finally sold for experimentation.

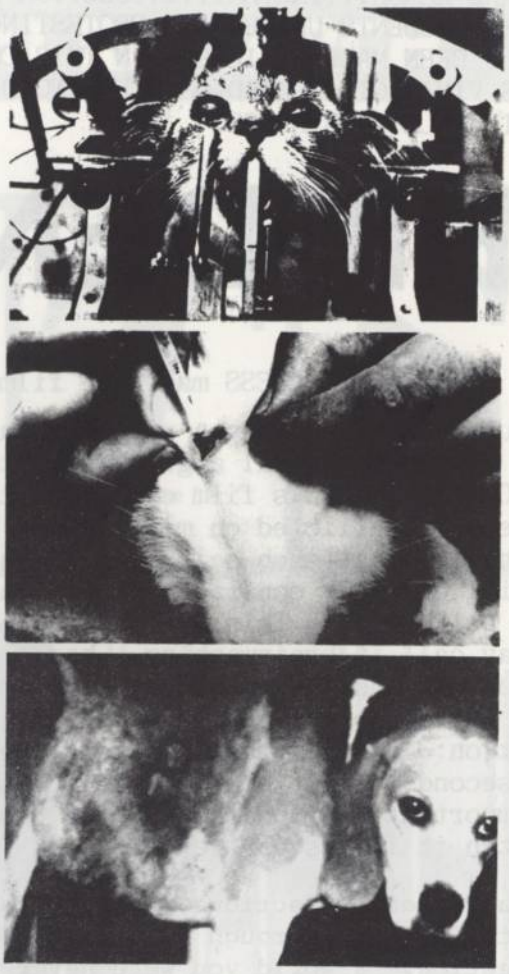
The Scientific Issue
The Fraud - The Evidence

This is the very essence of the argument; the response to "the sleazy slogans of our adversaries who say, babies or dogs?" as Hans Reusch puts it. Animal research is not science and therefore vivisection is fraud. It simply is not a choice of babies or dogs: animal research is invalid for two fundamental reasons. Firstly, animals are not human beings and therefore they react differently to substances, they are physiologically different and they suffer from different diseases. Secondly, the animals are healthy at the start of the experiment - any disease or trauma has to be artificially and violently induced and thus is can never be accurately compared to disease that arises spontaneously, or in more natural circumstances. Animal research cannot work, simply because the premise upon which it is based is false.

This is illustrated with a series of images showing species differences and the difference between sickness in the laboratory and sickness in the real world. An isolated cat is monitored, it has an electrode implanted in its head and a large device strapped to its back; the floor of its cage is suddenly electrified and it desperately attempts to escape the shock. Dogs stand in isolation in pens and cages and rats circle madly in small plastic boxes.



Cat with an electrode implant.



'The world you were never meant to see.'

Dr Robert Mendelsohn, formerly Associate Professor of Paediatrics at the University of Illinios College of Medicine, eloquently sums up these points: "The reason why I am against animal research is because it doesn't work, it has no scientific value. One cannot extrapolate the results of animal research to human beings and every good scientist knows that. Doctors themselves will admit that animal experimentation is no good. For example if you say to the doctors 'these experiments in animals show that this drug is dangerous, it can cause cancer, it can cause all kinds of side effects' the doctors will say, 'oh that's just animal experimentation, you cannot extrapolate that to human beings'. They themselves admit that it's no good. As far as I am concerned, since animal experiments have no validity and since they lead to quackery inside of medicine, I have to be opposed to quackery, and therefore I have to be opposed to animal experiments as a scientist regardless of my moral feelings towards animals."

In toxicity tests such as the LD50, animals are force-fed bleach, oven cleaner,

petrol, drugs, alcohol, face powders, and all manner of household and industrial products. In Draize Eye Irritancy tests a noxious substance is dripped or sprayed into the animal's eye. The rabbit's eye is chosen not because it is similar to the human eye, but because they have a large eye area available for use and the animals are cheap and easy to handle. The rabbit is therefore the most convenient laboratory tool - any desire for accuracy falls by the wayside. Both of these tests are cruel and demonstrably unreliable and it is common knowledge within industry circles that they are carried out merely for legal reasons.

A rabbit is clamped to a table and about to be operated on. The narrator informs us that this is not a veterinary college but that these students may well operate on you one day. Hans Reusch follows up the point, "...one must be mad to say that a surgeon has to exercise on dogs before he can operate. None of you would go to a veterinarian if you needed your appendix taken out..." Dr Mendelsohn points out that vivisection only has one value for the medical student, that is, "...by getting the students used to the shedding of innocent animal blood they can later become tolerant of the innocent shedding of human blood."

A whole catalogue of animal torture is shown: A cat kept constantly awake with an electrode in its head in a university sleep deprivation experiment; a beagle with almost its entire body surface burned lying in a metal cage; a cat, with an electrode head inplant, is thrown into convulsions as part of an aggression experiment; another cat is brutally decerebrated, after cutting the skin away the experimenter crudely snaps away the skull with pliers, mashes up the brain and scoops it out, finally, he stitches up the head. We see 'Britches' the baby monkey, blinded, clinging to his surrogate mother at California University (see Issue 4 for full story). Whilst this is shown we are told that vivisection has a whole new terminology for its new religion, animals are not killed - they are 'sacrificed'. Dr Mendelsohn asks poignantly, "for whom?"

What follows is probably the most cruel and barbaric sight you will ever see. A pig is herded into a pen, just large enough for it to stand in. It is shaved and then restrained. Using a blowtorch two vivisectors burn this helpless animal down to the muscle, and whilst the animal is still fully conscious they break off chunks of its charred flesh. The narrator asks, "Does this look like science to you?"

The idea of searching for humane 'alternatives' to vivisection is dismissed. "The constant talk about alternatives or even replacements to animal experiments is dangerous and misleading because it implies that animal experiments are useful and therefore worth replacing. Animal experiments are NOT science and must be abolished, the only replacement is REAL science, which means that the truly scientific experiments which will replace animal experiments will be totally different conceptually, and therefore they cannot even be compared to the phoney animal experiments that you have just witnessed."

There are two ways to deal with the problem of disease; prevention, and if the disease is already onset then



A monkey in a behavioural experiment.

clinical study. A change in diet alone could prevent most western disease, the two main causes of human death and suffering are animal experimentation and eating meat. Since artificially inducing disease into healthy animals is the opposite to both prevention and cure, and prevention is deemed by all to be the best course to take, then obviously to do the opposite will be disasterous. But then again there is little money to be made from prevention.

The Money Issue
The Vested Interests

Money makes the vivisection world go round.

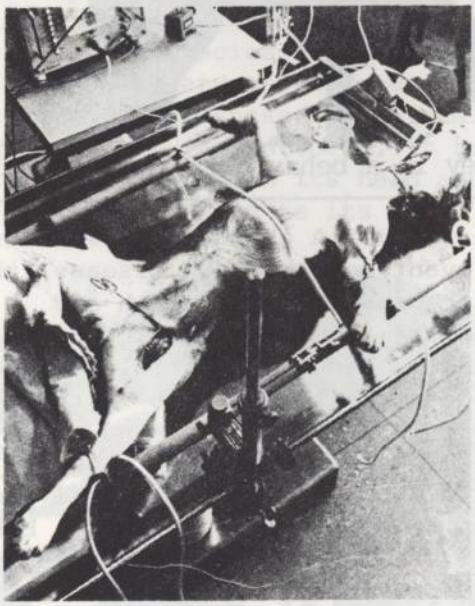
First there are the grants awarded from taxes, in much the same way as the Medical Research Council hands money out for vivisection in this country. American TV chat show host Bob Barker explains the system at an antivivi-

section rally:

"...And did you know that 75% of the researchers who ask for a federal grant to do experiments on animals receive it?....How is that possible? The peer review system! ...If you're a researcher and you want money from the federal government to do an experiment on living animals, you write up a proposal and you submit it to a committee. A committee composed of whom? Of other researchers! And they're notorious for scratching each others backs: You-approve-mine-and-I'll-approve-yours-WE-approve-HIS-he'll-approve-OURS. So 75% of them are approved. Now that's bad, but it gets worse, 95% OF THEM ARE RENEWED. Once you get a federal grant, if you are a researcher, you're set for life. It goes on what is called 'research welfare', and we support him, and pay him, and it has to stop."

I only wish that TV celebrities in this country were prepared to speak out in this uncompromising fashion.

Next we see and hear of the thousands of businesses that are involved, directly or indirectly, in this vast carnage; the animal suppliers, the feed suppliers, the manufacturers of cages, restraint devices and surgical instruments. Add to this the pharmaceutical companies who make huge



profits from the poisons they palm off on the public, and who rely upon animal experiments as a defence if there's any legal comeback on their products, and you have a very powerful financial lobby which can easily keep the pockets of any potentially troublesome politicians topped up. These same politicians can keep still more taxes flowing into the vivisectionist coffers through health care (more accurately termed sickness care). This is of course much the same as our health service and such bodies inevitably foot enormous bills for drugs (see 'Bitter Pills', this Issue).

Finally we have the fundraisers, people who (often unwittingly) raise money for vivisection. The charities who raise money for animal experiments never say exactly how it will be used. You only have to look at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Action Research for the Crippled Child, and the Cancer Research Campaign to see that the same applies in this country.

The Secrecy
The Deception

If animal research is such a noble quest, why is it so carefully concealed behind fences and locked doors? Obviously, the vivisectors know full well that if fully exposed it would never be tolerated. The secrecy which has protected the vivisectionist community for a long time is now being penetrated by groups like the Animal Liberation Front (ALF). We see ALF videos taken inside the City of Hope - beagles whose backs are covered in large cancerous growths. We then see baboons undergoing head injury experiments at the University of Pennsylvania (see Issues 1 and 2 for full story). Paul Carrarao MD, former Head Injury Researcher with the US navy, points out the flaws in such experiments, saying that the only real advances in this field have come from human clinical studies.

Vivisection would have been abolished long ago had it only been championed by the vivisectors. However, it has an all too willing ally in the media, who act as cheerleaders to the animal researchers, setting them up as demigods protecting the nation's health, constantly ignoring medical evidence that refutes this claim and depicting the antivivisectionist as anti-human. The media depends on advertising and all of the most powerful companies that provide this revenue are involved in vivisection at some stage. As the narrator says, "what this means is that, of course, the most powerful corporations in America don't want you to know the facts about animal research and testing even if your life depended on it - which of course it does."

The Comeuppance
The Human Damage

Millions of humans suffer the consequences of vivisection and, contrary to the vivisectors' claims, many diseases are on the increase. Heart disease is the biggest western killer - it could be prevented. 95% of heart disease cases are connected to diet and lifestyle, yet the vivisectionists try to convince us that

the answer to this problem is spare hearts. Even if these hearts worked, it would not be physically or economically possible to provide enough hearts to cope with the problem of heart disease. Cancer is the number two killer and again, according to the World Health Organisation, is largely preventable. The number three killer is diabetes and this is on the increase. In the USA there are now more people per 100,000 dying of diabetes than in 1900, 23 years before the discovery of insulin. Dr Robert Mendelsohn adds to this that according to physicians 90% of diabetics should not be on insulin.



Victims of the drug Thalidomide.

Misleading animal tests are responsible for incresing numbers of harmful drugs. It is estimated that some 15,000 new pharmaceutical preparations hit the market annually whilst another 12,000 are pulled off. In 1978 1½ million Americans were hospitalised by drugs that were meant to cure them of something or other. Drugs kill an estimated 140,000 Americans a year. The problem of birth defects did not die with Thalidomide, far from it: In the USA birth defects have increased by 350% over the last 25 years. So why are such patently unreliable animal tests used at all? The answer is coldly simple, if safe reliable, invitro tests were introduced then it would immediately become apparent that 99% of drugs marketed are, at best, worthless and this would of course spell economic disaster for the pharmaceutical companies. Animal tests provide a comfortable prop for the drug companies. If they are taken to court when a product backfires they can always state that they did all the appropriate safety testing (a formula which they have found successfull on repeated occasions).

The Revolution

The film ends on a positive note: That this is the beginning of the campaign that will succeed in abolishing vivisection. A campaign based upon the fact that vivisection is medical fraud. It is time to forsake purely moral arguments for a hard scientific line. The animal welfare societies who merely seek reform and welfare in laboratories rather than total abolition are seen to be deliberately and systematically mislead by vivisectionist infiltrators. A new element in this 'revolution' are the direct action groups who have shown that antivivisectionists are prepared to take risks in order to expose vivisection. The mood of the movement represented by this film is summed up by its 'father figure' Hans Reusch: "The battlehorse of modern medicine, animal experimentation, is dead. It has been dead for a long time, but the jokers in charge of research pretend they don't know it. It is time that all this nonsense ceased. It is time to bury the corpse lest the stench poison us all. In summary, it is time to ask for the abolition of vivisection NOW and not in 200 years!"

Finally we see a list of things the viewer can do to help stop vivisection, and we are given a chilling reminder of the forces we are up against: We are shown a number of brutal research projects (including the Pennsylvania primates experiments) where funds were finally suspended, many thanks to the work of US Health and Human Sciences Secretary, Margaret Heckler. For these achievements she was promoted "out of the way" and made Ambassador to Ireland.

A criticism we are bound to hear about this film, bar aesthetic points, is that the material is nearly all American and therefore somehow not relevant to this country. This is not the case. The basic scientific arguments used against vivisection in this film know no national boundaries. The way in which the vested interests perpetuate animal research is no different; in this country we also witness the collaboration of the media and big business; the way the funds are raised is very much the same, and perhaps most importantly many of the same names are involved, thus we have the massive Hazelton Laboratories complex in Harrogate and Charles River with its UK base in Margate.

If you would like to obtain a copy of this video, please contact the 11th Hour Group for Animals at:
326 Earlsfield Road,
London,
SW18 3EJ.



CENTRAL ANIMAL LIBERATION LEAGUE

WHERE DO THE LAB DOGS COME FROM ?

Continued

Hampshire, which is run by a Vet, David Walker. It was this man who was at the very centre of the revelations on 'Central Weekend' in November 1986.

David Walker (who is also Research Director of Wickham laboratories) offers dogs for sale for vivisection, through APT Consultancy, at well below the usual price paid for dogs purpose-bred for experimentation. For example, the April 1985 price list for lab animal breeders and suppliers Shamrock Farms offers 8-9 month old beagles for £300 each and 3-4 month old beagles for £200 each; 'Central Weekend' revealed that Walker was offering dogs at £70 each, despite the fact that there are no dog breeding facilities at APT Consultancy.

The programme then explored Walker's links with Cottage Patch Kennels, who have come under fire in the past for their maltreatment of animals. The first serious attempt to prove these links had been made by the South East Animal Liberation League (SEALL) in 1984 when they raided APT Consultancy, Cottage Patch Kennels, and Wickham laboratories simultaneously. In 1985 Cottage Patch achieved national notoriety by setting a dog on a reporter from BBC's 'That's Life'. Walker has repeatedly given Cottage Patch Kennels a clean bill of health whilst other local vets have been highly critical of it. Effectively David Walker has kept the establishment in business. When Roger Cook of 'Central Weekend' attempted to ask Walker whether this was the source of his dogs, and if not where the dogs come from, the door was slammed in his face. One thing common to all of the establishments we have looked at in this piece is that when questioned as to the source of their animals they all say "NO COMMENT". It was reported on 'Central Weekend' that if pushed for an answer Cottage Patch and APT had been quite prepared to offer legal, and even physical, threats. Michael Hancock MP has received such threats.

There are clearly illegal acts going on. Vast numbers of dogs are ending up in vivisection laboratories with no attempt to establish their source, and it is apparent that sources are highly dubious.

So how do such 'noble' establishments as the Royal College of Surgeons, Oxford, and Cambridge Universities, ensure they have no legal responsibility for the source of the dogs they use? They simply ask the supplier to fill in a form. The Institute of Animal Technicians Manual of Laboratory Animal Practice and Techniques contains a sample of such a form: "I certify that these.....are my own property and have been obtained by legal means." This is then signed. That such a form is in existence is a clear enough indication that the laboratories are well aware that animals they receive are not legally obtained. The police have had repeated requests to investigate this question and yet have taken no action.

At £300 each for purpose-bred animals it is easy for dog thieves to undercut the going price and still get a hefty profit and the labs are presumably only too willing to make the saving and ask no questions. We would like to urge all of our readers to be vigilant for pet thieves in their area and alert other people to this problem.



SOUTH EAST ANIMAL LIBERATION LEAGUE



SOUTH EAST ANIMAL LIBERATION LEAGUE

TURNING POINT believes that this evil trade should be stopped as soon as possible and all of those involved should be brought to task. However, whilst pet stealing shows the depths to which the vivisection industry will stoop and how each area collaborates in the cover up, we oppose any use of animals for experimentation no matter where it has come from. Perhaps the most pathetic sight that the Central Animal Liberation League (CALL) revealed at University Park Farm was the beagle that was offered a dog biscuit and simply did not know what to do with it for a number of minutes. This animal had known no affection or freedom only the sterile world of the animal holding centre before he would eventually be mutilated and then killed in an Oxford University laboratory. He could see through the bars of his cage the trees, birds, and grass of the countryside but he would never reach them.



CENTRAL ANIMAL LIBERATION LEAGUE

VIVISECTION

New medical information is now available with which the total abolition of vivisection can be obtained in the near future. If you would like to help build the new, infiltration-proof movement which is going to abolish vivisection, or if you just want additional information, write to:

R.E.A.D., 39 Hanover Square, Leeds LS3 1BQ.

ANIMAL RIGHTS PRISONERS

Without doubt the animal rights cause has made some dramatic advances, thanks to those who are willing to break the law. Thousands of animals have been rescued from cruel conditions and have been allowed to live out their lives happy and free. Animal abuse businesses have actually been closed down after repeatead raids on their premises. Last year Britain's largest mink farm, 'New World', closed down simply because it could no longer afford increased security costs. 'Freer Mink Farm' also fell by the wayside, following the attentions of the Animal Liberation Front.

By breaching the security of the laboratories and factory farms, activists have found evidence of suffering which has proved invaluable as ammunition in the campaign against animal abuse. In short, the direct action movement has provided a morale booster for the legal campaign, and has, through photographs and video, given it the punch it needed to convince the public. It has given us the hope that goals in the animal liberation field can be brought rapidly nearer. There is ample evidence of this: In Issue 3 we reported on a school battery unit which had been raided by the Animal Liberation Front. Years of legal campaigning, petitioning, etc., had sowed the seeds of discontent in many people's minds and a number of complaints were received by the school - however the hens remained in their cages. Finally, one night, the ALF broke in and removed every single chicken - saying if they were replaced then the ALF would return. The chickens were not replaced. A microcosm of our campaign against the battery cage nationally?

However, the risks such action entails are increasing as the police become more vigilant, and prison sentences dealt out to animal liberationists for crimes of compassion are spiralling upwards, out of all proportion. The reason is obvious - steep prison sentences are seen as a deterent, a way of stopping this campaign. The whole principle of prison is to demoralise those subjected to it. It is appalling that within the animal rights movement, prison sentences of a number of years are being accepted, as if they are not the tragedy that they so clearly are. In 1983 when Steve Boulding was sentenced to 15 months for the rescue of beagles from Life Science Research it was regarded as a monstrous sentence - it was. When Andy Horbury was sentenced to two years for the rescue of foxes from Cocksparrow Fur Farm it came as a shock, but was also regarded as the shape of thing things to come. It was. We now have animal rights activists in prison serving three and four year sentences and Judges, like the one at the Unilever trial, dishing out years like they were days.

In July 1985 24 animal rights activists were convicted at Knutsford Crown Court for their part in the Northern Animal Liberation League (NALL) raid on ICI. Detective Chief Inspector Lawrence Mellor, Head of Macclesfield CID, received a Chief Constable's commendation for his success in this case. Another 20 officers involved in the same investigation were awarded Chief Superintendent's commendations. An indication of how much the police value success in this field.

If we accept there are moves afoot to crush the spirit of the direct action movement through the courts, there seems little if anything we can do to stop such moves - apart from activists taking still more care not to get caught. We can, however, ensure their goal is never achieved; we can make sure that prison fails in its prime objective which is to demoralise those imprisoned. We, as legal campaigners, can show activists in prison they are not forgotten and that there are those who support their actions. We have heard from a number of prisoners how much they enjoy receiving letters, and also



particular praise for organisations like the Hull Prison Support Group - you can support these organisations.

Support Animal Rights Prisoners (SARP) gives this advice;"Please write to the prisoners listed, (where there is more than one prisoner at a prison, write separate letters), expressing your solidarity and support and keep them in touch with what is happening in the movement, though remember ALL letters to prisoners are opened and censored, so obviously don't discuss anything that could jeopardise future actions or someone's freedom. Please do not expect a reply as prisoners are restricted as to the number of letters they can write each week, and obviously they will probably want to use these to keep in contact with people they knew before entering prison."

IMPRISONED WITHOUT TRIAL

Ronnie Lee V02682,
Kevin Baldwin T02959,
Gary Cartwright TO2960,
Ian Oxley T02961,
HM Prison, Armley, Leeds, W.Yorks, LS12 2TJ.

These 4 people are on remand charged with conspiring to cause damage to fur departments in stores in Sheffield and London. Some of them are also charged with conspiring to steal the Ecclesfield beagles.

Stephen Rowe P85714, (9 months).
HM Prison, Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants.

Imprisoned for causing £8,000 damage to the Admiralty Research Centre, Portsmouth and for rescuing animals from Portsmouth Polytechnic and Havant College.

Mike Nunn J92297, (3 years).
HM Prison, Leyhill, Wooton-under-Edge, Glos.

Imprisoned for conspiring to burgle Wickham Research Laboratories and associated premises.

John Curtin F17288, (2 years).
HM Prison, Dartmoor, Princetown, Yelverton, Devon, PL20 6RR.

Terry Helsby P85326, (2 years).
HM Prison, Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants.

Both imprisoned for attempting to dig up the Duke of Beaufort's grave.

The following were all imprisoned for conspiring to burgle the Unilever labs.

Paul (Mol) Watkins L64779, (2½ years).
Peter Anderson L64805, (2 years).
HMYCC, Lowdham Grange, Lowdham, Notts, NG14 7DA.

Duncan Thorpe N41997, (2 years).
David (Duggs) Carre L64807, (2 years).
HM Prison, Ashwell, Oakham, Leics, LE15 7LF.

Nick Sweet N42186,(2 years).
Gary Allen E74947, (18 months).
Keith Griffin E74948, (2 years).
Alan Cooper E74960, (2 years).
HM Prison, 54 Gaol Road, Stafford, ST16 3AW.

Karl Garside L65137, (18 months).
Eric Marshall L64806, (18 months).
HMYCC, Hewell Grange, Redditch, Worcs.

Mike McKrell E74949, (18 months).
HM Prison, Ranby, Retford, Notts, BN22 8EU.

Delia Lowick D28008, (2 years).
Virginia Scholey D27317, (18 months).
HM Prison, Drake Hall, Eccleshall, Stafford, ST21 6LQ.

Sally Levitt D27314, (2 years).
Debbie Smith D28007, (2 years).
HM Prison, Bullwood Hall, High Road, Hockley, Essex, SS5 4TE.

Beverley Cowley D27316, (2 years).
HM Prison, Cookham Wood, Rochester, Kent.

Nigel Crouch N42187, (2 years).
HMYCC, Onley, Willoughby, Rugby, Warks.

Carl Egan E74945, (2 years).
HM Prison, Welford Road, Leicester LE2 7AJ.

Julian Webster E74950, (12 months).
HM Prison, Stocken Hall, Stocken Hall Road, Stretton, Nr Oakham, Leics.

Sally Miller D22865, (12 months).
HM Prison, Styal, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

Jim Snook N41998, (2 years).
HM Prison, Greetwell Road, Lincoln LN2 4BD.

Alistair Fairweather L64804, (18 months).
HM Prison, Leyhill, Wooton-under-Edge, Glos.

Mike Huskisson P69240, (18 months).
HM Prison Weyland, Griston, Nr Stretford, Norfolk.

Imprisoned for the raid on the Royal College of Surgeons.

Support Animal Rights Prisoners,
BCM Box 5911,
London WC1N 3XX.

