INTERVIEWS

WITH

ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT

ACTIVISTS



"The question is not, can they reason? nor, can they talk? but, can they suffer?"

JEREMY BENTHAM



The majority of unwanted dogs in Britain are destroyed, a number in the electric cabinet, a cheap yet barbaric method amazingly still in use in some RSPCA branches. Surely an organisation with an income last year of £10 million could embark on a mass neutering and education campaign, if not nationally, region by region.
As the photo shows, electric clips attached to the ears, fear in the eyes, a very sad death for an unwanted pet.
The Animal Liberation Front have broken into some RSPCA branch premises and destroyed the cabinets.

Dog death chamber hit

ANIMAL Liberation Front activists have claimed responsibility for the wrecking of a dog electrocution chamber at the RSPCA shelter at Radcliffe-on-Trent.

The chamber is used for putting down many of the 250 unwanted dogs destroyed at the shelter every month because their owners do not claim them and new homes cannot be found.

The activists broke into the pharmacy and smashed electric sockets and the electrical cabinet used to put down the dogs.

This illustrated compilation of interviews with several ALF groups was prepared in response to increasing media requests for interviews with ALF raiders. Each group interviewed was requested to concentrate on one question/aspect of ALF activities. This is a prototype and the finished booklet will be made available to the media for their perusal. This prototype is being distributed to animal rights campaigners so that they may add their views. Any constructive criticism will be welcomed.

This project is the work of freelance journalist David Taggart who made contact with a number of active groups through his own means and interviewed them. As no one has access to all the ALF groups, we are hoping that by freely distributing this prototype, copies will reach most active groups and eventually all the necessary information likely to be required by the media will be enclosed when the final draft is made available.

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D.T. How did you become members of the ALF?

A. We are not members of the ALF, in fact the ALF has not one single member. We are ALF activists by virtue of the fact that we carry out actions, whether on an occasional or frequent basis.
Immediately superglue has been squirted into a fur shop lock the person/s involved becomes an activist. This is exactly how we became involved in direct action four years ago.

D.T. Why did you become involved in direct action?

A. As members of various societies, such as the RSPCA, for many years we began to learn about the many and varied ways that animals are exploited and cruelly treated. What also became apparant was that the old 1876 cruelty to animals Act was totally outdated. When I personally came into contact with the full-time staff of the various animal welfare societies I was sickened by their complacency. They were well-paid in the main and quite happy to plod along. At that time over 100 years of political campaigning had failed to halt the increase in factory farming, vivisection and even failed to outlaw the blinding of rabbits for cosmetics.
The RSPCA at present has an annual income of approximately £10 million. Cats and dogs at their branches are only kept for 7 days before being killed.
In some branches dogs are made to stand in water in an electrocution chamber, electrodes are then connected and the dog electrocuted. Sometimes a large or particularly long-haired dog is only burned and needs to be electrocuted again to kill it.
Being interested in and following environmental issues brought us into contact with the way in which Greenpeace mounted its successful direct actions, while in the House of Commons Friends of the Earth complemented these actions by mobilising public support and lobbying MPs and so achieved reforms. However, these days have, for the most part, also passed with the advent of the all-powerful multi-nationals, with a number of MPs already having vested interests in factory farming, others receive advisory fees, sit on Boards of Directors of companies involved in vivisection and many MPs have shares in companies involved in animal abuse - the most disgraceful recent addition being Gwyneth Dumwoody, Labour MP, who took the post as a Parliamentary advisor to the British Fur Traders Association for £4,000 a year.
With the White Paper on animal experiments, or to give it its correct title the 'Vivisectors Charter', becoming law the Mobilisation campaign has not only failed, but left the movement high and dry. Can the animals afford to wait another hundred years for another chance to stop the Draize Test, and what of the millions of hens in battery cages, hare coursing etc., can they wait? of course not.
Even those involved in political campaigning who claim to be of a radical disposition must now accept the futility of devoting so much of the movements resources to political lobbying. Of course, public education, through leafletting, and some marches against particular premises, draw more people into the movement. Boycott campaigns are an essential component, but at present the majority of people involved with the movement are involved in political campaigns, the value of which must not be over-estimated. With the 'Vivisectors Charter' becoming law we need to reverse this trend so that the majority are involved in direct action.
It is down to those who are sincere in the belief that animals have the right to a full and natural life,



those who will stand as the suffragettes and the anti-slavery campaigners did and Greenpeace do and will say enough is enough. Anti-slavery campaigners liberated many slaves from Southern states of America and smuggled them through the Northern states into Canada where they then lived with Canadian families. Both the direct action of the suffragettes and the anti-slavery campaigners were successful, it is now time for the animal rights movement to take action. A large increase in animal liberation and economic sabotage will alert the public fully to the horrors involved behind closed doors and make it financially unviable to be involved in animal exploitation. Pirate whaling was virtually finished off in a short space of time with the ramming of the infamous pirate whaling ship, the Sierra, by the Sea Shepherd ship, an action that received world wide publicity and public support. When it was discovered that the Sierra was being repaired, in the Portugese harbour in which it was berthed, so that it could fly under its flag of convenience and continue slaughtering the protected mighty blue whale and others, it was blown up while the crew were ashore. Again the sinking of the Sierra received massive public support and pirate whalers found they could not persuade crews, no matter how much cash they offered, to sail.

D.T. How does an animal rights campaigner become involved in activities?

A. As already mentioned, anyone wishing to take part in direct action does not apply for membership of the ALF, you do not write to or telephone the ALF Press Office, you quite simply take action on your own, with friends or members of your society you know you can trust. Approaching others is something that has to be done subtly. Anyone who is not interested in being involved should not be aware that you are in the process of forming a direct action group. Choosing the right people is all important, that and a positive attitude - in other words, from the outset, decide on a professional approach. Take it seriously and the rest will come with experience. Those who allow their ego to become involved and boast of their activities to gain status are betraying themselves and ultimately the sentient creatures that need their help. Plain clothes police officers mingle with campaigners on animal rights marches listening for gossip about actions and names mentioned. This is the beginning of the end.

Groups are kept small, if there are enough suitable people we would form two or three groups that would work autonomously.



Dog fight man's home daubed

ANIMAL rights protesters have attacked the home of Richard Hornell, jailed earlier this week for his part in an illegal dog fight. The words "Sadist killer" and "dog murderer" were daubed in red and black paint over the walls of the Chequers pub at Potters Bar, Hertfordshire.

The Animal Liberation Front claimed to have carried out the attack as revenge for the dog destroyed after the fight and "to add our terms to his sentence."

Braintree lab raid by ALF

THE Animal Liberation Front is threatening to destroy a laboratory which it raided early today, releasing bees, rabbits, guinea-pigs and mice.

Equipment at the Brocades laboratory at Cut Hedge Farm, Braintree, which produces animal vaccines, was smashed and slogans sprayed on walls.

A spokesman for the ALF said "various papers" were taken. "This information will be used to mount further activities against the company and its personnel."

He said: "The ALF will continue to step up action against this company until their operation base is destroyed or they cease to trade."

The ALF said 16 people took part in the raid. More than 100 animals removed would be taken to a "holding centre" where they would be cared for.

Voles and rats taken in raid on college

A NUMBER of voles were set free and frozen rat corpses stolen when Animal Liberation Front protesters broke into Haileybury College, Hertford Heath, on Monday night.

The animals were taken from the biology laboratories after access had been gained by forcing a door.

In a call to the Mercury this week, a spokesman for the Front said the group was protesting against experimentation and the dissection of animals by both pupils and teachers at the college.

The animals, he said, had been "put into care."

A spokesman at Haileybury College confirmed the break-in on Tuesday. In addition to the theft of the animals, he said, the raiders had daubed walls and black boards with the "ALF" sign.

Police are investigating the incident.

The Animal Liberation Front said its members had freed 20 cats from Perrycroft Lodge at Colwall, near Ledbury.

A spokesman for the Front said they believed some of the cats recovered were stolen pets. They would be issuing photographs in the hope that owners would recognise cats and be able to reclaim them.

The Front also claims that beagles are bred at Perrycroft Lodge for vivisection.

Farm 'raided'

POLICE investigating claims that battery chicken farm at Spratton Grange raided by animal rights protesters.

In Press statement Animal Liberation Front say 70 hens freed and "large amount" of eggs smashed at farm on A50. Further action threatened.

Perrycroft Revisited

Perrycroft Lodge, vivisection breeding centre, has been attacked for the third time in twelve months — this time by the Midlands ALF. They sprayed 'Cat Killers' and 'Free Beagles' in red paint on the walls, and poured paint stripper over three cars.

Last May several beagles were rescued, and only four months ago twenty cats were taken in a night raid on the centre.

D.T. How do you go about carrying out actions?

A. There are a number of aspects that one has to take into consideration. First and foremost it's important to have a look around the region at all the targets, laboratories (details enclosed), as many of the factory farms as one can find, hunt kennels, fur shops, abattoirs etc. If actions have taken place already in your home area then it may be a good idea to go for the most straightforward, squirting paintstripper from a lemon juice squeezy, or a washing-up liquid squeezy bottle over the van(s) of an animal exploiter, gluing up fur shop locks to start with, then progress to factory farms which generally are not alarmed (there is the odd one that is, particularly the very large food chain store ones). If no actions, or only one or two small actions have taken place, it may be beneficial to go for a laboratory, the reasoning being that once things start happening in your area the labs., if any, will invest in more security measures. There are still labs. with only minimal security. The animals are not necessarily in the labs. at all times and there is usually an animal house in a separate building where animals are held until needed or in some cases are bred there. We can usually gain access to the grounds (we're not put off by the usual security fence with strands of barbed wire at the top, these can be climbed with practice - we use the concrete posts as a support and wear 2-3 pairs of gloves when learning), we usually find the buildings with animals have fans operating, pumping out the stale air in the unit and fresh air in. We can smell which one has animals within.

With factory farm units we can tell what kind of animals, if any, are in the units by simply placing our ear against an air duct on the side of the unit or at the door, listening and smelling. Or we try shining a pencil torch, with coloured plastic held over the end by an elastic band, through any openings. In fact we double or treble the layers of plastic so that only the minimum of light gets through, not only reducing the chance of anyone else seeing but shine a bright light onto battery hens and they may well make a lot of noise. We always try the door handle etc. and have been pleasantly surprised a couple of times to find it is not locked. With experience one can often tell what animals are held in a particular unit by its shape, size and building materials used.

When looking at potential targets we don't take balaclavas etc. We also make a point of emptying our pockets of everything including door keys, discarding matching jewellery etc. before setting out, in case we drop anything. If we need to cover our faces a scarf is fine and we wear gloves of course. We also carry bird watching books and binoculars.



In the early hours of April 28 twelve animal activists raided Perrycroft Lodge near Malvern, where beagles are bred for vivisection. Owing to a shortage of safe homes, they were only able to rescue 8 of the 800-odd kept there, but these included pregnant bitches.



100 Guinea Pigs Rescued

Members of the ALF swooped on a Hampshire farm on October 28th to rescue guinea pigs which were being bred for painful experiments.

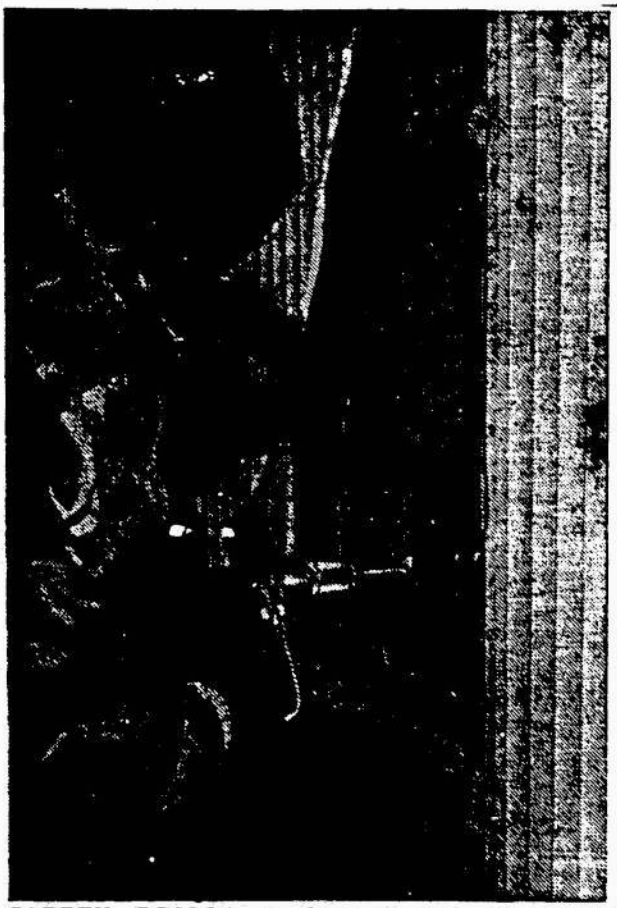
The ALF claim to have taken "well over 100" guinea pigs from an outbuilding at Little Lions Farm, near Ringwood. The wooden building was entered twice after a door was forced. On the second occasion, the raiders painted anti-vivisection slogans on the building and on a car belonging to the farm.

Earlier this year 8 guinea pigs being sent by rail to London University College laboratories were rescued from the train by ALF activists.

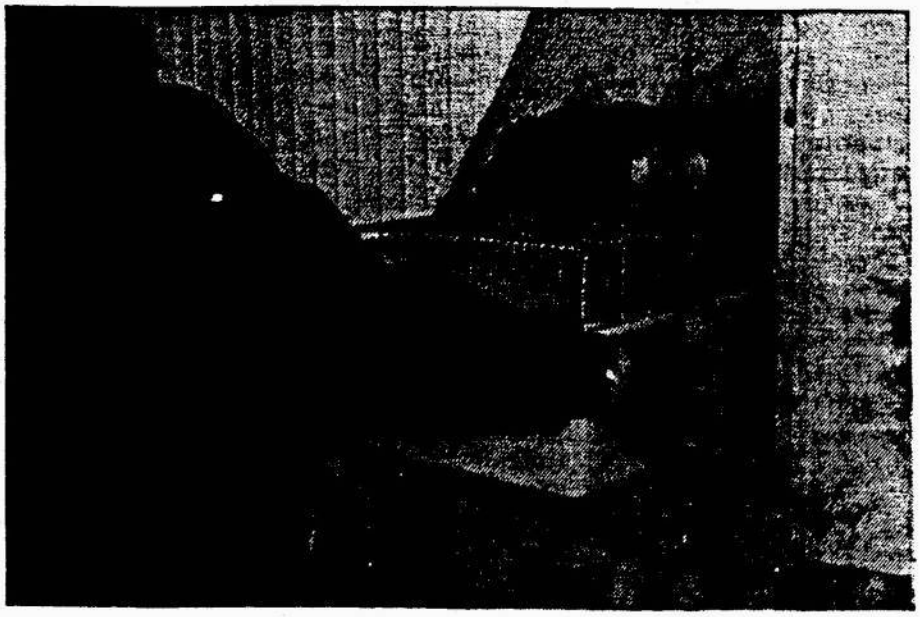
Usually a lad and girl will go by public transport or be dropped off by car and picked up at a prearranged time. We avoid parking a car in an area where a future target is being looked over, unless it's hidden. We try to limit our visits to any target to one or two and do not leave any signs of our visit. We find we can make a totally silent look round by removing our shoes, though this is usually unnecessary. During the day we explore the approaches to the target with the help of an Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, looking for a suitable dropping off point/place to stash the vehicle(s), emergency meeting point if necessary, noting any guard dogs at the target or in the gardens of houses along the route in. After dark we walk the route to ensure there are no guard dogs, go in and examine the units, check if there are any animals in them, can we climb in through an air duct, if not, what type of locks will we have to deal with.

If it's a lab. and not straightforward we need to know the times of security patrols, then we'll do a spot of camping nearby.

In our group there are four people and over a period of time we have equipped ourselves with ordinary scarves for covering our heads and faces, gloves, two crowbars (one small, approx. 12"-14" and one large, approx. 30"-36"), a large screwdriver, a well oiled brace and 1" auger drill (it's a wood boring drill, the type used to drill the hole in your front door for the Yale lock), 2 mortar drills (one being extra long), 2 sledgehammers (a 14lb one with full handle and a 10lb one with the handle cut to 20" for working in a confined space) a pair of boltcutters, two 35mm SLR cameras and flashguns (with diffuser and tilt - occasionally we can bounce the light off the ceiling to get natural shadow). Duracel batteries are used in the flashgun(s) - recharge is then much quicker. We use 400 ASA black and white film in one and 100 ASA colour slides in the other, although at the beginning when we only had one camera



SAFETY DRILL! A brace and 1" auger drill have been used to make a series of overlapping holes allowing easy entry into this laboratory animal house



The end result. Over 100 animals are now in good homes

we would use the black and white film first then reload with the colour slides, reset and carried on taking photos. When we carried out our very first raid there were three people with scarves, gloves and a large screwdriver. We rescued 36 hens. Four sacks each, one carried on each shoulder by their draw strings and one in each hand, 3 hens in each sack.

We have since found that cardboard boxes are fine for chicks etc., if the 'items' involved are rodents we sometimes find the cages in which they are housed are portable and we place the lot in our boxes or rucksacks. For hens and rabbits we use fairly large sacks (approx. 24" wide x 36" long) with nylon rope draw strings in the middle. The rope is threaded in and out of the sack at 6"-8" intervals and the length, when knotted together, is the same as the circumference of the sack. We then seal the double knot of the rope by using a match and literally lighting the two ends. As the nylon begins to melt we blow out the flames and the resulting black blobs keep all the separate strands in the rope together.

Another useful item that we make from a sack is a guard sack. Two brush poles are sprayed a dark colour, then placed inside the sack, one either side, and stitched securely in place. Approximately 6-8" of the handles protrude. One or two of these act as good barriers when you have to deal with a guard dog. The protruding poles are placed under the arm pits and the poles held as high up as possible.

If anyone enquired what they are they would be told they are hides to sit behind and take photographs of wildlife.

The actual day chosen for the raid is carefully considered in advance. A full moon and no cloud means a well-lit night which is undesirable, as are hot muggy nights when people find it difficult to enter deep sleep. Overcast nights are good and any rain is very welcome. With a particularly difficult target everyone is made aware that we are awaiting 'bad' weather and to expect very short notice. It is also very important not to work to a pattern (eg. actions every Friday/Saturday night). Weekend evenings are good because of the amount of people travelling to and from pubs/clubs, but for night raids weekdays are more appropriate because of the amount of early morning traffic. Saturday nights are the worst possible, the roads early Sunday are dead. On the day of the raid a planning meeting takes place and a thorough briefing/discussion takes place. Details dealt with include the transport of equipment and activists, time of raid and departure, while studying a plan of the target - who will be responsible for being a look-out, breaking-in, taking the animals, holding the sacks/boxes, where to meet up if things go wrong, who will be acting as back-up by sitting at a phone, ensuring everyone has a few 10 pences and some emergency money - while the raid may go OK a car could break down. Everyone empties their

American Cats Rescued from Horror Lab

Washington, USA

Animal Liberation Front activists raided Howard University Medical School laboratory and rescued 35 cats that were being used for painful experiments. The group claimed that one of the cats taken "had been allowed to die in that dark, damp, unventilated lab on Christmas Day, without anybody noticing. Such insensitivity is unforgiveable."

The University estimated that the loss from the break-in came to $2,640 (about £1,800) including property damage.

According to Howard University's spokesperson, Alan Hermesch, most of the experiments at the lab involved the effect of drugs on nerve transmission. But according to the ALF group many of the cats were "bone thin" and some had broken bones or surgical incisions; the dead cat was extremely dehydrated.

Labs Raided in Europe

ALF action in Europe has stepped up considerably in the last few months — with actions in France, Germany and Holland.

30 beagles were rescued in a night-time raid on Government research laboratories in Zeist, Holland by the Dutch ALF in mid-May.

The University Hospital in Heidelberg, West Germany, was the target for an attack by ALF activists in April when 4 dogs and 37 cats due to undergo painful experimentation were liberated. Although Dr Werner Scholz, director of the unit, claimed that the action would set back vital research, he told Stern magazine "I'm giving no information".

France has seen two recent ALF raids — the first in March was an action by 'Commando Fourpaws' when a van containing dogs destined for laboratory experimentation was flagged down outside Rennes. The animal dealer was left by the roadside as the ten dogs were driven away to safe homes.

Later in March, activists raided the vivisection laboratories at the University of Paris and rescued 50 frogs and 20 pigeons intended for cruel experiments. Papers and equipment belonging to the laboratory were destroyed in the raid.

pockets. We do take a container of water if a raid is likely to take a long time - wearing a mask for lengthy periods results in dry throats and coughing.

Before the tools are transported everything is wiped first with a rag soaked in warm soapy water and then again with a dry rag. This also goes for cameras (and battery), flashgun (and batteries), everything, even glasses if worn.

A further refinement is to cover our clothes with something like a boiler suit or old baggy clothes over our normal clothes and have a spare set of footwear. These items virtually eliminate the risk of us carrying traces home. These items can be discarded when we return to the vehicle(s), placed in a black bin bag it all looks like jumble. Someone has the responsibility of thoroughly washing the scarves (used to cover our heads/faces), gloves, boiler suits/old clothes and shoes immediately upon returning after a raid. This person is not directly involved in the actions and stores the clothes and equipment. In other words we use a 'safe house'. Generally speaking the arrangements for events after the action are just as important as the precautions beforehand.

Before setting off we make sure everyone has a plausible reason for travelling in that direction or homewards, we consult the music press to see if there are any concerts applicable. If a male activist is driving a female member will sit behind him. The police have a habit of glancing into vehicles and mixed company is far less likely to be stopped.

Choosing the time for the raid can be crucial. If possible we carry out the raid mid-evening so that we are back home before 10.30-11.30pm. Once the pubs close and particularly after midnight there is always the odd chance of a spot check by the police looking for burglars. If travelling by car (we avoid hired vans, hired cars are OK, the police take less notice of new cars) we try to arrange for the tools, and hoods if used, to be well hidden in the target area mid-evening by just two people, a girl and a lad using public transport if possible. We only take the minimum amount of equipment.

The raid may need to be at night. Battery hens often make quite a din though we are not put off by this. Unless we can carry out the action while the house is unoccupied or is some distance away we raid the unit at 3-4am while everyone is fast asleep. We never travel between 12 midnight and 6-7am there or back. We arrive in the evening and hide out in a wood (we avoid the local pubs for obvious reasons) and time the raid so that we arrive back at the transport after the raid shortly

Swoop on breeding farm

Animal lib raiders snatch 800 game birds

ANIMAL rights extremists today claimed responsibility for the daring theft of up to 800 game birds from a Lancashire breeding farm.

The entire stock of quails, their crates and feeding equipment were stolen in a dawn raid said to have involved around 40 members of the Animal Liberation Front.

The slogan "Animal Belsen" was daubed over a wall at the Fairgame farm in Lodge Lane, on the boundary of Warton and Lytham.

Later a representative of the ALF claimed responsibility in telephone calls to an independent radio station.

The caller said 40 operatives had commandeered a stolen lorry and took away the cargo of birds that were living in "atrocious conditions".

They would now be taken down south and "rehabilitated" into the wild.

The ALF man said the entire exercise — the biggest they had undertaken in Lancashire — had been filmed on video.

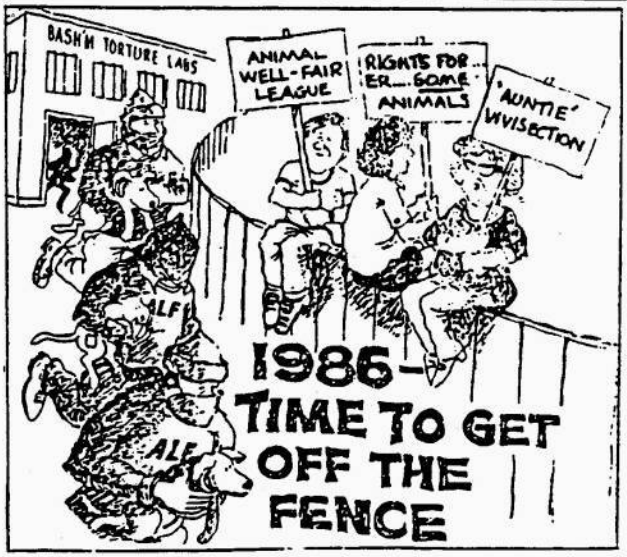
Police visited the farm this morning after being contacted by the farmer.

One Kirkham-based officer said: "It was a very large number of quails apparently — between 700-800. The theft must have taken some time and planning."

Recent developments

It is not only pigs, chicken and veal calves that are being farmed intensively. Turkeys, Ducks, Rabbits, Geese, Partridges and even Quail are all increasingly subject to factory farm conditions.

Unless the trend is reversed, the concept will be extended to all farm animals. Research is already taking place into inducing multiple births in ewes and rearing lambs in cages.



before dawn. Generally speaking by planning well ahead we tend to concentrate on late evening raids during the summer and night time raids during the long nights of autumn and winter. The transport will often be a minimum of one mile from the target and probably two or three miles away hidden in a field or wood (we carry a good quality compass in case we have to leave in a hurry, though it's generally not required). Vehicles are never parked in country lanes as the police will treat them as stolen vehicles that have been dumped, or certainly suspicious. Anyone sitting in such a vehicle will certainly be questioned. We push the car(s) down a track into a wood or similar. Pushing does away with driving with lights on and resulting noise and thus alerting any locals out walking the dog. We have parked in a nearby housing estate, leaving the vehicle(s) locked and empty, the drivers returning in couples to pick up the vehicles and later the raiders. If the target is in an awkward area the raiders can be picked up by vehicles returning at a prearranged time or called in by portable C.B.s (again Duracel batteries are used). If there are a number of cars hidden in a field/wood for an evening raid, depending on circumstances, it may be prudent for the drivers to remain hidden nearby and watch that no dog walkers/courting couples stumble across them. If this were to happen and the dog walker/couple take a lot of notice the vehicle(s) are moved to the emergency meeting place. When the raid is over one person travels ahead of the others and checks the transport is OK.

The first thing we do during an actual raid is for the look-out(s) to get into position. Binoculars are a very useful addition that can be used at night. They may take a little getting used to, focussing and time for ones eyes to adjust but it's well worth persevering. We find the usual long thin straps on binoculars are unsuitable. They not only leave them dangling, and thus banging on fences being climbed etc., but are also uncomfortable to wear after a time. We substitute wide camera straps suitably shortened. If portable C.B.s are being used they will have been tested beforehand to make sure they are in working order and tuned in. Because of the noisy static when both units are switched on, the raiders will have their C.B.s switched on at all times while the look-out(s) will have theirs switched off. This gives total silence; if the look-out needs to reach the raiders, a flick of a switch and it's on and ready to use. However, we do not rely on the C.B.s alone as sometimes we may be working in a spot that results in poor reception. The look-outs should be positioned so that they can also warn the raiders directly and quickly. Usually bleeps are used rather than voices on the C.B.s, two bleeps to keep still and quiet, four for 'all clear' and continuous bleeping if it's time to run for it, though we've not had to use this last

Down on the Factory Farm with ALF



Nearly 100 hens have been rescued from factory farms in raids in the Birmingham area and at North Ockendon, Essex by the Animal Liberation Front. In the latter raid, hundreds of pounds worth of damage was also done to vehicles at the farm.

The ALF have claimed responsibility for a fire at a chicken processing plant near Wickford, Essex. The plant includes a slaughterhouse where chickens are inhumanely killed. A refrigeration unit was also damaged. The group responsible say that they made sure, before starting the blaze, that there was no danger to human or animal life. Total damage came to about £15,000.

Butchers shops and fishmongers have been attacked in Bristol and Wimbledon. In Sidcup, Kent, the ALF wreaked over £2,000 worth of damage and vowed 'Our campaign will continue until people take notice of us'. Boots, Dewhursts, Leslie's Frozen Food and Curlings Butchers had their windows smashed. The group say they acted out of 'frustration at the way that the public and Government had ignored them in the past'.

A broiler unit at a farm near Chelmsford was destroyed in a raid by the ALF. The unit usually held about 3000 birds for the eight weeks before slaughter.

Guinea Pigs Rescued from Train

ALF members entered the guard's van of a train at Bournemouth station and took eight guinea pigs which were due to be transported to Leicester University for use in cruel experiments. The guinea pigs had been supplied by notorious vivisection breeder, M. R. Grayston of Ashley Heath.

On many occasions in the past guinea pigs being sent by Grayston for vivisection have been rescued from trains in the Bournemouth area.

Santa in farm grab

SANTA CLAUS has saved 10 turkeys from the dinner table.

Animal Liberation Front raiders — one of them in Father Christmas garb — snatched the birds from Grove Farm, Ormskirk.

sequence so far.
We have, once or twice, locked a gate using a plastic covered bike lock. This method is both quick and silent and ensures security vehicles cannot pursue us.
Usually we do not cut the telephone wires but occasionally this is necessary. Either they are cut near the house or office, if this is not possible a piece of brick is tied to a nylon rope and is thrown over the wire between two poles and two people will pull the wire down. It's usually a struggle and requires two people to use all their weight to yank it down. Wires are not cut at the big commercial labs. as they are likely to have alarms connected via the phone lines to the nearest police station.
When entering the target area we usually have to deal with a fence of some sort. Two people go forward and deal with it. The ordinary three strand barbed wire farm fences have the bottom two strands cut only. The top one prevents cows or horses following us in or straying onto a road. On the other hand, anyone pursuing us will be in for a shock. If it's a chain link fence we cut a strand at the very top, follow that strand down through the others down to about thigh height from the ground and cut it again. Then, holding the strand where it is cut at the bottom, we force it to twist and 'corkscrew' it out. We can then part the fence and climb through the gap. We leave the bottom part uncut if there are guard dogs, if disturbed it would be harder for them to get out after us, particularly if the top half is also blocked by one of our guard sacks with the poles jammed in the netting. The same two people then check out the unit and immediate area.
When actually breaking in to say, a factory farm unit, usually all that's required is a large screwdriver and a couple of crowbars to deal with a Yale lock on the front door (straightforward) or

"The 'Mirrors' investigations have proved conclusively that many animals used in deadly experiments are family pets."
Ref Daily Mirror (4th November 1978)



Animal Liberation — ALF Style



One of six cats rescued from a laboratory

to deal with the inside bolt(s) on the back door. In the case of the back door, if it's a tight fitting one we first pull it from the bottom, we can then judge where the inside bolt, or first bolt, is. We force the large screwdriver into the opening approximately 12" from the bolt and force the opening until the small crowbar can be inserted alongside the screwdriver which is then removed. Further force is exerted until the large crowbar is in. While one person maintains pressure with the small crowbar a second person puts their weight behind the large crowbar and rocks it to and fro, forcefully yet gently. The idea is to make the screws which hold the lock/bolt eventually pop out, not to take the door off its hinges.

For padlocks we may need to use bolt cutters, we ignore the lock and go for the hasp which is often mild steel. With the cutters in place a wet towel is wrapped around the cutters and hasp before the cut(s). The wet towl helps deaden the sharp crack noise. If we are unsure about a door being alarmed the two people who dealt with the fence will also break in and then rejoin the rest of the group for 30–40 minutes to watch for any reaction, from a couple of fields away.

If the animals being liberated are battery hens all the group enters very quietly, then closes the door. A torch covered with coloured plastic is switched on, after the door is closed, the type of headlamp available from car spares shops is useful. The cages are opened. A variety of different types of cage are used, common sense tells us if they unclip, slide up or across. A last resort is simply to tear them out with our hands. We are not put off by noise the hens will now be making. Due to their barbaric conditions it's not unusual for fighting to break out so factory farmers are familiar with outbreaks of noise. Having closed the door most of the noise is absorbed by the usual wooden building.

Disappearing Trick

Eight rabbits, en route from a Hampshire farm to Dundee University's animal laboratories, have mysteriously disappeared — with the help of the ALF.

A taped message to the University informed them that the animals had been removed from the train during the journey.

A spokesperson for the University admitted 'We were expecting a consignment of animals . . . and they haven't arrived. These seem to be the ones'.

Animal libbers raid farm

ANIMAL liberation activists have struck again at a farm in Lancashire.

Members of the controversial Animal Liberation Front snatched 21 hens from a farm near Chorley last night.

A spokesman said the raid at Clayton Villa Farm, Sheephill Lane, Clayton-le-Woods, was in protest at factory farming.

"The hens have all gone to good homes. They were in very cramped conditions — four to a cage," he said.

A slogan saying "Animal Liberation" was daubed across a cabin door with a thick felt-tipped pen.

The raid is one of a number of similar incidents that have taken place in the county in past weeks.

ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT RESCUES MONKEY

The infant stumptail monkey whose picture you see (before and after "liberation") was born at the University of California at Riverside. He was just one of 260 animals removed from the campus in a pre-dawn raid on 20 April 1985. Other animals rescued included cats, pigeons, rats, deer mice, and opossums.

The raid was carried out by members of the underground Animal Liberation Front. The infant monkey, who was just 5 weeks old, was given the name "Britches" by his rescuers. "Britches" was being kept in isolation with his entire skull and most of his face covered by surgical tape and electrical gadgets as part of the protocol for a study of the combined effects of sight deprivation and isolation. It is surprising that anybody would consider such experiments necessary as hundreds, if not thousands, of primates have been blinded and/or isolated in the name of science already.

According to a report of the raid carried by United Press International (21 April 1985), the raiders filmed and photographed the animals before they were freed. They also removed lab notes showing that some infant monkeys had been killed in the isolation-blinding experiments.

Ted Hullar, Executive Vice-Chancellor of the University of California, was quoted as saying that, "We have reason to believe that they [the animals] are in worse hands [than at the university]."

IPPL invites members to look carefully at the two photographs and drop us a postcard telling us whether they agree that "Britches" is in "worse hands" now than he was before.

According to the *Los Angeles Times* (23 April 1985) a veterinarian has removed the stitches and contraptions and restored the baby monkey's sight.



"Before"



"After"

Working in twos one person clasps a hen (remembering the wings are quite strong) so that the head is facing away from us, while the other holds the sack which is rolled down to the draw string beforehand which helps to keep the neck open. The hen goes in head first, we don't let go until the hen is sitting comfortably at the bottom of the sack - two more follow. To try and simply drop them in the sack will not work, they will get their feet caught up in the sacking and flap their wings about. If this happens it's taken out and the proper procedure followed. We are very careful so as not to injure the hen. The three hens safely in, the draw string around the middle of the sack is drawn closed and the resulting loop goes over the shoulder. We take as many hens etc. as we have good homes for.

With experience it's possible to work in total darkness which usually considerably reduces the amount of noise the hens make.

When working in a broiler unit with full grown birds we move more slowly otherwise 10-15,000 hens may start off. We don't panic if they do though, it may sound loud in the unit but outside it's surprising how much the wooden units deaden the noise.



A series of overlapping holes have again been drilled in a door that is alarmed. Where 1 or 2 holes hadn't quite overlapped wire cutters finish the job

With rabbits we select mothers with well-developed young. Large rabbits on their own often indicates a pregnant female and for obvious reasons rabbits with small young are not disturbed. Rabbits go into the sack back end first because of their large rear feet. Sacks are ideal carriers because the material is comfortable and keeps the animals warm, with plenty of fresh air. Following the raid we ensure the door is closed so that the cold night air doesn't result in a sharp drop in temperature and discomfort for the animals left behind. For buildings that are alarmed we try to gain direct access into the room holding the animals by going through a wall. Using a well oiled brace and mortar drill long enough to drill out the mortar from around one or two bricks,



Having drilled through the mortar around 1 or 2 bricks and removed them, a pad saw is used to cut around the others

we then lever them out with a large screwdriver or small crowbar. We then simply cut along the mortar with a pad saw and literally cut bricks out. Squirting water from a squeezy bottle directly onto the pad saw and the immediate area being cut reduces the noise of cutting the mortar (3-4 squeezy bottles full of water are usually required).

To go through a door that may be alarmed we use our brace to drill a series of overlapping holes using a 1" auger drill until a square can be removed big enough for us to get in and out with our boxes etc. We have also been able to remove a window from an animal house by taking out the putty using one of those screwdriver sets that has a pointed implement. On another occasion we gained access to an animal house during the day when the alarms were switched off. During their lunch break we gained access using a skeleton key. We had already established on a previous visit at night that it worked, by unlocking the door, but not opening it, then relocking it. A skeleton key is made from an ordinary mortice key and is quite easy to make.

Old type alarms can be dealt with by removing the bell with a screwdriver or forcing it to one side with a crowbar so the hammer can be cut off or bent so it cannot strike the bell. Another method with the klaxanhorn type is to spray cavity wall insulation fluid (the type that sets in 15 mins.) into the klaxanhorn and through the vents into the alarm box. Once enough time has elapsed for the animals to be got away it's time to deal with the labs. and offices. As these premises may also have beam alarms we crawl along the floor. The aim is to quickly smash up enough equipment to put it out of action or plant incendiary materials to burn it down once satisfied there are no people or animals in there, and, if possible to obtain any documents relating to the experiments, who supplied the animals, names and home addresses of the vivisectors/animal technicians etc.

With the big commercial labs. there is always the chance of a silent alarm connected to the local police station. By going through a wall into a room with animals we usually find this is no problem, but later when entering the actual labs. to destroy it or rescue animals undergoing experiments we prefer to go for a smash and grab effort. Sledgehammers then come into their own. A 14lb. hammer is aimed at the mortice lock repeatedly. We save vital time by going through the outside wall first or smashing in through a window and then dealing with internal doors with the sledgehammer. In a confined space a 10lb. hammer with handle cut to about 20" is the answer. Crowbars are also of use. In planning this type of action we have to be totally practical. Those fit enough to run some distance after the raid carrying dogs etc. and rucksacks full of documents will be responsible for taking animals, documents, for destroying



EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

Public Demand Ban on Factory Farming

85% of callers agreed that 'Britain should make inhumane factory farming illegal' when London radio station LBC ran a 'phone vote' on the subject. 911 people phoned in.

Raided Breeder Faces Prosecution

Both the West Devon Borough Council and the RSPCA intend to prosecute a Devon farmer following an ALF raid on his farm when 15 puppies and nine dogs were rescued.

Maurice Young, of Shallowfield Farm, Hatherley, is to face charges for an alleged contravention of the Breeding of Dogs Act.

Fish protest

MASKED animal rights militants "liberated" hundreds of fish yesterday in an SAS-style dawn raid on a research centre.

The 35-strong army sledge-hammered their way into the centre near Ambleside, Cumbria, and carted off more than 2,000 brown trout in water-filled buckets.

Last night the Animal Liberation Front, who admitted carrying out the raid, said the fish were "set free" in Lake Windermere.

equipment and, if possible, the lab. itself. For the most part raiding labs. is straightforward, only a handful of the very big labs. have elaborate security equipment.

We never paint the letters ALF on a unit or lab.; at most we will spray 'Animal Liberation' or 'Animal Belsen'. We paint slogans in dark colours and where they are visible to any reporters following up the story - this helps confirm the action has taken place when the owner or manager denies it. Where the noise of a spray can may alert a guard dog a large felt tip pen is sufficient.

If everything goes well we do of course mention it was an ALF group to the media so that everyone concerned is aware who was responsible.

If we have to carry potentially noisy animals, eg. dogs a long distance over fields etc., particularly after a smash and grab, we carry some anti-mate (as used by hunt sab-

Raid leads to end of battery

There will be no more battery hens at Warriner School, Bloxham.

Governors decided not to restock the school's battery hen unit, which was raided last month by animal liberation activists.

The school's head has backed the governors saying he never liked the system which was introduced in 1971.

The battery hen system at the school, near Banbury, hit the headlines last month when members of the Animal Liberation Front — said to be acting on a tip-off from pupils — stole all 98 hens in a night raid.

But this week governors decided by 13 votes to two not to restock the battery.

"The threat to break in again should the battery be restocked must be taken seriously," said the governors.

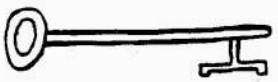
"Although 95 per cent of eggs sold in this country are produced in batteries, there is a strong tide of public opinion running against such units and it is only proper to acknowledge this."

The Oxford Times

MORTICE KEY BEFORE



AND AFTER FILING



A SKELETON KEY

Poultry farmers on alert

POULTRY farmers in the Warrington area have been put on alert after a raid last week on a turkey farm in Burtonwood by members of the Animal Liberation Front.

The animal rights protestors have promised that the attack at Ivy Cottage Turkey Farm in Joy Lane, was only the beginning of its campaign against factory farming this Christmas.

About 20 members of the Liberation Front broke into the farm. One of the attackers was dressed in a Father Christmas uniform. They painted slogans on walls and released 38 turkeys.

After the raid the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) said it carried out the attack to "highlight the plight" of factory reared birds.



Guinea Pig Raid

On Sunday 1st May ALF members carried out a raid at Porcellus Animal Breeding Ltd of Horam, Sussex.

"The office was the first target in the hope that keys to the animal buildings would be in there — also files — but unfortunately this was securely locked. Noise had to be kept to a minimum as the buildings are only 50 yards from the house. By virtually ripping a door off its hinges entry was gained to one animal unit; inside were guinea pigs in wire mesh trays with no bedding, food or water. A number of animals were taken and the buildings were sprayed with slogans. The guinea pigs are all in safe homes; examination revealed that they had all had their teeth clipped, some had chewed ears and one had lost a toe. Operation successful, no arrests!"

oteurs to put hounds off the scent of foxes). We give a good squirt after crossing a stream, road etc. for obvious reasons.
When returning to the vehicles on no account do we walk along roads at night. If something went wrong we would at most walk in the fields parallel with roads to help direct us to the meeting up place.
Much of what I've said may appear to be processes that would take some getting used to but we found after a while they became second nature. We've never been discovered carrying out a raid and the four of us had no previous experience. It is simply down to common sense.

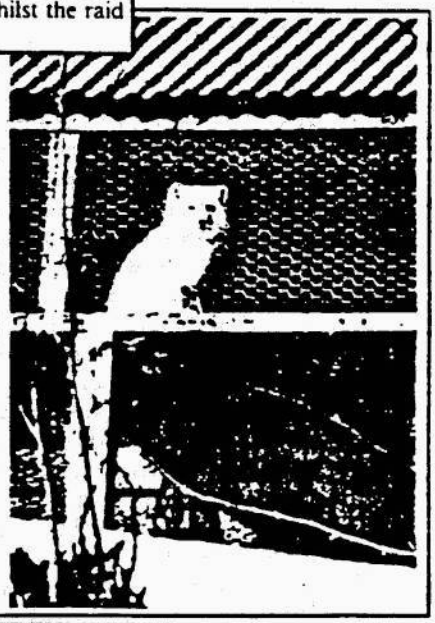
D.T. How do you deal with fur farms?
A. In the case of foxes there is always the chance of finding good homes for silver/blue foxes as is the case with rabbits. We have allowed dark coloured rabbits from a rabbit farm to live in two walled gardens. In each case they soon dug burrows and, in a one off exercise, a female and male were placed together and had a litter of young. The mother dug a false burrow for having the young, returning each day to dig out the entrance she had covered up on each visit, to feed them. This is how wild rabbits behave. We would be quite prepared to release dark coloured rabbits into suitable locations in the wild.
With mink we find that a number of them are 3-4 years old and used as breeding stock. The rest, the majority, are less than 12 months old. By law a mink farm has to have an escape-proof fence around the perimeter. To release the 3-4 year olds and the rest when adult size from the cages into the compound together not only totally disrupts the whole process but results in the farmer finding it difficult to tell which is

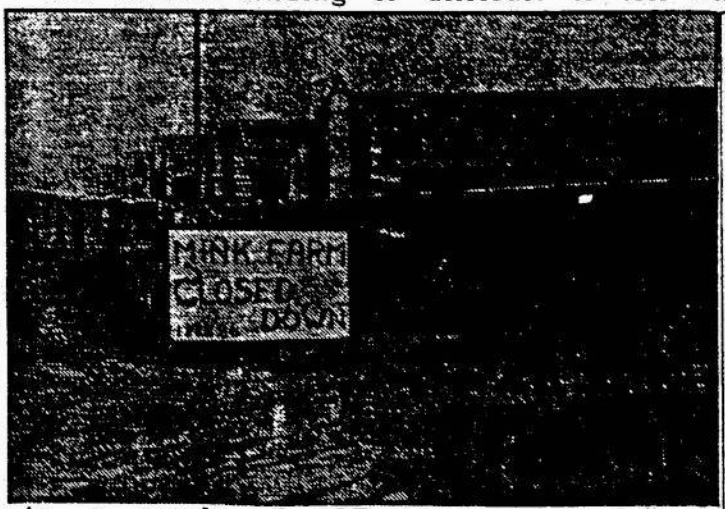
Cocksparrow Foxes Rescued

On the 6th January 1984, members of the Animal Liberation Front raided Cocksparrow Farm at Lea Marston, Warwickshire, resulting in £3000 worth of damage to the fox fur farm; thirty arctic foxes worth £6000 were rescued. In the early hours of the morning about fifteen masked ALF activists cut telephone wires and damaged motor vehicles, generators and a gassing unit. Mr Singh Gill, the farm owner, was told to stay indoors whilst the raid took place.

The farm normally has up to 1800 arctic blue and silver foxes which are kept in appalling conditions in tiny wire mesh cages but the thirty foxes rescued, now in good homes, were virtually all the animals there at the time of the raid.

ANIMAL LIBERATION





As a result of ALF activists spraying hundreds of mink at the above farm with sheep dye the farm has closed down. 30 mink were taken away and released elsewhere.



A caged mink waits to be slaughtered

which, the breeding stock or the adult size young ones. This type of action ruins next years breeding plans. When this happened to one mink farm two years on the run it closed down. When a mink farm looks 'empty', that's when we explore, that years 'crop' will have been slaughtered leaving only the breeding stock.

The mink is a relative of the stoat, polecat, weasel, pine martin, badger, otter. It feeds in a similar way eating a wide variety of food. Mink are now resident in large parts of the country due to mink farms releasing their stock into the wild when many mink farmers went bust after the war. They are territorial animals. They won't live together. They can travel up to ten miles a day. Recent research has shown that due to escapes there are always a certain number of mink living in the vicinity of mink farms. A certain number could be released which would disperse and many could be taken away, one to a sack (with draw string which can be knotted. Some mink do bite when handled so we wear gauntlets). They can be released in a variety of locations but not in spring when wildlife is breeding and not in winter when there is a shortage of food. Late summer to autumn is ideal. But the priority is to close the place.

A whole new area has opened up with the coup d'etat being administered to two fur farms, rabbit and mink, by spraying the animals with non-toxic dye in the same way Greenpeace and Sea Shepherd spray the seal pups. There are various colours of sheep dye that are non-toxic. We are very careful not to spray in their eyes and ears and many pictures and a video were taken which confirms this did not happen.



Hanging helplessly the squirrel struggled in agony for hours on end.

D.T. What about the end product, a fur coat?

A. A careful squirt of battery acid (the type in a car battery) from a syringe on the back of the coat as the owner walks past or in the shop will have the desired effect. It is not immediately noticeable but will shortly cause a large bald patch.



Recently department stores which house fur departments have been targetted and stores are now withdrawing their fur departments, particularly since the campaigns are now including the use of timed incendiary devices. They are not the same as devices used by the Animal Rights Militia which appear, from media reports, to be of an explosive nature and placed under vivisectors cars to deter them from their evil work. The ones the ALF have used are merely designed to switch on a stores sprinkler system or to destroy their vans. By law large department stores have 'water sprinkler systems' - you can see them on the ceiling - which are triggered off by fire and smoke. So it is perfectly safe for a fire to be started in the store (in the middle of the night when no-one is there) as there is no danger of it spreading. The sprinklers put the fire out and the water floods the store and causes extensive water damage. Of course, we don't break into the store in the middle of the night to start a fire - we place an incendiary device in the store during shopping hours, under something inflammable. Usually a device is placed under an armchair or settee on the top floor, the result of which is that all the floors underneath are flooded. As some stores are now checking under their settees after closing we now place them out of sight under anything that is combustible and not always on the top floor. We do not place them in coat pockets or in a settee - should one fail to ignite, it may do at a later date when someone has bought it. It is timed to go off in the middle of the night.

Allders are now following in the footsteps of other stores by closing their fur department in their Croydon store. Their initial response after their store was flooded, when the sprinklers were set off by an incendiary device, was one of defiance. This soon melted after some of their vans were destroyed by incendiary devices and they are joining a growing number of stores that don't want the hassle of a big clear up, or the financial loss.

The devices we put in stores are quite different to those we use to destroy vehicles. The one for the stores has a 24 hour timing device and the one for the vehicles has an hour timer.

In an effort to stay compliant with state and federal laws regarding the distribution of instructions to build destructive devices, we endeavor to redact such materials. We regret the damage that such redactions do to the completeness of our archive and apologize to our readers.

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Even if we were to fall over and set the device off it only produces a small flame for 10-15 seconds which wouldn't do any harm - but it would look odd disposing of a cigarette box with a flame coming out of the punched holes in the side. The devices are placed in the stores between 3pm and closing as they have about 9 or 10 hours and ignite after midnight.
One problem that has emerged with this simple set up is

that some watches hour hands are unable to push the upright against the bridge. To cover for this two or three devices are planted in the store or a successful alternative is to use a small travellers alarm clock and dispense with the cigarette box and make a larger box from card and glue to take the small clock.
The device for vehicles is much simpler.

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Fire-bomb attack by anti-fur militants

By Andrew Rawnsley

Animal rights militants firebombed six vans belonging to a large Surrey department store yesterday as part of their intensifying campaign against stores which sell fur.

The largest of the militant groups, the Animal Liberation Front, claimed responsibility. Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad officers were called to a lorry park in Wallington where the vans were parked after four home-made incendiary devices had exploded completely, and two partially, in the early hours of the morning. A seventh was made safe.

Ms Emma Fox, a spokeswomah for the ALF, said it was part of an ongoing campaign against Allders, a large department store in Croydon, Surrey. In February a delayed-action fire bomb started a fire in the store, causing minor damage. Ms Fox said Allders would remain a target for attack until it closed is fur department.

A spokeswoman for the store, who could not put a figure on the amount of damage the fire bombs had caused, said the attack was not 'affecting' deliveries. "All our stores are trading as normal," she said.

ALF activists have singled out department stores for particular attention with some success because they can afford to stop selling fur and stay in business. After an attack on Rackhams in Sheffield in December other stores in the north have felt it prudent to close their fur departments.

Shortly after this report (the Guardian) the Croydon branch closed its fur dept.

[redacted]

Before a device is placed in a vehicle two things must be done. Firstly we check that there is not a driver sleeping overnight in the vehicles. Secondly we scatter SCOOT all around the vehicle. This is a product we get from pet shops that puts off cats and dogs from going under the vehicles. Also, as this is not an explosive device, simply emitting a small flame that eventually ignites the petrol would make any animal move away. If the doors are open we place the device inside on the upholstery. If it's not open we force a window.

If activists carried out an action of this nature in their home area they would go quiet for a while. Known activists would have placed the device in a store in another city so that hassle from local police can simply be avoided just for the price of a train ticket. Co-ordinated actions using these devices are the type of action that constitute major successes, not just against the targetted stores but also to deter any others that either have fur departments or are contemplating introducing them - when they see on News at Ten or in the morning papers the disruption and financial loss we cause.

We must never lose sight of the fact that those who are fighting to protect nature, whether it's the blinding of rabbits to produce more cosmetics or the discharge of radioactive waste into the marine environment, are taking on vested interests. Fernando Periera was murdered when the French sank the Rainbow Warrior, his crime was to try and protect the environment and the rights of the people and wildlife who inhabit it. Many, including his young widow and children, will not forget.



"You can't go in, sir. The explosives sniffer dogs are holding a union meeting."

[redacted]

D.T. How do you carry out actions against shops involved in animal exploitation?

A. There are a number of ways in which we cause them financial loss. First is the length of time they are open, remembering the slogan 'time is money' we place small pieces of wire, ½" long, or match sticks in Yale locks, screws/washers into mortice locks and then squirt in superglue, both to the locks in the front door and any side or back door. When completed any shutters on the windows have the locks similarly treated. A few days before the action we walk around the shops in the early evening to check what types of locks are installed so that we have an idea of how many pieces of wire/match, tubes of glue etc. we require. Returning on the night between 7-8pm (we don't wander round the shops after the pubs have closed when the police are expecting trouble, and shirt and tie doesn't go amiss), we walk up and down to check no police are standing in a doorway as they sometimes do in shopping centres. All clear and a bunch of us stand close to the door eating a bag of chips and talking, shielding the person gluing the lock, it only takes a few seconds. This is usually done by a female activist who has the materials in a small plastic bag under her clothing, if we were to be spotted acting suspiciously there is far less chance of a female being searched. We would of course be able to say which pub we have all just been to. Some stores have the type of handles on the doors that can be locked together with a bicycle lock. Any messages are written either with paint (not on windows which are easy to clean - we go for the brick/woodwork) or with a felt-tip pen. Where circus posters on walls are concerned we write the word 'CANCELLED' twice on A4 paper in felt-tip pen, photocopy it, cut the copies in half so we have two 'CANCELLED' strips and paste them over the fly posters. We also type up a 'cancelled' note informing the shops that display posters in their windows of a mix-up of dates and asking them to take down the poster in their shop, also informing them that the complementary tickets they received for putting up the posters in their shop will be honoured when it takes place.
To push up their insurance premiums we damage the windows. Up until recently this involved using a ball-bearing and Black Widow catapult (which should only be carried when required

Furs go in shop plea for peace

A TUNBRIDGE Wells shopkeeper, whose Pantiles premises have repeatedly been a target for the Animal Liberation Front, is giving up selling real furs.

Mr Peter Becker, owner of Pedersen and Becker Ltd, where ALF caused £2,000-worth of damage last month, said this week: "I have had enough. I simply cannot afford to be vandalised any more.

"But in any case, public opinion seems to be going against the idea of wearing fur so I have decided not to deal in it."

Mr Becker has written to ALF, at an address given by the RSPCA, and asked them "Would you please put one of your group leaders in touch with me, as our fur shop has been the target, not only of demonstrations, but of violent attack.

GUARANTEE CALL

"If I am given guarantees from the ALF I would consider going over to artificial furs, but I do not wish to take this drastic step unless I am assured that the shop will be left in peace."

The letter was written a few days after Mr Becker's shop windows were smashed and damage caused to goods on display.

£1,000 damage at fur shop

VANDALS claiming to be from the Animal Liberation Front caused damage estimated at £1,000 at a Derby furriers overnight.

A police patrol found two holes in front windows, believed to have been caused by air gun pellets, and the initials ALF were painted in red on the front door of George Rose Furriers, Green Lane.

Shops are target for 'hit squads'

WOMEN of the Animal Liberation Front have claimed responsibility for a wave of attacks on furriers' and butchers' shops.

Slogans were painted and locks glued-up in the raids which included five fur and sheepskin shops in Southport and four butchers in Nether-ton and Norris Green.

A spokesman for the group said they were pre-Christmas attacks to protest at the millions of turkeys that will be slaughtered during the season's festivities and the fur coats that will be bought as presents.

SAS-STYLE animal right protestors have threatened to burn down any shops or travel agency offices on Merseyside which sell tickets for travelling circuses.

In a series of dawn raids, members of the hard-line Animal Liberation Front smashed plate glass windows at travel agencies in Woolton, Garston and Hunts Cross.

It is the first phase in a new direct action plan to drive out Gandey's Circus, which is currently touring the region.

The ALF has around 50 members on Merseyside, and a spokesman said today that a small squad had now been organised to launch arson attacks on premises publicising the circus.

Shops hit by animal protest

by Chris Eakin

TRAVEL agents and shopkeepers are refusing to sell tickets for a travelling circus in Liverpool after animal rights protestors threatened to burn down their premises.

Early yesterday, a sledge hammer was used to smash plate glass windows at three travel agents advertising Gandey's Circus.



and by a female under her clothing) bought from sports shops, the good old half brick and, particularly in the case of department stores (with fur departments) windows, a ball pein hammer. They only need a firm tap on one side and they crack, which doesn't cause much noise (it's a little noisier if you hit it in the middle of the window). We simply run along 'for the bus' and tap each one as we pass, the hammer is then tossed over a wall or in a bin etc.

However a much easier and quieter way is to use etching fluid as described below by Laura Etchley. A piece of sponge jammed in the neck of the container enables us to write appropriate messages on the window, or it can simply be flung onto the window. Because the authorities are worried about the use it is being put to by the ALF, artists in some areas are being asked to give their name and address when buying it. We buy ours from another area and the person who goes in wears a pair of borrowed spectacles (probably unnecessary) and gives a false name and address. A little bit of hassle but well worth the trouble because the stuff is so good. Works wonders on car windscreens.

Laura Etchley

ETCHING FLUID

ALF activists have discovered a new 'weapon' which has successfully been used in some areas and will soon doubtless catch on in others.

Sheffield ALF initiated the idea when they squirted 'etching fluid' over more than fifty windows in the city in a continuation of their campaign against House of Fraser stores which have Edelson Fur depts. The stores attacked were Rackhams and Cole Bros. The fluid eats into the glass.

Following the stir that this caused, the ALF in Merseyside used etching fluid on travel agencies where tickets were on sale for circuses using animals and the windows had to be replaced. There was also success with it in Stirling in Scotland when the windows of two bloodsports shops and a fur shop had to be renewed after slogans were written on them with the etching fluid. Then a dairy van had its windscreen doused with the fluid in London. The windscreens are particularly good targets, since they have to be replaced before the vehicles can be driven.

Glass etching fluid is available from craft and fine art shops. A small bottle costs about £3 but the expense is well worth it when one considers the reduction of risk to an activist using it - there is none of the noise that a catapult or brick creates.

BUTCHERS FEAR LIBBERS ATTACK

ATTACKS on butcher's shops by members of the animal liberation front, have got some shopkeepers living in fear.

Some shops in north Liverpool who rely on their trade picking up as Christmas approaches, with seasonal turkey, chicken, pork and ham sales, are becoming reluctant to advertise their wares in case the libbers turn their unwelcome attentions to their premises.

Some long-established family butchers feel their livelihoods and those of their employees may ultimately be at stake, and some have strong words for the people who vandalise shops in the name of animal rights.

One, who refused to be named, said: "We don't force people to eat meat. Why should these vegetarians force their ideas on to others."

Already shops in Netherton and Norris Green areas have been hit by raiders who poured superglue into locks and smashed windows.

Elsewhere in recent months, chickens have been "liberated" from a farm at Aigburth, and turkeys have been removed from a farm at Burtonwood.

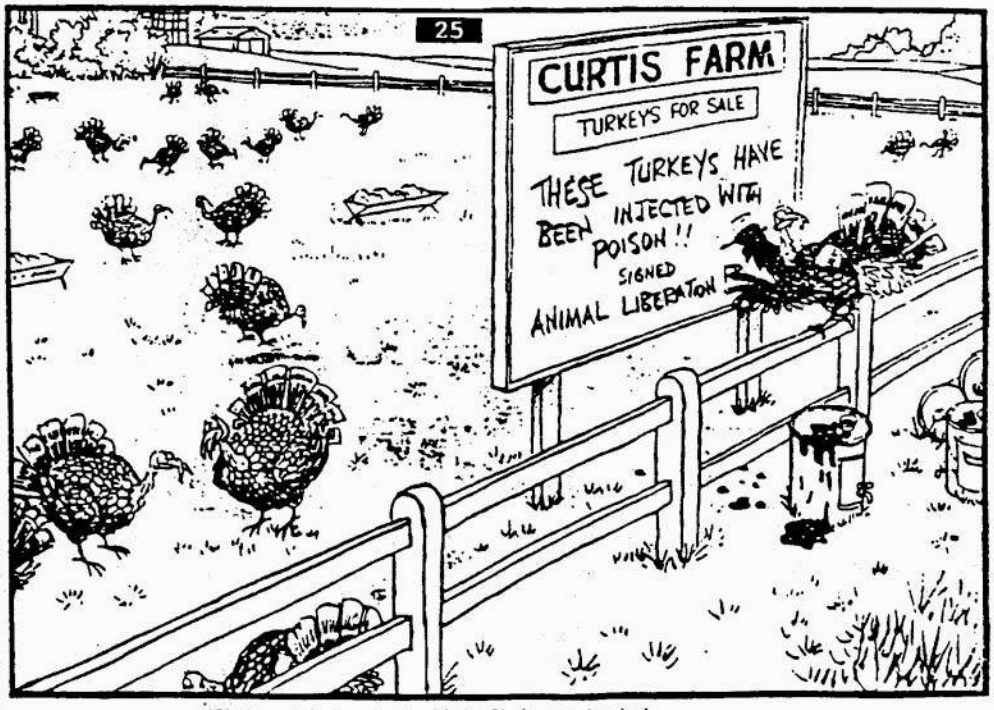
Police are investigating all the incidents.

SMASH-UP THREAT

ANIMAL Rights protesters have warned city shopkeepers who are advertising the appearance of Robert Brothers Circus in Sheffield, that their windows may be smashed.

Shopkeepers were warned that if adverts were not removed from windows by 7pm tonight the protesters will "remove the windows from the posters".





'She's not just a tasty bird—She's got brains'

D.T. What can you tell me about the hoax actions?
A. A number of devastating hoaxes have been carried out over the last two years. The carefully planned Mars Bar action resulted not only in Mars making a commitment to end all association with animal experimentation but all sweet manufacturers have made a similar commitment after it was disclosed that Mars lost £3 million as a result of the hoax. Only the Mars Bars handed into the media had been contaminated, we would not put the public at risk. We were aware the initial reaction would be negative, the action was planned with long term goals in mind, in which we succeeded. Many animals will now not be subjected to cruel experiments so that large companies making large profits can justify their advertising. "A Mars a day helps you work, rest and play" was a load of nonsense. It's a sugar bar and that's the end of it. We are now considering taking such action at the wholesalers stage of various operations, one step away from the public though actions against high street stores have not been ruled out, again without putting the public at risk. A number of these actions have been carried out by just one person.



Chickens for ... – an intensive broiler unit.

Dogs Rescued from Surgeons

On the night of October 1st, members of the Animal Liberation Front carried out a raid on an animal experimental unit run by the Royal College of Surgeons at Downe, Kent. Six dogs were rescued from the laboratory and these have now been placed in good homes.

An anonymous caller told the *Bromley Comet* that the ALF was fulfilling a pledge of more action against vivisection. "All types of dogs, including Alsations, Collies, Dobermans and Poodles are being used, along with other animals there" said the caller. At the Downe laboratory, transplant experiments are carried out on animals including the transplanting of artificial organs.

To gain entry to the laboratory the ALF raiders cut through a barbed wire fence and then got through a high security fence by cutting a padlock off the gate. A crowbar was then used to force open a window. Two lookouts equipped with walkie-talkie radios were posted outside the laboratory while the rest of the team went in.

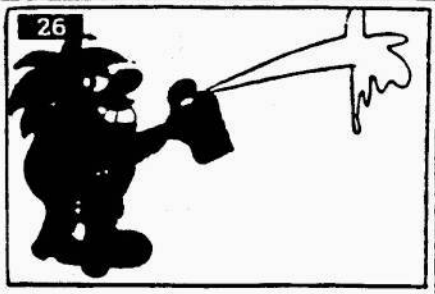
Inside the laboratory the raiders saw five Greyhounds, a Greyhound-Collie cross and several pigs; these animals were all being kept on a concrete floor with no food, water or bedding. Cages were opened and the raiders took all the dogs except an Alsatian which had been recently experimented on and was too ill to be removed.

Four of the rescued dogs were obviously ex-racing Greyhounds and the other two appeared to be former pets because of their behaviour.

There is evidence to support the assertion that dogs and cats have been sold to laboratories from an animal refuge.

D.T. There have been many publicised actions against the homes and vehicles of vivisectors, factory farmers, hunters etc. How is this type of action carried out?

A. Usually this type of action takes the form of decorating the animal exploiters home (and offices if any) free of charge, with appropriate messages to notify the local community of the type of abuse they are involved in, also their cars are damaged to hinder their animal abuse. Our first step is to confirm that our information about the target address is both correct and up to date. On one occasion a vivisector had moved shortly before the house received a 'visit', fortunately the person who had bought it was a rather mystified butcher. If there are found to be a number of addresses in one area then, if possible, a co-ordinated action will take place with them all receiving a 'visit' at the same time. Otherwise a number of weeks pass in between each one being done, for obvious reasons. Usually just two people carry out this kind of action. The decorating involves painting messages on the walls, front door, windows, garage door and driveway in red paint. Paintstripper will be poured over the car(s), each tyre punctured several times with a sharpened bradle or a dart (the type you throw at a board in a pub), windscreen wipers broken, windscreen and other car windows treated with etching fluid or broken with a spring-loaded centre-punch, 2-3 pieces of wire ½" long or matches placed in each lock and superglue squirted in, including boot lock and petrol cap. If the petrol cap has an outer cover we replace it - a couple of times the locks on the doors have been repaired, only for the vivisector/hunter to drive off and, when in need of petrol, to find the petrol cap had been done as well. Although it's usually discovered it's worth a try. Two tubes of superglue per car is used, or more if we're feeling generous. All the items are carried in a plastic bag that has been carefully wiped inside and out, so that we can discard the lot on our way there if necessary. Of course all the items inside have been carefully wiped before leaving home, our pockets are emptied except for a few 10 pences and bus/train fare or petrol money. We have a cover story about where we're going to and from. Cash point receipts for the glue etc. are burnt before leaving home. Using the plastic bag is also a more efficient way than fumbling around in our pockets trying to grip small items with gloves on (cotton gloves are best for this type of work). We use plastic containers with screw tops, similar in size to a coffee jar, for the paint (spray cans are noisy) which are narrow enough to allow the bag full of materials to be carried under the coat of the person who will be doing the painting etc. Paint spray cans are used where the noise they make is not important. When we have finished, depending on circumstances, we either walk away disposing of the left-over items one by one discreetly and out of sight or the whole bag will be disposed of, again placed out of sight. Finally the gloves are dumped in the same way. Between the time the pubs close and midnight is ideal, wandering around housing estates in the early hours invites enquiry. If the job has to be done after midnight we stash the materials in the area mid-evening and dump the remains there afterwards followed by the gloves.



Breeder Sees Red

On December 9th ALF activists carried out a night attack at the home of Martin Grayston, who breeds and supplies guinea pigs for cruel laboratory experiments.

Three cars belonging to the Grayston family were damaged and the whitewashed walls of the Graystons cottage at Little Lion's Farm, Ashley Heath, Ringwood, Hants were daubed with 'Animal Murderer' in red paint.

Viv's Car Smashed after Pony Cruelty

On December 21st ALF activists damaged a car belonging to Dr. W R Allen in Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

Allen is a vivisector at Cambridge University. Recently he beat a pony — on which he was carrying out experiments — so severely that it went into a state of shock and was too rigid to eat or drink twenty-four hours later.

Allen's car was also damaged by the ALF at the end of November.

Stop Press

MP's House Painted

23rd Jan, David Mellor's Putney house was painted with slogans by ALF



ALF activists damaging a van during a raid on Life Science labs. in Essex. £75,000 damage caused and many animals rescued.

D.T. Why and how do activists destroy vehicles and buildings?

A. We would first like to point out that damage to property does save animals. All the units at a factory farm can be destroyed in one night, a number of factory farmers have gone over to free-range egg production after a devastating action, some have been closed down. Laboratories have to spend more on security in order to retain their insurance, this money often comes out of their research budget, money that would have been spent on experimentation. Broiler sheds are a favourite target for destruction. Through modern growth promoting anti-biotics and various drugs the broiler hen reaches its maximum weight in an incredible seven weeks. The units are then cleared of the hens, many with broken limbs, which are slaughtered, processed for supermarkets and eventually the dinner table. The dirt and dead hens are cleared, the units disinfected and made ready for the new chicks. Shortly after the disinfecting is the time to burn them down as this disinfecting process scares away rodents. Some of the biggest destruction jobs have been successfully carried out by two people. A number of the buildings were worth ½ million pounds plus, also many vehicles have been trashed by just two people.

The method used for factory farm units/laboratories etc. is for one person to

In an effort to stay compliant with state and federal laws regarding the distribution of instructions to build destructive devices, we endeavor to redact such materials. We regret the damage that such redactions do to the completeness of our archive and apologize to our readers.

Alternatively rucksacks can be used (and disposed of afterwards). A newspaper and a box of matches are the only additions required.

THE Animal Liberation Front yesterday claimed responsibility for the blaze at Aintree racecourse.

A spokesman claiming to represent the front said in a telephone call to the *Daily Post*, "As a civilised society we should not support this the world's cruelest horse race."

"This is the time of the year for peace on Earth. We would ask everyone to spare a thought for all the horses that have been crippled and killed at Aintree.

Police and fire brigade forensic experts have so far failed to pinpoint the cause of the blaze which caused an estimated £100,000 worth of damage to the Victorian County grandstand.

The fire is known to have started in the lawn ar in the stand which faces the Ormskirk Road finishing line for the historic race.

Yesterday, Aintree racecourse general manager John Parrett gave an assurance that the 1985 National would go ahead.

Arson attack on Aintree fence

WORK began today to repair vandal damage to the most famous racecourse fence in the world.

Arsonists who slipped through security guards under cover of darkness at Aintree set fire to Bechers Brook, destroying a four metre stretch of the thorn fence.

and the boxes of [redacted] to eliminate any smell from them if we are using public transport, in which case newspapers cover everything in the bags. Everything, absolutely everything, has been carefully wiped including any crowbars used to gain access.
At the target area one acts as a look-out while the other gets into the building. If it's a wooden broiler unit (the doors are often left open when being cleaned) [redacted]

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if it's a lab., abattoir etc. furniture is placed around one bag, the second one being placed in another room, again surrounded by furniture, and lit in the same way as above.
Where there are a number of units/buildings either the largest building is destroyed or we go for the lot, transporting the materials by car. We will have already confirmed that there are no people or animals in a target building, our first job on the raid is to check the building(s) thoroughly.

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Holcombe hunt van destroyed by fire. (Photo: Bolton Evening News/Lancashire Journal)

Daily Telegraph

FIRE ATTACK ON HUNT KENNELS

Animal rights protesters claimed responsibility for an arson attack on hunt kennels near Bury, Greater Manchester, today. A truck was destroyed by fire, a car covered in paint stripper, and slogans daubed on buildings of the kennels at Kirklees belonging to the Holcombe Hunt. No dogs were there at the time.

A man claiming to be an Animal Liberation Front spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to a local radio station. Police said damage was estimated at £1,500.

Trashing vehicles, all that is required is

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If the fuel tank eventually goes up on a lorry it may travel 20-30 yards. If the lorry is not this distance away from a house or unit with animals in it we release the handbrake and push it beyond this distance.

If for some reason a lorry cannot be destroyed outright an excellent tactic is to buy a tin of grinding paste, per lorry, and mix the contents with oil. The resulting paste is poured down the oil pipe into the engine, this process ruins the engine. Once, sometime after one of these actions had been successfully carried out a particularly well made enclosure was built by the firm around the lorries with several dogs on the loose. Consequently a further raid would have proved difficult so a successful hoax was executed. Empty grinding paste tins were thrown over the fences, the firm informed of another raid. Finding the empty tins they had the engines stripped before finding it was a hoax. Also, sugar, sand or water is added to fuel tanks.

ANTI-ANGLING fanatics set up a deadly firebomb inside the car of a top Merseyside fisherman.

They placed petrol containers and firelighters in the angler's Land-Rover and set them alight.

Then the attackers painted a chilling message on the front door of the man's house nearby.

It read: "L.A.C.S. — fish feel pain too."

The bomb was spotted by a neighbour, who alerted firemen and police minutes before it exploded.

Today, as detectives try to catch the gang responsible, organisers of Britain's biggest participant sport, issued a general warning to all anglers.

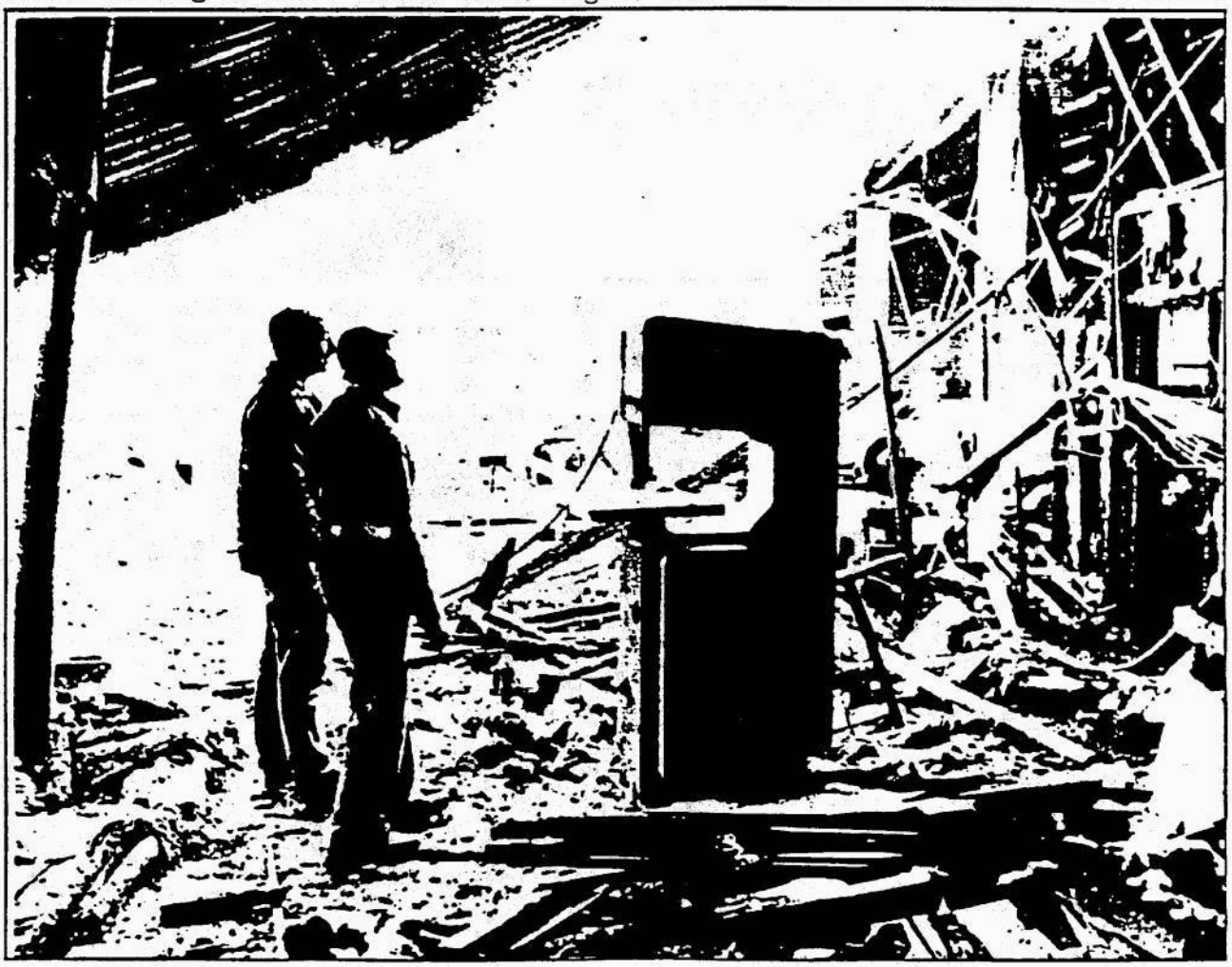
They have issued an appeal to be vigilant, claiming that hardliners have declared war against the sport in this area.

By Bob Burns
crime reporter

But organisers of the League Against Cruel Sports — presumably the initials of which were daubed in white paint on the victim's front door — have rejected claims that their members were involved.

Spokesman John Bryant said that L.A.C.S. was only involved in protesting against blood-sports — and then only through political lobbying and public persuasion.

He said: "We have members who are anglers themselves."



A firm that builds factory farm units totally destroyed. Damage £200,000.

D.T. What about ill-treated domestic pets?

A. There are various documented cases of acts of cruelty where a dog is regularly kicked about and because it doesn't have a broken leg or such obvious injury the RSPCA do not act. With cats, rabbits etc. it's usually a straightforward case of rescuing them from the back garden, garden shed etc. This is usually the case with dogs but when the animal in question is an aggressive alsatian that is permanently chained up we approach a vet. The story given is that we are trying to catch an aggressive stray that is harassing our cats. We obtain some tablets to put the dog to sleep so we can catch it. We place the tablets in some food and throw it to the dog. The tablets will usually not put it to sleep but make it docile so we can handle it, with care. Placing a blanket over it and wrapping it up is the safest way.



RIGHT - " The unspeakable in pursuit of the uneatable"

Chester Chronicle 7th February

ANIMAL LIB RAID

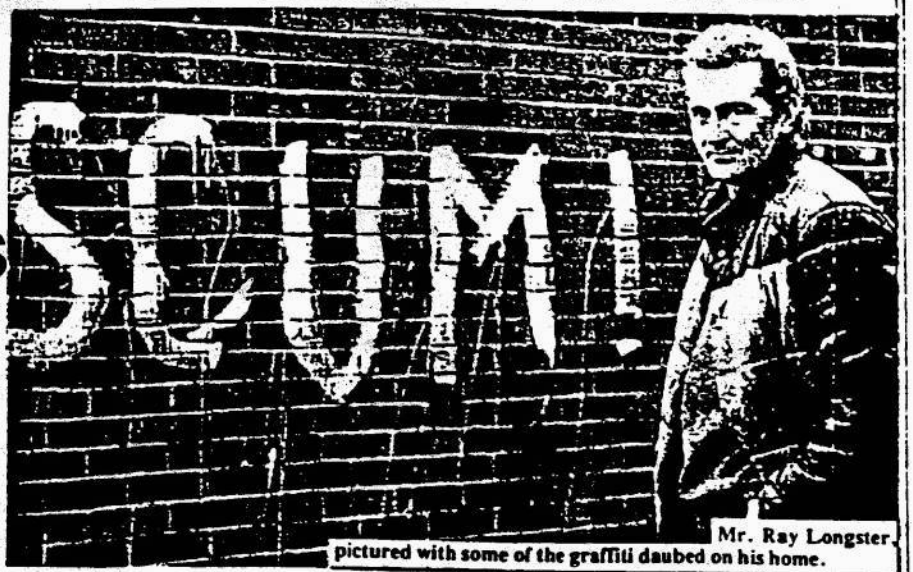
Fire bid at hunt member's home

ANIMAL liberationists caused thousands of pounds worth of damage, attacking a country home in Frodsham early on Tuesday.

Businessman Mr. Ray Longster and his family woke at 8.30 a.m. to find slogans daubed over walls, and to discover windows covered in corrosive etching fluid.

The dawn raiders also tried to set fire to a horse-box and pou. u ...pergiue into the locks of a neighbouring bungalow where the Longster's two teenage children were sleeping.

Mr. Longster, aged 48, is social secretary of the Holcombe Hunt, based in Bury, which hunts hares and foxes. He is also a member of the hunt committee.



Mr. Ray Longster, pictured with some of the graffiti daubed on his home.

Responsibility

About £5,000-worth of damage was caused in the attack at The Ridge, Manley Road. It was carried out under the cover of darkness at 3 a.m.

Members of the Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility and rang The Chronicle news desk to identify themselves. They said Mr. Longster had been singled out because of his connections with the hunt.

D.T. How do you deal with problems arising on a raid?

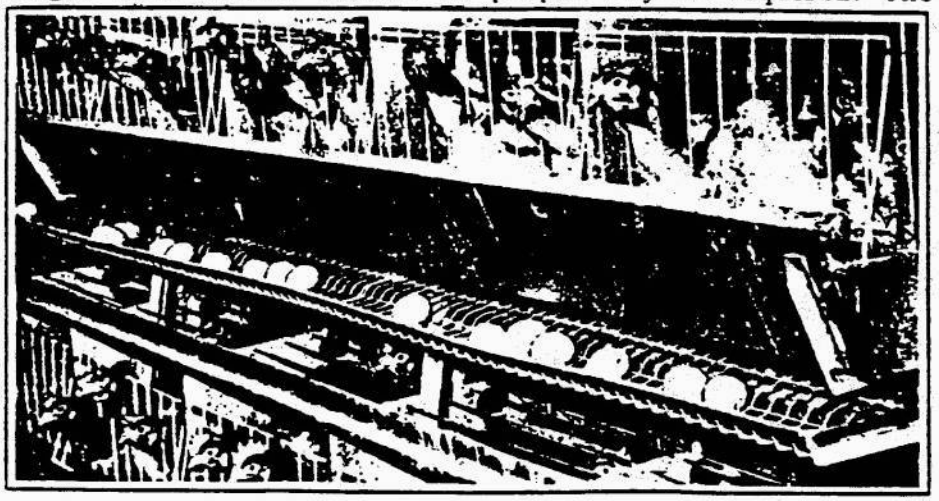
A. Generally speaking our raids are free of incident. There are three items given careful consideration:- accidental/unavoidable confrontation, transport and carrying tools. As the saying goes 'forwarned is forearmed'.

We always carry a powerful torch, if a number of us were confronted by a security guard/factory farmer at night we would all stand together and shine the torch beam in their face and tell them not to interfere (though this has never happened to us). As ALF activists we do not carry out acts of violence against animals or people but we certainly reserve the right to defend ourselves if physically attacked.

With vehicles we avoid using hired transit vans but where this is unavoidable eg. if we intend to rescue over 10 dogs etc. we hire the ones without the name of the firm emblazened on the side - better still, if possible, is a caravan or horse-box.

We have actually stormed a couple of places using a van. By cutting the chain link fence between two posts and simply driving up to the lab./animal house, we sledgehammered the doors and rescued the animals. It was all over in a few minutes. If a security guard had arrived before we'd finished, he'd have been told not to interfere with torches shining in his face. He's far more likely to give priority to taking the registration number of the van. Beforehand we change the whole registration by using black insulation tape and adding two pieces to an L to make it an E, change a 5 to a 6 and so on. The van will have been hired from outside the area and would be thoroughly cleaned before being returned, including wiping fingerprints off doors etc.

There are over 500 labs. in Britain, the majority have basic security, some have outside video cameras and a few very big commercial labs. have a few pressure pads under the lawn near to the rear exit gates etc. Pressure pads are inserted under the ground with wires attached to the security lodge. If anyone were to step on one a bell rings in the security lodge. By storming this type of place in a van using a sledgehammer/crowbars all security devices are useless. Even with the type of lab. that uses the security I've mentioned, we can still get in and out using the usual clandestine methods though if a large amount of animals are to be rescued, particularly dogs, a larger than normal number of people may be required. The



Hens incarcerated in a modern factory farm.

Meat Means Murder

During April ALF activists carried out at least 10 raids on factory farm and meat trade premises.

25 baby chickens, due to be raised intensively for cruel slaughter, were rescued when masked raiders stormed a poultry farm at Bicknacre, Essex; 54 chickens were taken in a raid on a broiler house near Dorchester. A further 52 hens are now in safe homes following a raid on a Goldenlay farm at Horndon on the Hill, Essex.

14 ALF raiders cut through the phone wires and a wire fence before rescuing 20 hens from a battery unit at Theale in Berkshire.

During a night of action in Burton on Trent, ALF activists caused £6,000 worth of damage to vans and factory premises belonging to Robirch Ltd, a meat company which uses factory farm products. Two butchers shops were also attacked.

There have also been raids on butchers shops in Morden and Nottingham; 3 intensive poultry farms near East Hanningfield in Essex were also painted with anti-factory farming slogans in the same night.

New Zealand ALF

On December 4th, the ALF made its first appearance in New Zealand when a midnight attack was carried out on the Universal Fur Company's shop in Wellington.

The letters ALF were painted across the front door of the shop and according to a New Zealand newspaper, 'a river of bright red paint flowed down the door and across the tiled entry onto the Mall'. The lock on the front door was plugged with paint and several anti-fur trade posters were plastered on the windows.

main office in such a place would probably have beam alarms. Where we suspect such, in a clandestine operation, we crawl along the floor.

If a car/van registration were spotted for any reason we would drop off all but the driver at the house of the first activist reached, plus any animals etc. The driver would then dump the car, at an angle with doors closed but unlocked, a mile or two from home, or further if possible. (Our driver is equipped with the name, address and date of birth of someone who actually exists, someone who looks nothing like the driver and agreed to help by putting up with a visit from the police in an emergency. They would of course be completely mystified by the police visit.) If it's evening an immediate call would be made to the police reporting the car 'stolen'. If an incident were to arise during a night raid we would wait until after 7am, if possible, to report the car stolen. Any footwear and clothes for the action will have long since been disposed off. Shoes etc. may well be taken away for forensic. An alibi must be quickly established eg. the drivers family back her/him up that they've been in the house all night and making sure the driver watched the same TV programmes.

While the police may be suspicious, even nasty, they can't prove anything. The driver has no idea how they stole the car/van - the same way they take all the others one reads about.

If arrested a solicitor would be summoned. Absolutely nothing would be said to the police once arrested other than asking for a solicitor.

Whatever happens the driver would not return to the car, simply waiting until the car is returned by the police. The police might watch the 'dumped' car for a few days.

Finally, as we always keep the tools separate from the other equipment, if a car was stopped with crowbars we would explain about the work we intend to do on our house. Crowbars are used for levering skirting boards away from the wall to check for damp. Also old hinges on doors are levered off when the screw heads have rusted.

While we have not had any trouble from the police the precautions we've mentioned are taken into consideration, especially on a smash and grab raid.



One of the 28 Ecclesfield Beagles, all in good homes



Dissection Mice Rescued

The ALF have carried out a series of raids on schools and colleges, rescuing animals doomed to die for dissection.

Rats and mice were taken from Queen Elizabeth School, Wimbourne, in early April, and mice were rescued from the biology department of Ferndown Upper School near Bournemouth. An ALF spokesperson commented 'It was the children who wanted us to do something. They don't want to dissect animals. Children are taught at home that it's wrong to kill animals, yet at school they are praised for doing so'.

Brockenhurst College, Hampshire was the scene of another attack when over 70 mice were rescued and slogans such as 'Animal Liberation Front — Stop Dissection' were painted on the walls.

College hit by Animal Lib raid

ANIMAL rights protestors snatched 10 rats in a night-time raid on a Lancashire college.

The creatures were taken from their cages at the Lancaster and Morecambe College as a protest against dissection in schools and colleges.

Members of the Animal Liberation Front later claimed responsibility.

Tutors made the discovery this morning and described the incident as "callous".

A spokesman for the ALF said: "Students learn about the human body from models and diagrams in books, the same should be done when learning about animals.

"There is no reason to kill and cut up rats like this. That is why we did it — to show how strongly we feel."

The college breeds its own white rats for study work, but the raid has treatened stocks

ANIMAL rights activists struck early on Christmas morning when they released hundreds of partridges from a farm at Lynch Hill, Stanton Harcourt.

Five members of the Animal Liberation Front, dressed as Santa Claus and his elves, cut through cages and released the game birds.

They destroyed cages and rearing pens so that the farm's business would be interrupted.

"Our aim is to cost these people money so it makes it not worth their while carrying on," they said.

The ALF claims that the partridges were being kept confined, hundreds to a tiny cage, and were being reared to be shot for sport.

A spokesman said: "Over 15,000,000 game birds are shot every year in this country. Many of them are reared to be tame and then they are callously murdered.

"The birds we have released will stand a far better chance than if they were released directly into the gunsights of hunters."



D.T. What procedure do you follow if questioned by the police?

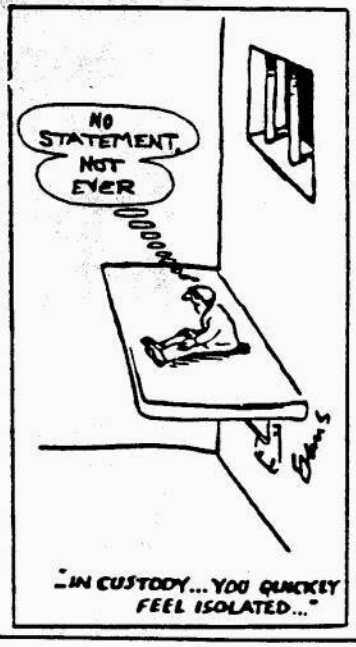
A. There is no such thing as a fool-proof plan, but there are good ones, and it is only with good planning that we can carry out actions on a regular basis. However, if we were to make a mistake that leads us to being questioned our first priority is to say ABSOLUTELY NOTHING to the police other than our name, address and date of birth. We would be polite and answer "I have nothing to say, I wish to see a solicitor" or simply "no comment", again and again and again.....to every, absolutely every single question, even if it's what football team do we support. To deviate gives them the opportunity to misrepresent us. By law we DO NOT HAVE TO GIVE A STATEMENT.

When confronted by a nasty officer on our own in a cell one may quickly feel isolated and, surprising as it may seem, most people who are charged with an offence are because they broke down and admitted the alleged offence, some people have even admitted offences they did not commit. It's a shock to find that the police lie and bully, it's designed to disorientate and frighten you into giving confessions and information. There are various tricks the police use, first and foremost they take the attitude we are guilty and, in a friendly manner, suggest "why not tell us why you did it and everyone can go home and forget it"- they 'forget' to mention the summons that will be served on us to go to court if we do tell them.

They will ask questions and, although they receive no reply, write in one themselves eg. "How long have you been an ALF activist?", answer "I have nothing to say, I wish to speak to a solicitor", the officer writes down "three years". This trick is designed to get us annoyed and start denying their exaggerated answers and therefore talking and making mistakes. We wouldn't worry too much about the made-up statements as they are usually thrown away as soon as the police leave the cell or interrogation room. Although occasionally they hang onto them for another five minutes while they go to see our friends in another cell and tell them you have made a full confession, naming them. Again another trick. Even if someone did give a statement naming one of us, by them pleading guilty their evidence usually cannot then be used. Another common one is to threaten to keep someone in for days unless they make a statement.

Even if we were ever to be caught red-handed we would not make a statement. The police are also notorious for changing things slightly to make them seem worse or even resorting to downright lies is common, where people have said something to them while being taken to the station. Anything said to them at any stage may be written down and used as evidence in court even though we had not signed it. Here is another important point, if they have any of our belongings we would have to sign for them on the way out - far better to simply walk out without them than give them a copy of our signature which could be added to a made up statement. Another reason to not sign for property is that we may not want to admit that some of the items are ours - they could turn out to be incriminating evidence. On no account do we sign anything, no matter how important the form may look. We could be placed on police bail pending further enquiries, this usually fizzles out with us only having to return to the station at some future date, we would make sure we had a solicitor with us in case of any last minute tricks. Often the harder they try for a statement, the nastier they are, gives us comfort knowing no matter how bad it looks they don't have sufficient evidence.

When a solicitor finally arrives we do not have to say anything to them, and do not, other than that we are



not guilty. We're very wary of duty solicitors, there are odd ones who are very friendly with the police. We will sort out the details of what happened in the quiet of our own home where we can collect our own thoughts without any pressure from shouting police.

Anyone who takes direct action against animal abuse deserves to be supported by those who believe in direct action. However, should someone, while being questioned, give information to the police that incriminates others, then they have excluded themselves from the right to that support. If someone makes a statement to the police they are betraying themself, the animals they claim to be fighting for and those activists who will not sell their ideals at the threat from a nasty sergeant. In helping the police in this way they would be helping the other side, those who defend the blinding of a rabbit for vanity products, who take a calf from its mother and incarcerate it in a veal crate etc. By committing such an act of betrayal they can expect no support, financial or otherwise, from the direct action movement - we cannot waste resources on people who can only harm the movement. They could well be responsible for preventing many animals being liberated in the future.

It's down to us. It's important to pre-plan actions well, nothing fancy - over-planning ends with a mess and actions not happening. We keep it basic - practical. With experience one gains an awareness of how to progress independently of outside influences and distractions.

If questioned - name, address, date of birth and "I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY, I WISH TO SPEAK TO A SOLICITOR" or "NO COMMENT", "NO COMMENT", "NO COMMENT", "NO COMMENT", "NO COMMENT".....



With the increasing popularity of goats milk/yogurts in health shops etc., the goat farmers are increasing the number of goats kept to keep up with the demand. Unfortunately for the male goats born, they are of no commercial interest other than to provide Halal and Kosher butchers with a delicacy.

D.T. What security precautions do you take? What influences your decisions?

A. I find it quite disturbing to listen to people on animal rights marches speculating as to who may have been responsible for a raid they read of. Plain clothes officers mingle with campaigners on marches hoping to overhear any such conversations, picking up names and details. There have also been one or two cases of hunt followers infiltrating animal rights groups to find out what the local Hunt Saboteurs are up to, hunt supporters would likely inform the authorities if they overheard such speculation on a march or in a meeting.

If only for those reasons, activists have to adopt anti-surveillance procedures. Liberating 20 hens here, 15 rabbits there, will hardly warrant any major police investigation, but if activists progress to destroying animal abuse buildings the authorities will take more notice. Being careful when in the process of planning actions doesn't mean anything so crude as looking over our shoulder every 20-30 yards. Observations are subtle, made when crossing the road, turning a corner we cross the road further along, again looking both ways before crossing, casually so that it becomes second nature. If we were to make it obvious we were looking to see if we were being followed during the preparations for a raid, the authorities would obviously think we were up to something. We are particularly careful when we are carrying out surveillance on a target that we are not followed there and obviously equally careful when setting off for an action.

If we were known activists with a police record and places were being destroyed in the area they would follow us about by using a number of cars in radio contact with each other. As a precaution, when leaving to look at a target or carry out an action, we get ourselves 'lost' down side roads until certain we're not being followed, and then proceed. The same goes for using public transport, we don't go from A to B, rather we adopt a similar course as if travelling by car. Known activists with a record carry out destruction jobs in other areas. It's simple common sense, maybe a hassle at first but we all get used to it.

Items such as crowbars etc. are stored in the house of someone who is not involved directly in the actions and who is not known to the authorities. (On the other hand, the tools are sometimes placed in plastic bags and buried somewhere suitable.) They avoid demonstrations and even collecting days as the police are notified of collecting days by the local Council - if actions are taking place





Rodent Rescue

A white rat and a mouse were rescued from laboratories at the Neurology Department of Charing Cross Hospital, London. The rescuers who also saw documents stated 'it was clear that the vivisectors spend some of their time giving heart attacks and strokes to animals and slicing up their brains'.

A spokesman for the hospital admitted that he was 'aware that there have been threats that the ALF would attempt to penetrate the unit'. Most of the animal experiments at the hospital — including those on sheep and goats — are carried out in a different wing.

£13,000 Damage to Suppliers

A successful raid against Analytical Supplies at Little Eaton, Derby was carried out by the ALF on February 4th. This firm manufacturers and supplies equipment to vivisection and experimental establishments. Windows were broken, instruments on display smashed, a new Mercedes-Benz was damaged and the establishment was daubed with anti-vivisection slogans.

The local press reported the raid as "the most serious attack" with damage totalling £13,000. The ALF group responsible warned this was the beginning of a "blitz" in the Derby area.

in an area everyone at any demo. etc. is likely to be photographed. For this reason we avoid fur shop sit-ins and so on, remaining in the background, even avoiding local animal rights meetings and leafletting.

We also spend an evening now and again simulating a police interrogation to prepare ourselves for any eventuality.

Careful consideration is given to security by anyone with responsibility for operating a holding unit for rescued animals, which can be anything from a garage to a spare room etc. For obvious reasons there is no contact between activists and those who live at the safe house for crowbars etc. and the holding unit(s) by telephone or letter.

When we approach such houses we always enter the next road or two along first, half way down we look each way as we cross the road and see if anyone else has also entered the road - if so we wander round until we can avoid them and then go to the house. We avoid absolutely anyone from 20 years of age upwards completely regardless of what they look like. We park our car well away from the road where the house is situated.

Also we don't think we are being clever by indulging in coded messages on our home telephones as any clandestine call, while not understood, will confirm suspicions that we are involved in clandestine operations. If we need to make secure calls to arrange meetings we do so on a phone box-to-phone box basis and at least ¼ mile from our homes, again making sure we're not being followed. Arrangements for actions are made face to face, only with a piece of paper passed round with the date, time and place for pick-up (walls have ears, as they say), the paper being burnt immediately afterwards. (On no account are arrangements made in the pub etc.)

Occasionally it's necessary to hand out a party invitation if anyone has suspicious parents/family - also if more than one group is involved in a co-ordinated raid, only one person from each group will know the details.

As I've already mentioned, while all these precautions may not be necessary when carrying out our first raids, it's a good idea to acquire good habits for when we have progressed, they are simply a matter of common sense. We know of activists who've been operating since the ing of the ALF over 10 years ago and they have not been caught through taking simple precautions. There are many groups who have been going 2-4 years with few problems.

There are two golden rules - only those involved with a particular action need to know any of the details before and after. Secondly, we do not keep anything to do with direct action, including newsletters, in our homes. Complacency results in a sloppy operation, a professional approach results in a confident group. A confident group is a successful one.





A student practices mutilating a live rabbit





The cruel white-veal crate is still in use in Britain. Calves stop in them all their short lives, unable to turn round, exercise or groom themselves.

D.T. How do you organise your publicity?

A. While the priority is to rescue animals and cause economic sabotage a secondary consideration of any action is publicity - supplying documented and photographic evidence of the atrocities being carried out in labs., the animal concentration camps of modern factory farming etc., so that the public at large may ultimately shape their views and treat sentient creatures with respect.

First and foremest we have to take into account the growing trend amongst factory farmers, vivisectors etc. to deny a raid has taken place and thus avoid damaging publicity or adopt the advice of the British Fur Traders Association and attempt to discredit the raiders. For example, in a battery or broiler unit we can find a number of dead hens on any given day. The owner may claim the raiders killed them during the course of the raid and that will be the headlines. There will be no coverage of the conditions ie. five hens crammed in tiny cages, the drugs and anti-biotics, why the hens really died, the trace elements of anti-biotics in the eggs there that are being consumed by the public etc. These days we always try to anticipate what the opposition may claim in trying to deny/discredit an action.

When preparing a statement after a successful action everything that was observed should be included eg. "a number of hens were dead and looked as though they had been for a few days". In battery units we tend to find odd ones but in broiler units we usually find a dozen or two.

If we have rescued 10 or 15 hens we would ring the local press, radio stations and regional TV stations. We've obtained the special numbers radio stations use at night - by informing them shortly after 6am on a weekday they will usually have enough time to chase up the story and use it on the 7, 8 and 9 o'clock news, when most people will hear it. If it's the weekend we ring between 7 and 8 am. Usually it's on 2 or 3 news bulletins, then replaced by fresh news. If it's something special, over 50 hens rescued, spraying mink, foxes etc. at a fur farm, a damage job, we also ring the Press Association in London, News at Ten, BBC TV and all the national newspapers, except the Express and Star. They will receive the news from the Press Association, our contacts in the media have given us the names of a number of journalists on these two papers who are anti animal rights.

It is worth bearing in mind that the earlier in the week it is the more likelihood there is of an action receiving publicity. After the weekend things are often a little slack. Bank Holidays are also slow times for news, therefore a good time for an action, particularly the last day/night. When ringing we give the following details:-

1) We inform them it's a call from the Animal Liberation Front.

2) We say if it's the groups first action.

3) We tell them what animals have been rescued (and stress that they are going to good homes) and what premises/vehicles have been damaged or destroyed, stressing that there was at no stage any danger to human or animal life.

4) We inform them if there are any photos or a video.

ANIMAL activists caused thousands of pounds' worth of damage when they struck at NESCOT over the weekend.

They released 300 animals they claim were being used for experiments.

After drilling through a door to gain entry to a classroom, members of the Animal Liberation Front

- Splattered red paint around the room.
- "Liberated" around 300 mice, rats, gerbils and hamsters.
- Scattered papers and files around.
- Sprayed solvent on the walls.
- Daubed slogans on the walls.

In calls to the media to claim responsibility for the raid, a spokeswoman said that if NESCOT restocked the animals, they would strike again and "burn the place down."

She also claimed that files and documents stolen by the group proved that experiments had been carried out on animals at the Reigate Road college.

Massive public opposition to animal experiments has been the result of video film taken by the ALF from Pennsylvania University's Head Injury Clinical Research Centre being shown on American television.

Dissection Machine Destroyed

A machine, valued at about £5,000 and used for killing animals for dissection at Lonsdale College, Derby, was removed and destroyed by ALF activists on April 21st.

ARSON AT ABATTOIR

ANIMAL liberation fanatics have claimed responsibility for a blaze which caused an estimated £15,000 worth of damage at a Macclesfield abattoir last week.

Police confirmed they are treating the fire at Bloors, Queens Avenue as arson following telephone calls to an evening newspaper by a man claiming to be from the Animal Liberation Front.

The protesters broke in by smashing an office window in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

Petrol was poured on the floor and a fire started. They fled after setting fire to two lorries and a Mercedes car and slashing tyres.

The fire brigade used jets to extinguish the blaze, which did not spread beyond the office, and found a bottle containing petrol near to one of the lorries.

Macclesfield Express Advertiser 27th March

5) We give them the name and exact address/location of the factory farm, hunt van etc.
6) We inform them from what position they may view any slogans/messages left.
7) We give them details of why the raid was carried out. Our actions are NOT carried out "as a protest", we explain that they are carried out to save animals lives and to cause financial loss to the animal abusers. We also give background information on the way the animals are exploited (the ALF SG is in the process of producing 'fact sheets' that will be of help.)
8) We give them the telephone number of the ALF Press Office in London who are always available to give information on ALF policy, do interviews etc.
9) Finally, if we have any black and white photos for the press, colour slides for TV or Sunday papers colour supps. or a video we inform them from which telephone box they can obtain the film, sellotaped under the shelf.
For security reasons our report is as brief as possible yet concise. A video will have already been copied, which is quite straightforward with two ordinary video recorders and special lead available from video shops. We ensure there are no fingerprints on anything passed to the media. Also photocopies of any relevant documents are left with the film - we give them the address of the London ALF Press Office and ask them to post the negatives/video there when they have finished with them.
Usually we take two rolls of black and white film, snap off a few for the media, reload with another film and take a few for our own use. Copies of photos and documents are sent to the London ALF Press Office ensuring there are no fingerprints on contents, envelope and stamp, which is made tacky with water, as is the envelope glue, not licked. We post them from another area along with copies of videos of

Goats Liberated from Hospital

On Friday 1st June members of the Animal Liberation Front broke into and rescued 8 goats from the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in Stanmore, Middlesex. The hospital is licensed to carry out experiments on live animals.

The goats were in very poor condition, many with torn and infected ears. Many of the goats also had shaved rear legs and swollen joints, which are an indication that research had, or was going, to be carried out on them.

The goats have now been placed in good homes.



Animal libbers force battery farm to close

A THIRD attack by animal libbers has forced Pirbright poultry farmer, Mr. Donald Mason, to quit.

The target of their attacks, the Cricketers Poultry Farm, has been owned by Mr. Mason's family for over 30 years.

Now he says he has had enough.

"The farm is proving unprofitable and if these animal liberation groups come back they will find no hens here."

Woking News & Mail

Red oxide paint and paint stripper was poured over four vehicles at Fair Ash Poultry Farm, Compton Martin, near Bristol.

Damage has been estimated at more than £2,000.

POLICE have confirmed that a fire at Electronic Poultry Aids, Kimpton, in January, for which the Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility, was arson.

Scientists as self-deceivers

New Scientist

A SESSION on self-deception briefly turned the spotlight on the foibles of scientists themselves.

Michael Mahoney, a professor in psychology at the University of California at Santa Barbara, reported asking reviewers for a social science journal to evaluate the write-up of a bogus experiment. He sent half the reviewers write-ups that included data and conclusions that agreed with accepted theory. The other half had data and conclusions that conflicted with current thinking.

"When the results were contrary to the reviewers' theoretical beliefs, the procedures were criticised and the manuscript rejected. But when the results confirmed the reviewers' beliefs, the same procedures were praised and the manuscript recommended for publication."

In a second study, Mahoney gave reviewers manuscripts in which only the footnotes varied. Half included citations to work "in press" from the manuscript's author. In the other half, the references were to other people's work, but otherwise identical.

Mahoney found that the reviewers gave consistently higher ratings to papers with the author's own work cited. "Even in science, nothing succeeds like success. Publication begets publication, recognition begets further recognition, and the rich get richer" he said. □

local TV news coverage of the raid. We make a point of monitoring all media reports of an action and respond to any attempts to discredit the activists where animals are concerned. If it's a big damage/arson job it's inadvisable to contact the media again. It's so very important to give a comprehensive statement the first time.

As a new group we arranged for two activists to attend courses on photography and video use. There are many community centres and independent video workshops that run short courses and hire out their equipment at low rates. If there were any commercial video centres in our area then we would hire one through a friend from another county as the police may ring round the local commercial firms. We have also been able to hire a portable light that runs off a shoulder held battery, this equpiment allows us to film at night. Sometimes we have been able to switch on a labs. lights to film and battery units etc. have lights on at various times, even at night - switching on the lights gives another 'dawn', therefore more eggs laid. Under these conditions we can use a black and white film of 1,000 ASA without using a flash gun. There are times when circumstances dictate that a flash cannot be used during the raid. Once we have arrived back at a house, garage etc. with the animals we take a few photos of one or two activists holding them. Several times the media have used the photos.

We also use a codeword for the group - there have been one or two instances lately where hunt followers have telephoned the local media and made stupid claims in an attempt to discredit the ALF. Any practical steps which can help to eliminate such problems are taken.

We are careful not to exaggerate our claims, unless for tactical considerations, ever mindful that as activists we are responsible for the ALF credibility.

Finally there are three very important matters we take note of:-

During a recent exercise we confirmed our suspicions that the ALF Press Office telephone in London is tapped. A number of political activists were asked to do a favour and pass on reports etc. to the London office. Each one has subsequently been questioned by the police. It follows that the mail will be monitored. We only ring the London office from outside our home area and that also goes for posting anything to the office. There is no real need to post off local press cuttings as the Press Office receives them from a press cutting agency in London. Their only problem is obtaining cuttings from the free distribution papers because the agency doesn't do those.

Secondly, we never, on any account, trust the media. the vast majority are OK but there are enough dodgy ones who work on a 'favour for a favour' basis with the police to rule out any direct contact. They are very keen to interview new groups but we prefer to refer them to the nearest ALF Press Office after politely answering a few questions, without giving anything away.

Finally, but not least, is the growing tendency amongst factory farmers and vivisectors not only to deny an action has taken place but more and more are setting out to try and discredit the activists following an action. There have also been a few cases of senior police officers adding their 'four pennies worth'. We now intend to make an example of those who try to discredit activists by not only trashing their vehicles but carrying out an act of retribution by destroying their homes. The houses involved will of course have to be entered first to ensure there is no one there and no animals. We have to deter them from their tactics.

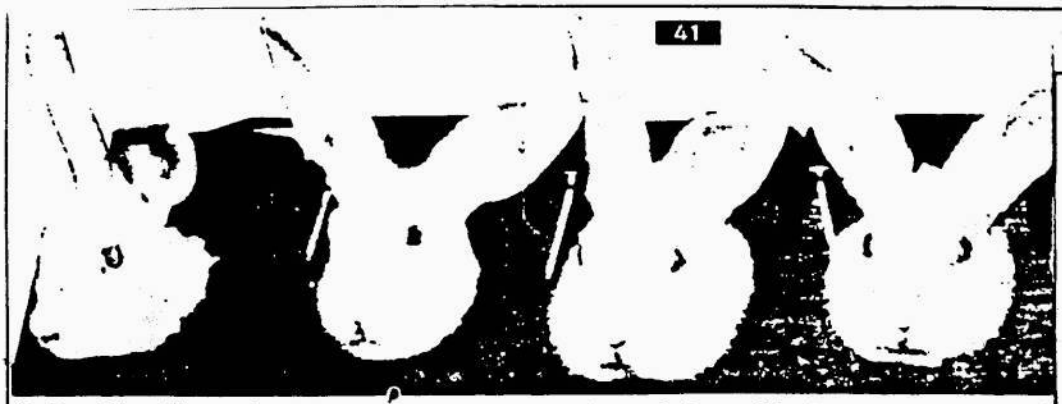
Useful phone numbers - ask for the Newsdesk

Press Association - 01 353 7440
ITN - 01 637 2424
BBC TV - 01 743 8000
TV AM - 01 267 4300

The Guardian - 01 278 2332
The Daily Telegraph - 01 353 4242
The Times - 01 822 9992
Today - 01 630 1300

ALF Press Office - 01 741 8832 c/o BCM1160, London, WC1N 3XX





D.T. Finally, despite the critics, the ALF still has widespread public support. How do you intend to progress in the future bearing in mind the failure of over 100 years of political campaigning, further highlighted with the 'Vivi- sectors Charter' becoming law?

A. Once there were laws prohibiting women from the right to vote, blacks were denied even basic rights and used as slaves. In the same way environmental organisations are fighting to protect our environment, we must fight to change peoples attitude to the sentient creatures that share our planet and help ensure the public at large become more aware as we step up our efforts for animal liberation. Nature is presently under threat from all sides, some of the worst examples manifesting themselves on the shelves of high street stores, food adulterated with additives and preserv- atives tested on animals, animal fats heavily contributing to

This.... Police end fox protest

Mounted police twice charged into animal rights protesters trying to get near pens where arctic blue foxes are bred for the fur trade at Cocksparrow Farm near Coleshill, Warwickshire, yesterday.

The 18-mounted police rounded up protesters and herded them back across fields.

Then when protesters threatened to break through crash barriers near the fox pens mounted police charged into the crowd.

Demonstration organisers had called for a non-violent protest. There were 25 arrests.

or this?

The hunters became the hunted today when 26 beagles from the Ecclesfield Beagle Hunt were stolen from their kennels at Townend, Ecclesfield, Sheffield.

How the thieves removed the dogs without being spotted or using what vehicle was still a mystery today. It is thought the theft occurred sometime between 8 p.m. on Wednesday and 8.40 a.m. yesterday.



This dog's leg has been shattered by repeated blows from a hammer. The experiment was performed in order to induce a state of psychological stress, and therefore the wound was left undressed. No anaesthetic would be given during the course of the experiment.

the huge rise in heart attacks, cosmetics tested by blinding rabbits, yet one more brand of household bleach responsible for many animals being painfully poisoned to death in an LD50 test, battery eggs containing trace elements of anti-biotics that are slowly making the consumers immune to anti-biotics and will require in the long term stronger and stronger doses when ill and suffer the resulting side effects. Believe it or not a chemical is administered to battery hens to ensure the yolk in an egg is coloured to look natural etc. etc.

We are not animal lovers reacting emotionally to a film or magazine article, we respect animals as sentient creatures that should not be burned, scalded, radiated, poisoned, blinded and decapitated. When scientists started using animals they took a wrong turn, if the effort and finance that has gone into vivisection had been applied to developing the alternatives such as tissue culture etc. we would not be using animals in this so called civilised society of ours. We are not pressing for animals to be designated the same rights as humans, but as sentient creatures that share our planet they have the right to a full and natural life. To that end the ALF will act as a catalyst and force change.

Those that make large amounts of money and increase their status by exploiting animals, whether it's blinding a rabbit for vanity products, taking young calves from their mothers and incarcerating them in veal crates or setting dogs to tear hares and foxes apart, will not give up their vile and barbaric practices until forced to. Tactics which cause animal exploiters to take defensive action, or which prevent them from carrying out their work are useful. The kind of activities that merely maintain the status quo between ourselves and the exploiters are not tactics at all.

The most recent poll (Gallup 1985) shows nearly 1.5 million people have given up eating meat - an increase of 23% over the previous year. Good news, together with the large Band Aid concerts and runs for Africa it shows that a caring society is possible away from the vested interests of exploitation eg. EEC grain mountains, failure to implement total sanctions against South Africa etc.

It is no longer enough to sit back and read about others carrying out the ALF raids, it's up to everyone reading this to carefully prepare and carry out actions on their own, with a friend or two or in a small group of trusted associates.



Are you really doing all you can to stop the mass persecution of animals in British laboratories?

Britons shunning meat diet

ONE in three Britons have reduced their consumption of meat and there is now a definite shift towards a vegetarian diet, it was claimed yesterday.

The conscious avoidance of meat and outright vegetarianism has increased by around 60 per cent in the last year, said Mr Gregory Sams, chairman of a health food company which sold more than seven million non-meat burgers last year.

"The trend away from meat is not a passing fad but the beginning of very sweeping changes in eating habits caused by concern over such things as coronaries, the ethics of killing, and domestic economics," he said.

Shops glued up by animal lib

FIFTY Norwich shops and businesses fell victim to animal libbers over the weekend, the Animal Liberation Front claimed today.

In a telephone call to the Evening News office early today, a spokesman said they had glued up door locks. He said the action was taken on premises "involved in animal exploitation."

Norwich police today confirmed that the locks on a number of premises — ranging from butchers' shops to gunsmiths — had been tampered with.

A Coypu Control vehicle had also had a tyre slashed.

ANIMAL LIBBERS STRIKE AGAIN

MEMBERS of the Animal Liberation Front struck at a poultry slaughter house over the weekend, causing damage estimated at £3,000.

An employee of P. Lewis Poultry Ltd of Smeed Road, Bow turned up for work on Monday morning to find the tyres slashed on three lorries and a van.

Paste had also been poured into a fuel tank and a tachometer was smashed.

The attack took place some time between Saturday night and Sunday morning. Owner of the company, Mr. Lewis refused to comment.

A spokesman for the ALF confirmed that the attack had taken place and said they supported the action.

"This is a ritual slaughterers where the chickens have their throats cut without being stunned first so they suffer more than they usually would," he said.

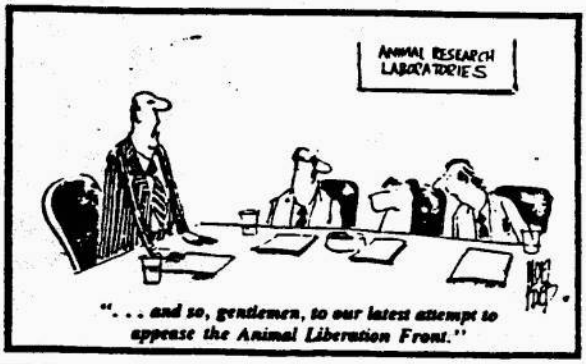
Animal right protesters also claim to have carried out two other attacks last week.

They smashed the window of a fast-food shop in Marc Street, Hackney, and the windscreen of a van belonging to a halal meat shop in Stoke Newington.

A spokesman for the ALF said: "They were part of our overall campaign of economic sabotage against the meat industry."

STORY: SYLVIA PLEASANT

East London Advertiser (Tower Hamlets, Hackney)



"... and so, gentlemen, to our latest attempt to appease the Animal Liberation Front."

D.T. Once you've taken animals from a laboratory, factory farm or whatever, presumably that's not the end of it. There must be a great deal involved in coping with the animals afterwards.

A. As soon as we've rescued a number of animals our first priority is to get them safely to a place where we can leave them knowing they will be properly looked after. We call the place our 'holding unit'. It's a place owned by an elderly couple who want to help but, because of their age, can't get involved in direct action. They've got half an acre of land and a few big sheds and they've taken in strays and sick animals all their lives so they're able to cope when we turn up with twenty battery chickens or some rabbits every now and then. They find good permanent homes which they take the animals to when they are well enough, so that they've got the space there again by the time we turn up with another lot of newly rescued animals. Holding units vary from garages and garden sheds to a spare room where former laboratory animals are looked after.

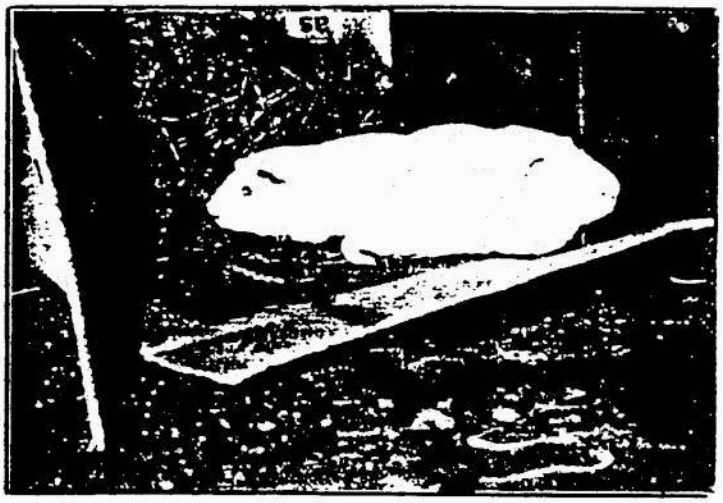
We used to run a holding unit ourselves, for another active group, and for six months we received chickens and ducklings that had been rescued from factory farms, rabbits that were being bred for meat, fur and vivisection, a dog that was being starved in someones garden shed and some goats that would have been ritually slaughtered if ALF activists hadn't rescued them. It was receiving these poor animals that motivated us to form an active group. We wanted to get out and rescue animals ourselves. When we found this couple that could take animals for us and for the other group as well we took the opportunity to fold our own holding unit and do raids ourselves.

For most of the animals we'd received at our holding unit the conditions they were in when they were brought to us were a result of the cramped, unhygienic and unnatural lives they have been forced to live in before they'd been rescued. As soon as they were with us, people who cared and understood, they soon recovered naturally. There were some problems though that needed special treatment.

As soon as we received broiler or battery hens we would put them in dark, quiet, warm conditions to prevent shock, remembering that most animals have more sensitive hearing than us and music or raised voices could frighten them. The smaller the bird, the higher its body temperature and the warmer we had to keep it. The first animals we were brought were some ducklings that were rescued from a factory farm and we immediately sought expert advice on how to



look after them properly. That's when we learnt about body heat and that the ducklings needed between 95-100° F. to keep them well and active. We learnt that ducklings that are not with their mothers do not have any natural oil coating on their down until they get their first feathers, so we were advised not to put them near water as they were not yet water-proof.

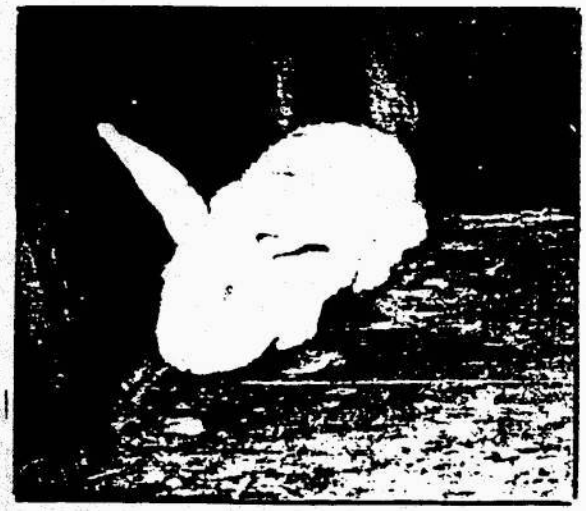


Not only the hens, but any animal suffering from shock was put into a dark, quiet, warm room. They were given Bachs Rescue Remedy, which can be got from the Bach Centre, Mount Vernon, Sotwell, Wallingford, Oxford. It comes in a liquid form for internal use and also as a cream for wounds etc. We never attempted to feed any animal in shock. A little glucose mixed in water gives immediate energy and nourishment without putting strain on the heart and digestive system. Eventual return to normal conditions has to be gradual.



We were once brought a dog which had been rescued from a cruel owners garden shed. It had been starved to the point where it was just skin and bone and could hardly stand. Of course, the immediate temptation was to feed it up but we knew that the first food intakes had to be frequent small amounts of a highly nourishing but light and easily digestible form. This is because the digestion of food takes up a lot of vital energy and a starved creature can suffer colic or even heart failure if it over eats in the initial stages.

Some of the rabbits that were brought to us were the older breeding stock. At the farm they had been fed almost entirely on pellet food. This is usual and often results in damaged kidneys in the older breeding stock. We gave them Denes Kidney Pills which we bought from health food shops and pet shops, but they can also be bought directly from Denes Herbal Veterinary Products Ltd., 14 Goldstone Road, Hove, East Sussex. We gave one pill, three times a day, to each rabbit showing signs of kidney trouble. One sign is excessive drinking and general unease and discomfort in the kidney area.



When planning to rescue certain animals we take a trip to the library to check on any special food that is required, particularly for young animals. Most vets will treat animals without asking questions, even to the extent of removing tattoos from beagles ears (although there is always the odd dodgy vet so we use a fake name and address).



"A HIDEOUS DEATH"

This animal probably a Rhesus monkey (so deformed as to be unidentifiable) has lost weight, the hair on its face, chest and neck has fallen out. The lips, nostrils and eyelids are swollen. The monkey died a hideous death after being exposed to dioxin, an ingredient of Agent Orange used by the US Government as a defolient in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Dioxin is said to be the most acutely toxic substance made by man — 150,000 times as poisonous as cyanide.

"It is not the critic who counts;
not the person who points out where the strong one stumbled
or where the doer of deeds could have done better
The credit belongs to the one who is actually in the arena;
whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood;
who strives valiantly
who errs and comes short again and again;
who knows the great enthusiasms;
who, at the best, knows the triumph of high achievement;
and who, at the worst, if they fail
at least fail while daring greatly,
so that their place will never be with those cold, timid souls,
who know neither victory nor defeat"