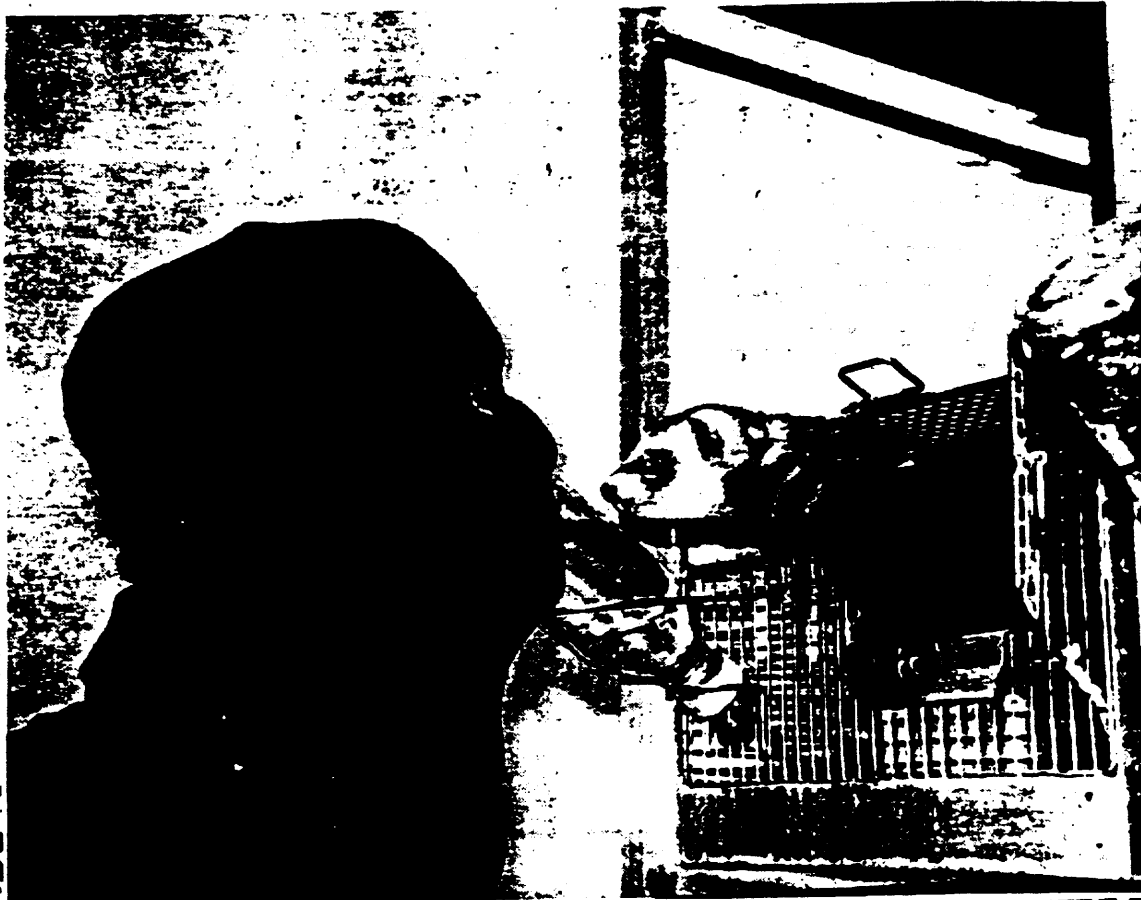


# THE MILITANT VEGAN

FOR THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF ALL ANIMAL ABUSE INDUSTRIES



IN THIS ISSUE:

LATEST ALF RAIDS!

EXCERPTS FROM "THE ALF PRIMER" AND "WITHOUT A TRACE!"

AND MORE!

# THE MILITANT VEGAN-1993 #1

The Militant Vegan is being released because there has been a media blackout in the U.S. on direct action on behalf of enslaved animals. We hope to spread the news of recent ALF activities and to increase support for the vegan prisoners in North America.

In addition, we are including most of The ALF Primer and Without A Trace, along with a page from Ecodefense.

Please notice the articles on Johnathan Paul and Darren Thurston, and do what you can to support them!

**IMPORTANT!** The Militant Vegan is not a "Hardline" zine, and we stand in total opposition to their patriarchal and heterosexist politics.

Addresses: Mail news clippings of ALF attacks to:  
Profane Existence/ Box 8722/Minneapolis, MN  
55408 and Earth First! Journal/ Box 5176/ Missoula,  
MT 59806

The only ALF Support Group in North America is at  
Box 75029, Ritchie Stn./Edmonton, Alberta/ T6E 6K1  
Canada.

If you are new to the ideas of veganism, write PETA  
at Box 42516/ Washington, DC 20015 for recipes,  
nutrition and other information. Two helpful books  
are Animal Liberation by Peter Singer, and Diet for  
a New America by John Robbins.



Since we are not printing an address, we encourage and beg you to reproduce this magazine! Let's get this information distributed to vegans across North America!

The Animal Liberation Front consists of small autonomous groups of people all over the world who carry out direct action according to the ALF guidelines. You cannot become a member of - or an ALF activists - by joining or writing to any ALF Support Group, which are completely separate organizations.

Any group of people who are vegetarians or vegans and who carry out actions according to ALF guidelines have the right to regard themselves as part of the ALF.

**Disclaimer:** This publication is produced for informational purposes only! We do not intend to encourage crime!



# DIARY OF ACTIONS

EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR, WOMEN AND MEN OF THE ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT DIRECTLY INTERVENE TO STOP ANIMAL SUFFERING, AT THE RISK OF LOSING THEIR OWN FREEDOM. ACTIONS OCCUR ACROSS THE WORLD FROM ITALY TO AUSTRIA TO CANADA TO SWEDEN. BELOW ARE SOME ACCOUNTS OF RECENT ACTIONS:



## CANADA

- 1991
- Mar. -Edmonton AB; J. Rose's store that sells furs has their mural and wall painted, locks glued and windows smashed.
- Edmonton AB; Derek's Furs had their windows smashed.
- Feb. -Edmonton AB; The ALF paid a visit to the house of a vivisector from the University of Alberta who has been killing dogs for over 11 years. They painted his house and two cars, slashed all the tires, and smashed two front windows of his house.
- June -Edmonton AB; Deroose Bros. Meats had their shop painted with slogans and two trucks were spray painted, daubed with paint stripper, and had their windshields sprayed with etching fluid \$2000 damage.
- Aug.20 -Edmonton AB; Two trucks belonging to DeRose Bros. Meats were spray painted and one set on fire. \$17,000 damage.
- Sept. -Edmonton AB; Paris Furs had SCUM daubed on their front window with etching fluid. They have since installed a video security camera monitoring their front window.
- Nov. -Edmonton AB; Queen City Meats spraypainted with slogans, a Kentucky Fried Chicken had their locks glued.
- Edmonton AB; Hurng Furs shop in Edmonton Centre shopping mall had 4 windows daubed with etching fluid.
- Derek's Furs had windows daubed with etching fluid.
- Dec. -Edmonton AB; Three Fur Council of Canada billboards, were paint bombed.
- Dec.14 -Edmonton AB; Three delivery trucks of Billingsgate Fish Company were spraypainted, had their tires slashed and set ablaze. The building was also painted with slogans and a sign damaged with paint bombs. A fourth device failed to ignite in another truck. \$100,000 damage
- Dec.30 -Edmonton AB; Activists set ablaze a truck belonging to Hook Advertising and spraypainted others with slogans. \$10,000 damage. Hook signs carried ads from the Fur Council of Canada earlier this month.

## UNITED STATES

- 1991
- Jan. 1 -Chicago IL; Cook County Hospital's Hektroen Laboratory was raided. Liberating 11 rabbits and 10 guinea pigs. They also gave 20 baboons dried fruit and bananas.
- June 10 -Corvallis OR; Oregon State University's Experimental Fur Farm was broken into, where activists destroyed equipment and data base, and set fire to a storage shed. \$62,000 damage.
- June 15 -Edmonds WA; the ALF planted incendiary devices in Northwest Fur Foods Cooperative. The cooperative is a major supplier of foods for Northwestern fur farms including OSU Experimental Fur Farm. The resulting fire caused \$800,000 damage.
- Aug. 13 -WA; Seven coyotes released, 6 mink and 10 mice liberated and \$50,000 in damage done to two laboratories. (no more details available at press time)
- Dec.21 -Yamhill OR; An incendiary device was set that destroyed the processing plant at the Malecky Mink Ranch.
- 1992
- Jan.1 -Edmonton AB; Ouellette Packing Plant was spraypainted and had paint bombs thrown at it. Their van was spray-painted, tires slashed, and set ablaze.
- Jan.3 -AB; Animal Rights Militia claims to have poisoned 87 Canadian Cold Buster Chocolate bars in Calgary and Edmonton because of the University of Alberta vivisector Larry Wang's 16 years of animal experiments that led to the invention of the bar.
- Jan.4-7 -Calgary AB; Saks Furs had windows smashed, Rupps Meats had windows smashed and spraypainted, 3 Kentucky Fried Chicken shops spraypainted, 1 fur shop on 17th ave. had windows etched, 1 fur shop on 4th st. had windows etched, one fish shop had windows etched and spray-painted, 1 fur shop had windows smashed, and a butcher on McLeod Trail spraypainted.

- Jan.8 -Edmonton AB; A delivery truck of Ouellette Packers had its tires slashed.
- Jan.9 -Edmonton AB; Billingsgate Fish had all three of their replacement delivery trucks spraypainted and tires slashed (18 tires).
- Feb. 7 -Calgary AB; Fur stores were damaged

June 1 Edmonton AB-29 cats liberated from the University of Alberta. Research documents taken and equipment destroyed.

## U.S. 1992-Known Actions

January 13-Walnut Creek, CA-"Corrosive chemical" thrown on the windows of a fur store.

February 28-Lansing, Michigan-\$100,000 damage done to Michigan State's mink research program. Documents were taken, and vivisectors' offices were burned.

June-Memphis, Tennessee-fur stores were attacked with painted slogans and smashed windows.

South Carolina-"A new group called the Vegan Front trashed a fur store."

July 7-Chicago, IL-An attempt was made to burn fur billboards with molotov cocktails. One sign was partially burned.

August 9-Memphis, TN-3 "hardliners" arrested while vandalizing a fur store.

October-Minneapolis, MN-Swanson's meats had windows of delivery trucks smashed and slogans were painted.

October 24-Milville, Utah-Animal Damage Control lab burned and 29 coyotes freed.

-Logan, UT-Documents taken and a vivisector's office was burned. Total damage: \$100,000.

November 8-Minneapolis, MN-5 trucks at Swanson's Meats were burned and the locks to the building were glued. Damage estimated at \$100,000.

**"RESEARCHER"  
UNDER ATTACK...**

**AND  
FOR GOOD REASON**

# SUPPORT NEEDED FOR ANIMAL LIB ACTIVIST

In the early morning hours of June 1, 1992, twenty-nine cats were rescued from a fate filled with pain - neurological experiments. The cats were liberated from a kennel belonging to the University of Alberta in Edmonton. The Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the action, which caused over \$50,000 in damages to offices and labs.

In the late evening hours of June 19, armed men raided the home of Darren Thurston and arrested him for break, enter, theft over \$1000, and mischief over \$1000. Confiscated were all his clothes, books, files, computer and computer disks. Several days later RCMP pulled Grant Horwood off a bus and charged him in the same incident. Grant was given bail at \$4000 cash, ordered to live with his mother in Calgary, and not to associate with anyone involved in animal rights. Darren has been denied bail three times now. Police have also issued a Canada-wide warrant for the arrest of another "suspect" - an activist living in BC.

Among Darren's files taken by police were all those relating to the ALF Support Group and its publication COMBAT. In a move similar to the arrest of ALF members in Toronto in 1987, the police have charged Darren with almost every ALF action that took place in Edmonton over the past year. His files contained press releases and communiques mailed to the Support Group from ALF cells claiming responsibility for various actions. It seems that, to the police, possession of these documents warrants charges.

To date, Darren has been charged with the following (in addition to the three U of A charges): Arson, in connection with a firebombing of three trucks belonging to Billingsgate Fish Co.; Mischief over \$1000, in connection to another attack on Billingsgate where 18 tires were slashed; three counts of mischief over \$1000, in connection to the paint-bombing of Fur Council of Canada billboards; Break, enter, and arson, in connection with an incident where a Hook Outdoor Advertising boom truck was burned, and; Attempted arson and mischief, in connection to an attempt to burn an Ouellette (egg) Packers van.

It is typical of police to lay on the charges in the beginning so as to have an advantage in plea bargaining. At this point we are unaware of any physical evidence in regard to any of the charges Darren and Grant face. The only clue comes from an Edmonton Journal article (June 23) which states, "A picture sent to the Journal - showing two people holding cats - led police to a local hotel room and, eventually, to the suspects."

When the Preliminary Hearing comes up Oct. 26, Darren will have been in jail for more than four months. He is surviving off of overcooked and nutritionless vegetables, a vegan diet being just a fantasy in jail. With the ALF Support Group no longer functioning, there is virtually no support or community in Edmonton to support him. What is needed now most are letters of support, which would surely brighten up his day.

## Subpoenaed by the feds

- Ingrid Newkirk, a founder of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and recent author of "Free the Animals" - a controversial book on the founder of the U.S. arm of the ALF.
- Alisa Pacheco, co-founder of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. The organization often speaks for the ALF following trials.
- Amy Berzoch and Steven Simmons, public relations officials with PETA.
- Gary Beverstach, a sanctuary manager for PETA.
- Deb Staut, a Montana environmentalist who writes speeches of federal predator control efforts. Staut's parents and brother have also been summoned to appear before the Michigan grand jury.
- Patricia Heithorn, a single mother in Oregon who was an organizer with the Oregon Hunt Saboteurs. The Hunt Saboteurs shared a post office box with the Coalition Against Fur farms. The coalition was founded in part by Rod Coronado, key suspect in the ALF raids.
- Mark Day, also of the Oregon Hunt Saboteurs.
- About a half-dozen other people who have been not to be named or who could not be contacted. Some say they have never even met Coronado.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP:

1. Send letters of support to: Jonathan Paul, 1001 W. Century Jct Spokane, WA 99204
2. Send money to help cover expenses: Please check payable to: Animal Support Group (OTI), P.O. Box 1001, Pullman, WA 99163
3. Send letters to the editor: 107 S. Grand Pullman, WA 99163
4. Send money to help cover expenses: Please check payable to: Animal Support Group (OTI), P.O. Box 1001, Pullman, WA 99163
5. More information about Darren is available from ALF Support Group Canada, P.O. Box 76262, Metro Bn, Edmonton, Alberta, T6C 6K1, Canada
6. Send letters of support to a Canadian activist in jail facing many charges relating to ALF activities: Darren Thurston, Edmonton Remand Centre, 8640 - 104 Ave, Edmonton, Alberta, T6H 4B5, Canada

STOP GRAND JURY WITCH HUNTERS

FREE JONATHAN PAUL

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
NOV. 21, 1992

## SUPPORT NEEDED FOR JAILED ENVIRONMENTAL ANIMAL LIBERATION ACTIVIST

Dear friends,

On Nov. 3, 1992 Jonathan Paul was jailed by a federal judge for refusing to testify at a secretive grand jury in Spokane, Wash. The grand jury is "investigating" the successful activities of the Animal Liberation Front and is one of several which has been subpoenaing witnesses in Washington, Oregon, and Michigan states.

Jonathan Paul, an environmental/animal liberation activist, invoked his Fifth Amendment rights when he was asked questions about other activists at the hearing. A federal judge then granted him immunity from self-incrimination - a tactic to "encourage" witnesses to talk. When Jonathan maintained his right to remain silent he was cited for contempt of court and jailed. He will remain in jail until the judge decides to release him, or until this particular grand jury is over in Dec. of 1993.

Before being led away Jonathan stated, "I will not feed information to this government that wants to destroy political movements."

The grand jury process has been used extensively by the U.S. government since at least the 1960's to harass and impede political movements it disagrees with. The targets in the 60's were the civil rights and anti-war movements and the Black Panthers; in the 70's it was the feminist, Puerto Rican independence and the Black American Indian movements; in the 80's it was the Central American Sanctuary movement; and this decade it's the radical environmental and animal liberation movements.

Government disruption has ranged from overt violence to covert disruption and disinformation to legal harassment. Grand juries specifically have been employed to force activists to spend time, money, and energy defending themselves. These investigations have also served to create divisions between those who will "cooperate" and those who won't, as well as to spread fear and intimidation.

Jonathan Paul, one of the founders of the Hunt Saboteurs in California, is not unfamiliar with government harassment over ALF activities. Several years ago he was charged along with two others in connection with the University of Oregon lab raid in 1988. Charges were eventually dropped when the government could not produce evidence to proceed to trial, but only after thousands of dollars were spent on lawyers fees and time and energy was wasted dealing with the legal system.

The fact that you can be sent to jail for refusing to testify at a grand jury for as long as 18 months is an incredible abuse of the judicial system. The grand jury is nothing more than a huge fishing expedition which the government uses when it has little or no evidence to pin a "crime" on.

We must demand, ultimately, the abolishment of the grand jury process, and immediately, we must demand that Jonathan Paul be set free, for he is guilty of nothing more than sticking to his constitutional rights. On December 1, 1992 the grand jury reconvenes in Spokane, and Jonathan will be called back to court to be asked again to testify. We can voice our demand to have Jonathan freed by demonstrating in front of the courthouse on that day. Join us there or protest outside a federal building in your own city.

# Animal liberation group trashes kennel, takes cats



## No arrests made

Vandals claiming to be from the Animal Liberation Front trashed a University of Alberta kennel for dogs and cats used in medical research Monday and stole 29 cats.

The 4 a.m. break-in appeared to have been carefully planned by people who were familiar with the isolated facility, says Dr. David Neil, director of the Health Sciences Laboratory Services section which operates the kennel.

There was no sign of forcible entry at the site on 127th Street north of Ellerslie Road, he said.

An employee sleeping in a house 25 metres away heard nothing, although the kennel holds about 50 dogs which usually bark and howl at strangers.

Thick red paint was splashed on walls and windows, drug vials were smashed, equipment was wrecked, files lay in pools of water from taps left turned on, and bags of animal bedding were ripped open and scattered.

Slogans such as "ALF" and "Freedom" were spray-painted on the walls, and "Happy Environment Week" was sprayed on the walls of the trashed main office.

"They wreaked (a) considerable amount of vandalism. That's an act of terrorism. It's not an act of rescuing," said Neil.

"It's calculated to try and strike fear into the research community so that they will move away from the use of animals."

Damage was estimated at up to \$50,000.

The cab and box of a truck used to transport animals were blasted with paint thinner, while an electricity was spray-painted on an exterior wall.

An envelope later left in an Edmonton Journal mail slot contained a press release headed "Animal Liberation Front Celebrates Environment Week With Cat Liberation."

Files that were enclosed included a shot of two masked people each holding a cat.

The press release was printed on stationery taken from Laboratory Animal Services and claims the cats were to be involved in "useless and painful experiments."

"Today's liberation and economic damage are part of our on-going campaign against all animal torturers which will end only when the last animal is free and the last lab is burnt to the ground."

But one of the researchers who works with the cats says they are required for a variety of purposes, including neurological experiments.

"During these experiments, the animals are anaesthetized so they don't feel pain, says the researcher, who asked not to be named to avoid harassment.

When the experiment is finished, the cats are killed with an overdose of anaesthetic, the researcher said.

Eight cats apparently too wild to catch were left in the community pens from which the others were stolen, said Neil. None of the 50 dogs in the kennel was taken.

ALF stickers have previously been plastered in university labs, but this is the first time that facilities have been damaged, Neil said.

The U of A recently opened a research animal care centre on the main campus with improved holding facilities and tight security, including video cameras, motion sensors and special locks, he said.

Security at the Ellerslie kennel was minimal. Neither the main gate nor the kennel gate was closed and employees found two of eight entrance doors unlocked. Several people have keys for the building.

Officials had decided additional precautions would be too difficult and costly, says Neil. That will now be re-examined.

"I regret to say that I was once a researcher myself.

"I know how these animals are treated and I don't think the life of a human being is worth that.

"I find the idea of experimenting on animals so a few drug companies can make more money absolutely repugnant."

"DAMN RIGHT!"

Staff relied on the dogs in the kennel to bark and wake them in a nearby house if strangers approached. But they were unaware of the Monday incident until three hours after it happened.

"THE DOGS COOPERATED!"

"I don't know the circumstances of this particular situation, but if the animals were being used in biomedical research then direct action may certainly have been called for," said Roger Muford of the Animal Behavior Centre in London, England.

The break-in by people claiming to be Animal Liberation Front members has shaken the university community, said another professor who did not want to be named because of fear of being victimized.

"This isn't new. We've always been nervous about it and now they've started at a different level.

"We just don't want it to escalate."

Although the group is supposedly relatively harmless, "we've had death threats against people and we've had people move on that basis.

"The RCMP has all of that," he said.

A rock was hurled through the window of another professor's home and the slogan "ALF" was spray-painted on his garage.

"ALF TACTICS WORK!"

Security at the kennel on 127th Street north of Ellerslie Road will be improved, said Dr. David Neil, director of Health Sciences Laboratory Animal Services.

An alarm system, better locks and more secure doors may be installed.

"WATER BUTTER!"

The militant animal rights group is on the FBI's list of the 10 most dangerous domestic terrorist organizations, says a recent report by the U.S. Congress on worldwide terrorism.

The ALF was responsible for 44 bombings and 422 violent incidents in the United Kingdom in 1989, and it also has operations in Canada and the U.S., says a recent article in the scientific journal Science.

"THE FBI HAS A RIGHT TO BE SCARED!"

"They took some of the cats in an arbitrary way and then they wreaked a considerable amount of vandalism," he said. "That's an act of terrorism. It's not an act of rescuing. It's calculated to try to strike fear into the research community so that they will move away from the use of animals."

"CORRECT!"



## Most experiments 'immoral'

NEWS RELEASE

June 1, 1992

For Immediate Release

## ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT CELEBRATES ENVIRONMENT WEEK WITH CAT LIBERATION

The Animal Liberation Front claims responsibility for a raid early this morning at the University of Alberta's Ellerslie Research Station, 127 St. and 9 Ave. SW. We have liberated a total of 29 cats from this animal prison farm, removed research documents, and destroyed research equipment and records.

The cats were to be used in useless and painful experiments in research labs throughout the U. of A. The ALF believes that humans do not have any rights to inflict pain and suffering on any other species. The cats, most of whom were former pets, have been given veterinary examinations and will be placed in homes of caring people. We are saddened to have left behind hundreds of animal including more cats, many dogs, goats, sheep, mice, rats, deer, pigs, and elk.

Documents show that approx. 80,00 animals are vivisected each year by the U. of A. Experiments university researchers inflict on animals include sensory deprivation, sleep deprivation, exposure to disease, toxic substance and radiation, among the endless horrors.

The black and white film we've sent to the Edmonton Sun and the Edmonton Journal show the actual liberation in progress. It also shows along with the video we sent to the CBC and CT affiliate, the cats safely in the arms of the liberators.

All animals have an inherent right to live their lives free from human interference. Today liberation and economic damage are part of an ongoing campaign against all animal torturers which will end only when the last animal is free and the last lab is burnt to the ground.

The Animal Liberation Front urges everyone to join us in celebrating Environment Week by liberating our four-legged brothers and sisters from their wretched prisons.

Animal Liberation Front

Health Sciences Laboratory Animal Services

University of Alberta

Edmonton



## Chicago

### Firebombs removed from rail overpass

Twenty-one "improvised Molotov cocktails" were found hanging Wednesday morning from a railroad overpass at Foster Avenue, police said.

Police speculated they were the work of animal-rights activists who objected to advertisements on the overpass for a nearby fur store.

Police had to block traffic on Foster and Ravenswood Avenues near the overpass as well as trains on the Chicago & North Western North line for more than an hour while the devices were removed and

rendered harmless, said Cmdr. Joseph Grubisic of the bomb and arson unit.

He said only one of the devices, all made from peanut butter jars, had completely ignited, and it caused minor damage to a sign for Keim Fur Shop, 1820 W. Foster Ave.

"I think they were looking to destroy the signs, but it was very dangerous," Grubisic said. "What if somebody walks by and burning gasoline falls on them? What if a woman is walking by with a baby in a stroller?"

Chicago Tribune, 7-8-92

## ALF BACK ON THE ATTACK

On November 8 five trucks owned by a Minneapolis respector were firebombed and spraypainted with slogans like "Meat is Murder" and "ALF". The masonry buildings' locks were also glued. The owner of Swanson Meats (2700 28th Ave. S. Mann) estimated the total damage at about \$100,000.

A month earlier, the windshields of all of Swanson's trucks were smashed and painted with animal liberation slogans. The owner had the trucks moved to a site closer to 28th Avenue after that, where a cab driver reported them burning at about 3:30 that Sunday morning.

Fortunately, the pigs have no leads on the case as of our going to press. The response from the media and liberal animal rights groups such as ARC (Animal Rights Coalition) has been typical: complete condemnation of the act and labelling it "terrorist." If they're going read predictably, then let us be typical in our response, also: We say "right on!" to anyone who sabotages the property of capitalists who brutally oppress other beings, whether those beings are exploited workers or cows and pigs. Support the ALF, and turn the volume up!

— shamelessly lifted from the SOB

Sixteen years of so-called "research" on animals by the University of Alberta's Dr. Larry Wang led to the development of the Canadian Cold Buster Chocolate Bar. A candy snack that, supposedly, prevents hypothermia. One letter from the Animal Rights Militia nearly led to its demise.

The poisoning hoax launched by the ARM against the Cold Buster bar would have come straight out the text book, if there were one.

On Jan. 2nd several major Alberman newspapers and TV stations received a communique from the ARM, claiming they had contaminated 87 Cold Buster bars with oven cleaning fluid and returned them to store shelves for public consumption. Included with the communique were samples of the contaminated bars.

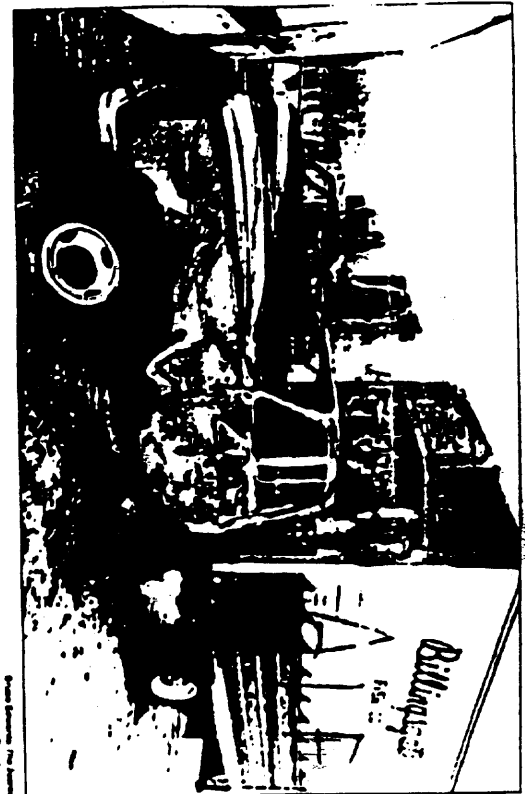


Photo Courtesy: Center of Biological Fair Country, and the late Dr. Wang's research on the damage to stores of the company's Sweet Bakery

## WALNUT CREEK

### Vandals hit fur shop

Vandals threw a corrosive chemical on the windows of a fur shop over the weekend, which the shop owner contends is the latest in a string of attacks by animal rights activists.

"I don't see it as a coincidence that this happened just after their benefit," said owner Wayne Meyers, referring to Friday night's fundraising event for the Contra Costa Animal Rescue Foundation.

Meyers, who sells mink, fox and rabbit fur coats, said animal rights activists have threatened him numerous times and picketed his store. Vandals have stuck burning cherry bombs to the store windows, causing an undetermined amount of damage, he said. Police said the fur store experienced more than are of vandalism, but no evidence linking the act to animal rights

### Food product yanked after poisoning threat

Stores in the Alberta cities of Edmonton and Calgary pulled a new energy bar from their shelves Friday after a previously unknown animal rights group claimed it had injected the product with liquid oven cleaner. Edmonton police spokesman Kelly Gordon said it was too early to say if the claim was true. But police were advising people not to eat the product, Canadian Cold Buster, which has been on the

market about a month. In a letter received Friday by the Canadian Press news agency and the Edmonton Journal, the Animal Rights Militia claimed it had injected 87 bars in stores in Edmonton and Calgary with one-fifth of a teaspoon of liquid oven cleaner.

In the early morning of Sunday, December 15/91, ALF activists descended on the premises of Billingsgate Fish Market in Edmonton, Alberta. The team quickly went to work spraypainting the building and throwing paint bombs at it, slashing tires of the four trucks and spraypainting them. They then placed timed incendiary devices in each of the trucks. Some time later the devices ignited engulfing three of the trucks in flames, destroying them completely (\$100,000 damage). The last device in the fourth and largest truck failed to ignite.

## ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT GUIDELINES:

The Animal Liberation Front carries out direct action against animal abuse in the form of rescuing animals and causing financial loss to animal exploiter's, usually through the damage and destruction of property. Their short term aim is to save as many animals as possible and directly disrupt the practice of animal abuse. Their long term aim is to end all animal suffering by forcing animal abuse companies and individuals out of business. It is a non-violent campaign, activists taking precautions not to harm any animal (human or otherwise). Because ALF actions are against the law activists work anonymously, either in small groups or individually, and do not have a central tact address or any centralised organization or coordination.

## ALF RAIDS MINK LAB

The following is a statement from the Animal Liberation Front (ALF): "Early on the morning of February 28, 1992, the Great Lakes Unit of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) struck Michigan State University's experimental fur farm in East Lansing. Minks were in cramped cages, and foxes and otters were seen on the premises, held in equally poor condition. Gas chambers used to kill minks at the poultry research were damaged. The office of head researcher Richard Aulench at Anthony Hall was also raided, and records detailing abuse against experimental subjects were confiscated. Key chains made from the minks' severed paws were found in the office of the mink research department.

"This action is in retaliation against the torture and slaughter of native Michigan wildlife by Aulench and his associates. Minks are born to be wild, not to be research tools in ten-inch cages. Over the past seven years, the minks of Michigan have been held captive and subjected to attempted domestication to provide fur. (See photo below.)

"As a pioneer in the field of mink research, Aulench has helped fur farmers in America exploit and execute millions of animals with regard to neither their ecological well-being, nor their psychological well-being. He has served as the fur farm industry's problem-solver when it comes to tragedies resulting from the intensive confinement of free-roaming predators.

"It is obvious that MSU is being used by this special interest group as a research center that satisfies the monetary greed for people who exploit wildlife for fur. As a recipient of tens of thousands of dollars from the Mink Farmers Research Foundation and the USDA, Aulench uses the facilities of MSU to further his own career status and the financial well-being of a socially unacceptable industry. (Now as the American fur farm industry declines—600 farms, USDA figures, 1991—

Aulench must search for new industries to support his dirty work. His very career depends on it.) But the animals aren't the only victims. The taxpayers and students are pawns in the game of industry-supported institutions and institution-supported industry.

"In research papers taken, Aulench states that wild minks, as predators high on the food-chain, are highly susceptible to environmental toxins. He therefore contends that they are ideal and promising candidates for experimentation. Yet the effects of fungicides and herbicides, such as PCBs, have already been well documented. Aulench is simply exploiting the public's concern over environmental pollution. In his own words, minks suffered from "wasting syndrome," bloody stools, 40 percent loss of body weight, stomach ulcerations, high lot mortality, anorexia, and "hyperexcitability." If these farcical attempts at solving environmental degradation continue, so will ALF's attacks against mink research at MSU.

"In regard to the research of human-induced deafness in minks, Aulench need not create more victims of this unfortunate handicap. Deaf minks produce no data that can be accurately extrapolated to humans. Rather than spend precious research dollars on non-human models, Aulench should work with deaf humans who can communicate their feelings and with those who are congenitally deaf to benefit other deaf individuals. Such clinical work is the only acceptable alternative to animal research.

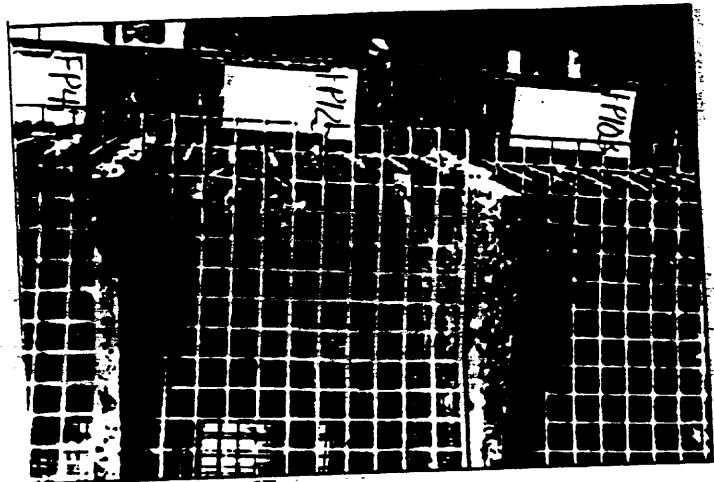
"ALF envisions a human-animal relationship that respects the ecological integrity of fur animals in their native environment. ALF seeks not to place animals on a higher ethical platform than humans but simply to ask fur animal researchers such as Aulench to return all hostages to their homelands. If ALF is considered terrorist due to our prioritizing of life over profit and property, then we accept that label with pride. But

ALF sees terrorism as the forced ingestion of toxic substances into innocent victims, gas chambers operated for vanity, and the continued environmental destruction by chemical companies ready to poison the earth and its inhabitants for money.

"If the war on the mink nations continues, so shall ALF's campaign—until the last mink cage is empty, and its prisoners running free. WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT!

"For the foxes, otters and minks at MSU's fur animal concentration camp.

[signed] Animal Liberation Front, Great Lakes Unit  
Officials from Michigan State University said years of records were lost and \$100,000 damage was done. Key chains made from minks' feet were found in drawers in the facility. The Animals' Voice Magazine fully supports and commends the ALF for its actions.



## ALF TORCHES OREGON MINK PLANT

Ed. Note: This missive arrived anonymously, attached to a copy of a December 22 Salem Statesman Journal article which reported the blaze but raised doubts about the cause of the fire. A telephone call to Oregon State Police Lt. Richard Hein confirmed that the fire was indeed arson and that as of 1-2-92 there were no suspects.

December 21, 1991— Western Wildlife Cell members of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) raided Malecky Mink Ranch in Yamhill, Oregon, and set an incendiary device that destroyed the processing plant of this fur farm near Salem.

Intelligence sources revealed that the fur farm was to be sold, with intentions to continue exploitation of fur animals. Malecky Mink Ranch was a recipient of information from Oregon State University's Experimental Fur Farm, and had developed innovative methods of commercial exploitation of mink for the fur trade.

No mink or humans were injured in the ALF's fourth action against the United States Fur Farm industry. Fleshing machines, drying drums, skinning racks, feed mixers, freezers, and a workshop were all effectively destroyed in this economic attack against the tools of death and destruction.

This action was taken to avenge the lives of mink murdered on the ranch in the past and to prevent the further imprisonment of native wildlife in the future. 750,000 mink are slaughtered every winter in the Northwest for the fur trade, and over four million are on over a hundred fur farms.

The Animal Liberation Front also announces a new campaign against the fur trade, one that directly targets the insensitive humans who wear fur garments. We will fight the fur-wearers in the streets. No longer shall the ecological arrogance of the public supporters of the fur trade go unchallenged. ALF members shall arm themselves with battery acid and dye, and will inflict damage on the furs worn by humans. Fur is for four-leggeds, not two. The lives of fur animals will be avenged.

The fur industry is responsible for the demise of not only native North American wildlife, but the destruction of native peoples' cultures as well. Over the last four-hundred years this barbaric industry has waged a genocidal war against animals and humans. Through the introduction of social and physical disease, the fur trade has forced native people to participate in their bloody practice, or perish like so many animals in traps and cages.

It is time to eliminate this anthropocentric profit-centered beast before the last howl is heard. ALF calls on all peoples to join in the battle against this ecologically destructive regime, and to defend the defenseless from the oppression of our own species. We must destroy that which destroys the animals, earth, and ourselves.

On behalf of the mink, fox, bobcat, lynx, and coyote nations, ALF shall wage non-violent war against the fur trade. *Until the last fur farm is burnt to the ground.*

—ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT, WESTERN WILDLIFE CELL

## Government Crackdown on the Animal Liberation Movement

Over the past few months, the FBI and federal prosecutors have called Grand Juries in Montana, Michigan, Washington, and Oregon to try to gain information on "Operation Bite Back," the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) clandestine campaign against the declining fur industry. The people called up to testify in Montana refused to answer questions and were released. Members of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals are being called to testify in Michigan. Even more seriously, longtime activist Rod Coronado of the Coalition Against Fur Farms was forced to go underground when the FBI issued a warrant for his arrest. He is accused of being part of an ALF unit that has received a number of animals and caused over a million dollars in arson damage in a series of attacks since last summer. A SWAT team with machine guns landed in a helicopter at his home, but to this date, Coronado has not been caught.

Known ALF actions over the past few months include the February 28 arson attack on the Michigan State University mink torture program, which resulted in over \$100,000 in damage; a riot in the University of Alberta on June 1 in which 29 cats were liberated and records destroyed; a military cocktail attack on fur billboards in Chicago on July 6; and attacks on fur stores in Memphis, Tennessee. Also, a new group called the Vegan Front trashed a fur store in South Carolina. A hunting magazine reports that the National Trappers Association was forced to move its offices after an ALF article in the Earth First Journal listed it as a potential target.

On the night of August 9, three active two women and a man, were arrested for vandalizing a fur store in Memphis. Apparently, the police had staked out local stores in hopes of making arrests.

An ocean-based direct action group, Sea Shepherds, came under FBI scrutiny August after the Japanese government file complaint against them. The Sea Shepherds were warning Japanese fishing boats to illegal drift nets. In actions this year, from



Gulf of California to the sea off the Aleutian Islands, the group has defended ocean life including seals, nesting ships, and splashed barn with red paint and butyric acid.

The ALF fights animal exploitation, rescues animals from laboratories, fur farms and factory farms, and by engaging sabotage against all animal abuse industry. Actions can be as simple as spear-throwing to end cover in class across the U.S. For a info on the ALF, visit the ALF Legal Support Group at Box 42/10024-82nd A, Edmonton, Alberta/TGE 12V Canada. Info on a group that is defending fur activists, and the National Foundation Animal Law at (914) 454-4130.

EARTH FIRST! HOTLINE:

(415) 848-0575



ALF RITES BACK... Oregon State University's Experimental Fur Farm is raided by the ALF. Damage was estimated at \$150,000. However, the greatest blow to the researcher was the loss of records, log-books and data. Immunization records detailing the genetic history of the mink were removed, leaving researchers with little evidence to continue experimentation.

In a press release issued after the raid, the ALF stated, "This action is in direct response to the exploitation and environmental terrorism committed daily by the fur industry. As long as the electrocution, poisoning and confinement of animals continues, similar actions by the ALF will continue, until the last fur farm is burnt to the ground. Expect to hear from us..."

62. Edmonds, Washington, June 15, 1991

Using information obtained from the OSU break-in, the ALF strikes the Northwest Fur-Breeders Cooperative, igniting a three-alarm fire that destroys one quarter of the facility and causes \$800,000 in damages. The facility acts as a distribution center for newly developed mink diets that have proven cost effective. By striking the Cooperative, the ALF interfered with the most crucial element of mink and fox farming - diet.

63. Pullman, Washington, August 12, 1991

THE ALF claims responsibility for a multi-building break-in at Washington State University. Twenty-three mink, coyotes and mice are rescued from the USDA's Fur Animal Research Facility. Here as penicillin is being conducted on captive wildlife. WSU serves the industry as a fur animal disease research unit. Documents, including photographs and experimental records, are seized, computers smashed and sulfuric acid is sprayed over the entire data base, causing serious damage.

An ALF communique issued to the press after the raid states, "We believe that coyotes, mink, beaver, otter, marten and fisher have the right to live unmolested in their native habitat without the fear of exploitation by the fur and livestock industries. Until coyotes and other animals live free from the voracious hand of humanland, no industry or individual is safe from human liberation. The ALF has just begun to fight."

# Fugitive talks of life in hiding

BY KEN OLSEN

Coronado 1992. Moscow, Pullman Daily News. He's twenty something and charismatic, with an easy smile, intense drive and a \$35,000 price on his head.

The fur industry loathes him for posing as a mink farmer and making a videotape that later aired on the TV news program "60 Minutes."

His friends call him committed; the FBI calls him a "person of interest," probably a euphemism for "suspect."

He's Rodney Adam Coronado, a spokesman for the Animal Liberation Front; who continues to elude law enforcement 16 months after the group started lighting fires and setting research animals free in the Pacific Northwest and Midwest. Its activities include a raid at Washington State University in August 1991.

At least three grand juries and two grand witnesses have been assembled, but to try and find Coronado and his several ALF raids.

He says he doesn't want a trial at all - though federal agents say he's "wanted" for him - and he's not going to be free.

# Reforming the Fur Industry, ALF-Style

BY THE ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT

The entire fur and trapping industry can be eliminated within three years. Two years ago we stated that it could be done in five, and so far it is going according to schedule.

Although there seems to be renewed interest in trapping and fur farming, 40% of all fur farms have gone out of business and trapping license sales have fallen as much as 75% in some states. Fur stores are closing left and right and it seems that most department stores are dropping fur-related items. They are on the run, but they're preparing for a last-gasp comeback and the pressure must be increased.

Of course, education tactics are very important, but the Animal Liberation Front focuses on direct action. First, let's address the trapping issue. Get a copy of a magazine called *The Trapper and Predator Caller*. If you can't find a copy, call them at 1-800-258-0929 and ask them who sells their publication in your town. (Note: Do not ask them to send you a copy. If you do, they'll have your name and address. Never use a private phone when you use an 800 number. The caller's number may automatically be recorded by the company being called. If your state permits the phone company to sell caller-identification services, make all local telephone calls from a pay phone. And make all toll calls from a pay phone to avoid their being listed on your phone bill.) The magazine lists trapping supply companies, and the state trapper associations along with the officer's names and addresses. Call these people and act interested in trapping. If possible, find out where they are setting their traps. Consider the possibility of having a quiet little party in the trapper's fur shed where they keep their traps, pelts, and assorted equipment. Trapping is a business and if you destroy their means for doing business, they just may go out of their murderous business, if not their moronic minds.

Now for some heavier anti-trapping fun! There are four big trap manufacturers left in North America for steel jaw legholds, soft catch legholds, and body grip traps. They are Woodstream (the biggest which makes Victors and Conibears) in Litz, PA; BMD in Willowby Hills, OH; Duke Traps in West Point, MS; and Bridger in Ogden, UT. Just for the record, a turd named Harry Winter in Willits, CA is manufacturing a trap called the Dog Proof Coon Trap.

Shut these places down and we would cripple the wild fur industry severely. Remember they doubtless have security guards. Every hit makes them tighten security so be cautious and make it count! Group security is absolutely essential so don't tell anyone.

Be warned that trappers and fur farmers are likely to be strong and armed and woods wise. Their livelihood (deadhood) involves intimacy with blood, guts, and murder. They are not likely to be finicky when dealing with anybody they believe is mucking about with their income.

Other important targets are the publications of the fur trade. The National Trappers Association (major anti-animal rights group and publisher of *American Trapper Magazine*) has offices in Bloomington, IL. *Fur-Fish-Game*, the other of the three major trapping magazines, is in Columbus, OH.



*The Trapper and Predator Caller* is published by Krause-Publication, Iola, WI. There are two trade journals catering to the retail fur industry: *Fur Age Weekly* in Glenwood Landing, NY, and *Fur World* in New York City. Destroy these means of communication within the industry and their traps, and the whole industry will be hurting.

In 1990 there were 660 fur farms left. Chances are there is one within a two to three hour drive of where you live. Contact the murderers listed in the back of *The Trapper and Predator Caller* and tell them you'd like to visit a fur farm because you may want to start your own. They might tell you where one is located. Unless the farmer lives right there, this

should be an easy hit. If you visit them during the day, consider what to do about your appearance, vehicle and license plate.

On mink farms, there are usually a number of mink 3-4 years-old used as breeding stock. The rest are less than 3 year old. Releasing the breeding stock and other adult-sized mink into the surrounding not only disrupts the whole process, but severely handicaps the farmer in differentiating breeding stock from the sale animals. Such mischief can ruin the next year's breeding plan. When this happens to one mink farm two years in a row, it's put down.

Spraying the animals with non-toxic dye, the way Greenpeace and Sea Shepherd spray seal pups, ruins the commercial value of the pelts. There are various colors of sheep dye that are non-toxic. Be careful not to spray the animals' eyes and ears.

Other sites that need a heavy dose of justice are distribution centers of the processed furs: Seattle Fur Exchange, Seattle, WA; D. Cohn Fur Processors, Greenville, SC; National Superior Fur Dressing, Chicago, IL; Russ Carmen Lures, New Milford, PA; Hudson Bay Co. Fur Sales, Corstadt, NJ; Crown of MN Inc, Minneapolis, MN; Klubertanz Equipment Co., Edenton, WI. To locate them, let your fingers do the walking. Your local phone directories are good for something besides creating profits for clearcoaters.

Retail fur stores, listed under "fur" in your yellow pages, are the easiest hits. Glue the locks, spray-paint the merchandise, break the windows. Be creative and use maximum impact.

This guide is a waste if action is not taken. This is war in defense of the innocent. The risk we take is nothing compared to the suffering caused by the fur industry. Put these words into action. There's no time to waste. Good luck and total secrecy.

Note: If companies conduct business through a post office box, the Post Office will readily provide the street address of the company.

04.31-Nov, 1992

"I'm a self-proclaimed warrior," Coronado said in one of several exclusive telephone interviews with the *Moscow-Pullman Daily News*. "I want to continue to be recognized as a representative of animal nations and the environment and if the government chooses to see me as a criminal, when destruction of the environment is legal, I'll take that with being a part of the solution."

Coronado's friends are afraid of what that may mean.

"I think if they got him they would make him the Leonard Peltier of the animal rights movement," said Jonathan Paul, a friend of Coronado's who was recently subpoenaed to a grand jury hearing. Peltier, a leader in the American Indian Movement, is in federal prison after a controversial conviction in the death of two FBI agents in the 1970s. Sympathizers consider him a scapegoat.

"I think they definitely want to get someone" in connection with the recent ALF raids, Paul said. "I seriously have fears for (Rod's) life."

Paul says he thinks federal agents are pressing hardest for Coronado because he's a minority.

"The police suspect me," Coronado says, "and the fur industry flat-out knows I provided the video that caused them so much damage."

Federal law officers say they want to talk to Coronado about the

In the spring of 1991, Coronado and other members of the radical environmental group Earth First! started documenting animal abuses on fur ranches, he says. With the support of Friends of Animals, Coronado took the name of Jim Perez and posed as someone interested in learning the mink-raising trade.

He visited trade shows. Fur ranchers took him under their wing.

A Montana even demonstrated mink-killing techniques on camera, and that contributed five famous seconds to a "60 Minutes" broadcast on fur farming in December 1991, according to Priscilla Feral, president of Friends of Animals.

"I'd heard he'd be very reliable," Feral says of her decision to hire Coronado to get the footage, part of the "Faces of Fur" video the group now sells. "He was."

The fur industry said the film was staged. But the National Board of Fur Farm Organizations circulated a wanted poster of Coronado and a female companion that warned fur ranchers to be careful who they hired, according to a National Board memo.

Two animal activists, posing as future farmers, videotaped several unflattering scenes which we believe have formed the basis for a new "undercover" video being widely distributed to national media outlets by Friends of Animals," a board memo said. The same activists are suspects in ALF raids and arson in Oregon and Washington, the basis for a National Board reward of \$25,000.

The film project prompted Coronado to buy out a retiring fur farmer, "rehabilitate" 40 mink, four bobcats and two lynx, and set them free. In the course of doing research for his rehabilitation project, Coronado landed in Pullman in August 1991.

While he was here, the Animal Liberation Front made its third hit of the summer, vandalizing two USDA research offices housed at WSU and setting coyote, mink and mice free. Coronado acknowledges faxing a press release about the WSU raid to the Associated Press in Spokane, but denies taking part in the raid.

"I circulated articles I had about WSU, sort of blatantly hoping someone would do

something," Coronado said. "I'd like to think one or two of the ALF actions were as a result of information I was able to get out."

There's more to come at WSU, he hints.

"I think people in the ALF definitely know WSU has acquired more bears and continue to work on native wildlife," he said. "It's not a question of if the ALF will strike WSU, but when."

Despite this information, "spokesman" is as specific as Coronado gets about his role with the ALF.

"I will never publicly elaborate on my relationship with the ALF, other than to not deny open support for their actions," he said.

Coronado and a companion surfaced in Michigan in February, weeks before an ALF raid at Michigan State University. He says he was miles away when the raid went down.

He wintered in southern Oregon and departed days before the FBI and Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms came calling, he says. In June, again, he went looking for him, this time on ships belonging to the Sea Shepherd.

Capt. Paul Watson confirms that, saying his ships were searched by U.S. officials San Francisco and Seattle as by Canadian officials near Vancouver Island.

All of this has forced Coronado underground, he admits. Gone are the days of television appearances, like one in *Parade* last year, where he cried the plight of caged mink and other animals on fur farms.

Now he lives off contributions from other activists or sympathetic people and tries to stay out of sight. His byline surfaces occasionally in *Earth First! Journal* where he encourages others to take the cause.

"My very existence is a threat to the U.S. government," Coronado said. "They have identified me as a working within the confines of the system."

"I see it as being one of the requirements of being a citizen of the earth, not a personal sacrifice."



# ALF suspect in Utah State raid

BY KEN OLSEN  
Staff Writer

Federal investigators are puzzled by a raid at Utah State University last Saturday that has almost all the trappings of the Animal Liberation Front.

The problem: No one has claimed credit for the raid. The FBI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms and other agencies are asking the press to keep an eye out for any press release from the perpetrators, according to the Associated Press.

The ALF typically sends a press release and photographs to a newspaper or wire service within hours of a raid. Or the group sends a video tape to a nearby television station depicting animals being freed.

Someone set two fires in the early hours of Saturday morning that damaged the Logan, Utah office of a U.S. Department of Agriculture predator researcher. His field office in nearby Millville was destroyed by fire.

In both cases, clocks were supposedly connected to the devices that started the fires early Saturday morning. At the field office, accelerants were allegedly used to spread the fire.

If those allegations are true, it means the fires fit the pattern of other recent Animal Liberation Front raids around the Pacific Northwest and in Michigan.

Valuable research records at Utah were destroyed. Holes were cut in 27 pens housing more than 56 coyotes. A dozen escaped and most have been recaptured.

Once again, all of the signs of an ALF raid: But the ALF normally leaves graffiti at the site of its raids with blood-red spray paint, including the trademark acronym "ALF."

Building panels with graffiti in Utah were removed before reporters were able to look at them. One had a red spiral painted on it with four feathers dangling from it.

The fact that no media has been contacted about the most recent raid raises the possibility that it's a

## An ALF timeline

This is a chronology of the most recent incidents the Animal Liberation Front has taken credit for or is suspected in perpetrating:

■ **June 10, 1991:** Arsonists torch a barn and offices used with the mink research program at Oregon State University in Corvallis. Damage estimated at \$125,000.

■ **June 15, 1991:** Arsonists torch a warehouse at the Northwest Food Farm Cooperative in Edmonds, Wash., an operation supplying feed to mink farmers. Damage estimated at \$800,000.

■ **Aug. 13, 1991:** Raiders vandalize two WSU research offices and liberate seven coyotes, six mink and 10 mice from USDA research facilities. Damage is estimated at \$50,000 to \$100,000.

■ **Dec. 21, 1991:** Arsonists torch buildings at the inactive Malecky Mink Ranch near Yamhill, Ore. Damage is estimated at \$125,000.

■ **Feb. 28, 1992:** Arsonists torch two research offices and vandalize a mink farm at Michigan State University. Two mink are liberated.

■ **Oct. 24, 1992:** Arsonists torch two USDA research offices connected to a Utah State University predator research center. About a dozen coyotes were liberated. Damage is estimated at \$100,000.

copycat crime or that the ALF is being more cautious about contacting the press.

Three grand juries, investigating a series of ALF raids including one at Washington State University last year, have put pressure on some two dozen people who are at least acquainted with suspected ALF members. Rod Coronado, who last spring told this newspaper he faxed a press release to the Associated Press in Spokane following the WSU raid, is being hunted by the FBI and Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms.

To date, however, there have been no arrests in connection with the rash of incidents.

half of sheep and cattle producers, the ADC has designed and developed predator control tactics such as snares, leg-hold traps, bait, and sterilization. To prevent financial loss to livestock interests who graze public lands, ADC has slaughtered millions of coyotes, wolves, bobcats, foxes, and cougars in a massive poisoning and gunning campaign across the West.

After setting fire to the PRC, ALF moved on to the Utah State University campus where Knowlton's office is located. Just fifty yards from the police station, raiders entered his office and began confiscating records detailing the illegal dumping of over two tons of radioactive coyote bodies, losses of radioactive-collared goats in field experiments, and tests where coyotes were left in leg-hold traps and snares for over eighteen hours. The documents detailed the force feeding of toxic poisons and records of aerial shootings of research coyotes. ALF then set a fire in the office which resulted in an estimated \$10,000 in damage and destroyed much of his research.

This latest raid comes in the middle of three grand jury investigations into previous ALF attacks. Grand juries were convened in Michigan, Oregon and Washington in early spring and will run until next winter. Dozens of individuals have been questioned and subpoenaed and one activist, Jonathan Paul, was jailed for contempt on November 3 for refusing to testify before the grand jury in Spokane.



In its sixth raid since June, 1991, the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) has claimed responsibility for the recent attacks on Animal Damage Control (ADC) facilities in Utah. On October 24, 1992 at the USDA Animal Damage Control Predator Research Facility (PRF) in Millville, Utah, and at ADC Project Leader Fredrick F. Knowlton's office at Utah State University's federally funded coyote research facility in Logan, ALF activists released coyotes and started fires resulting in over \$100,000 in damage.

The US Department of Agriculture

(USDA) facility held more than 100 coyotes used in behavioral research studies for the Animal Damage Control program. ALF cut holes in pens, releasing 29 coyotes, and started a fire in the lab which destroyed a third of the facility, causing serious damage to the rest of the vivisection laboratory. ALF was alerted to the presence of the coyotes by USU students. The USDA claims it studies coyote behavior to help sheep and cattle growers.

Over the last 70 years, the ADC has maintained a relentless and ruthless war against native predators. On be-

64: Yamhill, Oregon, December 21, 1991

A blaze rips through a mink processing plant at Malecky Mink Ranch. The farm, which is full operation, killed from 4-5,000 mink annually before processing their skins to sell to a New York company. The building that owner Herbert Malecky describes as the heart of his operation, containing a felt drying room, feed mixing equipment, skimming racks, drying drums, finishing machines, lockers and a workshop, is destroyed. There were no injuries. An anonymous caller to KGTU-TV, Portland, says the ALF accepts responsibility for the destruction.

65: East Lansing, Michigan, February 27, 1992

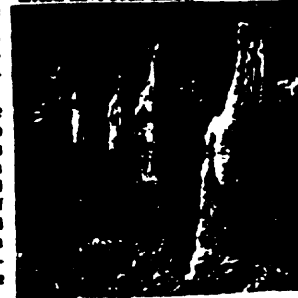
In the first action of its kind in Michigan the ALF raids Michigan State University's Experimental Fur Farm and breaks into the office of head researcher Richard Asterick. Two mink are rescued and later released. An incendiary device ignites the offices of the Fur Animal Research Unit. Over thirty-two years of research data compiled for the fur farm industry, some yet to be published, is lost in the blaze, causing \$125,000 in damage.

The ALF distributed a press release condemning fur animal research. "If ALF is considered terrorists due to our prioritizing of life over profit and property, then we accept that label with pride. But ALF sees terrorism as the forced ingestion of toxic substances into innocent victims, gas chambers operated for vanity and the continued environmental destruction by chemical companies ready to poison the earth and its inhabitants for money... We have just begun to fight!"

By targeting the main recipients of mink industry funding, the ALF not only destroyed valuable data, but also created a media wave that resulted in public exposure of the fur farm issue. It is now up to the rest of us to follow the call of the wild and fight back against animal exploitation.

Grand juries are investigating the following incidents: a fire at Oregon State University's mink research facility in Corvallis (June, 1991); a fire at the Northwest Food Farm Cooperative in Edmonds, Washington (June, 1991); a raid at the USDA's Washington State University research facility (August, 1991); a fire at the Malecky Mink Ranch in Yamhill, Oregon (December, 1991); a fire at offices and research facilities at Michigan State University (February, 1992); and the recent fires at USU. Combined damage estimates of the raids total over \$1,500,000.

The USU incident is being investigated by a task force composed of representatives from the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Utah Fire Marshal's Office, the USU Police Department and the county sheriff's and attorney's offices. No arrests have been made.



ALF Attacks ADC in Utah

# "BATTLING THE ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT" THE PIG'S POINT OF VIEW

The below article I discovered while looking through police magazines for the pictures. It is, essentially, the pig's point of view of the animal liberation front. You should take it as such. I was both angry at their condemnation of ALF (but, hey, everyone's entitled to their point of view, right?) and humoured at their treatment of ALF tactics, especially the label "terrorist". Since reading it I have gained new insight on the ALF and it has led me to see how police conduct "terrorist" investigations, and I believe if you consider doing an ALF action, should definitely read up on the (CIA theories!)

On April 3, 1989, between 0000 and 0500 hours, the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) destroyed two research laboratories and burned a penthouse research office and an off-campus office at the University of Arizona. The attack cost \$300,000 in damages, and led the university to divert \$1 million into animal research protection.

ALF represents one of the newest terrorist groups confronting law enforcement in the United States today. In this article, we will examine a brief history of ALF, the tactics it employs, the way the University of Arizona Police Department (UAPD) reacted to the incident, the community's reaction, the intelligence about ALF, the media response and the anticipated impact on law enforcement in the future.

## What Happened

On April 3, 1989, between 11:30 p.m. and 4:30 a.m., ALF systematically attacked four university buildings using two or three terrorist teams. In the West building, ALF members broke into a ground-floor door, took an elevator to the sixth-floor research area and took 965 animals before destroying the laboratories. While this attack was in progress, another team broke off an air vent cover approximately 12 feet off the ground, entered an air shaft, then broke into a ground-floor research laboratory in the Shaaz building. Once these attacks were completed, one team broke into a ground-floor door in the Micro/Pharmacy building, entered an elevator and went to a penthouse, where team members took additional animals, destroyed a laboratory and an autopsy room, then burned the entire area by pouring gasoline on the walls and floor. As this team left the area, the other team went to the office of the director of animal research, located in a house off campus. Here, team members pried off a plywood subfloor covering, placed several animal briquettes under the wood floor and lit the briquettes. The subsequent fire destroyed the house and all of its contents, and damaged the animal research data located in the area.

Fifty-five minutes after the last fire was extinguished, ALF distributed a two-page press release to Tucson's two newspapers and three major television stations. Twenty-four hours later, ALF released a videotape of the destruction, made by its own crew, to one local TV station, Channel 9. Transmitted via satellite from the headquarters of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) in Washington D.C., to Channel 9, the tape was shown on the three television stations as the lead story on their evening news reports the day after the attack.

## UAPD's Response

Recovering from this systematic vandalism, burglaries and two arson fires is a complicated task for all UAPD officers. Within 45 minutes of the first fire, UAPD had discovered the other two destroyed research laboratories and begun its crime scene investigation. The various crime scenes indicated ALF was thoroughly prepared for this attack.

UAPD found little or no evidence left behind at any of the four crime scenes, which is characteristic of an ALF attack. An examination of ALF's strategy indicates that the organization places personnel inside the planned target, prepares extensively for its strikes, leaves little or no trace of physical evidence for police purposes and operates at peak efficiency. UAPD estimated that ALF's attack on the university took approximately 90 minutes.

One of the biggest factors confronting UAPD in investigating this crime is its significance for the university community. The academic community valued the cost: 1,100 mice, four rats, 11 frogs and 16 guinea pigs. Not all of these were being used in medical research; 60 mice were being used in heart studies. It is hard to determine the monetary value assigned to the loss of government grants and the devastation suffered by each researcher. Despite six weeks of intensive investigation, the running down of 150 leads and intensive networking between UAPD and California police departments, there have been no arrests and no suspects identified in date.

## Community Reaction

The university community was quick to react. Four hours after the attack was discovered, the university held a press conference featuring the university president, the vice president of research, the director of animal research, the vice president of public relations and the police. The media were

given statements on what types of research these stolen animals were being used in, how this would affect future medical research and what the future held in dealing with additional attacks by ALF.

Once the crime scenes were processed, the university authorized UAPD to immediately fund the hiring of off-duty police and security officers in guard all of the animal research areas on campus. As a result, all police agencies within Pima County were contacted by UAPD's payroll coordinator and a massive scheduling task began. By 1700 hours on April 3, 1989, 11 research sites had 24-hour police or security coverage. This intensive coverage continued for six weeks following the attack.

To facilitate the security effort, the vice president of research ordered the immediate centralization of all animal research, from 11 locations down to three locations. Once the animals were moved, police administration and the vice presidents of research and administration began an ongoing review of

the police coverage that lasted for months and resulted in continuous modifications to the coverage. Complications occurred immediately as a result of the centralization of all animals. At first, professors could not and would not move their animals experiments, then it took eight weeks after the attack to complete the centralization process. The shifts of police officers guarding these facilities were constantly modified in the summer of 1989, with the final result being police coverage at all locations from sunset to sunrise.

As the hours were reduced, the cost associated with guarding these areas decreased from \$40,000 per week to \$10,000 per week.

Among the long-term direct results of the ALF attack were:

- the hiring of six additional full-time police officers assigned to patrol the university farms five to seven miles from the main campus; and
- the purchase of a campus-wide security system capable of meeting all levels of security needs to protect research areas on campus.

Like the university reaction to the attack, the public's reaction was quick and to the point: the Tucson community was outraged and, to date, its feelings remain unchanged.

*[Ed. note: every judicial, police or military force uses the "public support" as legitimacy - and it seems like the "public" always agrees with them, ask yourself: who in the "public" do they specifically ask for their opinions on these things? do they even ask anyone?]*

## Media Attention

With the ALF statement in each Tucson paper and on each television and radio station, the media response to the university was immediate. Film crews and reporters toured the damaged laboratories, the burned penthouse and the director's office. The media were assisted by the university's director of public relations to ensure that all affected areas of the university were covered. Deans, directors, graduate and undergraduate students, and employees were interviewed. The overall reaction was outrage.

## Available Intelligence

A terrorist arm associated with the animal rights movement, ALF has been associated with 85 break-ins within the United States since 1977, including the \$3.8 million destruction of an animal research facility at the University of California at Davis. The organization, founded in England, has developed a very closed membership; consequently, there is little know intelligence on ALF. Everything known about ALF is gathered from magazine or newspaper articles. *[Ed. note: I hope you caught that one! when writing about the ALF being anonymous, remember: loose lips sink ships.]* such as the article described below.

Following the university attack, a local newspaper reporter, Carla McClain, sought an audience with an ALF member in an attempt to understand why the ALF had attacked the University of Arizona. Some excerpts from that interview follow:

McClain: The UA raid made a lot of people angry and frightened. You set fires, you damaged and stole public property. You didn't just liberate a few animals. People see this as a crime, violence, even terrorism. How do you justify that?

ALF member: Unfortunately, right now there is no other way to rescue animals or prevent their torture. I don't like to risk going to jail. This was not done on a whim.

McClain: Who are you? Why did you decide to take such risks for this cause?

ALF member: I am a pretty normal person. I have a job, a house, a mortgage.

I got into the animal movement years ago, during my first year in medical school. I dropped out in my first semester because of the drug lab. I couldn't handle cutting open live dogs and killing them for that purpose. I'm embarrassed to say now I did

nothing about it at the time except to leave school. Before you can join

ALF, you are checked out thoroughly - for your sincerity, your commitment, years of active in the movement, a willingness to go to jail if you have to. It is not easy to get into

ALF. To be honest, I'd really rather have a normal life. But now that I know what goes on in the labs, on the factory farms, I can't ignore it. I feel a sense of personal responsibility about what society does to animals. It is as if I were living in Nazi

Germany and in my town there was a Buchenwald and I knew it and did nothing.

People who tried to stop these horrors got killed for it. At least I won't be killed for this.

### Historical Data

In 1962, Ronnie Lee and Cliff Goodman founded the Humane Society Association, one of England's earliest animal rights organizations. At the time, Lee stated in a magazine article that he had founded the group following the principles of the Irish Republican Army. The group changed its name to Band of Mercy in 1972, and five years later it took its first actions in the United States, stealing two dolphins at the University of Hawaii.

ALF developed as a terrorist arm of the Band of Mercy, moving up an animal research facility in Bristol, England, in the mid-1970's. Other documented incidents of violence include the following:

- On September 5, 1984, there was a bomb threat at the California Primate Center, and a bomb threat and vandalism at the home of the center's director.
- On December 22, 1984, death threats were received by researchers at the University of California at San Diego.
- On April 16, 1987, at the University of California at Davis, a research lab was burned down - causing \$3.8 million worth of damage - and 18 campus vehicles were vandalized.

● In December of 1988, four individuals were killed while building pipe bombs at the Brazilian Consulate in New York City. One of those killed had been a student leader in the animal rights movement at the University of California at Berkeley.

At this writing, bombings continue in England and France.

### ALF Tactics

There is limited reliable information regarding ALF's tactics, most of it garnered from magazine and newspaper articles based on interviews with ALF members.

ALF members are not always residents of the communities under attack. In fact, intelligence indicates there is a core of ALF members living in California, and it is possible that additional members have been flown in from England or other European countries.

ALF's typical modus operandi is as follows:

- Plant an individual inside the research structure or organization targeted by ALF.
- Through the Public Information Act, obtain any building blueprint information or government grant funding information associated with the facility.
- Obtain the names of the individuals associated with animal research and begin to systematically disrupt their personal lives.
- Perform several surveillance raids, including taking pictures of the facility, filming inside the lab research areas if possible and photographing the type of alarm systems used at the facility.
- Plan to defeat the alarm system or stage a police call away from the attack area.
- Conduct numerous dress rehearsals on how the attack will start, what parts each attack team will play (including all specific tasks), how to react to police involvement, how to deal with any type of interruptions by research personnel, how to avoid leaving physical evidence at the scene, and where to safely place the stolen animals.
- Obtain police scanners to monitor police activity in the area prior to and during the attack. Establish prearranged signals to announce police presence if diversion tactics fail and police stumble into an attack in progress. (To date, no police agency has apprehended an ALF member in the act of destroying a research facility.)
- Probe existing security measures surrounding animal research sites to ascertain how electronic security will monitor intrusions and how local security or police will respond to suspected intrusions on the attack site.
- Videotape the actual attack and prepare to send it to PETA headquarters for possible transmittal to a local television station following the attack.
- Prepare a detailed press release claiming responsibility for the attack, explaining exactly what the group did and how effective the attack was in deterring medical research in the area by releasing these animals. Have the press release distributed at all media facilities 45 minutes after the attack is complete.
- Pose as reporters and contact local police to ascertain any plans for extra security at animal research sites - particularly during Animal Liberation Month - as well as police reactions to animal rights attacks.

Following an ALF attack, these types of slogans will appear on the walls and/or floors of the destroyed laboratories: "Nazi Torture", "Animals Liberate Now", "No More Torture", "Scum", "Numbers in Safe", "We Shall Return", "You Can't Hide from ALF", and "Animals are Not Research Tools". These slogans are sprayed and hand-painted in red enamel and red latex paint. All of these actions are characteristic of this group's activity reported to police in California, Arizona, Missouri, and Illinois.

As threatened, ALF returned to the University of Arizona approximately one year later, joining forces with Tucson's local Voice of Animals (VOA) group in March and April 1990. The president and treasurer of the Tucson chapter of VOA were arrested after being caught inside one of the new animal research construction sites at 2 a.m. on Easter Sunday. On April 21, 21 demonstrators out of 100 were arrested when they chained themselves to a construction fence at an animal research construction site, entered a construction site posing as architects, and took over an administration office in the Micro/Pharmacy building. During the next two weeks, UAPD arrested 20 additional persons associated with the VOA for probing our security, trespassing in animal research areas and assaulting one of our police officers (ed. note: what this little sentence is supposed to do is to frighten you into not doing any actions with fear of arrest. i.e. they may have arrested 20 people but did they say how many were actually charged? how many were released on false or circumstantial evidence?)

In addition to these incidents, UAPD officers noticed a large number of California vehicles in and around our animal centers, many of them equipped with police monitors and portable radios. Many of these vehicles were found to be directly associated with the local VOA group attempting to probe our animal security.

### What the Future Holds

Based upon statements of numerous ALF members, I believe we in law enforcement can expect the violence to continue. The question is, what can we do about it?

By effectively utilizing existing technology and taking full advantage of our professional network, we can successfully deal with ALF. (ed. note: in plain english that means "we can use illegal shit such as bugs and taps to tap on 'em." technology indeed!) Any police department that has any type of animal research in its jurisdiction is subject to an ALF attack. None of us is (sic) exempt, and we must work closely to track the acts of civil disobedience, criminal damage, animal theft, and arson committed by ALF across the country and around the world.

Local efforts could be strengthened by enacting federal legislation to make any attack on an animal research facility a felony, and by involving the FBI in investigating and gathering intelligence on this organization that is not just national but international in scope.

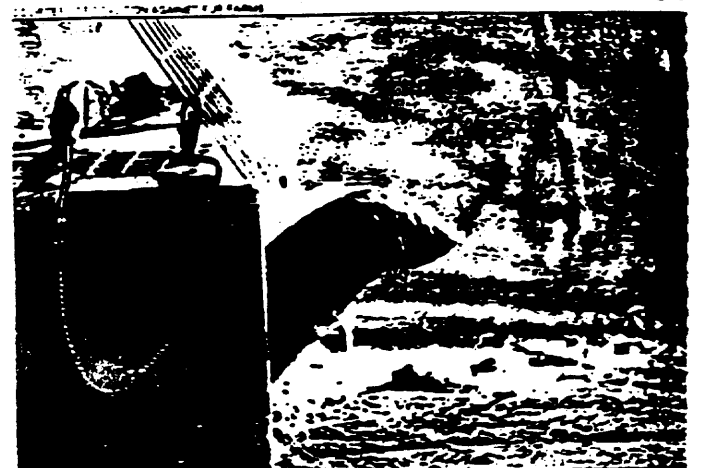
I believe the FBI should maintain a hotline to handle the intelligence information generated from all agencies involved in ALF arrests, actions and anticipated problems.

There should also be a coordinated effort with the FBI and local police when investigating any ALF attack. ALF has had very few of its members arrested and no agency has successfully phased an undercover agent in this

organization. Thus, the only hope for maximizing the available information to maintain a highly efficient, closely linked network with other agencies.

Prevention of an ALF attack is complicated, but the best overall strategy: education. Although there are limited resource materials of any real value to law enforcement, the books listed below can provide background information on ALF and its related groups - PETA, VOA and True Friends:

- *The Mini-Manual of the Urban Guerrilla* by Carlos Marighella
  - *Action for Animals*, a handbook designed specifically for ALF members
  - *Ecodefense - A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching* by David Furman
- There is also a bi-monthly magazine published by Prescription Press, Washington, D.C. - *The Animal Rights Reporter* - that will provide you with international and national information on the animal rights movement.



Scenting fresh air for the first time, a mink is released into the wild after animal liberators rescued and rehabilitated it—along with other animals—from an Oregon fur farm.

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# An Animal LIBERATION Primer

second edition



Compiled and edited by: @nu

When will we say NO to tyranny?

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## The ALF and Direct Action.

As part of their personal campaign against animal abuse, ALF activists do not eat animal flesh, and many of them use no animal products at all. They come from all social classes, age groups, professions, races, religious and political persuasions, and all are prepared to go to jail, if that is what it takes to end animal suffering. They are committed to doing all that it takes to end animal abuse, short of harming any living being.

Direct action for animals began in England in the early 1960s when a group called the Hunt Saboteurs Association was formed. Hunt "Sabs" physically disrupt hunts by laying false scents, blowing hunting horns to send hounds off in the wrong direction, and chasing animals away to safety. The Hunt Saboteurs have effectively ended many traditional hunting events all over England.

In 1972 a group of Hunt Saboteurs decided that more militant action on behalf of animals was necessary and thus the Band of Mercy began. The Band of Mercy, named after a group of animal rights campaigners in the nineteenth century, smashed guns used on bird hunts and sabotaged hunters' vehicles by slashing tires and breaking windows. The group also began fighting other forms of animal abuse, setting fire to pharmaceutical laboratories and burning boats used for landing seals.

In 1975 two members of the Band of Mercy, Ronnie Lee and Cliff Goodman, were caught trying to break into a laboratory and were sent to prison. After the arrest, support for direct action grew, and in 1976, the Animal Liberation Front was set up. Since that time, tens of thousands of animals have been rescued and millions of dollars worth of damage has been caused. It has been reported that ALF actions occur at the rate of 75 per week in Britain, ranging from raids on research laboratories to smashing the windows of fur shops. Today there are animal liberation groups in Britain, the USA, Australia, Italy, France, Germany, Canada, New Zealand, Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. While there are no formal communications between the groups, they all share the same goal: to save animals from suffering HERE and NOW.

## Foreword

This booklet has been produced to be a tool, a tool to empower the average person to make a difference in this world. It has been compiled from numerous sources, into a condensed volume of animal liberation tactics. Read this booklet once and then twice and then again. Make sure you know it inside out, before setting out to do anything.

## Who are the ALF?

Members of the Animal Liberation Front are activists who directly intervene to stop animal suffering. At the risk of losing their own freedom, while following ALF guidelines:

## ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT GUIDELINES

- To liberate animals from places of abuse, i.e. fur farms, laboratories, factory farms, etc. and place them in good homes where they may live out their natural lives free from suffering.
- To inflict economic damage to those who profit from the misery and exploitation of animals; and
- To reveal the horror and atrocities committed against animals behind locked doors by performing non-violent direct actions and liberations.

are routinely mutilated to accommodate the factory farm system.

## ALF - The way we were.

This article discusses ideas that could be adopted by a local animal liberation group. It is based on personal experience of several ALF groups operating in the south of England between 1982 and 1984. We did for a while perfect a system where we could move from seeing to raiding an animal abuse centre in a matter of 48 hours; the number of animals we rescued ran into several thousands - with a record of 250 on one night from a vivisection dealer. We raided everything from schools which bred animals for dissection, up to major laboratories where there was 24-hour security and intricate alarm systems, although the majority of our actions were against factory farms and vivisection breeders.

We started out as a group of four people with one car. At our height there were as many as 50 active members split into several sub-groups, some of these sub-groups are still active, although the majority of our members have now ceased to be active - the pressure of living under the continuous threat of possible arrest taking its toll on many of the more active members.

Finding people to work with is the hardest of all your tasks. At the moment we see a spate of people who have become involved in groups, who, when arrested make statements incriminating themselves (let me mention here that no one has ever got off by making a statement) worse than this is the disturbing development of people making statements naming other activists and giving details of raids they have been involved with (in the criminal world this is known as "grassing" or "snitching").

In the prison cells some people make a belated and somewhat pathetic attempt to save their own skin by telling the police what they want to hear. But despite the police promises, snitching has never saved anyone's skin and when it comes to avoiding a beating in the cells, the police in general only use violence in interviews when they think it will get results. When people have been hit, and they begin to talk, the police are encouraged, and if they stay quiet "Mr. Nasty", is shepherded out of the interview room and "Mr. Nice" apologizes and appeals to you personally. People who believe in what they are doing and recognize the personal risks they are taking in advance of their arrest will not snitch. Those people who snitch cannot really believe in what they are doing, otherwise they would have the confidence and the peace of mind to recognize that in a direct action campaign some arrests are inevitable, and although they are unlikely to be arrested at that particular time, the struggle will go on. Their role once arrested is to say or do nothing to impair the struggle.

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It is very important that the calibre of people is high and that you never work on a job you are not happy about. In a group you need some solid un-shakeable characters, young people without much insight are not a good idea. Look for commonsense, people not prone to showing off, no big egos and no one who bores about what they've done or are about to do. The longer you know people the better and try never to ask someone to get involved unless you are confident that they are interested.

**Finding a target:** Your local animal rights group probably has a very good idea where the local labs, breeders, fur farms and battery units are, although unless you are already involved it is probably best to keep well clear of the local animal rights group; it is after all the first place the police will come looking for information on likely activists. Always study the location on the map and learn to recognize where you are in relation to roads, streams, footpaths, etc.

The first visit to a target should be during the day. Park well out of the way and approach the target on foot. Try to get as close as possible, look for ways in and ways out (not necessarily the same). Begin to develop your plan—where will you park? Which buildings will you enter? Which route will you take in? Where will your look-out be? Where will your break in point be? ( seldom the front door). Where is anybody likely to disturb you? Once you are back in the car, try and sketch a map immediately so that you remember everything.

After seeing the place close up it is a good idea to retire to a distance and study your road map. Look for some ideal parking spots: in rural areas these will have to be off little-used country lanes, in the town it may well be in a housing estate. You may also decide that there are some convenient footpaths running around the back of the site, walk the length of these, but don't stay around the immediate area of the site for long enough to arouse suspicion.

Once you have seen all that you can during daylight, clear off and make a draft plan. Next, return at night, try out your route and find its weaknesses. Get as close to your target building as possible, ideally right up to the break-in point. Check the locks, doors and window fittings, look for signs of alarms, and general security.

Having surveyed the target area, make sure that your route in and out is as simple as possible, stick to hedges, count field boundaries, note the number of gates etc., anything that will make the route nice and easy. Try not to use wide open spaces as part of your route, hedges make you invisible in the dark. It is vital that you walk the route once at night before the job, as darkness is disorienting and places can look

re-homing them outside of the animal rights movement. It is this ability to disperse animals so that your homes are never used up that will permit you to become an efficient animal liberation group. In general those people involved in the homing network should not be in the ALF group as it would be a very damaging blow should those people be arrested. Only members of the core group of activists should have contact with the homing network.

Tools are a vital consideration. You will need two pairs of bolt-cutters and two crowbars (large and small) a pair of diamond-tipped glass cutters, walkie-talkies and a rope. Have a proper tool-bag to carry them in, never touch them without wearing gloves, even when buying them, and always clean them between jobs. The blades on your bolt-cutters should be changed regularly—always after a lab job, and run a file over the end of your crowbars as they leave distinctive imprints on whatever they have just cut open. The tools should always be kept at a safe house in between jobs. A safe house belongs to someone who is not in your group and not going to come to the attention of the police.

When you plan a job, it is advisable to have a plan "B" if things go wrong. Work out what you are going to do if you come across a guard or if the police arrive, which could be when you are going in, in the middle of the job, or on the way out with animals. Whatever happens don't panic, it only wastes time. You should have worked out which way to run, and who should be with you. You should know what could go wrong with your plan and have an easy solution to it when it arises. When it comes to running away it is probably best to all leave the site together heading in the same direction to a pre-arranged rendezvous point 3 or 4 fields away; from then on it may be better if you split up and travel in groups of three or four in different directions.

When doing a job you must have confidence in those who you are working with. When you appoint one or more lookouts you must be sure that they know what they are doing, that they are not frightened, and that should anything go wrong they will be able to notify you of what is happening. Once you are inside a place, you should just get on with your job, looking over your shoulder only wastes time. Do not panic if the animals begin to make a lot of noise, this is not unusual. Chickens and rabbits make a lot of noise but beagles are notorious and can be heard for miles; always remember that you have a lookout so get on with your job and the sooner you get out of the sheds the sooner the animals will quieten down.

If disturbed you should collect people and leave quickly, most people who discover you will be quite happy to frighten you off their property

very different.

A good time to do a job is at new moon; if you live in the city you'd be surprised how much light is given out by the moon. Winter is ideal with its early darkness, late dawn, and cold, rainy, windy nights—no farmer is going to want to get out of bed at two in the morning just because he has heard a noise that could so easily have been the wind.

Once you are sure of the route, go there at the time and day of the week that you are planning to do the job, and do a complete walk-through. Park where you will be parking, walk the exact route and stay at the break-in point for as long as you need to there on the night. If everything works out then you are onto the next stage.

It cannot be stated enough that unless there are clear and obvious advantages you should not take ALF actions during the day. Darkness, and knowledge of the area around the target will ensure your escape, on foot, however many police units arrive. In 1981, an ALF group was stranded in the fields surrounding a beagle breeder's at Ross-on-Wye, the police had swooped on their transport and arrested their back-up driver. The group, with beagles, were at one time just the other side of a hedge from parked police vehicles; the group escaped and got the beagles away by traveling as fast as possible, on foot, across country, eventually contacting a supporter who arranged transport for them to be picked up.

However wrong things go on the night, don't give up—a clear head, good planning and determination should give you an edge on the police.

Once your group has got off the ground you should develop a core of people responsible for tools, planning raids, the initial break-in, the look-outs, and the organization of people and vehicles on the night. This group should enter the target area first, set up look-outs, check the area over, and when they are satisfied, break in and locate the animals. Only then should "the carriers" be brought in; their job is to bag or box the animals quickly and quietly and then leave. If the target has no alarms and no one on site the advance group could conceivably go in hours in advance and prepare everything so that the carriers and their vehicles are there for as short a time as possible.

One person should be responsible for collecting all information on homes, so that when you find homes for fifty litters you do a battery unit, when it's thirty rabbits or ten dogs you do a breeder. In many ways the homing network needs to be bigger than the ALF group, ideally with 4 or 5 people who can take and disperse animals.

# PROTEST FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS UC Davis Primate Center

and then call the police. Unless you are confronted by a farmer who is literally shooting at you with his shotgun, you should not abandon anyone. Security guards are easier to deal with as the property is not theirs. Their job is not to be a hero but to phone the police, although any sign of weakness on your part may encourage them to grab hold of a tell-tale, so the rule is—don't panic, leave together, and leave quickly.

Parking a lot of vehicles for a raid can look suspicious, one way around this is to go out several hours earlier and park the carriers' cars in different streets in a nearby town or village. The whole of the carrying group can then be brought in by the vehicle which will leave with the animals, alternatively the carriers can arrive in, from different directions to a rendezvous point near the animal abuse centre and the animal transport only arriving when the group has got its hands on the animals—either arriving at a specific time, or being called up with a radio when the job is complete.

Whatever the plan always make sure that the animal van is the first away and has the safest route out of the area. It is important that if you decide to rescue animals you are prepared to face a prison sentence—the animals must be protected and if that means a choice between you going to prison or the animals being taken back, then you will be released, for the animals there is only one way out.

Although it is good to do jobs on home territory, you should consider travelling out of your area on occasions, the further you travel, the less chance of the police guessing that it was your group. It is important not to get into a routine of doing jobs on the same night of the week in the same police district. It is only when the police recognize a pattern of jobs that they will have the opportunity to start fishing for you.

Clothing is a very important consideration as police forensic science is now very advanced and can identify clothing, hairs, foot-prints, tools, paint, etc. In one criminal case forensic scientists proved that a discarded shoe was responsible for a foot print at the scene of the crime, they then managed to identify fibres inside the shoe as consistent with the fibre of thirteen different pairs of the defendant's socks. The police have access to highly sophisticated techniques, in practice these will only be used once they are convinced that you are the culprit, and they then can justify the enormous expenditure which is not acceptable for routine testing.

Wearing boiler suits can be a good idea as they cover your clothes, you can wear your party clothes underneath; when you reach your transport on your way home you can strip off the boiler suits.



straighten your hair and look very presentable should you be stopped by the police. This works even better if you have a mixture of girls and boys in the car, then if you are randomly stopped by the police you can have a story to bluff them with, you could have been to a party, a wedding, etc. It is a good idea to have rehearsed false names, although this is complicated for your drivers if the vehicle is registered in their own name. It is a good idea to wear socks over your shoes, this prevents tell-tale footprints being left in the soft soil, and ensures that when you get back to your car your shoes won't be covered in mud. Always wear gloves, and never believe that a quick wipe with a damp cloth will remove your fingerprints.

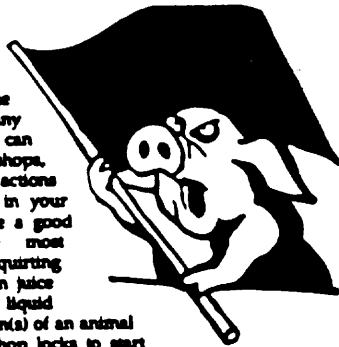
Within a direct action campaign arrests are ultimately inevitable, either through bad luck, bad planning, good police work, a frame-up or an act of "god". The fact that you have been arrested does not necessarily mean that they have enough evidence to charge you, and if you are charged you will have the opportunity in court to give your defence. In the police station there is only one rule, "Never Make A Statement". In the war soldiers were instructed that should they be taken prisoner they should tell their captors their name, rank and serial number; in the animal rights movement it is name, address and date of birth, beyond that you should reply "no comment". Other interrogation techniques involve asking you what you had for breakfast, how long you have been a vegetarian, who do you live with, where did you meet and who planned the raid. Refuse to answer all questions, and NEVER MAKE A STATEMENT.

Other more interesting police tactics are when the police bring an item of evidence into the cell and tell you to pick it up with the obvious result that your fingerprint will be left on it, (it is particularly important to be wary of handling match boxes if you are being interviewed for arson). It has happened in the past that the police have walked into a cell with a quantity of cannabis and explained how easy it would be to plant it on the accused - so demonstrating their ability to frame you.

Sooner or later the police will inevitably try to frighten you, with their forecast of a long prison sentence if you don't help them, and eventually there will be the threat of physical attack. The physical assault rarely amounts to more than a bit of pushing around. It is designed to show you that they are losing their patience and demonstrate that they can do what they like to you. It is very unwise to attempt to retaliate against your attacker. If you are more seriously beaten in a police cell you should roll into a ball with your back to a corner and your head tucked well down into your chest. NEVER MAKE A STATEMENT.

First and foremost it's important to have a look around the region at all the targets, laboratories, as many of the factory farms as one can find, hunt kennels, fur shops, slaughterhouses, 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 building 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 colored plastic held over the end by an elastic band, through any openings. In fact we double or triple 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 hane 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 binoculars 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



When and if you use the press it is worth considering your policy towards claiming actions. It is not a good idea to claim all your actions under a distinctive name, or to organize your press releases in a way which identifies the actions with one group of activists, this merely helps the police to put those actions together and start drawing a pattern about the way the group works. In general the national press are overwhelmingly hostile to animal liberation groups and so it is often a waste of time dealing with them.

If you phone through a press release to a paper they may well record it if you send a letter they may well give the letter to the police so always be brief. You should explain why the target of the raid was chosen, how many animals they use, what they use them for and if possible provide a photo of the conditions inside. If you do supply a photo then remember it will be sent to the police as soon as the papers have finished with it. Unless you have a member of the group who is prepared to train themselves in the use of a video camera there is little point in attempting to use them on a raid. They are cumbersome and unless you know what you are doing the results will be unusable.

It is probably unwise to build up a trusting relationship with the local press, or with a particular reporter, second-rate reporters would claim to support anyone to get a story. You should always consider the implications should this "trusted" reporter tell the police all they knew.

What you have read in this article is a summary of the ideas used by our group, they illustrate the way in which we worked. If nothing else we proved that with hard work, co-operation, a passion for animal rights and the initial advantage of being unknown to the police, it is possible for a relatively small group of people to launch a campaign as we did which not only saves hundreds - and if you are lucky thousands - of lives, but can cause serious disruption to sections of the animal abuse industries.

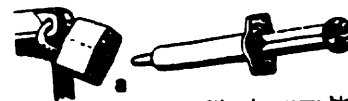
## Interviews with Animal Liberation Front Activists.

How did you become members of the ALF?

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 after 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.

How do you go about carrying out actions?

There are a number of aspects that one has to take into consideration.



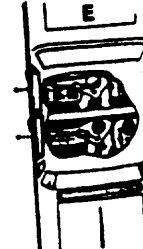
wear gloves of course. We also carry bird watching books and binoculars.



The syringe-type applicator (A) is used to apply superglue. A small hole drilled in the cap (B) is used to draw a small amount of glue into the lock.

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

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, a half-inch 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 7-8 P.M. (we don't wander around the shops after the bars 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 getting 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 bar 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 8.5" by 14" paper in felt-tip pen, photocopy it, cut the copies in half so we have two "CANCELLED" strips and paste them over the 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 poster is a fake and that they received for putting up the poster in their

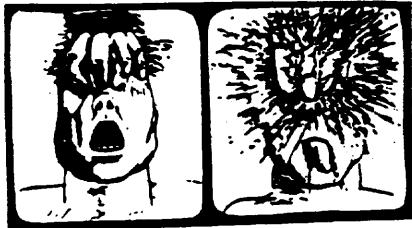


shop will be honored when it takes place. To push up their insurance premiums we damage the windows. Up until recently this involved using a ball-bearing and Black Widow slingshot.

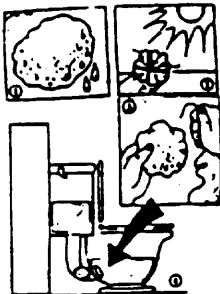
### SLINGSHOTS

This versatile tool can be used to knock out any windows even put holes in so-called "shatter-proof" windows. In the illustration you see the compact and easily concealed type slingshot (a). Missiles must be small, dense, and relatively round (b). Avoid irregularly shaped objects (c) as they don't fly straight. Small rocks, steel ball bearings and large nuts (d) are suitable. In illustration (e) you can see how one or two catapulters can hit a target from a passing car. Be careful you slingshots do not extend out of the car window.

### CRUSH THE HEADS OF



### VIVISECTIONISTS



1. Wet a sponge.
2. Wrap the sponge tightly with a string and let it dry. When dry, it should be half its normal size.
3. Remove the string.
4. Introduce the sponge into toilets or water drains to plug them up as the sponge swells.

there are no people or animals in a target building, our first job on the raid is to check the building(s) thoroughly.

Black plastic bin bags or sacks full of old clothes (one for each unit/building, more if possible depending on circumstances), half to one gallon of inflammable liquid to each bag/sack is required (the liquid being bought a gallon at a time from different sources). On top of each is placed a box of firelighters half opened (2 or 3 packets, even better, though not necessary). The sack is tilted so it leans against the corner of a wooden unit so that it can't fall away from the side panels while burning. The materials are driven to the units separately. If only one car is used, the sacks full of jumble can be stashed with a person left to keep an eye on them, then the gas, and finally the boxes of firelighters, newspaper and box of matches.

Trashing vehicles, all that is required is gasoline or paraffin. If the doors will open (as they often will with trucks) the gas is poured over the dash-board and seats, if need be a window is forced. If it's a car that is alarmed an old sheet is laid on top, inflammable liquid poured over and firelighters placed under each tire (a refinement that can be carried out against anything with tires, eg. tractor of a factory farmer). The firelighters are lit and the lighted paper tossed on top of the gas drenched sheet. If the fuel tank eventually goes up on a truck it may travel 20-30 yards. If the truck 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 truck cannot be destroyed outright and excellent tactic is to buy a tin of grinding paste, per truck, 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 trucks 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.

#### ETCHING FLUID

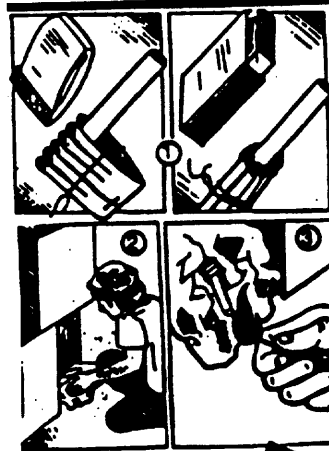
ALF activists have discovered a new "weapon" which has successfully been used in some areas and will soon doubtless catch on in others. Sheffield ALF initiated the idea when they squirted "etching fluid" over more than fifty windows in the city in a continuation of their campaign against House of Fraser stores which have Edelson Fur departments. The stores attacked were Rackhams and Cole Bros. The fluid eats into

#### Why and how do activists destroy vehicles and buildings?

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 favorite 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 units disinfected 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 half a million dollars 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 carry two carrier bags full of torn-up clothes, the other person carrying a gallon container of gasoline in one carrier bag and boxes of firelighters in the other. Alternatively, rucksacks can be used (and disposed of afterwards). A newspaper and a box of matches are the only additions required. The container of gas and the boxes of firelighters are wrapped in cling wrap 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 of fingerprints 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) both carrier bags containing the old clothes are placed in a corner, the inflammable liquid is poured onto the old clothes drenching them, some can be poured on the wall for good measure. The boxes of firelighters are half opened and placed on top against the wooden walls. Using a piece of rolled up newspaper that is lit with a match, the firelighters are then lit while standing a few feet away. This is in case we have any inflammable materials on our gloves. The box of matches is tossed on top. If it's in a lab, slaughterhouse, etc. furniture is placed around one bag, the second one is 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

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, Scotland, when the windows of two bloodsports shops and a fur shop had to be renewed after slogans were written on them with etching fluid. Then a dairy van had its windscreen doused with the fluid in London. The windcreens are particularly good targets, since they have to be replaced before the vehicles can be driven. Clean etching fluid is available from craft and fine art shops. A small bottle costs about \$20 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.

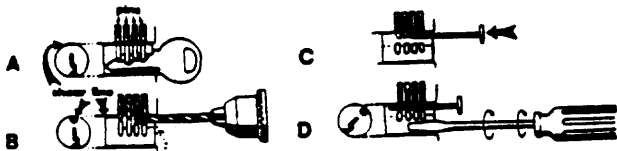


- #### CIGARETTE DELAY
1. Place an unlighted cigarette between two rows of matches. Undo them together by tying them firmly with a string.
  2. Wrap the matches in dry paper or any other inflammable substance. Place the device between empty wooden or carton boxes.
  3. Light the cigarette at the free end. The matches will light off light in 5 to 10 minutes.

# ALF ON THE ATTACK

FIGHT FIRE WITH FIRE

How do you force locks open, to gain access to laboratories, etc? There are a few different methods the first is to try prying it off with a crowbar. Second method is to cut it off with a pair of bolt-cutters (keep them very sharp). The third is to use a battery-powered electric drill with a new 1/8 inch high speed drill bit. Depending on the hardness of the lock you may need more than one drill bit. Make sure you don't buy cheap bits—they will only let you down. Most keyed locks are pin-number types whose basic operating principle can be seen in (A). When a key is inserted, it pushes up on spring-loaded pins of various lengths. When the tops of these pins are in perfect alignment with the "shear-line" the entire "plug" in which the key is inserted can be turned and the lock opened. In most locks, all of these parts are made of brass to prevent corrosion and it's relative softness makes drilling easy. As you can see in (B), the drill is used to destroy the pins along the shear line. You should be careful not to drill too deeply into the lock since this can damage the locking bar deep inside making it impossible to open. Drill in only to the depth of the keyway (3/4-inch in most padlocks and 1-inch in most doorlocks). A "drill stop" found with the power tools in a hardware store can be used to pre-set this depth and prevent drilling too deep. Now inserting a pin like a nail, will keep the damaged remains of the top pins above the shear line (C). Otherwise they will drop down and prevent the lock from opening. You may need to put the drill bit in a couple of times to chew up any pin fragments that might interfere with opening. You may need to put the drill bit in a couple of times to chew up any pin fragments that may interfere with opening. Finally, insert a narrow-bladed screwdriver (D) into the keyway and turn it to open the lock. Remember practice makes perfect, buy a cheap lock or two and practice at home.



## KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT

If you are arrested or taken in for questioning by the police—DO NOT SAY ANYTHING. Keep your mouth shut. The only information they are entitled to is your name, address and date of birth. If they ask any other questions reply "NO COMMENT" or "I DO NOT WISH TO SAY ANYTHING" and STICK TO THAT ANSWER. The police may appear concerned, "That was a silly thing to do wasn't it?" "NO COMMENT" They may be angry, "Tell us what we want to know or we'll break every bone in your body." "NO COMMENT" They may appear friendly, "Now if you just tell us what you did and why you did it, we'll forget about the charges." "NO COMMENT" They may try to glean other information from you, "Do you know anything about so and so?" "NO COMMENT" They'll often tell lies, "All your friends have confessed and have now been released. You're on your own now, and they've told us all about your involvement in it, so you might as well tell us yourself." "NO COMMENT" Remember—These bastards have been training for years in the art of extracting information from people. Any mood or feeling they put over is totally contrived, and aimed towards getting you to make a statement.

If they threaten to keep you in for longer if you refuse to make a statement, don't listen to them—they are lying. You will undoubtedly be kept in longer if you do make a statement, as once they have found they can crack you, they will push for more and more information.

Helping the animals extends far beyond damaging and liberating—it includes keeping your mouth shut in the police station. An imprisoned activist is a useless activist. Every time you open your mouth another animal dies because there is one less activist to save it. You are therefore doing the movement more harm than good. Remember this when you are taken in.

It is policy that any activist when arrested and questioned, gives names to the police of other animal rights activists will be given no aid from any of the Support Groups.



## GENERAL TRACES

### FINGERPRINTS

The science of fingerprint examination is called *dactyloscopy*. We are born with our fingerprints, and we'll never be able to change them or get rid of them. Whenever you touch something with your fingers you leave behind your unique mark. The police will have a varying degree of difficulty in reproducing your prints depending on the surface upon which it lies. Obviously surfaces such as glass, marble, chrome etc. will be the easiest, whilst it is almost impossible to lift prints from lubricated or untreated wood. A fingerprint is basically the fatty, acidic residue left on a surface in the exact shape of the ridge lines of your fingerprints. Because a fingerprint is composed of resin, which is an acid, in some instances it will eat into metal. This is most likely to occur with crowbars, hammers, chisels, etc. and can be erased by rubbing down and tools with coarse wire wool after use. The police are constantly perfecting their methods of print detection because they are such a featured piece of personal identity. They can take prints from skin (if they really try), from slightly woven fabrics, especially synthetic ones, and paper.

To convert the prints used to show if matching features of a fingerprint. In practice they can be found on just one square centimeter of skin area. Fingerprints are fairly hard to destroy, and even immersion in water will not do the job completely, so if you are going to throw something over the bridge, don't forget to wipe it down first. Unless an object is totally submerged, fire is also not a sure method of erasing prints, as a layer of carbon can cover them, and keep them recognizable. The older a print becomes, the harder it is to reproduce, although, in theory, it will last forever, so long as it has not been disfigured. Photographs will keep on the PNC in the long term, and data, and so each, do not need to be checked to be found to match. A technician will analyze the fingerprint and turn it into a series of laser dots. These numbers are then stored into the PNC, which will return the location of any matching fingerprints held by the Fingerprint Bureau of New Scotland Yard. These matches will be examined further in detail to see if any of the numbers generated by the PNC exactly matches those found at the scene of crime. The PNC fingerprint index is



used roughly 300,000 times a year. A new system of fingerprint recognition has been developed which involves hyper-computers and which can visually translate a single print into unique and complex computer data, thus making positive I.D. from a partial found print possible. This system is not yet in use, but should be in a few years.

The police show a great deal of interest in everyone's prints, to the extent that babies are now being fingerprinted at birth in some countries, or even they should get them. How (ouch!) in the main, the police will always try and take your prints. Since the introduction of the Criminal Evidence Act, they have more or less complete freedom to do so, without theory, it is possible to smudge or blot our fingerprints. One way is to leave your prints on your hands, after you've been made to wash them, and another is to try and "help" the police. The idea is that you want your fingers while they roll them over the sheet. If you apply too much pressure, or slide about a bit, you might smudge a couple. On the other hand, they might not see them up and can't match, or even roll you up and start again.

### GLASS TRACES

Definitely one of the most important areas of forensic investigation is to know about glass. Every time that glass is smashed any shards of the stuff fly everywhere. For practical purposes it is wiser to assume that anyone even remotely near to breaking glass is covered in the stuff. It sticks to their hair, to a blazer, especially loose-fitted cloth, such as women's hats. The only way to get rid of it is to throw away anything that you may have been wearing. Glass also likes to get embedded in the soles of shoes. The police can identify different makes and types of glass, and therefore can put you at a certain place at a certain time. Fine broken glass powder will stick to the smooth surfaces of teeth, and fibres from your clothing will stick to the sharp edges of broken glass. The best way to break glass without covering yourself in traces is from a very long distance, using a powerful slingshot and marbles, or for toughened bank windows, steel ball bearings. Both ball bearings and marbles retain your prints well. Or why not try glass containing lead? You can get it in craft shops, and with it you can write a message on a window that can never be removed, but replacing the whole thing. N.B. In certain hard hat norms you have to sign for each find, and in some instances photographs report sales to the police.

### DUST TRACES

For the police to convict you on the basis of dust traces takes a great deal of work on their part, involving painstaking work with powerful microscopes. The composition of dust in your clothes can tell them where you may have been (e.g. a metal foundry) and at spots of seasonal pollen. By just washing your clothes thoroughly you can get rid of most of these traces, but as always, the more time it takes to do them, it is unusual, though not unknown for the police to use dust traces to convict you of crimes, which other evidence has failed. They are chiefly used to find out where and for how long something has been, e.g. guns, bodies, stolen goods.

In brief, the unrepeatability of these traces is only likely to come up in a court case, and should you ever be asked about traces this way, then perhaps it might be worth some sensible precautions. If the police threaten to use them against you, then it indicates that they may have something better to go on.

### WOOD TRACES

Wood will yield some information to the forensic investigator if it is possible for him/her to match species of wood to each other, even from samples as small as woodcut or splinters. If success has been achieved, your local furniture store is a piece of 1 by 1, then a match can be made to the piece from which it was cut/sawed. When they remove said lump from your furniture head, it will be checked for foreign matter, such as certain fibres, paint flakes, hairs, and other microscopic evidence. If a handle had to be used instead, and it is not disposed of, then it can be linked to the "crime" by comparison with the splinters it has led in the skull as well as pieces of varnish or resin, and the bit that will carry traces of size, hair, and blood, and to match anything found there is no point in leaving such weapons there they have been used.

### SOIL AND PLANT TRACES

A forensic scientist can tell roughly where you have been from the composition of the dirt and soil that you will have picked up on your boots. If, let's say, you've been keeping warm by standing next to a burning fire, then traces of ash, brick dust, lime, traces of sand, cement, gypsum, gravel, lime, etc. will have collected on your shoes and clothes. By the same token, if you have been watching Lord Anthony Wedgwood hunt, then traces of earth from his garden will be upon you, as will traces of plant life, such as pollen from the rare gladiolus that you may have brushed against. Once again, it is best to dispose of any clothing.

### HAIR TRACES

We all shed hair, and we shed it all the time. If we stay in one place for any length of time, then it is certain that we will leave samples of our hair in the vicinity. It is most likely to be added to the clothing of someone with whom we are in contact. It is a pity you can't just wash it, but will not the latest expert



Cruelty to lab animals exposed

...dry drag where a stain from the body (sweat, blood, saliva, etc.) is visible, but...

BLOOD TRACES
I am sure of several thousand other blood...

TOL TRACES
In much the same way that a bullet will...

...they have been found on the body...

SHOE TRACES
There are thousands of styles and sizes...

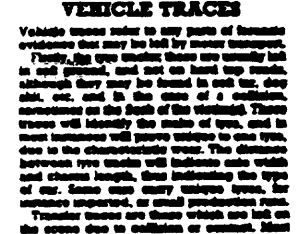
A new development in the examination...

GLOVE TRACES
Although it is always wise to wear gloves...

VEHICLE TRACES
Vehicle traces refer to any parts of motor...

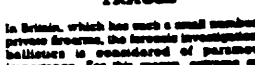
TEXTILE TRACES
There is not a lot to say about these traces...

BODY SECRETION TRACES
The human body produces various fluids...



will identify the brand of car, and vary often...

Particles of metal will also lodge in the clothing...



BALLISTIC AND FIREARM TRACES
In Britain, which has such a small number...

(and countries cooperate with each other),...

are of more help than others... more, more...

Other types of transfer traces chiefly consist...

ARSON AND FIRE TRACES
The assumption that evidence is destroyed...

...the pattern of every country keep a plentiful...

VOICE IDENTIFICATION
It is possible from a tape recording of a voice...

FACE IDENTIFICATION
We have all seen identical pictures, and on the...

RESPONSIBILITY NOTES
These are bits of an eye tip and just give...

JUST LIKE THIS
Only ever write on one side of a piece...

...the most common, or use a left pen, which...

## TYPENWRITERS

Every typewriter carries its own unique identifying marks. Puffs these come from the keys themselves, which when depressed, show individual variations. The most common factor is the pressure that the keys have made upon the paper. Thirdly, the alignment (or lack of it) of the letters, both horizontally and vertically upon the page. It is further possible to have an impression of the type from the ink on the reverse side of certain letters. This "back and forth" varies each type. That is most obvious on manual typewriters.

To avoid all this trouble, if content to use a machine with a separate type carriage, such as a daisy wheel or golfball. These can be changed away after use. Never type on a double sheet, as the extra text will appear as an impression on the bottom sheet. Carbon sheets also will retain the text, as will the ribbon, whether carbon or cotton. All things of this nature should be destroyed. (Don't forget carbon ribbons!)

The best way to avoid all this trouble is to buy a manual-head typewriter from a flea market. It should only cost a few. Use it once and then throw it. But remember that your typing will be of great value.

## MAKING IMPRESSIONS VISIBLE AGAIN

It is sometimes believed that it is possible to remove identifying serial numbers by filing or grinding them off. The best way to avoid this is to use a variety of materials, such as sand and other small objects can be made visible again by various forensic processes. This is because the filing process has changed the structure of the metal beneath the surface. The best way to avoid this is to use a variety of materials, such as sand and other small objects can be made visible again by various forensic processes. This is because the filing process has changed the structure of the metal beneath the surface. The best way to avoid this is to use a variety of materials, such as sand and other small objects can be made visible again by various forensic processes. This is because the filing process has changed the structure of the metal beneath the surface.

Many government and business agencies, as well as private investigators, need their property with an ultra-minute pen that is invisible to the naked eye. Ultra violet light can be brought from special electronic tubes, and these will help you read any numbers or marks.

## TRACES IN PRINTING

When printing 'invisible' numbers, look.

avoid wearing camouflage clothing, as this makes you much easier.

It is at present believed that the use of video cameras by simply pointing the lens of a camera directly into the lens, and giving them a burst, then leaving them unattended. The best place to try this is with the eye corners of doors, and the corners of TV sets (for all practical purposes, the two are interchangeable). Try the same thing on private security cameras, not for the harassment value, but this will not always work, as many have and glare coatings on their lenses, or are covered for night-time use, and in both cases will not register high levels of light. Many security cameras will work at night, either with the aid of floodlighting, or with infra-red. You can be seen in pitch darkness.

## CONCLUSION

Camera surveillance is causing our lives increasingly, and because of their numbers, we often simply fail to notice them. They are used and monitored by two separate groups. Firstly, the police and state security agencies, and secondly by the private security, who are unhappy with the level of security that they are getting from their security guards (the police). Video cameras should be maintained at every possible chance. Sprays over the lens, stickers, glass can be used, a lump hammer, or, Big Brother is watching you!



papers, etc. there are various procedures which need to be followed to ensure complete safety. The typewriter, this is an important step by studying the individual letters. Each



alignment, etc. It can be told from what machine they came from. This is true for manual or electric typewriters, but it is much harder than a computer typewriter. However, especially when using a very common typewriter. Secondly, the artwork and neocortex. They should be handled carefully with gloves, and destroyed immediately after use, as should be the printing plates. The paper should be of a very common type or brand and should be brought in small quantities from retail outlets, so as to avoid traces from large paper suppliers. Thirdly, the printing mechanism: they should be checked for any marks on the paper from the gripper edge as they go through. These can be removed at the finishing stage with a guillotine. Fourthly, the guillotine: the cutting edge of the blade will usually mark the paper, but this can be removed by thoroughly re-sharpening the blade, unless it is badly worn, in which case it should be thrown away. Fifthly, the ink: it should be a very common brand (i.e. Postnet printer brand) or an ink made completely anonymous. Finally, the ink should be done very quickly, leaving no traces in unattended places.

To avoid the labour of these above procedures, we typists, had out and passed this book around, and it was distributed over one long weekend.

## POLICE HELICOPTERS AND THEIR VIDEO CAPACITY

The Metropolitan police in London have a present two helicopters stationed at Upper Hill, but they will be getting more in the future, and their technology will be improving. As it is, the helicopters carry video recording equipment, which is used to monitor the activities of suspects. The video equipment allows them to be on constant contact with the ground, and their records are in very high resolution. London in 15 minutes. The pilots are police officers, and not private hire (Flying pup). The video camera is mounted to the side of the helicopter in a globe cover. The camera is remote, and can be pointed in any direction, and are of a quality that can see faces, pick out and record a face in a crowd. The picture is monitored on board, but using microwave transmission it can also be monitored on the ground, from vans or a command centre at New Scotland Yard. This system is called 'Heli-Vision' and in practice it means that an individual in a crowd can be located, followed, identified, and photos on the ground can be directed to him/her by radio, even when he/she is only visible from the air. At the same time, the camera is controlled by a very powerful directional searchlight, although it can see during light, or work on infra-red frequencies, but with a danger loss of quality. This technology has long been used by the Metropolitan army in Ulster for monitoring light time movements, especially along the border. In places where there is a large amount of residential loss, such as in built up areas, image intensifiers lose much of their effectiveness.

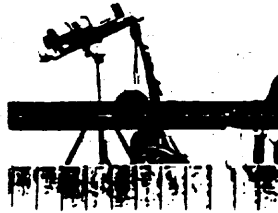
The on board operator that these helicopters carry is a specialist, which means that they have all the information on the PNC to work with. This makes it continuous. In practice they can open a car from the air, zoom in on its plates, and find out the name, address of the owner/previous owners, criminal record of the owner, in fact all information available on the PNC.

Police helicopters carry a lot of heat sensitive equipment, and they really don't like things like radios and cameras being fired at them. So they have to be very careful to avoid them, apart from building a microwave radio jammer, or firing a SAM missile at them.

## EYE SPY

### VIDEO SURVEILLANCE: HOW DOES IT AFFECT YOU?

We find video cameras these days in almost every public place. The underground, shopping centres, car parks, bars, football stadia, rich houses, hospitals, as traffic control aids. These are all public video cameras which have some legitimate use, but must also be regarded as security measures. For the main part, these cameras serve to deter potential criminals, and instil a healthy sense of paranoia. If you have nothing to hide, you have nothing to fear. This sense is protected by video cameras. 'Big Brother is Watching You'. The purpose of cameras in such places as supermarkets and Tube stations is mainly preventative, although they occasionally are used essentially for stamps, in 1983 a previous Nigerian student killed to death an American banker in a



Mayfair street (because he looked rich). The murder was viewed as recorded by one of the many video cameras that monitor rich areas and embassies. He was convicted. You must be aware of the areas where video surveillance is used, by however innocent a purpose, and retain their importance to our video.

### VIDEO AND THE POLICE

These days the police are attaching a great deal of importance to video, and they have created special video teams whose basic purpose is to monitor domestic burglars, petty crimes, road traffic, etc. in order to prevent

### FIELD NOTES

**Medicine for monkeywrenchers:** Scraped knuckles on heavy equipment, otherwise suffered numerous minor injuries. Adrenaline pumping through your system after the injury. You must make it a point to examine the first safe opportunity. A penlight flashlight can be carried, and for the examination. Each member of the team should carry a dark, clean bandanna to use as a bandage.

**Disposing of tools:** Never bury tools used in ecotage on your own land or that owned by friends or associates. Police agencies are experienced in the use of metal detectors to uncover buried caches. Metal detectors can be thrown off, nevertheless, by burying metal tools in old landfills that have other metal present or by scattering nails and scrap metal through the soil where you do bury your "monkeywrenches."

**Water:** Monkeywrenching can be hot, dry work. Keep a water jug in your vehicle. If you carry a canteen on your person, remember that a partially full canteen can make a loud sloshing noise. If you're traveling at night under strict security precautions, you should drink all of the water in your canteen or pour out the remainder when you first drink in order to keep it from sloshing and revealing your position.

**Psychology:** Learn to play your hunches and be aware of subtle feelings. Life in the underground sharpens the senses to the point where you can develop a proactive "sixth sense" that defies rational explanation. Dreams and "feelings" with no basis in fact or observation have saved many an outlaw or monkeywrencher from arrest. Nevertheless, under no circumstances should you allow this to become a substitute for proper planning and preparation. On the other extreme, make sure that neither you nor your associates slips into paranoia. If fears and pressures seem to be mounting, take a vacation.

Another type of behavior for which to be on alert, particularly among experienced operatives, is euphoria. This energetic, go-getting, "nothing-can-stop-me-now" attitude almost inevitably follows periods of depression. The pattern will be acted out by even the most highly motivated individuals after prolonged exposure to danger. First comes a slow creeping depression when the individual loses enthusiasm and begins to question his or her basic motivation. It begins to seem as though

nothing will ever change for the better, regardless of what one may do. After a few days or weeks, the mind snaps out of this way of thinking but then overcompensates by making the individual feel invincible. This is euphoria. Locked in its heady grip, experienced monkeywrenchers have been known to charge forward without taking even elementary security precautions. This is a dangerous state of mind, and team leaders, in their coordinating role, must remain on the alert for it (even in

Regardless of what you are doing, or where you are operating, remember that your abilities are cumulative and only acquired through experience. The prospective monkeywrencher should read and re-read pertinent sections of this volume before attempting an actual operation. It is then recommended that one start with simple tasks and easy targets, and only gradually work one's way up to major monkeywrenching.

Power tools, chainsaws and oxy-acetylene or propane torches all bear serial numbers (sometimes not readily apparent). A tool such as these dropped at the scene of a hit can be traced from the manufacturer to the retailer who sold it. There must be no paper trail linking you to the tool purchase.

In all of your monkeywrenching endeavors, do not be afraid to constantly experiment, improvise and practice your techniques. Monkeywrenching is a highly creative field in the light to preserve wild countr

concrete evidence of crimes being committed and to be able to identify individuals and the groups to which they belong. You will no longer be able to go to a game, march or mass party without being recorded in this way they build up a picture of a situation, and they hope to spot "vulnerable members" (individuals) who, as a result, are common practice for the police to pose as newsmen and "interview" these along with them. They can be spotted by factors that these cameras do not carry the length of any of the legitimate cameras. If in doubt, you can always ask to see their press cards!

### VIDEO AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

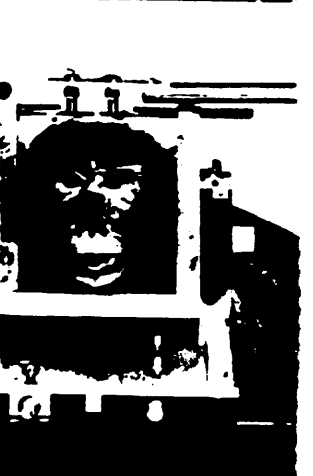
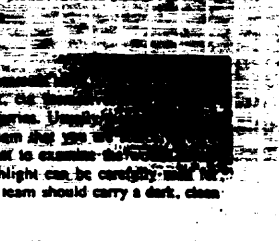
Because of the appalling law clear up rates the police have for crimes against property (and from the upper classes point of view, these are the most serious crimes), rich individuals and companies are recording



heavily to private security firms. This option is necessary to compensate for the lack of expensive vandalism. For example, Barclays, co-operators, some companies, the nuclear production and waste industry, for farmers, butchers, etc.

### HOW TO DEAL WITH VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

Obviously the most important thing is to be unrecognizable. For the most part this involves keeping your hands and face always handy, but in situations where this may limit your suspension, such as a search of a jacket, bag and clothes (e.g. night, TV to



**When driving in rough country or in jeep trails, try not to leave evidence in passing. If you scrape a rock, the paint chips you leave can be compared to the FBI's National Automotive Paint File to determine the year and make of your vehicle. Also, grease smears rubbed off on the high centers of such roads can sometimes be linked to the remaining trail on the undercarriage of your vehicle. Whenever you leave such a sign, stop to brush it away.**

**Get a black, dark green or camouflaged lumpy pack and fill it with basic survival gear (space blanket, matches, candle, candy, packet urine, first aid kit, small flashlight, etc.). Stop it around your waist as when you leave your vehicle for operations such as tree-spiking in the woods. Do not remove it. In case you are confronted by Forest Service law enforcement agents or doggers, you can E. It-tail it through the woods to escape and be sure that you have the minimum survival requirements on your person to get back to safety even if you have to spend several days in the backcountry.**

themselves. The solitary Earth defender must carefully evaluate her or his own moods. A break or vacation will help to restore proper balance.

**Keep in mind the police:** Forest Service and other government agencies, and industrial security specialists will study this book in the hope of developing countermeasures. Be thoughtful and inventive. Do not leave this book lying around your home or car in plain view.

**If you have illegitimate bumperstickers on your car, you can cover them with masking tape and duct tape while "on the job" or visiting unfriendly towns like Escalante, Utah. Cover your sucker with masking tape, then cover the masking tape with duct tape. The masking tape will protect your bumpersticker from being peeled off, or torn when the duct tape is pulled off. When you need for maintaining a low profile is over, simply peel off the duct tape and there is your bumperstickers proclaiming its message to the world.**

## SABOTAGING THE FUR INDUSTRY -BY TELEPHONE AND THROUGH THE MAIL-

This information is being distributed with the hope that it will be used to further the liberation of non-humans from their imprisonment, torture and murder by the hands of selfish humans. What you are holding here is a call to action, steps all of us who care about animals can take to help free them while putting ourselves at little, if any, risk of punishment.

All forms of animal exploitation are morally indefensible. A small portion of the population (VEGAN POWER!) understands this, but the masses of human society are indifferent to the suffering of anyone but themselves and their own species. There are, however, a few types of animal abuse which larger numbers of humans oppose or at least understand the immorality of. Fur is one of these issues. It's not too hard find people who are disgusted by fur yet they themselves eat meat, wear leather, drink milk, etc. Public opinion is very favorable on the anti-fur issue at least when compared to most other forms of animal abuse. Because of this it's reasonable to say that the fur industry can be abolished before the turn of the century. If, we make a conscious effort to work towards that goal. The fur industry is not that powerful. It can and will be destroyed. But we need you to help us. Consistent calling of "800" numbers destroys mail order businesses. If the caller keeps them on the line with inquiries about their products, their phone bills go up and they don't get any business in return. If the caller tells them they're murderers, they eventually get fed up and take their phone off the hook. Either way you're tying up their phone lines, running up their bills, preventing legitimate business calls from being answered, and wasting their time. They get really frustrated, believe me. Certain companies get more calls from animal libertarians than they do from farmers and trappers. This has destroyed their businesses. This information is being distributed to animal rights throughout the nation so that the successes of our small groups can be multiplied by the thousands so that every number, every business on this sheet can be shut down, or crippled. When phone bills are combined with the costs of returned packages the frustration and economic losses to the furriers/trappers are even more substantial. The first time you call, request a catalog be mailed to you. (To be on the safe side use a false name.) Then when you receive the catalog call again and again placing C.O.D. orders to whatever address you can think of (other fur shops are a good choice-check the yellow pages). They have to pay the postage and the C.O.D. fee, so the larger the order the better! After they know your voice continue to call them and tell them how evil they are. This system has already proven it's effectiveness. If you're worried about security you can always call from a pay phone, but it's not always necessary. The worst that can really happen is for the business or their phone company to call your house and ask you about reply cards. They can be taped to packages and they have to pay the bill. Mail them rocks, bricks, anything heavy you can find. THINK OF THE ANIMALS!! YELL AT FUR WEARERS!! AND CALL THESE NUMBERS!!

(ALL NUMBERS BEGIN WITH "1-800")

### FUR STORES

872-3699 - USA FOXX AND FURS  
275-4387 - FUR VAULT  
747-7040 - TENDLER FURS  
521-2037 - HENIG FURS  
423-6465 - FURS BY WEISS  
331-5255 - LINGENFELTER BRILL FURS  
221-8826 - ERWIN GOODMAN FURS  
248-5332 - JENSEN FURS  
437-6465 - MINK SPECIALTIES  
445-6465 - AMERICAN LEGENDS

### DEPT. STORES

272-2450 - DAYTON'S  
374-3000 - CARSON PIRIE SCOTT  
343-0121 - MACY'S  
777-8910 - ROBINSON'S  
284-3900 - HOME SHOPPING CLUB  
626-4800 - BROADWAY  
528-8000 - AMERICAN EXPRESS  
634-6267 - NEIMAN MARCUS  
345-3454 - SAKS FIFTH AVENUE

(Note: We probably won't shut down these large companies, but we can get them to stop selling fur!)

## FUR PROCESSORS

772-3277 - NATIONAL SUPERIOR

282-6387 - D. COHN FUR PROCESSORS

## TRAPPING SUPPLIERS

336-6730 - TOM MIRANDA'S  
800-1819 - WOODSTREAM TRAPPING SPLY  
523-4803 - NORTHERN FUR AND SPORT  
245-6483 - DUNN "FUR TAMER" KNIVES  
828-7077 - DOG PROOF TRAP CO.  
373-8097 - SNARE SHOP  
279-4252 - KOCH TRAPPING SUPPLY  
742-8727 - STERLING FUR AND TOOL  
676-2894 - FUNKE TRAPS  
423-9526 - HOOSIER TRAPPING  
545-8737 - RUSS CARMEN LURES  
344-2923 - F.C. TAYLOR FUR CO.  
247-7709 - SHEDAS TRAPPING SPLY  
762-2706 - RP OUTDOORS  
458-5647 - RIGGING AND WEAR  
282-5663 - PETE RICKARD LURES  
368-5924 - SE OUTDOORS

## TRAPPING PUBLICATIONS

258-0929 - TRAPPER AND PREDATOR CALLER (Free sample issue, answw. mach. at night)

## TAXIDERM

488-3256 - NEW LA SHCOOL OF TAXIDERM  
228-2291 - J.W. ELWOOD TXDXY SUPPLY  
736-2104 - HIGH COUNTRY ANTLERS  
334-8012 - WASCO TXDXY SUPPLY  
722-2327 - COOMBS TXDXY SPLY

## HUNTING SUPPLY

888-3006 - THE SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE  
558-8815 - KESTER'S GAME FOOD  
441-3036 - J. STUART WILDLIFE CALLERS  
654-3825 - BOWHUNTER'S VIDEO  
451-4572 - BURNHAM BROS.  
767-9168 - BOAR HUNTING VIDEO

## HUNTING & FISHING GUIDES

235-7764 - COLORADO TROPHY HUNT  
289-0474 - WAYNE GATLING GUIDE SERVICE  
437-2474 - G. LAMOUREUX ALASKAN GUIDE  
665-0240 - PLUMMER'S LODGE HUNT/FISH  
344-8173 - HAYWARD L. SIMMONS  
666-2619 - DEER/TURKEY HUNTS  
356-7453 - R. & FRED BETTSCHEN

Thanks for your help! If a large number of you receiving this mailing call consistently it's guaranteed that all these numbers will be gone within a year. To make this goal even more tangible, we have one final suggestion on how to get the general public to call. Certain numbers reach up to certain words. For example, if you contact a fur number is 1-800-345-8737, which could also be said as 1-800-LIK-11-777. If this number is written on pay phones, in bedrooms, etc. with a message such as "FREE PHONE SEX!" attached to it, you can be sure lots of people will call! Another example we've found is that all numbers ending in "4646" can be changed to "ODINK", 1-800-464-ODINK (Mink Specialties) for example. You could also just use the regular number without words. People will still call. In any case, CALL THESE NUMBERS! and remember those numbers are run by murderers. They don't deserve to profit from the death of innocent lives. If they deserve anything at all it's a noose around their necks to prevent them from destroying more innocent lives. Running up their phone bills is the least we can do.

REPRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE AT WILL!

FUR COATS ARE OFTEN WORN TO OPERA HOUSES AND CHURCHES!

# VEGAN REVOLUTION IS COMING

## Meat eatin' Bambi hunter speaks out

Many times during my stay in the People's Republic of Boulder, I've defended my red meat fixation to those whiny liberal vegetarians. I've been told that animals have as much right to live as I do, that wearing their skin as a belt is barbaric and that eating "animal flesh" is disgusting.

Really? You know what disgusts me? Bothering somebody about what they eat.

Yeah, they treat the calves cruelly to make veal, but so what? I'm about to graduate, I've got a ton of bills, I have no idea what I'm going to do with my life and I'm supposed to worry about a flippin' cow?

Hey, maybe cows are secretly masochistic and enjoy it! Besides, veal is without a doubt one of the finer pleasures our planet offers.

And another thing— if I hear one more hippy tell me how cruel it is to hunt and slaughter our sweet, "innocent" little forest brethren, I'm officially opening up hunting season on liberals.

Some concepts for ya' here, people:

- 1) Hunting is not murder, and it won't be until they pass a law against it.
- 2) Hunting is a great way to enjoy the

outdoors.

3) Hunting has been around even longer than prostitution.

4) Since we can't legally kill most of the things we hunt, why not take it out on animals? They don't fight back, you can't get sued if you only wing 'em and you can eat 'em when you're done.

5) Killing your dinner puts you in touch with your ancestors.

6) You have no idea how fun it is to drive past a VW busload of hippies with a deer strapped to your hood.

In the comparatively short lifespan that we humans enjoy, taking away the right to

hunt would just make life that much worse — because the feeling of killing your dinner and preparing it is simply without equal.

I'm a simple man, and I have simple needs: sleep, nicotine, Mountain Dew and red meat.

When you come down to it, the only thing that separates us from animals is that we shop, cook and screw indoors.

So until deer evolve enough to shoot back, I think I'll have another helping of venison.

*Stark swerves for squirrels and bunnies.*



Rich Stark

# .....AND THIS IS THE ENEMY