

Here are some more articles and replies. In order to simplify, our comments are written in Times New Roman and in block while the letters are in Arial.

Rewilding the UK: Living in the Past or Preparing for the Future?



Could we really hear a wild wolf's howl in Britain again? If human activity is to blame for the wolf's demise in the UK, along with the local extinction of bears, lynx and beavers, is it now time to redress the balance and bring these captivating creatures back?

Is it time to bring wild lynx, wolves and bears back to the UK? Have your say - join the debate.

The UK was once a home to several large mammal species that played important roles within our ecosystems. From lions, hyaena, hippo and elephants that freely roamed where London now exists, to species such as wolves, bears, lynx, beaver, elk and wild boar. The demise of these large mammals is believed to be largely linked to human activity.

The concept of "rewilding" areas of the UK countryside with species such as wolves, bear and lynx (as well as more exotic species) is increasingly being considered by scientists and conservation practitioners. Sea eagles and beavers have already returned to parts of the UK thanks to reintroduction programmes, but such initiatives are controversial.

Those in favour of rewilding believe it's a debt that we should repay to these animals – and not only that, but it could make our ecosystems more robust, provide economic benefits through tourism, and aid conservation management. Those against the concept

say the wildlife would be a threat to rural livelihoods and farming, a danger to humans, and distract us from other vulnerable species which are already present in UK landscapes. So what is the future of rewilding in the UK? Can these animals co-exist with people in our present day landscapes? Is it even in our interests to have them back? At this exciting Earthwatch event, we will be joined by a panel of experts - including scientists, practitioners, and representatives of the farming industry – to deepen our understanding and challenge our perspectives on what is a complex and current conservation conundrum.

Have your say and join the debate. Please click onto the link:

<http://eu.earthwatch.org/events/2014/07/16/rewilding-the-uk-living-in-the-past-or-preparing-for-the-future>

From lions, hyena, hippo and elephants that freely roamed where London now exists (see above). In order to simplify, and so that we all know what it is we are talking about, we're presumably discussing the reintroduction of those species that disappeared since the end of the last Ice Age, which would not include all of the above.

Wolves, Lynx, Brown Bears, European Bison, Elk, Wild Boar and Beavers etc., are however all good candidates and have a perfect right to be here what's more. In the UK. we've lagged behind other nations on this for decades and it is utterly shameful. France and Switzerland reintroduced Brown Bears onto their soil long ago and the Netherlands have this very exciting rewilding project, setting aside a landmass for the purpose we could only dream of over here.

Never mind those selfish landowners, I don't blame them all here, but there are certainly an element who don't want anything that's any good. 'It's not like adding a piece to a jigsaw,' is what many are saying, well actually it is. With everything back to the way it should be the ecosystem then gets back to some semblance of normality. There are also those saying Bears are just a step too far. Well there are now Bears in many countries throughout Europe that are causing no problems at all.

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Stand Up To Cancer, Channel 4, UK. TV., last Friday.

It's a fair enough subject to be concerned about but tainted I thought by Dr. Christian Jessen's flippant concerns for mobile phones. As far as I know the link between them and cancer is at best unproven and to advise the nation there's no danger at all was, I thought, appalling. He advised on good diet,

exercise and not smoking, which was great, but never once mentioned chemicals. Extremely worrying given that they are without a doubt the greatest single and preventable causes of many cancers in the world today. Pesticides sprayed by farmers all over the place, vehicle emissions, food additives, household aerosols that are to be found on every shop-shelf. How many children go to sleep each night with a wireless router switched on in their bedrooms he may also liked to have asked but he didn't. These are all perfectly good areas which the programme could have covered and advised on accordingly but chose not to.

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Cancer Drug Companies, lifting the lid

The companies that produce these wonderful lifesaving drugs, ie. Astrazeneca and Pfizer also produce or have links to those who are producing most of the world's known cancer causing agents. Please view the link:

Astrazeneca talks here about curing cancer

Our Annual Report provides a wide range of information about our global business and how we are working, both within the company and in partnership with others, to **push the boundaries of science and deliver medicines that transform the lives of people around the world.**

<http://www.astrazeneca.com/Investors>

<http://www.astrazeneca.com/Home>

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Whilst here they talk about crop protection, ie. pesticides.

ZENECA TO SEEK DIVESTMENT OF ITS WORLDWIDE ACETOCHLOR BUSINESS
Zeneca Agrochemicals plans to divest its worldwide acetochlor corn herbicide business, comprising all straight acetochlor products and all acetochlor and atrazine mixtures, to address the concerns of the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the European Commission (EC) in connection with the proposed formation of Syngenta. As announced on December 2, 1999, Syngenta AG will be formed from the planned spin-off and merger of **Zeneca Agrochemicals, the crop protection business of AstraZeneca,** and Novartis' crop protection and seeds businesses. Zeneca Agrochemicals currently has a strong presence with its acetochlor products in the United States, Latin America, South Africa and Eastern Europe. The products of the business to be sold are marketed under brand names including SURPASS® , TOPNOTCH® , and FULTIME (primarily in the US), and TROPHY and RELAY (primarily in the rest of the world). It is Zeneca's expectation and a requirement of both the FTC and the EC that the acetochlor business will be sold to another major agricultural chemicals company with a significant presence

in the U.S. and other key international markets. Zeneca Agrochemicals is the crop protection and plant science business of AstraZeneca. It is the fourth largest supplier to this international market, with sales in 1999 of \$2.7bn in over 130 countries.

AstraZeneca (Registered Office, London) is a leading international pharmaceuticals and bioscience group with 1999 sales of \$17.8bn. For further information contact: UK Judith Auchard, tel: 44 1 428 655827 e-mail: judith.j.auchard@aguk.zeneca.com US Rachel Bloom, tel: 1 302 886 7858 e-mail: rachel.bloom@astrazeneca.com SW Staffan Ternby, tel: 46 8 553 261 07

<http://news.cision.com/astrazeneca/r/zeneca-to-seek-divestment-of-its-worldwide-acetochlor-business,c25005>

And here Astrazeneca rejects Pfizer's offer. Pfizer is of course yet another company fighting cancer but again it would seem not too opposed to companies that produce cancer agents.

<http://www.astrazeneca.com/Media/Press-releases/Article/20140502--astrazeneca-board-rejects-pfizer-proposal>

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Christopher K. Hildreth has served as Senior Vice President and Director of Sales of AMVAC since February 2003. From 1980 to 1988, Mr. Hildreth held sales management positions at Pfizer Crop Protection. From 1988 to 1993, when United Agri Product ("UAP") acquired **Pfizer Crop Protection**, Mr. Hildreth held sales management positions. From 1993 to 2001, he served as General Manager of UAP Canada. From 2001 to 2002, Mr. Hildreth held various executive positions at UAP, including Executive Vice President, International, President & General Manager, Distribution, and President, Products Company.

<http://www.zoominfo.com/p/Christopher-Hildreth/138524722>

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Remember Novartis too. These are the Vulture murderers spoken about in the last report.

Novartis and AstraZeneca Plan Share Buyback for Syngenta

25 September 2000 00:00 Source: ICIS Chemical Business

Novartis and AstraZeneca are concerned about the stock market listing of **Syngenta**, the crop protection company being formed by the merger of the two parents' **agrochemicals** businesses.

The flotation of **Syngenta** is scheduled for the middle of November. The company will be the first pure-play **agrochemicals manufacturer** on the stock market. Its valuation is being eagerly awaited by competitors like Aventis, which may spin off its crop protection business through a stock market listing.

Novartis and AstraZeneca will provide up to 10 percent of the new company's share capital to enable Syngenta to launch a share buyback. That will be conducted in an 11-day period after the flotation, if the share price needs to be supported.

Analysts estimate that the two parent companies may have to spend as much as \$1 billion if a buyback is necessary. Novartis's shareholders will own 61 percent of Syngenta's shares, and AstraZeneca's shareholders will own 39 percent. The stock will be listed in Zurich, London, Stockholm and New York.

<http://www.icis.com/resources/news/2000/09/25/122267/novartis-and-astrazeneca-plan-share-buyback-for-syngenta/>

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And in case there's any doubt AstraZeneca has a connection with the University of Cambridge which is incidentally funded by Cancer Research UK.; which might perhaps be an innocent oversight by themselves of course.

AstraZeneca strengthens partnership with the University of Cambridge 16 October 2014

<http://www.astrazeneca.com/Home>

<http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/science/research/who-and-what-we-fund/browse-by-location/cambridge/university-of-cambridge/>

So, as we can see here, there are unhealthy interconnections between those who are saving life on one hand with those who are doing their level best to destroy it on the other.

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Global warming: Can Owen Paterson save us from an unimaginable energy disaster?

There is no way of meeting the Climate Change Act's targets, except by closing down Britain's entire economy

By Christopher Booker

Their declared aim, at an estimated cost of £1.1 trillion, is the almost complete “decarbonisation” of our economy. Astonishingly, this means that, before 2030, the Government plans to eliminate almost all use of the fossil fuels we currently use to generate 70 per cent of our electricity, to cook and heat our homes and workplaces, and to power virtually all our transport. They want all our existing coal- and gas-fired power stations to close.

Out will go petrol-driven vehicles, along with all gas-powered cooking and central heating. These are to be replaced by such a massive switch to electricity for heating and powering our vehicles that it will require a doubling of our electricity needs. Much of this is to come from “renewables”, such as wind turbines; most of the rest from new nuclear power stations – although, after 2030, new gas- and coal-fired power stations will again be allowed, on condition that all the CO₂ they emit is buried in holes in the ground (what is called “carbon capture and storage”, or CCS).

Mr Paterson will then show how any hope of achieving those Decc targets hidden away in a mass of opaque documents is, in practical terms, just pure make-believe. The EU would have us provide 60GW of electricity from wind turbines, which, thanks to the wind’s intermittency, would require a total capacity of 180GW. We would thus have to spend £360 billion on some 90,000 giant wind turbines, 85,000 more than we have at present, covering an area the size of Scotland.

To meet our 2050 target would require building 2,500 new windmills every year for 36 years, a rate eight times greater than we have managed in the past decade.

Because wind is so unreliable, the Government hopes instead to keep the lights on by adding 1.5GW of power every year until 2050 from huge, new “zero carbon” nuclear power stations. But we can already see what a pipe dream this is, from the only plant so far given approval, at Hinkley Point in Somerset. This is not expected to begin generating its 3.2GW until 2023, at a cost now estimated to have soared sixfold, to a staggering £24 billion.

'Building 2,500 new windmills every year for 36 years.' I don't know how real this is but we can say good-bye to the ecology once and for all if anything like this is in the pipeline. For full story click onto link:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/11155315/Global-warming-Can-Owen-Paterson-save-us-from-an-unimaginable-energy-disaster.html>

From: revbilly@revbilly.com>
To: h.pagan.pla@aol.co.uk>
Sent: Mon, Oct 13, 2014 8:47 pm
Subject: Video Message From Rev. In Ferguson Today

Reverend Billy & the Stop Shopping Choir

Today, I am in Ferguson, Missouri with two members of the Stop Shopping Choir. We've asked the police responsible for the death of Michael Brown to make radical change with us.

<http://youtu.be/0au6tkx4NB4>

Changealujah!

Reverend Billy Talen

From: Ben.Andrew@rspb.org.uk>
To: donald_summers@aol.co.uk>
Sent: Fri, 23 May 2014 16:28
Subject: RE: Natural England's Proposal

Hi Donald,

Many Thanks for your enquiry.

As it stands this is simply a proposal for a change in the law by Natural England, we have spent the last few months writing our response to this consultation which has now been passed on to Natural England for their consideration, for now that is all we can do.

Natural England will now decide how to proceed and hopefully they will take our considerations on board and not go ahead with this, in the past they have listened to us and removed species from licenses at our request (Curlew from the game list, House Sparrow from the General License etc).

If they decide to go ahead with what they have proposed that will be a major blow and we will then have to work out where to go from there, unfortunately a legal challenge may not work but we will cross that bridge when we come to it.

Kind Regards,

Ben Andrew
Wildlife Adviser
UK Headquarters, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL
Tel 01767 69 3398
rspb.org.uk

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/may/18/bird-killing-call-robin-starling-mallard-splits-conservationists>

From: ccu.correspondence@defra.gsi.gov.uk>
To: h.pagan.pla2@aol.co.uk>
Sent: Wed, 4 Jun 2014 14:15
Subject: Response to your Query : - Ref:DWOE000348703 - Robins and beavers

Dear Mr Piller

Thank you for your email of 28 May about recent press articles regarding robins and beavers.

You provided a link to an article in the Guardian about the Natural England consultation on general and class licences under wildlife legislation in England, which closed on 19 May. All wild birds are protected by provisions in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Under this Act it is an offence to kill or injure any wild bird; take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; and take or destroy an egg of any wild bird. There are no plans to change the protection afforded to pied wagtails, robins or starlings.

It is possible to take action to control wild birds, for example, where they are posing a risk to public health and safety. Such action may only be taken under the terms of a licence issued by Natural England. Some actions require people to apply for an individual licence, which are judged on a case by case basis. Other actions may be permitted under a general licence, which is used for activities that carry a low risk for the conservation or welfare of the protected species and where an individual licence would be routinely issued. General licences reduce bureaucracy by allowing people to carry out activities that affect protected species. People do not need to apply for a general licence.

This consultation sought views on whether it is appropriate for species to be added to the general licences rather than people having to apply for an individual licence to address the impact they are having. Views of those who have responded on this matter will be published in due course.

You also provided a link to a Telegraph article about beavers in the River Otter in Devon. As the article concludes, there are no plans whatsoever to cull beavers. We are currently working out plans for the best way forward and any decision will be made with the welfare of the beavers in mind.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Woodhouse
Defra – Customer Contact Unit

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

As we've previously seen in the not so distant past, people simply do not need an excuse nor a get out clause for destroying wildlife. Their plans should therefore be opposed at every opportunity.

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From: SierraRise.Members@sierraclub.org
To: cates1980@hotmail.co.uk
Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2014 11:05:40 -0500
Subject: Right whales disappearing fast, help

Only 450 right whales are left.

Unless we act, it could be zero.

Tell the National Marine Fisheries Service to expand protections for right whales!

Right whales live on the knife's edge of extinction -- after being brutally hunted by whalers in the 19th century, their numbers have never recovered. Only 450 are left in the world.

Today they're one of the most endangered whales in the world -- and with new threats like sonic booms from seismic testing that deafen and kill whales, right whales could be a few accidents away from being wiped out completely. [1]

Our government has admitted that right whales need more protections, [2] but without public pressure, they've dragged their feet on making any changes. It's well beyond time to change that.

No more lip service about protecting whales. Help us send 50,000 letters to the National Marine Fisheries Service and demand protections for right whales.

You've already heard from us about new threats facing whales, like military research and sonic booms used for oil explorations that deafen and kill gentle whales swimming peacefully nearby.

Plus, because right whales feed close to the surface of the ocean, they're especially vulnerable to injury and death at human hands.

These threats could devastate a species already near extinction due to human cruelty.

Even the name they bear is a horror story. Humans named these 50 foot long ocean giants "right whales" because of how valuable and easy they were to kill -- making them the "right whale" to hunt.

Today, we have the power to show our government that they are the "right whale" to save.

Send your letter right now to the National Marine Fisheries Service. Let's show them how serious we are about saving right whales.

Molly Brooksbank, FierraRise

Please highlight, copy and paste, and send your message concerning the Right Whale to:

restoration.center@noaa.gov; habitat.conservation@noaa.gov; habitat.protection@noaa.gov; pr.webmaster@noaa.gov; luis.leandro@noaa.gov; john.thibodeau@noaa.gov; enforcementpriorities@noaa.gov;

Concluding: We print any letters here from all sides of both arguments. So long as it's relevant to subject matters, and provided it's not obscene, we will print it. If you disagree with anything that's said, please write in. This is a public arena so please feel free to have your say.