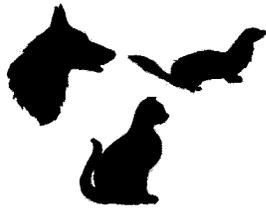


Miss Jane C Hern MA took up the post of Registrar at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1997.

As a qualified lawyer Miss Hern could be expected to know the difference between right and wrong. Unfortunately, throughout her time at the Royal College she has helped maintain the junk pet-food industry / veterinary charade.



ukrmb
(United Kingdom Raw Meaty Bones)
Support & Action Group



165 West Way, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8NB

email: info@ukrmb.co.uk Telephone/Fax: 01903 751629 website: www.ukrmb.co.uk

Miss Jane Hern
Registrar
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Belgravia House
62 – 64 Horseferry Road
London SW1P 2AF

14th September 2006

Dear Miss Hern,

Junk pet-food charade

Please find enclosed February 2006 RCVS Position Statement, correspondence with the *Veterinary Record* of 30th May and 10th August and Drs Richard Malik and Douglas Bryden's Australian College of Veterinary Scientists College Award nomination statements.

We note the RCVS statement: 'We would continue to encourage Mr Tom Lonsdale to seek scientific review of his first book *Raw Meaty Bones* and his more recent book *Work Wonders*.'

We wrote to Mr Alder the Editor of the *Veterinary Record* on two separate occasions. Neither letter received a reply. When Mr Alder was telephoned on 5 September 2006 he informed us that he had no intention of reviewing either book.

Dr Richard Malik and Dr Douglas Bryden's nomination statements make it clear that the British veterinary establishment and rank and file members are 'living a lie'. It also appears that the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons statements, wittingly or unwittingly, are part of a charade.

Please provide practical suggestions to help resolve the current disgraceful state of affairs.

Yours sincerely,

Jackie Marriott (Mrs)

Encs: February 2006 RCVS Position Statement
Copy Letter to *Veterinary Record* 30th May 2006
Copy letter to *Veterinary Record* 10th August 2006
Nomination from Richard Malik for College Prize, Australian College of Veterinary Scientists
Nomination from Dr Doug Bryden for College Prize, Australian College of Veterinary Scientists

RCVS POSITION

February 2006

EARLY DAY MOTION 1003 – RAW MEATY BONES GROUP

The above EDM was laid down in November 2005 by Mr David Lepper MP and was similar to that laid down by Mr David Taylor MP in December 2004. There is little for us to add to our position taken in December last year but we hope that the following comments might serve as a useful reminder and to aid any further debate.

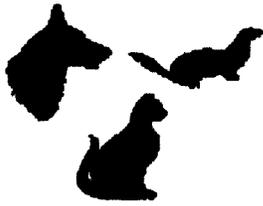
As the regulatory body for the veterinary profession, the RCVS does not exist to represent the views of veterinary surgeons and is not in a position to commission authoritative scientific research on the nutritional benefits of pet foods. Neither do we have the power to conduct an independent inquiry into the role of pet food manufacturers or the veterinary profession's role in recommending processed pet foods to their clients.

However, our regulatory powers, under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966, do enable us to investigate complaints submitted against anyone on the *RCVS Register*. To protect the public interest we are the interface between complainants and respondent veterinary surgeons, combining legal and veterinary expertise, monitored by lay observers, to ensure correct process, scientific accuracy and fairness.

Through our own literature searches, and those of others, we understand that scientific evidence is publicly available to support the use of processed pet foods. These may be 'lifestyle' foods for healthy animals or 'prescription' diets for those that are unwell – for example, low protein/low potassium diets for animals with renal disease. We expect veterinary surgeons to make clinical decisions according to their professional judgement and based on the best available evidence at the time – veterinary surgeons are not expected to recommend products without due justification.

Many veterinary practices provide a range of services to their clients, in response to demand, which often includes the sale of pet foods. However, animal owners always have a choice in terms of which pet foods they buy and from where, or they can, of course, elect to use home-prepared foods (although some published work suggests there may be public health risks inherent in this practice).

We would continue to encourage Tom Lonsdale to seek scientific peer review of his first book *Raw Meaty Bones* and his more recent book *Work Wonders*. Similarly, as Mr Lonsdale's assertions and those of his support group UK Raw Meaty Bones (UKRMB) remain largely anecdotal as to the superiority of natural food, we would, again, encourage them to provide sound statistical and scientific evidence to support their claims.



ukrmb
(United Kingdom Raw Meaty Bones)



Support & Action Group

165 West Way, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8NB

email: info@ukrmb.co.uk Telephone/Fax: 01903 751629 website: www.ukrmb.co.uk

Mr Martin Alder, Editor
The Veterinary Record
7 Mansfield Street
London W1G 9NQ

30th May 2006

Dear Mr Alder,

Work Wonders

Please find enclosed information paper and two copies of *Work Wonders* for review.

Tom Lonsdale's *Raw Meaty Bones* sets the standard for books exposing the junk pet food scam. Dr Douglas Bryden long time director of the Sydney University Post Graduate Foundation in Veterinary Science recommended:

Every graduate and undergraduate veterinarian should read the book for it has the potential to challenge the things they believe to be true, and gives them the wonderful opportunity to step back from themselves and to look more dispassionately and more deeply at the science they practise and to realise how important it is to listen carefully to others who may have a pearl of wisdom to share.

Dr Richard Malik, in recommending Dr Lonsdale for the College Award of the Australian College of Veterinary Scientists, stated:

The College Prize is awarded to veterinarians, in practice, who have made a significant contribution to knowledge and understanding, but generally without the benefit of institutional or academic support. I cannot think of a more deserving recipient for this prestigious award than Dr Tom Lonsdale. It is important to emphasise that the contribution is largely in the realm of preventative medicine, a much neglected area of research in small animal medicine.

And

Although much of his research and clinical findings have not been

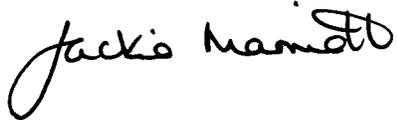
published in a traditional scientific format in peer-reviewed journals, there is no doubt that Tom Lonsdale has mounted a cogent argument that cats and dogs need regular access to a natural diet on an on-going basis for optimum periodontal and physical well being. He has provided very clear and practical recommendations on how to do this in a cost effective manner, and this information is freely available to veterinarians and the public on his website.

Work Wonders continues Dr Lonsdale's work assisting a dependent public to achieve best health, vitality and longevity for our animals. The book belongs in every veterinary clinic and library the world over. As pet owners, we shall be delighted to see a review of this book published in the pages of *The Veterinary Record*.

For further information please see www.rawmeatybones.com.

Thank you for your consideration.

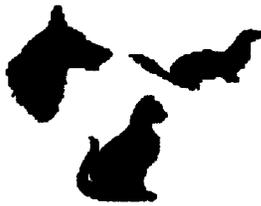
Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jackie Marriott".

Jackie Marriott (Mrs)

Encs:

Two copies of *Work Wonders*
Work Wonders Promotional material



ukrmb
(United Kingdom Raw Meaty Bones)



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email: info@ukrmb.co.uk Telephone/Fax: 01903 751629 website: www.ukrmb.co.uk

Mr Martin Alder, Editor
The Veterinary Record
7 Mansfield Street
London W1G 9NQ

10th August 2006

Dear Mr Alder,

Reviews of Raw Meaty Bones and Work Wonders

Please find enclosed copy of our letter dated 30th May 2006.

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, in their February 2006 Position paper (copy enclosed) encouraged us to seek 'scientific review' of *Raw Meaty Bones* and *Work Wonders*.

As examples of scientific reviews of Dr Lonsdale's books and articles we enclose statements by Drs Richard Malik and Douglas Bryden AM.

Please advise if and when you propose to publish a review of *Work Wonders*?

Please advise if you will reconsider your refusal to publish a review of *Raw Meaty Bones*?

Yours sincerely

Jackie Marriott (Mrs)

CC: RCVS, David Miliband MP, David Lepper, David Taylor, Linda Riordan

Nomination of Tom Lonsdale for the College Prize of the Australian College of Veterinary Scientists for 2004

The College Prize is awarded to veterinarians, in practice, who have made a significant contribution to knowledge and understanding, but generally without the benefit of institutional or academic support. I cannot think of a more deserving recipient for this prestigious award than Dr Tom Lonsdale. It is important to emphasise that the contribution is largely in the realm of preventative medicine, a much neglected area of research in small animal medicine.

Dr Lonsdale graduated from the Royal Veterinary College in 1972. After several years of mixed and small animal experience in the UK Tom emigrated to Australia and soon thereafter set up Riverstone Veterinary Hospital. He built-up this practice over a number of years, from a small clinic to a busy three man practice. I do not believe Dr Lonsdale had any claims on being a brilliantly incisive diagnostician, or an opinion leader; rather he saw himself as a mainstream veterinary surgeon in suburban/semi-rural practice, and as a part of the local community. In the course of his routine work, Dr Lonsdale recognised that a subset of his patients appeared to have severe periodontal disease that appeared to compromise their overall health status. He initially treated these patients in a conventional manner, by multiple extractions, scaling, polishing and antimicrobial therapy. Somewhere along the line he started additionally treating these cases by providing a "natural diet" in place of the commercial kibble and canned food that most of these patients had been fed. Tom was by no means the first person to suggest the feeding of "natural diets", and others in Australia, notably Ian Billinghamurst, had advocated and popularised these diets some years previously. His contribution has been to take the concept much further, providing clearer guidelines, conducting clinical research in a practice setting and drawing attention to his findings through traditional veterinary avenues, the media and the internet.

As is often the case in practice, the marked improvement in the clinical status of a small number of these patients had a great impact on Tom's thinking and overall conceptual approach. Not only did the oral hygiene and periodontium of these patients improve following dental therapy and a change in diet, but so too did their overall health, vigour and level of activity. The marked improvement of a number of these "index cases" made Tom rethink the way he routinely recommended feeding cats and dogs during vaccination examinations and annual check-ups. Accordingly, he started advocating a natural diet consisting predominantly of fresh, raw, meaty bones for all his patients with periodontal disease, and subsequently for *all* of his patients. His rationale was essentially that this is how animals eat in the wild, and that regular consumption of natural food provided the teeth 'cleaning and flossing' necessary to prevent plaque formation, tartar accumulation and the other clinical stigmata of periodontal disease.

Through careful record keeping, Dr Lonsdale convinced himself, and his associates Allan Bennet and Jason Pollard, that there were many health benefits that could be attributed to the feeding of a natural diet rather than the synthetic diets widely recommended by the veterinary establishment at that time. Colleagues such as Breck Muir had independently come to similar conclusions, and provided moral and intellectual support for his clinical theories. Dr Lonsdale became progressively preoccupied with what he thought to be a most important clinical

finding. As well as an improvement in overall health and vigour, he experimented with treating a variety of disease conditions by dental/periodontal therapy and a change to a natural diet. Interestingly, a small number of examples of a variety of poorly understood syndromes appeared to improve markedly with this approach including lymphocytic/plasmacytic pododermatitis, allergic dermatitis, white-dog shaker syndrome, feline lower urinary tract disease to name just a few. Other diseases, eg gastric dilatation torsion appeared to decrease markedly in prevalence in patients consuming a natural diet. Dr Lonsdale started to talk to other veterinarians outside his practice about his findings, commenced writing contributions to Veterinary Newsletters, such as the **Control and Therapy Series** of the Post Graduate Foundation of Veterinary Science and presented his findings to veterinarians at a well attended Sydney Metropolitan Practitioners Branch meeting. These articles and talks were illustrated by his experiences in practice, and information he had gleaned from the veterinary and wider literature. Subsequently, he conducted a small clinical study which demonstrated that some dogs with severe periodontal disease have a reversible leucopaenia, which resolves following appropriate dental treatment and a change of diet — this study was published in the prestigious **Journal of Small Animal Practice**. His experiences and some hypotheses were published eventually in a provocative but thought-provoking article in the **Journal of Veterinary Dentistry**. Dr Lonsdale sought the support of opinion leaders in the profession, and in response Tom Hungerford wrote a long piece on his lifetime habit of feeding dogs a natural diet consisting almost exclusively of raw meaty bones, with attendant health benefits.

Dr Lonsdale felt passionate about what he believed was an important clinical insight he had uncovered while working as a small animal practitioner. He was not content to merely implement his findings in his own practice — he felt the strong need to research and investigate feeding of pets generally, and employed additional veterinary personnel in his practice to free up his own time to this end. He made a study of periodontal disease, biofilms as they related to plaque and oral anaerobic bacteria, nutrient qualities of natural and commercial diets, feeding practices for wild Canidae and Felidae, both in the wild and in zoological collections. This work was synthesised over the years into his monograph **“Raw Meaty Bones Promote Health”**, with additional and supportive information on his web site www.rawmeatybones.com, in Power Point presentations, video and audio clips.

Although much of his research and clinical findings have not been published in a traditional scientific format in peer-reviewed journals, there is no doubt that Tom Lonsdale has mounted a cogent argument that cats and dogs need regular access to a natural diet on an on-going basis for optimum periodontal and physical well being. He has provided very clear and practical recommendations on how to do this in a cost effective manner, and this information is freely available to veterinarians and the public on his website. Although some of his findings are somewhat speculative, there are a number of veterinarians, me included, who have come to accept that commercial food alone represents an unsatisfactory diet for many cats and dogs. This is reflected by a substantial proportion of the profession now recommending the regular, routine feeding of appropriately sized raw meaty bones as an important component of the diet for their normal patients. In my time as a small animal clinician, I cannot think of many individuals that have had such a significant impact on canine and feline preventative health.

Tom Lonsdale is an enthusiast. He is tenacious. He has turned this clinical research project into a crusade of sorts. This makes people uncomfortable. Like others, Tom sometimes makes me feel uncomfortable! I am not sure his tactics have always been beneficial to his cause, but on the other hand had he not been something of a 'stirrer', then nothing would have been achieved. But I admire his tenacity and courage in seeing through a theory that had its genesis in the clinical findings of a humble veterinarian in private practice. I also like the notion that a 'pommy immigrant' would adopt the Australian trait of questioning the status quo and through 'larrikin tactics' force a paradigm change in the way people approach feeding their animal companions. Notably, most of his arguments find basis not only through experience and data, but through common sense.

A further benefit of Tom's work has been the focus he has directed on the infrastructure and marketing that goes part and parcel with the pet-food industry. Lonsdale provides well documented information that confirms that some of these multinational organisations work through "front" organisations to collect data, lobby, or otherwise influence public opinion as a marketing ploy. Importantly, these organisations sometimes employ veterinarians as consultants. Ironically, useful information concerning the data collected by these organisations is frequently not made available for the public domain, where it might fruitfully contribute to clinical epidemiology. By drawing our attention to the existence of these practices, Lonsdale has made us more aware that for these companies, "business is war," and this too is a valuable lesson for the profession.

As the primary custodians of the human animal bond, it is our duty to make objective decisions about the nutrition and health of the patients under our care. Dr Lonsdale has focussed our attention on how as veterinary students, subliminal messages concerning 'normal' feeding practices, the value of prescription diets and the danger of feeding fresh meat or meat by-products can be influenced by companies providing free food for university teaching hospitals and positions for faculty staff. Although there may be nothing wrong with this in itself, the information, clinical data, and hypotheses promulgated by Lonsdale provide a very useful counterpoint to information provided by companies that cannot help having bias towards an ethos of commercial feeding.

Tom has opened-up a door for future research. Clearly, a well funded independent prospective study of the long term benefits of feeding commercial diets as opposed to raw meaty bones, and even hybrid diets, should be conducted. The recent study by Dick Kearney which proved beyond doubt that dogs fed calorie restricted diets lived significantly longer than dogs fed *ad libitum* could be a benchmark on how to conduct such a study. Veterinary microbiologists could determine quantitatively the effects of different diets on anaerobic bacterial species in the gingival cleft, and determine the dangers, if any, of the *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* organisms that may become part of the normal faecal flora of dogs and cats fed these diets. Such studies would hopefully confirm and extend Tom's preliminary research, and provide people with a variety of cost effective options for feeding their pets. It is unlikely that such expensive research would be funded by the commercial pet food sector, as their research is generally directed to improving the performance of commercial processed rations, in general and for specific indications.

Finally, I would like to invoke the words of Doug Bryden, a veterinarian of many years experience in practice and a past president of the College, at the annual Australian Veterinary Association meeting in 1993:

“I have found him (TL) to be a very dedicated and thinking veterinarian. He is certainly a very intelligent veterinarian. I believe that his ideas are along the right track. I do disagree with some of the ways in which they have been presented and I have mentioned those to him personally.

I would urge all of you who are interested in animal disease and in animal care and who are concerned about this issue to visit Riverstone and to talk to him about what he is doing and what he is achieving. Soak up some of the feeling of the team at Riverstone and look critically at the comments and suggestions that are made and the cases which you will see. I'd urge you, talk to his clients and hear what they say about the therapies which he is instituting. It will be an enlightening experience for you to do that.”

Tom has put a lot of this information and his ideas into his book “**Raw Meaty Bones Promote Health**”. I think this book, plus the work published in the **Journal of Small Animal Practice**, **Journal of Veterinary Dentistry** and the **Control and Therapy Series** represent a significant body of work, and the acknowledgement of this contribution by the College would go a long way to healing the rift that has developed between Dr Lonsdale and the AVA, so we can move forward and embrace some of his ideas as a significant research accomplishment for Australia and extend them further by well designed prospective multidisciplinary studies. Perhaps we could then take the lead in small animal nutrition by developing cost-effective ways to deliver primary produce for Australian cats and dogs thereby contributing not only to animal health, but also to the balance of payments and Australian primary producers.

Richard Malik BVSc DipVetAn MVetClinStud PhD FACVSc MASM
Post Graduate Foundation in Veterinary Science of the University of Sydney

Douglas I Bryden Veterinary Educator & Consultant

“Canisby” 123 Browns Lane Tamworth NSW 2340 Australia

ABN 59 185 889 625

23 February 2004

The President

Australian College of Veterinary Scientists

Building 3

Garden City Office Park

2404 Logan Road

EIGHT MILE PLAINS QLD 4113

To the President and Council of the College:

Re: Nomination of Dr Tom Lonsdale for the College Prize

Dr Richard Malik has advised me of the nomination of Dr Tom Lonsdale which he has submitted for consideration by the Council for the College Prize. I wish to support this nomination to honour this thoughtful, perceptive, dedicated and courageous veterinarian.

Dr Lonsdale's concern and curiosity led to his conclusions as to the aetiology of much of the periodontal disease, and the sequelae, in dogs and cats he attended. His detailed and comprehensive research of the condition resulted in preventive measures which were simple, changing the feed to raw meaty bones and other natural food, and which were spectacularly effective. His client records tell a powerful story. As a practitioner he was eager to share his findings and the results of his preventive measures.

Most veterinarians are aware of the controversy which followed Dr Lonsdale's work in identifying, researching, treating and preventing a complex syndrome. Although this condition had been recorded in more than 75% of cases in surveys around the world, only a few veterinarians had worked to identify the causal factors and to provide guidance in prevention. Despite the evidence Dr Lonsdale had gathered, the survey which he recommended to the Sydney Metropolitan Practitioners branch of the AVA attracted less than a handful of responses from veterinary hospitals. Subsequently he was ostracised by his colleagues and vilified and threatened when he exposed covert alliances. Many scientists over the centuries have suffered this ignominy when they challenged the accepted practices and threatened vested interests. Many were later recognised for their leadership, their perseverance and their integrity. Some remain icons for their contributions.

In time more and more veterinarians recognised that Dr Lonsdale's therapeutic and preventive measures were beneficial to the dogs and cats under their care. More and more veterinarians are integrating his ideas into their protocols and using his findings in advice to clients. He provided information which showed new insights into this condition, a remarkable achievement for a busy practitioner. His influence has extended to North America and the UK and other European countries and he continues to work on this condition.

The Australian College has grown in stature and influence within the Profession world wide. This has been largely because the College is focussed on facilitating the continued learning of practising veterinarians, works in harmony with other groups with similar purpose, maintains high standards in assessing veterinarians, is open to new ideas, and is committed to an egalitarian approach to veterinarians everywhere. The College Prize is an example of the way in which the College stimulates enquiry and congratulates colleagues who have led the way for others to follow.

Dr Malik has supported his nomination with characteristic lucidity. His recognition and assessment of the contribution made by Dr Lonsdale gives significant weight to the nomination. Through his work as a veterinary practitioner Dr Lonsdale has identified a problem, researched the aetiology and the pathogenesis, introduced therapeutic and preventive procedures, and addressed, head on, what he saw to be a moral issue for the profession. In short he has changed a paradigm and guided his profession in a more thoughtful and proper course of action.

It is most appropriate that Dr Lonsdale should be nominated for this prodigious prize.

Yours sincerely

Douglas Bryden AM
MACVSc FACVSc(hc)

Ph 02 67 618 411 International Ph 61 2 67 618 411

Fx 02 67 618 431 International Fx 61 2 67 618 431

email: dbryden@bigpond.com

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Secretary & Registrar: Miss J C Hern



Mrs J Marriott
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165 West Way
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Ref: jch/lge
Direct line:
E-mail: registrar@rcvs.org.uk
Website: www.rcvs.org.uk

19 September 2006

Dear Mrs Marriott

I write in reply to your letter of 14 September 2006.

I can assure you that RCVS is not part of a charade; it is accepted practice in the veterinary profession to submit articles for peer-reviewed publication. We can only suggest that if the Veterinary Record is not going to publish a review of Mr Lonsdale's books, then an approach should be made to other editors of veterinary journals and general scientific publications. The RCVS has no influence over the editorial policy or decisions of the Veterinary Record or, indeed, any of the other publications.

Miss J C Hern
Registrar

Registrar



ukrmb
(United Kingdom Raw Meaty Bones)
Support & Action Group



165 West Way, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8NB

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Miss Jane Hern
Registrar
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Belgravia House
62 – 64 Horseferry Road
London SW1P 2AF

Your Ref: jch/lge

25th September 2006

Dear Miss Hern,

Thank you for your letter of 19th September in which you deny that the RCVS is part of a veterinary establishment charade.

Drs Malik and Bryden, in nominating Dr Lonsdale for the College Prize of the Australian College of Veterinary Scientists, have demonstrated the obligations incumbent on the veterinary establishment to promulgate important information for the benefit of pets, pet owners and the wider community.

If the RCVS is unable or unwilling to exert appropriate influence on the British Veterinary Association and the *Veterinary Record* then please:

- 1). Indicate named UK veterinary journals and/or veterinary schools that you believe will fulfil obligations to pets, pet owners and the wider community.
- 2). Make use of RCVS publications to properly inform British veterinary surgeons of vital health promoting information currently being suppressed by UK veterinary journals and veterinary schools.

In matters of this magnitude, you will doubtless be aware, it is the regulatory establishment not the whistleblowers whose moral, ethical and legal duty it is to communicate information and protect the interests of the wider community.

Your early advice on these points would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Jackie Marriott (Mrs)

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

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Secretary & Registrar: Miss J C Hern



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BN15 8NB

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Website: www.rcvs.org.uk

3rd October 2006

Dear Mrs Marriott

I write in reply to your letter of 25 September 2006.

I have to say that I think it would be entirely inappropriate for the RCVS as the regulatory body to seek to exert any influence over the BVA or the editorial decisions of the Veterinary Record about which book reviews they should publish. To do so would not only compromise the College's position but also undermine the integrity of the peer review process. For the same reason we are unable to identify particular UK veterinary journals who might be willing to publish a review of Mr Lonsdale's books: these are not matters over which the RCVS has, or should have, any influence.

As far as RCVS publications are concerned, the purpose of these is to communicate College news and views. As you will appreciate from previous correspondence, the College does not take sides in the raw meaty bones debate: the matter is for the professional judgement of individual veterinary surgeons informed by peer reviewed scientific publications.

Yours sincerely,
Jane C. Hern
Registrar



ukrmb
(United Kingdom Raw Meaty Bones)
Support & Action Group



165 West Way, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8NB

email: info@ukrmb.co.uk Telephone/Fax: 01903 751629 website: www.ukrmb.co.uk

Miss Jane Hern
Registrar
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Belgravia House
62 – 64 Horseferry Road
London SW1P 2AF

Your Ref: jch/lge

25th October 2006

Dear Miss Hern,

Thank you for your letter of 5th October 2006. We note that you decline to take steps to ensure important new information is communicated to the UK veterinary profession via veterinary publications.

Your continued reference to ‘peer reviewed scientific publications’ appears disingenuous when you know or should know that the so-called scientific publications are enmeshed with the junk pet-food industry.

In our letter of 25th September we indicated:

Drs Malik and Bryden, in nominating Dr Lonsdale for the College Prize of the Australian College of Veterinary Scientists, have demonstrated the obligations incumbent on the veterinary establishment to promulgate important information for the benefit of pets, pet owners and the wider community.

With these points in mind, we repeat our request: ‘Please indicate named UK veterinary schools that you believe will fulfil obligations to pets, pet owners and the wider community.’

Your early advice would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Jackie Marriott

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Belgravia House 62-64 Horseferry Road London SW1P 2AF
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Secretary & Registrar: Miss J C Hern



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Website: www.rcvs.org.uk

30 October 2006

Dear Mrs Marriott

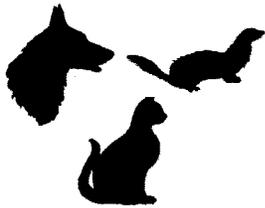
Further to your letter of 25 October 2006 there is little that I can add to my letter of 5 October 2006. I have explained that the RCVS is not in a position to influence veterinary journals.

As far as UK veterinary schools are concerned, all that I am able to confirm is that those whose veterinary degree is covered by a Privy Council Recognition Order have met the criteria determined by the College for these purposes. In other words the RCVS is satisfied that those who have been awarded these degrees have the requisite knowledge and skills to be registered to practise as veterinary surgeons in the UK. There are currently Recognition Orders in place for the degrees awarded by the Universities of Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and the Royal Veterinary College, London.

Please note that I am not able to assist you further in this matter; not that I 'decline to'.

*Yours sincerely,
Jane C. Hern*

Registrar



ukrmb
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Miss Jane Hern
Registrar
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Belgravia House
62 – 64 Horseferry Road
London SW1P 2AF

9th December 2006

Dear Miss Hern,

Further to your letters of 5th October and 30th October 2006.

We note your comment: 'As you will appreciate from previous correspondence, the College does not take sides in the raw meaty bones debate.'

Judging by the RCVS collusion with the Pet Food Manufacturers' Association, the disgraceful conduct of Martyn Jones MP, utterances of Professor R Halliwell and the membership of the Council of the RCVS it is plainly evident that the College does take sides — on the wrong side.

You indicate that the UK veterinary schools 'have met the criteria determined by the College'. In other words the College sets the criteria and sanctions the extreme bias and malpractice of the UK veterinary schools in respect to their teaching on small animal dietetics, pathology and medicine.

As previously indicated the UK veterinary journals, the UK veterinary associations and the UK veterinary schools refuse to even contemplate their egregious errors. Please advise if the RCVS is intent on supporting the veterinary journals, associations and schools or whether the RCVS will demonstrate leadership as befits a 'self regulating profession'?

Yours sincerely

Jackie Marriott (Mrs)

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

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Website: www.rcvs.org.uk

20 December 2006

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Jane C. Hern'.

I write in reply to your letter of 9 December 2006.

You accuse the College of taking sides – apparently because it does not take the side of your organisation. In fact the College recognises that within the profession and outside there are a variety of views about pet food and animal nutrition; we have not said that any are wrong, simply that all must be judged by scientific review and by the professional judgment of individual veterinary surgeons. The aim of putting the article in the last issue of the RCVS News was to raise awareness of the issues and stress to vets their responsibilities in terms of selling pet foods and offering nutritional advice. We welcome debate. It may well be that the consensus of opinion will change but that is a matter for the profession and scientific community to determine; not for the College to dictate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Jane C. Hern'.

Registrar



ukrmb
(United Kingdom Raw Meaty Bones)
Support & Action Group



165 West Way, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8NB
email: info@ukrmb.co.uk Telephone/Fax: 01903 751629 website: www.ukrmb.co.uk

Miss Jane Hern
Registrar
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Belgravia House
62 – 64 Horseferry Road
London SW1P 2AF

24th January 2007

Dear Miss Hern,

Thank you for your letter of 20 December 2006.

We are disappointed that you misconstrue our letter of 9 December 2006. We reiterate: 'Judging by the RCVS collusion with the Pet Food Manufacturers' Association, the disgraceful conduct of Martyn Jones MP, utterances of Professor R Halliwell and the membership of the Council of the RCVS it is plainly evident that the College does take sides — on the wrong side.'

Documents in our possession, press reports and discussion with journalists reveal the College in a united front with the Pet Food Manufacturers' Association, the British Veterinary Association and DEFRA — a front that stifles debate, improperly condemns the natural feeding of pets and defends and promotes the feeding of junk pet food.

Please supply evidence to support your contention: 'We welcome debate.'

Whilst debate may have value in helping to educate an ignorant veterinary profession kept deliberately in the dark, there is already comprehensive evidence of a massive scientific and consumer fraud perpetrated by the junk petfood industry in collusion with key elements of the veterinary profession.

Please advise why you ignore the evidence and delay taking appropriate action.

Yours sincerely

Jackie Marriott (Mrs)

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

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Secretary & Registrar: Miss J C Hern



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Website: www.rcvs.org.uk

31st January 2007

Mrs J Marriott

I write further to your letter of 24 January 2007, however, there is nothing I can add to our previous correspondence.

*Yours sincerely,
Jane C. Hern*
Registrar