

CFAAR: Who We Are

CFAAR is a nonprofit educational organization which formed originally in 1988 on the University of California-Berkeley campus. The organization was formed in response to activities which were attempting to discredit animal research and animal researchers. Several local CFAAR chapters have since sprung up across the country. These groups share the following objectives:

- 1) *To **organize** students, faculty and staff at institutions in Arizona in which animal research is performed so effective letter writing campaigns can be initiated quickly.*
- 2) *To **educate** the public in general and the campus in particular about the true nature of animal research and animal researchers.*
- 3) *To **support** responsible and humane use of animals in biomedical research.*

The first of these objectives will be the primary function of the group. As legislation is introduced that affects animal research, we need to respond so our representatives know exactly how we, the people, want them to vote. Accordingly, through our newsletter, we will help inform you about legislation and other "happenings" concerning attacks on animal research. Our goal is to make it as easy as possible for you to contact your representatives in Washington D.C. The key to the effectiveness of this organization is you! We need your willingness to write an occasional letter, perhaps talk with a school group and, of course, give a few dollars to cover the cost of printing the newsletter.

If you wish to join the Arizona Chapter of CFAAR and want to continue to receive the Newsletter, fill out the application for membership on the back page. Please include a voluntary contribution.

Ad Likens Meatpackers to Mass Killer Dahmer

(AP- Des Moines) An animal-rights group has taken out an advertisement comparing meatpackers to admitted mass killer Jeffrey L Dahmer of Milwaukee, a tactic denounced by the meat industry as "an obscenity."

"What we hope to accomplish is to point out that abuse is abuse, regardless of the species," said Kathy Guillermo of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

We hope it will jolt a few people into realizing that what happened to those people is no different than what happens to animals."

Dave Mehlhaff, spokesman for the National Pork Producers Council, said the ad is "not just tasteless, it's an obscenity."

"For them to try to capitalize on this shocking tragedy in Milwaukee, we think is sick and demented," he said.

The ad scheduled to run in the (August 9, 1991) edition's of the *Des Moines Register*, reads in part:

"Milwaukee...July 1991. They were drugged and dragged across the room...Their legs and feet were bound together...Their struggles and cries went unanswered...Then they were slaughtered and their heads sawn off...Their body parts were refrigerated to be eaten later...It's still going on. If this leaves a bad taste in your mouth, become a vegetarian.

The ellipses are in the ad copy. "We are getting some calls from readers who are upset, but a majority are coming away with an understanding that we have an obligation to run it," said Nancy Jo Trafton-Dyer, national advertising manager for the newspaper.

"We are providing a vehicle for free speech." She said the ad cost \$11,200.

The ad was rejected by *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, and Guillermo said the animal-rights group decided to pursue *The Register* because there are a large number of slaughterhouses in Iowa.

Bob Dye, a vice president for Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel Inc, said the ad was rejected because of content.

Dahmer has admitted killing 17 male victims and dismembering most of them.

(The Arizona Republic, August 9, 1991)

Waxman Bill Approved By House

On July 25, the US House of Representatives passed HR 2507, the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1991, by a vote of 274 - 144. This omnibus bill contains three titles of particular importance to the research community. Title II provides protection from crimes committed by animal extremists for facilities receiving financial assistance from the US Public Health Service, and two other sections address the use of non-animal methods in biomedical research and testing.

HR 2507 also contains several controversial provisions which have led President Bush to threaten to veto if they remain in the bill. The most contentious provision overturns a ban on funding research using fetal tissue. In addition, the President opposes language in a provision requiring NIH to allocate more resources to women's health issues and include more women and minorities in clinical trials. The bill has been sent to the Senate and is under consideration

by the Labor and Human Resources Committee.

(NABR Update, Volume XII, Number 18, August 5, 1991)

Artificial Pancreas Transplanted into Dogs

An artificial insulin-making pancreas that was transplanted successfully into dogs could lead to a permanent treatment for diabetes, medical researchers reported in *Science* magazine.

The two-ounce artificial pancreas, shaped like but smaller than a hockey puck, could help hundreds of thousands of Americans control glucose or blood sugar levels without daily injections of insulin. The "hybrid organ" - so called because it is part plastic and part living cells - is implanted under the skin and grafted to an artery and a vein.

It's a giant first step toward what is essentially a permanent pancreas transplant without the need for immune suppression drugs," Richard Kahn, chief scientist for the American Diabetes Association, told the *Washington Post*.

Researchers at New England Deaconess Hospital and Harvard Medical School said the device has functioned successfully for more than six months in diabetic dogs. The dogs became diabetics through surgical removal of their pancreas glands. Then two artificial devices were implanted in each dog and researchers monitored the animal's insulin levels.

Doctors have tried in recent years to treat diabetes by transplanting human pancreases, or pancreas cells that make insulin, but they have trouble overcoming rejection from the recipient. The artificial device has a unique membrane that protects the cells from rejection by the immune system but allows insulin to enter the bloodstream.

If it can be successfully implanted in the people, the device could allow diabetics to control blood-sugar levels without daily injections of insulin. The researchers said the plastic pancreas would require about two more years of development before it is ready for testing in humans. They speculated that it should lead to a similar hybrid devices to treat other human diseases.

About 11 million Americans - 5% of the US population - suffer from diabetes, which is caused by the body's failure to produce or use insulin effectively.

(FBR Newsletter, Volume VIII, Number 4, July/August 1991)

CFAAR ARIZONA MEMBERS:

Have you written to your legislators to support animal research issues? If you don't, who will?

Arizona Congressional Delegation

Senators

The Honorable Dennis DeConcini
328 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4521

The Honorable John McCain
111 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-2235

Representatives

1st District

The Honorable Jay Rhodes, III
412 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-2635

2nd District

Vacant

3rd District

The Honorable Bob Stump
211 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-4576

4th District

The Honorable Jon Kyl
313 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3361

5th District

The Honorable Jim Kolbe
410 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-2542

Concern About Upcoming Episode of Quantum Leap

According to the July 20-26 issue of *TV Guide*, NBC's "Quantum Leap will jump into the animal-rights controversy in one of it's first episodes next season, when Sam Beckett 'leaps' into the body of a research chimp." For those who may not be familiar with this program, the lead character, Sam Beckett, is a time traveling scientist from our future who temporarily inhabits the bodies of others from the past. Many episodes have dealt with social issues. In order for Beckett to "leap" out of the present body into that of another, he must correct or prevent some wrong-doing involving the person whose body he is currently inhabiting.

For the past several weeks, iiFAR and several other proresearch organizations have been working to determine the exact content of this upcoming episode, and attempting to correct any misinformation the program may contain.

When first contacted, the script writer, Paul Brown, indicated he had based the episode on information given to him by animal activist Jane Goodall; especially a "critique" of a research project conducted in the early 1970's by Ayub K Ommaya, M.D. (neurosurgeon), which was published in 1983 by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL). IPPL is adamantly opposed to biomedical research with primates. He apparently took this information as fact, because he admitted he had never talked to Dr Ommaya or any other primate researcher, nor had he ever seen any of Dr Ommaya's published papers on his research.

It was decided that the first step should be for Mr Brown to be given the opportunity to speak with some experts in primate research. Cathy Yarbrough, Public Information Officer at Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, quickly arranged for a telephone conference between Mr Brown and Dr Kenneth Gould, a primate researcher at Yerkes. Cathy also talked to Dr Ommaya about his research and learned the following:

His studies, which were one of a kind and did use chimpanzees, were designed to identify the mechanisms of head injury that affect the survival and healthy recovery of accident victims, including military pilots and automobile accident victims. His focus was on how head trauma from such injuries could be prevented by engineering strategies and safety management.

His research helped improve helmets, restraint systems and design cockpits in aircraft, as well as contributing to the development and design of air bags.

It helped identify why Navy fliers whose planes crashed in the water during landing attempts on aircraft carriers became unconscious, thus preventing them from escaping the sinking aircraft, even though their heads did not suffer impact. His research identified the problem as the weight of the helmet which magnified the whiplash,

producing concussion severe enough to cause unconsciousness.

His research also helped improve the design and performance of crash dummies so they could more closely simulate neck and head injuries caused by severe whiplash.

Dr Ommaya was not aware of the Quantum Leap episode.

Armed with this information, Cathy and Dr Gould talked with Mr Brown for 1½ hours. They learned that the plot consists of a chimpanzee, involved in sign-language studies at a scientific institute, who will be transferred to another lab at the institute. The second lab will use the chimpanzee in head injury studies. In the program, the head injury project is canceled because the program's stars use their knowledge of the future to convince the institute's director that the project would produce no usable information.

Both Cathy and Dr Gould believe that Mr Brown is misinformed about the nature of medical research and its use of animals. They report that he questioned the validity of animal research since humans and animals differ in physiology, etc., and that many researchers and physicians today believe that animal studies are useless. He also began the conversation believing that Dr Ommaya's research was unproductive and a waste of the tax-payer's money. Naturally, Cathy and Dr Gould addressed each of these and other incorrect statements he made. They also relayed Dr Ommaya's willingness to discuss his research with Mr Brown.

iiFAR and several other organizations have written *Quantum Leap's* producers saying we are aware of that Mr Brown had been given the opportunity to consult with experts in the field of primate research, including Dr Ommaya himself. Therefore there could be no excuse if Mr Brown chose to misinterpret the use of animals in medical research. We informed them that we would be advising our members to watch the program carefully and to complain to the network and the program's sponsors should the episode

merely prove to be a vehicle for animal "rights" propaganda.

Therefore, please send a note to Don Bellisario, Executive Producer, Quantum Leap, 100 Universal City Plaza, Bldg 426, Suite D, Universal City, CA 91608 informing him that you are aware that Mr Brown was given the opportunity to consult with experts in the field of primate research about the use of animals in research and that you will be watching the episode to see that it treats the issues responsibly. Should it fail to do so, you will be writing the network and the program's sponsors. Also suggest that in the a future episode they make Beckett "leap" into the body of an incurably ill person whose only chance for survival depends on a research project that animal "rights" activists are working to stop.

If the episode does air and if it does misrepresent research, **follow through!** Write Don Bellisario again as well as Ms Deborah Pratt, Co-Executive Producer at the same address. Send a copy of your letter to Mr Warren Littlefield, President of Entertainment, NBC, 300 W. Alameda Ave., Burbank, CA 91523. While you are watching the program, make a list of the companies that sponsor the program and send them a letter saying you will stop buying their products if they continue sponsoring animal "rights" propaganda programs.

Of course, there does exist the possibility that the script could be extensively modified so it actually portrays animal research fairly. At this time that does not appear likely. But if it does happen, the program should be praised for correcting the episode's initial injustices.

More than 2 million Americans suffer the effects of a head injury each year, with 500,00 severe enough to require hospitalization. Every 15 seconds another American suffers a head injury; every five minutes one of these

people will die and another will become disabled permanently.

Motor vehicle crashes cause 1/2 of all head injuries, falls 21%, violence 12%, sports and recreation 10%. Child abuse accounts for 64% of infant head injuries.

Over the past 12 years, more Americans have died from head injury than the total number of Americans who have died from battle in all wars since the founding of our nation.

Head injuries occur most frequently among young men 15 to 24 years old and chiefly as a result of automobile accidents. Another group at high risk are older people who are more likely to suffer falls.

The economic costs to the Nation exceed \$25 billion a year. This includes the total direct and indirect cost of medical treatment, rehabilitative and support services, and lost income. A survivor of a severe brain injury typically faces 5 to 10 years of intensive services at an estimated cost in excess of \$4 million.

(iiFARsighted Alert, Volume 5, Number 5, August, 1991)

Silver Spring Monkeys Yield Surprising Scientific Knowledge

During the euthanasia of two Silver Spring Monkeys on April 12th, researchers discovered new information that challenges a long-held neuroscience theory. It has been known for several years that if the brain loses sensory input from some part of the body - the thumb for example - nerve impulses from a neighboring part of the body - a finger, say - sometimes encroach on the area of the brain dedicated to the thumb. However, all previous

research indicated this encroachment to be fairly insignificant, only 1 or 2 millimeters.

When the health of the remaining Silver Spring Monkeys began to deteriorate to the point that euthanasia for humane reasons became imminent, Mortimer Mishkin, a neuroscientist at the National Institutes of Health, suggested that the monkeys provided a unique opportunity to study the portion of the brain deprived of sensory input over a long period of time - longer than any previous animal studied. The monkeys had the sensory nerves to one arm severed in the late 1970's by Dr Edward Taub during research on deafferented limbs.

With the monkeys under deep anesthesia just prior to euthanasia, the researchers measured the electrical impulses in the area of the brain formerly dedicated to the arm. To their surprise, they measured responses to stimulation of nerves as far away as the face. And the reorganization extended over a brain area 10 to 14 millimeters long! This raises the possibility that, if this reorganization can be understood, scientists may be able to harness this type of reorganizational capacity for therapeutic purposes.

(iiFARsighted Update, Volume 5, Number 3, July 1991)

Have you seen a cartoon or article on animal research that would be good to have in the CFAAR NEWS? Why not submit it today? Just send it to CFAAR NEWS, University of Arizona, Building 101, Tucson, AZ 85721. Do it today!

PAWS: A Video Produced by the University of Arizona Animal Research Task Force

The Judges in the "Video News and other Features" Category of the 1991 CASE

Recognition program selected "PAWS" to receive the Gold Medal award in that category in April 1991. After a prescreening in Washington, the jurors viewed 29 tapes and awarded one Gold, one Silver and two Bronze medals.

Are cats naturally right-pawed or left-pawed? Are science projects boring? Is it possible to discuss the ethical implications of science with middle school students - even such volatile issues as animal research?

"PAWS" is a fourteen-minute tape designed to answer these questions for middle school students. It is intended to be shown at the beginning of a science project unit. It explains the excitement of discovery resulting from good research projects and illustrates the steps responsible scientists - including middle school students - take when they conduct research. Perhaps most of all, it provides an ethical context for discussing an extremely volatile issue: animal research and animal rights.

The main character in the video is Andrea, a non-science-oriented student who manages to get permission to do a science project on dominant paws in cats. Mike, another student, proposes an absolutely awful project: putting rats in a box without water to see how long they live.

Both Andrea and Mike are instructed to spend an afternoon in the animal care facility at their local university hospital. Andrea learns to apply discipline to her rather vague concept, and Mike gets some eye-opening instructions about appropriate animal research procedures. Researchers explain not only the methods they use, but the results of the research.

The videotape avoids denigrating the values of animal rights groups. "If you believe a rat's life is as important as a child's life, then we just disagree," the researcher says. "You have to follow your conscience and I must follow mine."

"But," the researcher goes on to say, "If animals are a part of your research, there are important rules to follow, even if you're just doing a science project - rules like adhering to high standards of animal care, respecting the life of animals, recording data accurately, getting peer review, and verifying results."

The two students go into laboratories to talk to researchers, meet a girl whose life was saved as a result of a procedure her

doctor learned by doing animal research, and review some historic medical advances that resulted from research. As a result of their visit, both students have a better understanding about conducting their science projects and completing their reports using scientific procedures and methods.

Andrea's findings on right-pawed cats conclude the tape.

The "PAWS" tape, "Partners in Research" tape and "Friends and Partners" booklet are available through the Animal Research Task Force. For more information or a speaker for your group call (602) 621-3454.

CFAAR ARIZONA will soon be selling buttons supporting humane biomedical research so start saving your pennies now! For more info call (602)621-1330

**Coalition For Animals & Animal Research
Donation Form and Membership Application**

Name: _____

Mailing Address: (Campus, if available)

Phone: _____

Institutional Affiliation (if any): _____

Faculty ()

Staff ()

Student ()

Other ()

I have enclosed a contribution of \$10 \$20 \$50 Other _____

A subscription to CFAAR News is included with your donation.

Make checks payable to **CFAAR** and return to: **CFAAR, University of Arizona, Bldg 101, Tucson, AZ, 85721**