

Coalition For Animals & Animal Research

CFAAR Arizona Newsletter

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To join the Arizona CFAAR, please fill out the membership form on the back page. Donations publish our newsletter and educational materials. A year's subscription is included with your contribution.

Time To Renew Your Membership for 2004 - See form on last page

CFAAR: Who We Are

CFAAR is a nonprofit educational organization which formed in response to activists who were attempting to discredit animal research and animal researchers in 1988. 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 where 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 to contact your Washington, D.C. representatives.

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 and educational materials.

**HELP SUPPORT CFAAR
SO WE CAN SUPPORT YOU**

Protesters Carry the Fight to Executives' Homes

By Alex Markels

Late one recent evening, an undertaker dispatched a hearse to the home of a biomedical company employee to pick up her body. No one, however, had died. The woman who answered the door was very much alive, although the coffin was intended for her. Aghast, she suddenly realized that the undertaker had been duped by an animal rights radical into sending the hearse. If the goal was to scare her out of her wits, the tactic succeeded. Her voice cracked with fear as she insisted to a reporter that she not be identified, lest she and her family be singled out again.

The woman was a target because she works for an American company that had hired Huntingdon Life Sciences, a British laboratory that uses animal testing, to help assess its new drugs. A group called Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty had sent the hearse, and it had also posted the woman's name, home address and phone number on its Internet site, along with those of three other company executives. The group's Web posting warned: "We will continue to target you until your company ceases from doing any business with Huntingdon. We will not let you sleep."

The notion of harassing employees beyond the confines of the workplace is hardly new to the corporate protest movement. But in the years since the filmmaker Michael Moore first pursued Roger Smith, then the chief executive of General Motors, in the movie "Roger and Me," protesters fed up with conventional methods of dissent have carried out increasingly intrusive incursions into the homes, neighborhoods and the private lives of businesspeople.

Such "home demo" protests, most of which are legal, according to the F.B.I., have succeeded in intimidating executives at dozens of companies into ending business relationships with Huntingdon and have helped push executives

of fast-food restaurants and grocery chains to adopt more rigorous animal welfare standards. Such success is increasingly touted by activists eager to find ways to stop things like abusive labor and free-trade practices and the cutting of old-growth forests. "We're not yelling at brick walls anymore," said Jimmy O'Feral, an organizer with Dirty South Earth First, a protest group formed this year to go after executives at Maxxam Inc., a Houston-based holding company and forest products concern. On Dirty South's Web site, it warns the executives that "soon your neighbors, your church friends, your clubs & secret bourgeoisie society counterparts, and everyone you associate with will know your dealings in the destruction of our ancient forests."

Mr. O'Feral and about 30 supporters took action on a Sunday in October, showing up on the doorstep of Joshua Reiss, Maxxam's spokesman. Early that morning a bullhorn-amplified voice yelled, "Josh Reiss, come out with your hands up!" Mr. Reiss said, "At first I thought it was the police." The harassment was but the latest in an escalating series of confrontations that began last May after Rodney Coronado, a longtime protester on environmental issues and a convicted arsonist, appeared on a Houston radio show and advocated the home demo strategy. "Until then," Mr. Reiss said, "the protests were typical banner-waving at the corporate headquarters and at annual meetings. But after Coronado showed up, they started targeting people in their homes." Since then, Mr. Reiss has been visited three times by members of the group, who bang on drums and shout, "Josh Reiss, ecoterrorist!"

Demonstrations have also been staged at the home of Charles E. Hurwitz, the company's chief executive, as well as at the homes of three other senior managers and a member of Maxxam's board. Even a contractor hired to remove tree-sitting protesters received a visit. Mr. Coronado, 37, denies that he instigated Maxxam's recent troubles. Yet he said the get-personal approach was a legitimate free-speech tactic in what he described as a David-versus-Goliath struggle against corporate wrongdoing. "We've started to run out of avenues that we think are effective," said Mr. Coronado, a former Earth First member who served nearly five years in prison for his role in setting fire to an animal research site in Michigan in 1992. "When it gets personal, it hits a nerve that you can't hit by climbing a tree or picketing a corporate headquarters."

Indeed, animal rights groups like People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals have made substantial headway in their fight against what they call animal abuse, and they attribute their success to getting personal with opponents. Two years ago, as PETA stepped up its "Murder King" campaign to pressure Burger King to adopt standards for farm animals' welfare, PETA's executive director, Ingrid E. Newkirk, found the home telephone number of John H. Dasburg, then the company's chief executive, and called his wife, Mary Lou.

With months of telephone calls, handwritten letters and parcels filled with videos depicting farm animal cruelty, Ms. Newkirk says, she persuaded Mrs. Dasburg to show one of the videos to her husband. In an interview, Mr. Dasburg, who resigned this year to become chairman of Astar Air Cargo, said that Ms. Newkirk's badgering of his wife had had little to do with his decision to adopt new animal welfare standards and to add a veggie burger to its menu. "The phone calls and information sent to my wife was just one means of communicating with me," he said. "But we didn't make our decision based on intimidation."

Ms. Newkirk then turned her attention to executives at Yum Brands' KFC division, and began calling Cheryl Bachelder, who was the president then, at her home. "But she didn't flinch," Ms. Newkirk recalled. So in May, the group began dropping leaflets in the mailboxes of Ms. Bachelder's neighbors, and it planned a demonstration at her home in Kentucky, complete with a television projection truck equipped to show her family and neighbors footage taken from inside a slaughterhouse that supplies KFC with chicken. On the eve of the demonstration, Ms. Newkirk recalled, Ms. Bachelder called her and said: "Please don't come to my neighborhood. I will come and see you."

At their meeting, Ms. Newkirk cooked four vegetarian alternatives to chicken for the KFC president to sample. And by the end of their meeting, Ms. Newkirk says Ms. Bachelder agreed to sweeping changes, including a 30% increase in the space used to house each chicken. Yet when Ms. Bachelder returned to her corporate headquarters, "it was clear that she got her knuckles rapped" by Yum Brands' chief executive, David C. Novak, Ms. Newkirk said. The company subsequently declined to agree to PETA's list of demands. A KFC pitchman, the actor Jason

Alexander, who had appealed to the company to make changes after he was lobbied by PETA, was dropped in June. Then, in September, Ms. Bachelder resigned from the company to pursue other interests, according to a company statement. Ms. Newkirk speculates that the move was related to Ms. Bachelder's failed negotiations with PETA. Both Ms. Bachelder and Mr. Novak declined to be interviewed for this article. None of this has deterred Ms. Newkirk from pursuing the home demo strategy with Mr. Novak. A conflict resolution specialist hired by PETA recently visited his neighbors, his country club and the manager of his favorite Italian restaurant to discuss KFC's chicken practices. "People may say, 'Oh, isn't it awful that they harass [them] in their homes,'" Ms. Newkirk said, "but the sad fact is that it's often the only thing that works."

Perhaps the best example of that has been Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty's fierce pursuit of Huntingdon, once the world's second-largest biomedical testing lab. Branding the company's workers "puppy killers" - approximately 85,000 animals are killed annually in company tests of things like new drugs and agricultural chemicals - the group's supporters in Europe and the United States have pursued many of the ploys on a "Top 20 Terror Tactics" list posted two years ago on the group's Web site, like home demos and tactics that include sending out undertakers, like the one sent to the biomedical worker's home.

The company has taken defensive measures. To keep investors from being identified, it has ceased trading its shares on the London Stock Exchange and reincorporated in the United States, where securities laws allow companies to shield the identities of all investors except those holding more than a 5% stake. But that didn't stop the group, whose members descended upon the home of Warren Stephens, whose private equity investment firm in Arkansas had provided a \$33 million loan in exchange for a 16% stake in Huntingdon. Mr. Stephens, although defiant, sold the loan at a loss last year.

Michael Caulfield, Huntingdon's general manager, acknowledged that the harassment has hurt his company and his associates. Although he, too, has been targeted, most recently on Halloween night, he said that the harassment campaign "has been more of an annoyance than anything. Their bark is generally worse than their bite." Yet, Frankie L. Trull, president of the

Foundation for Biomedical Research, said she worries that the campaign could spread to other animal testing firms and undermine necessary research. She and law enforcement officials also express concern that physical assaults could be in the offing. "Are the protests at residences a precursor to violence? It could be, because that's how it started in Europe," said Steve Olson, a supervisor in the F.B.I.'s domestic terrorism unit.

Mainstream environmental groups have criticized violent actions against companies and their employees. "They're crossing the line when they harass people on a personal level," said Cindy Allsbrooks, whose son, David "Gypsy" Chain, was killed by a falling redwood tree in 1998 while trying to stop its cutting. If anybody has a reason to be upset, she said she did, adding, "but this isn't the way to go about changing people's minds." Activists like Kevin Jonas, the spokesman for the Stop Huntington group, insist they are not terrorists. But Mr. Jonas acknowledged that the label may serve the group's purposes. "The more we're painted in the media as terrorists the better, because no investment banker or pharmaceutical client is going to want to touch Huntingdon with a 10-foot pole."

(NY Times, 12/7/03)

FBI Arrests Chico State Activist

By Ryan Coleman Price

Chico State senior Harjit Gill said his cell phone rang near the beginning of Jello Biafra's show in Bell Memorial Union Auditorium on Wednesday night. It was FBI Agent Chad Coulter and he had a warrant for Gill's arrest. Gill said he told Coulter, "I'm not running from you. Come get me." Then he informed Coulter of his location.

Coulter, along with another FBI agent and a University police officer, arrested Gill during Biafra's performance on one count of giving false testimony to a grand jury and two counts of lying to a federal officer. All three counts are considered perjury. "It's one crime I'm being accused of in three different ways," Gill said.

Gill was transported to Oroville that night and then to the Sacramento County Courthouse on Thursday for his arraignment. He was then released on his own recognizance later that day. The charges are related to a Grand Jury

investigation in July concerning the Animal Liberation Front. Gill said he was brought in because he is a political activist. "I'm not linked in any way to the Animal Liberation Front other than the fact that I'm in philosophical agreement with it," he said. "I'm not a participant in any way."

FBI Special Agent Karen Ernst said Gill was arrested based on a criminal complaint of giving a false declaration to a Grand Jury. "That's the only information we're releasing," Ernst said.

This was the same information United States Prosecutor Steve Lapham shared. "We don't typically comment on these cases," Lapham said.

Gill's next court date will be Dec. 8 when a trial date will be set. If convicted, he could face up to five years for each charge, which could result in a 15-year sentence. "I have no fear of being convicted because I didn't do it," Gill said. "But it's disrupting my life in a major way. They're making an example of me." Gill also said that he never had his rights read to him and that he spent six hours in a holding cell in the basement of the Sacramento County Courthouse. He said he told guards that he was a vegetarian and lactose intolerant, but nobody seemed to listen. "I was given a bologna sandwich three times," he said. "I was also given a packet of Kool-Aid without a cup or water. I guess I was just expected to savor the flavor of cherry in my mouth for a while."

Ajamu Lambumba, Associated Students Presents' program coordinator, said that he thought the FBI and police could have waited to make the arrest instead of doing it in the middle of Biafra's show. "We don't feel good about it -- it put a damper on the show," Lambumba said. "We had nothing to do with that man being arrested." Gill said he feels the same way about how law enforcement approached the arrest. "I think they could've waited an hour," he said.

Although a court-appointed attorney has been advising Gill, he said friends and the Chico activist community have been very supportive in helping him find and fund his own legal counsel. Gill said the American Civil Liberties Union, National Lawyers Guild and Southern Poverty Law Center have also offered their services. Gill said he is still planning on graduating at the end of this semester. He doesn't believe that a trial, if there is one, will interfere with his graduation plans.

(The Orion, 11/19/03)

UI Vet School Studies Aid People, Too

By Greg Kline

Drugs used to treat osteoporosis – softening of the bones – also may be effective against African sleeping sickness and forms of the disease elsewhere, including Latin America. Variations of the compounds that are being developed by University of Illinois researchers also may be useful in treating malaria, which infects more than 300 million people annually worldwide and kills at least a million, according to the World Health Organization. "These are serious diseases in the tropics," UI Professor Roberto Docampo said recently.

Docampo's work is a prime example of how research at the UI College of Veterinary Medicine often has implications for people as well as animals. Now, researchers in the veterinary college looking at subjects ranging from West Nile virus to baby formula's impact on a child's immune system will have a lot more room in which to do their work.

UI officials this month dedicated 14,000 square feet of new biomedical research laboratories in the Veterinary Medicine Basic Sciences Building. Half of the nearly \$4 million project was funded by the National Institutes of Health. The state and the UI paid for the rest. While they're a tropical scourge, diseases caused by trypanosomes, the parasite that causes sleeping sickness, aren't unknown here. "There were some cases in big cities reported, Los Angeles and New York," said Docampo, a UI veterinary pathobiology professor, of Chagas disease, a Latin American variety.

A form of the disease, called leishmaniasis, caused by sun flies also is a problem for U.S. soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan. "Unfortunately, there is no good treatment," said Docampo, who's working with UI chemistry Professor Eric Oldfield. "The drugs are worse than the disease almost." The United States also logs more than 1,000 cases of malaria, mostly people coming into the country from overseas, each year.

Use of the well-known osteoporosis drugs to treat the diseases could advance the battle against them, and faster than might be possible otherwise. "The advantage is that since they are already approved by the FDA (for osteoporosis) it will shorten the time for approval and use" against other diseases, Docampo said. Docampo's lab

is among five new labs, largely dedicated to National Institutes of Health-funded infectious diseases research, located on the second floor of the Veterinary Medicine Basic Sciences Building. A large double lab on the third floor will focus on reproductive biology.

With the labs come remodeled rooms for instrumentation, cold storage and data processing facilities, among other research requirements. The space was included in the building when it was completed in 1983, but there was no money to finish it. It's been used for temporary offices, storage and even a makeshift student workout room since.

Then-veterinary school Dean Victor Valli formed a committee to find funding for the project in 2001 and Docampo and UI Professor David Gross, head of the veterinary biosciences department, prepared a proposal to the National Institutes of Health. Construction started in January. "We really needed the additional resources," said UI Professor Paul Cooke, who studies the role of steroid hormones in reproduction and has looked at such issues as the effect of soy estrogen in baby formulas on the immune systems of infants.

UI Professor Uriel Kitron examines biological factors in the growth of diseases common to humans and animals, such as West Nile virus, and also uses computerized Geographic Information System techniques to map and predict the diseases' spread. His lab staff and students have been spread around the Veterinary Medicine Basic Sciences Building, but the new labs will allow him to put them all in one place for the first time. "I think it will be very productive for the group to interact and work together," Kitron said. He said the new labs also should promote collaboration among UI researchers. For example, UI Professor Jianyong Li, who studies the biochemistry of the mosquitos that carry diseases such as West Nile, will be located in the lab next to Kitron's.

(News Gazette, 11/13/03)

PETA Puts End to Use of Hamster in Anti-smoking Lesson By Ashley Powers

The fourth-graders at Sunnyvale School love their class hamster. And their health teacher, Jane Wheeler, wants them to hate cigarette

smoke. So she brainstormed this idea: When she teaches about tobacco, she rests the children's furry friend in a gallon jar. Then she lights an off-brand cigarette shoved into the top of an empty dish-soap bottle. She squeezes the bottle, the cigarette tip glows red, and smoke wafts into the jar for maybe half a minute. The hamster winces and rubs her tiny eyes. Wheeler rescues the rodent and asks her students in Classroom 139: What does this tell us about smoking? She's done the demonstration for five or six years in front of 60 or so students each year. No one ever complained.

Then a Sunnyvale mom tipped off People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Danica Magee-Cain, whose oldest son is a first-grader, recently heard about the lesson from the daughter of a family friend. When the girl was in Wheeler's class, her parents were afraid to "ruffle feathers," Magee-Cain said. They didn't protest. But Magee-Cain kept thinking of her son, who had cried during the movie "My Dog Skip" when Skip got hit by a shovel. "My son would have risen up there and tried to get that hamster out," she said.

Having heard that this year's demonstration was scheduled for last week, Magee-Cain decided something should be done. She e-mailed PETA. "There is a teacher who apparently for the American Cancer Society's Smokeout day forces a hamster or a mouse to inhale smoke," she wrote. "Help me stop this." Such causes are PETA's forte. On Nov. 13, the group says, it faxed a letter to Hart Middle School in Pleasanton. A science teacher there had instructed a boy to drop a goldfish into containers of water that varied in temperature. The fish died. "It's an idiotic thing with the goldfish," said Mary Beth Sweetland, a director at PETA in Norfolk, Va., "but giving a hamster smoke tops the list of pointless school exercises."

On Nov. 19 at 1 p.m., PETA faxed Sunnyvale principal David Greer. At 3 p.m., PETA left him a voice mail. At 5 p.m., PETA posted on its Web site an update marked "Urgent!" A Sunnyvale teacher, the item read, is "planning to conduct a cruel classroom experiment in which a hamster is placed in a clear container without ventilation and smoke is pumped into the chamber."

School officials were shocked. A plaque in the main office recognizes Wheeler as 2001-02 Teacher of the Year. She's taught math, science and health at Sunnyvale for two decades.

Wheeler was stunned to be targeted by PETA. "That's where you're being cruel and harsh," she said.

As it turned out, Magee-Cain had a couple of details wrong in her e-mail. The top of the jar is open during the demonstration - and hamster day took place a week earlier. As before, the demonstration made an impact. Ann Davis said her 9-year-old daughter was awestruck and told her how bad it was to start smoking. After a demonstration two years ago, Janet Clements gave up the occasional Marlboro Light after son Neil came home wanting to talk about smoking. The same year, Howie Burkhalter's daughter Bailey was shaken by the experiment. "She said, 'I felt bad for that poor hamster,'" said Burkhalter, the PTA president. "But I can see how smoke can affect you."

The National Science Teachers Association encourages teachers to have animals in the classroom: They invigorate textbook lessons with real life. But from now on, Wheeler said, her classroom's brown-and-beige hamster will breathe easier in its plastic cage between the two bubbling fish tanks.

PETA corrected its Web posting twice: first fixing the factual gaffes, then saying Greer had promised that this year's demonstration was the last. PETA removed its alert this week. For its part, the hamster is spending Thanksgiving break with one of the kids. The cuddly creature needs a name, too. After the cigarette display, a few kids suggested "Smoky."

(Dallas Morning News, 11/29/03)

\$50,000 Reward Offered After 2 Blasts

By Carol Pogash

The FBI, in conjunction with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, offered a \$50,000 reward Thursday for the capture of Daniel Andreas San Diego, a 25-year-old environmental activist wanted in connection with the bombings at Chiron Corp. and Shaklee Corp. earlier this year. San Diego was last seen walking away from his green Honda in downtown San Francisco on Oct. 6, just after the FBI planted tracking devices in the vehicle and a little more than a week after the bombing of Shaklee Corp. at its Pleasanton headquarters. Authorities said Thursday that San Diego is a registered gun

owner and could be dangerous. No one was injured in the Shaklee bombing.

Known for its environmentally friendly products, Shaklee makes vitamins, shampoos, detergents, water purifiers and other home and health-care products. It is owned by Yamanouchi Consumer Inc., a holding company that is owned by Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co. Yamanouchi has been targeted by animal rights activists because of its long-term business dealings with British-based Huntingdon Life Sciences, an animal testing lab. After the bombing, a little-known organization calling itself the Revolutionary Cells took responsibility for the bombing and warned of additional actions.

Earlier, on Aug. 28, two homemade bombs exploded at the headquarters of Chiron Corp., a biotechnology firm, in Emeryville. According to FBI affidavits unsealed Thursday, Chiron does business with Huntingdon Life Sciences. Both before the bombing and since then, Chiron executives have been threatened at their homes, authorities said. According to documents, butyric acid and a loud alarm were left at the home of Chiron's chief executive, Sean Lance. Fliers calling executives "puppy killers" have been posted in neighborhoods of other executives. Others have been harassed by late-night shouting through bullhorns, according to federal documents.

After San Diego's disappearance, authorities secured a warrant to search his car. He left behind "a trunk load of bomb-making materials," said Andrew Traver, ATF assistant special agent in charge. "He clearly intends to do it again. He's very committed to that cause." Traver added that the Shaklee bomb had been wrapped with nails, "a shrapnel device that shows he's starting to up the ante," he said. Federal documents, which were unsealed Thursday, list a series of long-distance calls made between San Diego's parents' house, where he was house-sitting the family cat, and the telephone of another activist. That activist called Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty, a group dedicated to stopping the use of animals in research.

Officials don't believe San Diego acted alone. "We believe there may be other individuals who may be involved who either assisted prior to, during or after the bombings," said Eric Jackson, supervisory special agent of the FBI. "The evidence is overwhelming," Kevin Kjonaas, the Huntingdon group's president, said

sarcastically. He said he had "never met San Diego" and he reiterated his organization's position that "we're opposed to violence against animals and people." He said that, until the public learned of the Revolutionary Cells group, he had never heard of it. The Huntingdon group's Web site lists the names and home addresses of Chiron executives. FBI agents said San Diego is believed to be in the Bay Area or on the East Coast.

(LA Times, 12/5/03)

The Southwest Association for Education in Biomedical Research - SwAEBR

The progress of biomedical research is threatened by the growing scientific illiteracy of the public and, in particular, our young people. Opinion polls have shown that most adults do not understand the process of bringing basic research into applications that directly benefit their health and well-being. Biological science education is in serious trouble as indicated by the rapid decline in numbers of college students graduating with degrees in biomedical science. Education of the general public, our young people and their teachers is of vital importance to the future of science and biomedical research.

Science teachers in the elementary, middle and high schools must be provided information on the relevancy of animal research and the roles that animals play in scientific and medical progress. At all levels of society, the facts concerning the process of medical discovery must be instilled. Without exposure to the truth concerning research, many of our next generations will be deceived into believing that biomedical research, particularly that involving animals, is unnecessary.

Mission - SwAEBR has been formed with the specific mission of developing and implementing a strong proactive campaign to educate school children, as well as the general public, in the vital role biomedical research plays in their everyday lives. The Association will disseminate information necessary to improve the public's understanding of how responsible and humane animal research has led to significantly improved health care for man and his animal companions.

Friends of SwAEBR: Individuals may support the Association through honorary membership known as Friends of SwAEBR. Friends are not required to pay dues, not entitled

to vote, and have access to all services and programs sponsored by the Association.

How Can You Help?

Provide financial support -For general support, production of educational resources and sponsorship of the summer internship program.

- C \$25 helps sponsor educational materials for the classroom
- C \$50 sponsors a game for a class of students
- C \$100 thanks teachers for getting their students involved in the essay contest
- C \$250 helps pay for videos to be used by in classrooms
- C \$500 sponsors awards for one of the regional science fairs
- C \$1100 sponsors a student in the summer internship program

Serve on our speakers bureau - Speakers are frequently requested for classroom and organization presentations. This increases the visibility of your company, SwAEBR, as well as educating the public.

How Will Your Company Benefit?

*Your website can be linked through our actively viewed webpage.

*Satisfaction of contributing to the education of promoting biomedical research.

*Through sponsoring the essay contest winners your company directly affects the workforce of tomorrow by enhancing their interest in science and technology.

For more information:

See website at www.swaebr.org or contact:

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