

# 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.**

## 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**

## Beware of People: Animal-rights activists are getting more violent By Heidi Brown

Late on the night of May 30 an off-duty police officer was guarding the Monrovia, California house of Mitchell Lardner. At some point during the night someone hurled a brick-like object through the guard's car window, breaking his jaw in two places.

The guard was there because Lardner, his wife and two small children have been under seige for weeks by animal-rights activists. They had spray-painted his home with works like "Puppy Killer" and "You Can't Hide" and paraded by in frightening masks and black robes, announcing with bull horns "Mitchell Lardner kills 500 puppies a day!"

Animal-rights activists are no longer content to set up picket lines. Groups such as Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (Shac) and an even more radical group called Animal Liberation Front see themselves as soldiers in the war against vivisection, the use of live animals in scientific research. "Shac is absolutely violent," says LaRae Quy, an FBI special agent in San Francisco.

And they're cutting a wider swath. Lardner has never worked for or with any animal labs. He's a director at Presidio Venture Partners, the high-tech investment subsidiary of Japan's Sumitomo Corp. He's a target, say the protest groups, because a completely unrelated chemicals division of Sumitomo has done business with Life Sciences Research. This firm, formerly known as Huntingdon Life Sciences, does animal tests for drug companies. In May a federal grand jury in New Jersey indicted Shac and seven of its members, including a lawyer and a paramedic, four days before the brick-throwing-incident, for interstate stalking and conspiracy to physically disrupt Huntingdon Life Sciences.

Animal-rights groups are becoming better funded, better organized and more radical, according to ActivistCash.com, a Web site that tracks not-for-profit funding. Last summer bombs went off at the Emeryville, Calif. headquarters of Chiron, a biotech firm, and the Pleasanton, Calif. offices of Shaklee, a direct marketer of health products. Shac denies any role in the blasts but

dutifully reported both events on its Web site. Police have not charged anyone.

Such depredations could have a far-reaching impact in slowing drug research. "People [in the research community] should probably be getting prepared . This is not a theoretical problem," says John Gallagher, a Chiron spokesman.

Two years ago Ohio State University veterinarian and researcher Michael Podell walked away from a \$1.7 million grant from the NIH and his career as a research scientist. Someone had sent him a photo of a British scientist's car that had been fire-bombed; strangers has accosted his kids at school.

So how are we going to cure cancer without lab animals? More moderate activists say labs should use more human tissue and computer modeling. Animal tests, though, are mandated by the Food & Drug Administration. David Jacobson-Kram, an associate director in the FDA's Office of New Drugs, says that the tendency of a drug to cause birth defects, cancer or toxicity cannot be discovered through computer modeling. Diethylstilbestrol (DES), a synthetic form of estrogen prescribed between 1940 and 1971, wasn't tested on animals and turned out to cause a rare vaginal cancer in the daughters of women who took it. Says Jacobson Kram: "Animal-rights activists see no difference between the value of an animal's life and a human life. We do."

Shac and its ilk have shrewdly focused their efforts. No other firm that runs animal labs or sells animals - such as Covance of Princeton, N.J. and Charles River Laboratories in Wilmington, Mass. - has attracted the vitriol aimed at the former Huntingdon. "If you have a wall you want to knock down, you don't hit it in 25 different places," says Shac spokeswoman Emily Greene.

Huntingdon provoked international outrage when a BBC documentary in 1997 showed a staffer slapping a beagle. (Management admitted making mistakes but says it now diligently maintains high ethical standards.) Shac was founded in 1999 to force Huntingdon's demise by intimidating any business associated with it. Activists threatened its employees, a broker of its shares (Schwab Europe) and its banker (the Royal Bank of Scotland). Its chief executive was assaulted outside his home in 2001. The Bank of England became HLS' banker, since no other banker would work with it.

When the company fled the U.K. and changed its name, Shac followed, setting off a new wave of animal rights protests directed at Life Sciences. Its American business partners started

defecting with frightening speed. Jeffereis & Co. stopped making a market in its stock, but denies being intimidated. Auditor Deloitte & Touche withdrew late last year after getting threats at offices worldwide. The current auditor, Hugh Scott, has refused to reveal its headquarters' location.

One rare soul willing to stand up to the animal-rights terrorists is Stephan (Skip) Boruchin, the head trader at Legacy Trading in Edmond, Okla., the only consistent marketmaker in Life Science Research's stock. He withstood two years of intimidation, including seeing his and his wife's Social Security numbers posted on the Web. Someone severed his phone and electric lines, too. Boruchin says it's not that he loves what Life Sciences does; he has an African Grey parrot he hand-bathes every morning. Says he: "No individual or organization has a right to tell someone what they can or can't do because of political beliefs."

So far no one has died in an animal-rights bombing. Of course, there's no way of counting the people who may die of cancer someday because of the violence.

(Forbes, 7/16/04)

### **Animal Research Is a Source of Human Compassion, Not Shame**

The use of animals in medical research and safety testing is a vital part of the quest to improve human health. It always has been and probably always will be, despite the alternatives available. Indeed, in this era of genomics and proteomics, more rather than fewer animals will be needed. Without animal testing, there will be no new drugs for new or hard-to-treat diseases. These sentiments will upset many, from the moderate and law-abiding antivivisectionists to the radical animal rights activists who resort to terror and violence to achieve their aims. We listen respectfully to their arguments-- but we respectfully disagree.

Animal use in medical research repeatedly hits the headlines. The UK Home Secretary has just banned Jerry Vlasak, the US trauma surgeon and animal rights activist, from entering the country to speak at an animal rights conference next month. A small hamlet in Staffordshire, UK, is being targeted by animal rights extremists: anyone with any link (milkman, newspaper agent, tractor-fuel supplier, pub landlord) to a farm that is licensed to breed guineapigs for medical research is at risk. Residents receive abusive mail or phone calls, have windows broken, endure late-night visits from activists with loudhailers, and cars are attacked.

Both Cambridge and Oxford universities have had major battles with animal rights activists. In January this year, Cambridge University abandoned plans to build a primate research centre, citing the additional cost of security as too high. Work on a new animal facility at Oxford University halted last month after the construction company pulled out because it, and shareholders, were targeted.

Nowhere has the animal rights frontline been fought so hard as at Huntingdon Life Sciences, in Cambridgeshire. This contract research group, which uses animals in research, even has its "own" animal rights group: Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty. The violence there, directed against staff and their homes and cars, is extreme. Partly as a result, Victims of Animal Rights Extremism began as a new organisation in April to lobby the government to crack down on extremists.

What is clear is that those who do use animals in research rarely grab positive headlines, and so the public rarely gets to hear their arguments. An opinion poll in 1999 in the UK was interesting. Of those polled, 24% were in favour of such use of animals and 64% were against. But, if the question was preceded by information justifying the work, the balance tipped: now 45% agreed and 41% did not. This sea-change in opinion shows that the public can be swayed if they hear balanced arguments.

Medical researchers also have great responsibilities. All animal work needs to be fully justified scientifically. That has not always been the case, as Peter Singer's trenchant book, *Animal Liberation*, correctly points out. Researchers, as they do already, need to make their case, to show the public the good that they do in combating disease. The immensely valuable side of animal research needs to steal headlines from animal rights activists. And, although there are major security implications, researchers need to consider opening up their laboratories to highlight their work and to reassure the public that they use animals responsibly and with due care. The use of animals must be regulated, and many countries, especially the USA, need to catch up with the UK legislation, probably the strongest in the world, which demands the highest standards of licensing for procedures and animal husbandry.

Legislation to regulate the use of animals in research and safety testing followed human disasters with drug treatments. In 1937, in the USA, a seeming wonder-drug was dispensed in

liquid form, especially for children, to treat streptococcal infections--sulphanilamide elixir. Unfortunately, the solvent was diethylene glycol (antifreeze), which was known to be horribly and fatally toxic but drug-safety testing was not required. 137 deaths followed, and the next year the Food and Drug Administration passed the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to regulate drug-safety testing.

That law did prevent the disaster of thalidomide reaching the USA. In the late 1950s, thalidomide was prescribed to pregnant women for early-morning sickness. Worldwide, over 10 000 babies were born with thalidomide-induced deformities. The drug was withdrawn and tested in several species of animal, where its neuropathic effects were eventually observed. Animal testing for drug safety was not widespread at that time, except in the USA where the FDA refused to approve thalidomide because safety data were lacking. A few drug companies at that time did tests in rats if a drug was to be given to pregnant women, but thalidomide was not tested in this way. The thalidomide tragedy led to the 1968 Medicines Act in the UK, which required animal testing for safety.

We are not naive enough to ignore the scientific arguments against animal research. Obviously, there are species differences between animals and human beings. But animal work is just one part of the totality of evidence gathering, and use of one rodent and one non-rodent species will predict seven of ten toxic reactions in human beings. About 350 human diseases have an animal counterpart. For each drug tried in humans, about 350 animals will have been tested. Human trials need 3000-4000 participants. They enter studies for no known efficacy benefit to themselves, that being the purpose of the trial to discover. To argue that human beings do not subject themselves to research, research that can lead to harm or even death, is to grievously misunderstand medical science.

In sum, the use of animals in medical research and safety testing is necessary. Our view is a humanistic one that challenges other arguments. This view is, as Singer argues, open to the objection of speciesism. But the creation and development of medicine, together with its vast influence over human life, is inherently speciesist. Rather than apologise for medicine as it is pursued today, society should be seeking to strengthen it. Animal research is an essential part of compassionate humanistic endeavour.

(The Lancet, Sept 2004)

## **PETA Fires School Salvo Against Research**

Timed for the start of the school year, PETA is targeting young children with a new 'comic book' filled with lies and propaganda about the use of animals in biomedical research. Entitled "A Rat's Life," the 12 page publication, available online at the PETAKIDS website or mailed through a PETAKIDS membership, is a story about a young boy who has moved to a new neighborhood. He introduces new playmates to his rat 'friend', who his father has 'rescued' from being used in "a cruel test at a college in North Carolina." "The researchers don't care about the animals," said Sam, claiming they are treated callously. He describes nicotine, drug and alcohol addiction studies, DoD biological weapons research, and sleep deprivation studies, involving many species in graphic terms, accompanied by vivid illustrations. His new playmates are horrified.

Young Sam gets his points in about consumer product tests as well (a few companies both 'good' and 'bad' are named), and claims "There is no law to stop any experiment, no matter how silly or harmful." He complains that the AWA doesn't help mice and rats like his rat friend, even though they are used most often.

One of Sam's playmates talks about "what those awful scientists were doing to those poor animals." Sam's mother agrees that it is 'very sad'...and in the next breath, reminds Sam that they need to visit his aunt who is hospitalized with cancer. That leads to a discussion of supporting health charities...and how rather than supporting the American Cancer Society, it would be more helpful to raise money for a charity that doesn't pay for experiments on animals. (Of course, there is no discussion about the fact that Sam's aunt is benefiting from medical advances brought about by animal-based research.) "Charities like the American Cancer Society, the March of Dimes, and the American Heart Association, still hurt animals," says Sam's mother. "Smart charities focus on prevention and direct care and they use modern research methods like observing people, using computer models, doing autopsy reports, and studying human cells and tissue samples." Sam's mother claims that "In this day and age, there's just no reason to experiment on animals."

At the end of the story, one of the playmates vows to the rat that she will never forget what she has learned. That is a frightening, and yet very real possibility. Given the volume of traffic to the PETAKids website, and other means of

distribution, this 'comic book' - replete with its catalogue of lies - is likely to achieve a great degree of penetration into the older elementary school and middle school market this academic year. This is in keeping with PETA's ongoing focus of getting their recruits while they are young - very young.

For those willing to access the PETAKIDS website on their browsers, there is a downloadable pdf file of the document available at: [petakids.com/comics](http://petakids.com/comics) (place a www. in front of the previous. AMP does not provide live links to activist websites.)

(AMP Advisory, 9/2/04)

## **East Bay Biotech Company Gets Temporary Restraining Order Against Animal Rights Group**

An East Bay biotechnology company succeeded Friday in getting a restraining order against an animal rights group. The order, obtained a day after the Emeryville-based Chiron filed papers in Alameda County Superior Court, prevents members of Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty USA from committing or threatening to commit violence against Chiron employees or their family members. It also bars the group from harassing Chiron employees or their family members, and vandalizing or trespassing on their property.

Chiron spokesman John Gallagher said the company had tried to obtain a similar order earlier this year but failed because of a lack of recent activity against Chiron's employees in the Bay Area. But the company decided to try again after the vandalism Sunday of a top Chiron attorney's East Bay home. Neighbors said animal-rights protesters carrying signs and wearing black clothing and masks came to the home of William Green, the company's general counsel, breaking a dozen windows.

Mark Goldowitz, an attorney for Stop Huntingdon, called the ruling "unfortunate," saying that there was no evidence the group "either authorized, ratified or directed any unlawful activity." But according to Gallagher, Stop Huntingdon sent out an e-mail about the protests a month ago, and protesters were carrying banners that listed the group's Web site. A preliminary injunction hearing on Chiron's bid for a permanent restraining order is scheduled for Sept. 3.

Chiron has accused the group of waging a violent harassment campaign and supporting the man charged with detonating two pipe bombs at the company's sprawling campus here. Stop

Huntingdon Animal Cruelty USA seeks to put New Jersey animal testing laboratory Huntingdon Life Sciences out of business by pressuring clients such as Chiron. It has denied any involvement with protests that Chiron said include vandalizing workers' properties and illegally racking up thousands of dollars on employees' credit cards.

(SF Gate, 8/20/04)

### **State Panel Won't Drop Fees for Public Information** By Lori Buttars

Salt Lake Tribune Public information has a price. The State Records Committee declined to waive nearly \$300 in fees the University of Utah is charging biology student Jeremy Beckham, who is seeking information on primate studies. But freedom-of-information advocates say the committee overstepped its bounds in trying to define an unclear state law. "It's a dangerous precedent because it opens it up to the possibility that an agency could use these fees as a deterrent to what is otherwise a proper records request," says Salt Lake City media attorney David Reymann.

Beckham sent a Government Records Access and Management Act request to the U. seeking information on the "protocols" or procedures used to conduct the studies on animals. Before denying Beckham's fees-waiver request, the five-member panel debated several vague passages in GRAMA that say taxpayer-funded agencies "may" charge a "reasonable" sum for staff hours spent compiling the requested records.

Attorneys for the U. said due to the "proprietary nature of the research involved," one of the exceptions allowed by state law, Beckham's request required the services of a lawyer, a research scientist and a lab technician to go over the information. The cost of those hours was passed on to Beckham at a tab of \$299.08.

Committee member Cherie Willis argued that time experts spent reviewing the material was reasonable because the U. had used staffers for the process rather than hiring an outside patent attorney or researcher. "In our previous discussions, we heard testimony from expert witnesses who said these type of individuals would be required and that it would be expensive," Willis said. "There were no objections to it at that time."

Beckham said most labs have the information he was requesting on hand as part of their grant-application process. "All this means is that the taxpayer has no right to information as to how their money is being used to conduct these

experiments unless they are wealthy," Beckham said. Rather than paying the fee, Beckham could appeal the decision in state court. But he is unsure if he will take that step. "If I can't pay \$300 in fees, I doubt that I can afford an attorney to represent me in court."

(Salt Lake Tribune, 9/17/04)

### **Environmental Arson Sentence Draws Gasps**

By Robert E. Kessler

A federal judge Tuesday sentenced a former member of the Earth Liberation Front to 3 1/2 years in prison for a series of arsons in Suffolk County in 2000, saying, "I was really shaken by this offense." Judge Thomas Platt's sentence brought an instant shout of "travesty," crying and gasps from the two dozen supporters of Jared McIntyre who said the prison term was far too harsh.

McIntyre, 21, of Coram, theoretically could have faced as much as 20 years in prison for his role in a wave of arsons that damaged nine homes under construction in Middle Island and Mount Sinai and construction vehicles in Miller Place. But Platt also could have released him with time served.

McIntyre's family and friends said they were expecting a much lighter sentence because a co-defendant had recently been sentenced to a year and a day in prison, and because McIntyre had been the key government witness at the recent trial of the man prosecutors unsuccessfully maintained was the mastermind of the Earth Liberation Front on Long Island. They also said McIntyre was only 17 at the time of the crimes, was an honor student in high school, and had been beaten so severely by another inmate at the Nassau County jail in East Meadow that he was in a wheelchair for a week.

Platt also ordered McIntyre, who had been in jail for a year for violating his bail conditions by discussing the case over the Internet, to repay more than \$300,000 in damages. "What a travesty, God almighty, people have killed and gotten [lesser sentences]," Raymond Brennan, a family friend who said he had known McIntyre since he was youngster, shouted after hearing Platt's verdict. The teary-eyed McIntyre gave a weak salute with his right hand to his sobbing mother, three sisters and fiancée as he was escorted out of U.S. District Court in Central Islip.

Afterward, Brennan said McIntyre's father, a recently retired New York City police sergeant who concentrated on youth work, was not present because he was in Iraq helping to train that country's new police force. Brennan's son, Steven, said,

"They made an example of him to show there's domestic terrorism."

In asking for a light sentence, McIntyre, who had pleaded guilty, had said to Platt, "There is no excuse. At the time, I thought that the ends justified the means. I was very naive." Outside of court, McIntyre's attorney, Norman Trabulus, of Mineola, said, "I respectfully disagree with the judge's assessment of what sentence was appropriate." Trabulus said he was examining whether to appeal. Federal prosecutor Gary Brown declined to comment.

In May, a jury acquitted Connor Cash, 22, of charges that he had been the leader of ELF's operations, despite McIntyre's testimony. On Friday, Platt sentenced one of McIntyre's co-defendants, George Mashkow III, now 21, of Coram, who had not testified at Cash's trial, to 366 days in prison.

Several sources familiar with the case said they believed that McIntyre got the longer sentence because Mashkow had been the first person to cooperate with the government. Mashkow's attorney, Terry Karl, of Hauppauge, declined to comment on McIntyre's sentence.

(NY Newsday.com, 7/28/04)

### **Reagan Gives PETA an Executive Order: Back Off** By Jeannette Walls

Nancy Reagan and PETA are battling it out over the image of her late husband. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals was planning to use Ronald Reagan's picture in a campaign promoting vegetarianism as a way to prevent Alzheimer's disease. "Win one for the Gipper" read the ad, which showed a smiling photo of the 40th president. "Animal fats DOUBLE your risk of Alzheimer's."

PETA president Ingrid Newkirk recently wrote to Nancy Reagan, outlining the research that supports those conclusions. "[W]e hope that you will be happy that we chose your husband's powerful image (we have purchased the photograph) and used it most respectfully to capture people's attention," Newkirk wrote. "We realize that you are exceedingly busy, but if you could spare a few moments, this campaign would be helped significantly by a brief note of support from you."

Nancy Reagan not only didn't send back a letter of support; her people fired off a cease-and-desist letter. "Discontinue any use of President

Reagan's name, signature, quote, image or likeness," came a missive from Kirby Elizabeth Hanson, Director of Business Development for the Ronald Reagan Foundation. "You have no authority, license or consent from President and Mrs. Reagan (or their legal representatives or licensee) for such use." "We were hoping to get Nancy Reagan's endorsement, but the truth is — because he was a public figure and because we're not looking to sell a product or make money off his image — we don't need her permission," a PETA insider told The Scoop.

So PETA is doing an on-line poll at PETA.org to let the public vote as to whether they should use Reagan's photo. "This is an important issue, but it's a sensitive one as well," the insider told the Scoop. "We'll defer to public opinion on this one."

(MSNBC, 8/16/04)

### **Researchers Report Asthma Breakthrough**

A long-suspected link between asthma and white blood cells called eosinophils has been confirmed by two separate studies in genetically tailored mice. The findings could lead to new ways of treating asthma, says James Lee, a leader of one of the studies. "We identified eosinophils as a potential cause of asthma, but what those cells are actually doing will be the subject of research for the next few years," says Lee, associate professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at the Mayo Clinic in Scottsdale, Ariz.

But at least the studies clarified "an argument that has been going back and forth over the last hundred years whether they are actual causative agents," Lee said. "Finding proof they actually did it has been out of everyone's grasp." Both studies appear in the Sept. 17 issue of *Science*.

Eosinophils are a part of the immune defense system. Many decades ago, they were shown to be present in airways affected by asthma. That led to the belief that they were at least partly responsible for the inflammation and breathing difficulties the disease causes.

(Detroit Free Press, 9/21/04)

### **Prof Recognized for Cancer Work**

By Lisa Rich

A UA cancer researcher will receive international recognition in October for his work on skin and colon cancer prevention. Dr. David Alberts,

director of Cancer Prevention and Control for the Arizona Cancer Center, will receive the Third Annual Award for Excellence in Cancer Prevention Research from the American Association for Cancer Research.

Alberts, a professor for the UA College of Medicine and member of the Arizona Board of Regents, will present a lecture about preventing skin and colon cancer when he receives the award at a convention in Seattle, Oct. 16-20. "I was absolutely shocked, because there are literally thousands of candidates," Alberts said. "Cancer research is a growing field, and for Dr. Alberts to have been chosen is significant, and it reflects on his contributions to the field," said Liz Tate, in the AACR communications department. "I never expected to be honored this way. I'm just a blue-collar worker - my mom would really be proud," Alberts said.

Alberts said the blue-collar label stems from the fact that he's worked 60 hours per week for 35 years, and that he's always had a strong work ethic. Alberts said his daily routine includes teaching, patient care, and clinical and laboratory research. "I get up at 6 a.m. and go to bed around midnight. It's beyond 'workoholism' because I have a real personal interest in cancer," Alberts said.

Alberts said he was inspired to treat and research cancer at an early age after experiencing several deaths in the family from colon and breast cancer. The award is intended for a scientist who maintains an active research program and has a record of recent publications. Alberts was nominated by gastroenterologist Dr. Peter Lance, who has worked with him on colon cancer research. "Dr. Alberts is quite rightly known internationally for his own contributions toward cancer research in developing new cancer treatments, and he is leading the field in understanding better who is at greatest risk," Lance said.

Alberts said he won the award because his department has produced multiple cancer prevention drugs for skin and colon cancer, including the product melanotan, a chemical tanning agent. Melanotan is 1,000 times more potent than the chemicals found in sunscreen. Since its development, the UA has licensed the product to a company in Australia.

Alberts and the ACC work on several drugs that will not only block sunrays, but also reverse the damage of overexposure. "This is not so much an acknowledgement of my personal work, but of the outstanding research expertise of our

cancer prevention and control faculty within the Arizona Cancer Center," Alberts said.

In addition to research, he works one-on-one to train UA students in classrooms and laboratories. "Students are vital to everything we do. There is no better training ground than the laboratory," Alberts said. Alberts is optimistic about the ACC's future discoveries in cancer prevention. "We are going to prevent skin and colon cancer in my lifetime," Alberts said.

(AZ Daily Wildcat, 9/17/04)

### **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.

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

To become a Friend of SwAEBR go to:

[www.swaebr.org](http://www.swaebr.org)

or email [swaebr@ahsc.arizona.edu](mailto:swaebr@ahsc.arizona.edu)

## LIVING PROOF

### Seniors

You have a special story to share. In your lifetime you have benefited from incredible medical advances. You are living proof that medical research touches us all. The Living Proof project would like to hear how advances in medical science changed your life.

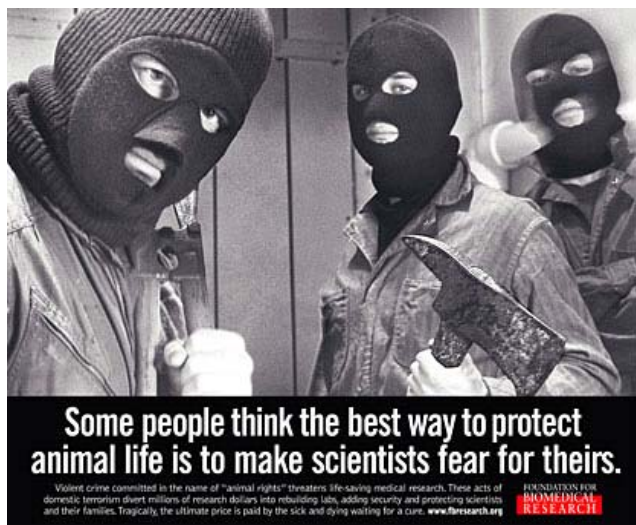
Share your story online: [www.Living-Proof.us](http://www.Living-Proof.us) or write to Living Proof at P.O. Box 360, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0360

Living proof is a national public awareness campaign designed to build understanding of and support for medical research nationwide. The project is directed by States United for Biomedical Research - a national coalition representing over 500 research institutions, medical schools, hospitals, voluntary health associations and businesses - and is supported by the National Institutes of Health.

There is no cost to participate and no one will ever contact you to donate, purchase or otherwise engage in any financial transaction as a result of your participation. States United for Biomedical Research and the Living Proof project are not-for-profit educational organizations.

P.O. Box 360  
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0360  
Phone: 414-899-9246  
[www.Living-Proof.us](http://www.Living-Proof.us)

or, SwAEBR  
Phone: 520-621-3931  
[www.swaebr.org](http://www.swaebr.org)



Violent crime committed in the name of "animal rights" threatens life-saving medical research. These acts of domestic terrorism diverts millions of research dollars into rebuilding labs, adding security and protecting scientists and their families. Tragically, the ultimate price is paid by the sick and dying waiting for a cure. – Foundation for Biomedical Research  
[www.fbreasearch.org](http://www.fbreasearch.org)

## Coalition For Animals & Animal Research - CFAAR 2004 Membership Application

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: (Campus, if available) \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Electronic Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Send me my newsletter electronically Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

*(In an attempt to reduce the cost of printing we hope to send most newsletters electronically.)*

Institutional Affiliation (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

Faculty ( ) Staff ( ) Student ( ) Other ( )

I have enclosed a contribution of \$20 \$50 \$100 Other

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