



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**

Animal Rights Groups Top FBI's Threat List

By Dallin Lykins

Mark S. Blumberg, professor of neuroscience research at the University of Iowa, never thought terrorists would threaten him and his family, but that's what happened last November. A group of terrorists broke into the animal research laboratories last fall at the University of Iowa, destroyed property, stole 400 animals and threatened the professors. The Animal Liberation Front later claimed responsibility for the raid.

Last Wednesday, an FBI official told a Senate committee that environmental and animal rights activists who have turned to arson and explosives are the nation's top domestic terrorism threat, according to the Associated Press. Groups such as the Animal Liberation Front, the Earth Liberation Front and Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty are "way out in front" in terms of damage and number of crimes, said John Lewis, the FBI's deputy assistant director for counterterrorism in an interview with AP. "There is nothing else going on in this country over the last several years that is racking up the high number of violent crimes and terrorist actions," Lewis said.

In the last decade, ALF and ELF have surpassed other radical groups, such as anti-abortion organizations, according to FBI reports. "They put our names and home addresses on their Web site so others could harass us or do worse," Blumberg said.

Government organizations have said that these types of groups have only one motive — intimidation. "They target researchers and their families," said George Goodno, Communications Director for the Foundation for Biomedical Research. Goodno said many researchers have stopped their studies after these groups threatened them and their families. Some universities, he said, even stopped projects to expand facilities after suffering from threats and vandalism, like the one at Iowa. "This raid was carried out to halt the barbaric research of the UI Psychology Department's seven primary animal researchers," stated an e-mail sent by ALF to Iowa media outlets.

ALF, a United Kingdom-based group, promotes vandalism against anyone in the fields of animal research or other animal-related activities, according to their Web site. The group's credo encourages the practice of violent action: "ALF carries out direct action against animal abuse in the form of rescuing animals and causing financial loss to animal exploiters, usually through the damage and destruction of property."

The terrorists target anyone, Blumberg said, and he urged other researchers to take measures to protect themselves. "People think they [animal-rights militants] are just for protecting furry little animals," he said. "But these people are nuts."

Goodno said these groups follow researchers' children to school and threaten spouses. Last week in California, the group spray painted SUVs with messages that included, "Bomb the White House." The issue of animal cruelty is important, Goodno said, but ALF takes the issue to an extreme and dangerous level. "This is a battle of winning the hearts and minds of America," Goodno said. "When you engage in terrorist activities, you don't make many friends."

These groups are serious, he said, and even BYU could be a target someday. "Their violence won't stop," Goodno said. "It can and will happen someday, just like at Iowa." Blumberg understands the truthfulness of that now. "No one is safe," he said.

(BYU Newsnet, 5/23/05)

UT El Paso Removes Professor from Post By Louie Gilot

The UTEP professor who supports an animal-rights group that authorities call a terrorist organization will be replaced as chairman of the philosophy department. Steve Best said the move was politically motivated. His colleagues gave him the highest ratings for his work, he said, until "the current campaign of slander, lies, and persecution currently being run against me by Congress and animal exploitation industry front groups such as the Center for Consumer Freedom." University officials said the move was part of a normal rotation of chairmanships.

The Center for Consumer Freedom, a Washington, D.C., nonprofit organization funded by food companies, reported making repeated complaints to UTEP about Best's activism. And

last Wednesday, the group's officials testified against Best at a Senate hearing that aimed to learn how the Animal Liberation Front and other so-called ecoterrorist groups operate.

The Animal Liberation Front, or ALF, is a group known for removing test animals from laboratories and setting buildings on fire, officials said, causing millions of dollars in damages. Its Web site lists Best as a sympathizer.

David Martosko, the director of research at the Center for Consumer Freedom, said Best is one of four representatives for the underground group. "I told (the Senate committee) not only has he been advocating privately, but also in his class," Martosko said. "We believe he uses his classroom as a recruiting platform" for groups such as the Animal Liberation Front.

Best, who had declined to testify in front of the committee, denied the accusation through e-mail. "I defend the ALF only in words, never deeds. I work for animal rights only in legal ways, never illegal ways, and I operate openly in the aboveground movement and never clandestinely in the underground movement. I am not a member of the ALF, nor do I know or communicate with anyone in the ALF. I support their courageous actions in defense of animal rights, but I never have recruited students into the ALF," he wrote. Both Martosko and Best believe Best is about to be subpoenaed by the Senate committee. The committee spokesman said he didn't know of any such immediate plans.

Best, a tenured professor, was named chair of the philosophy department in fall of 2000. He will be replaced in the fall by Professor John Haddox and will lose a \$2,000 annual chair stipend, officials said.

One of his supporters, Christopher Rawley, a former state board member of the American Civil Liberties Union in Texas, worked with Best to pass a city resolution opposing the USA Patriot Act last year. "More than 400 cities passed anti-Patriot Act resolutions, so it doesn't seem (Best) is out of the mainstream when it comes to liberty," Rawley said.

(El Paso Times, 5/21/05)

PETA Gets to Your Kids By Steven J. Milloy

Radical animal-rights activists may be the last people you'd think would be planning school lessons for your children. Well, think again. Through its innocuous-sounding "educational" programming

arm known as TeachKind, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals has found a way to reach school children starting as young as kindergarten with its extremist agenda. The opportunity for PETA to get its message into the classroom has been paved, at least in part, by various laws on the books in at least 12 states mandating humane education in public schools— thus creating a demand for curricula centered on teaching children about the humane treatment of animals.

Naturally, PETA is only too happy to provide ready-made lesson plans, videos and handouts to already overworked teachers. "Kids who hurt animals may be on a dangerous path that will only get worse if it is not corrected. Psychiatrists, FBI profilers and law enforcement officials have repeatedly documented that kids who abuse animals rarely stop there," TeachKind warns.

Its fact sheet, entitled "Animal Abuse and Human Abuse: Partners in Crime," points out that "violent acts toward animals have long been recognized as indicators of a dangerous psychopathy that does not confine itself to animals," and goes on to detail how many notorious school shooters, including Columbine's Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, were known to mutilate animals prior to their attacks on humans.

Indeed, according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) published by the American Psychiatric Association, participation in animal torture is one of the early warning signs of a severe emotional disturbance in a child, ranking alongside fire-setting as a strong indicator of future criminal behavior as well as the likelihood of psychopathy in adulthood.

While there's no question that the small number of children who torture animals are quite disturbed and that all children should be taught how wrong such behavior is, it's quite another matter for PETA to capitalize on this issue as an opportunity to indoctrinate children with PETA's own radical, catch-all definition of what constitutes "animal cruelty." And that's precisely what PETA is doing through TeachKind.

As its Web site prominently touts the animal cruelty-psychopathy connection with quotes from FBI criminalists and others, a closer inspection reveals that the bulk of TeachKind's educational efforts are actually crafted so as to make children believe that everyday behaviors, such as eating a diet that contains meat or animal

products, are unmistakably, unequivocally acts of animal cruelty.

PETA's frightening of young children by equating, or even associating, truly disturbed behavior such as mutilation of a family pet with common everyday practices such as eating hamburgers amounts to nothing less than ideological child abuse.

PETA even accuses schools across America of being major perpetrators of animal cruelty. They oppose basic learning methods widely practiced throughout our educational system such as insect collection, field trips to zoos or aquariums, and dissection in the classroom. "Hearing a lot about violence in schools? You can do something to help. Cut out dissection!" announces their Web-based anti-dissection campaign, which even mentions how a young Jeffrey Dahmer "became fascinated with blood and guts" as a result of participating in a biology assignment involving dissection. With this assertion, PETA is inviting impressionable young minds to believe that all it takes is one experience with a dissection assignment to walk away a psychopathic serial killer.

In addition to encouraging kids to refuse to participate in dissection assignments, the campaign even coaches kids on the exact wording to use in their formal written objections so as to "provide the basis for a possible legal case."

A significant portion of TeachKind's curriculum is devoted to persuading children to adopt a vegetarian diet as a way to avoid participating in "animal cruelty." PETA's Web-based materials provide the warped logic that if farmers treated a cat or a dog the way they treat livestock, they would "be prosecuted for animal cruelty and locked up" — once again stressing the theme of hypothetical criminality for those who eat meat.

PETA even tries to scare kids away from drinking milk, a food so controversial that it occupies its very own wedge on the latest FDA food pyramid for optimal nutrition. A series of trading cards called "Don't Be a Milk Sucker" available from its Web site, features cartoon characters suffering a host of illnesses PETA attributes to milk consumption such as ear infections, obesity, acne, and even diabetes!

Nor does milk consumption escape PETA's definition as a distinctly cruel act against animals. We meet "Milk-Stealing Ming," who is depicted with his mouth directly attached to an unhappy cow's udder, alongside a "wanted poster" describing his crimes and exclaiming, "cows make milk for their babies, not for maniacs like Ming."

If we are to take at face value PETA's irresponsible suggestion that "animal cruelty"—as defined by their radical, catch-all parameter—is a reliable indicator of psychopathic tendencies, I suppose it's just a matter of time before we all read about Milk-Stealing Ming's future adult crime sprees in the headlines.

(Fox News.com, 5/18/05)

A Flicker of Hope: Light Tests Offer Clues to Reading Disabilities

By Kelly Carr

Steven Holloway sits in a lab at Arizona State University West making adjustments to a research project that is gaining nationwide attention. He wants to help people with disabilities, so he sits here for up to 12 hours a day trying to make every detail perfect.

Holloway, now a graduate student, never planned that he would be here, back in college and working on research that could change lives. But after selling real estate for most of his life, Holloway decided he wanted something more. So at 36 he went back to college at ASU in 1998 to study psychology. "I just wasn't satisfied," he said. "Real estate wasn't challenging me intellectually."

Holloway's undergraduate studies landed him a research project, one on critical flicker fusion thresholds. This is the point at which the brain perceives a flickering light to be solid, he said. Holloway's project tests the relationship between subliminal learning and the brain's ability to perceive a flicker that is viewed as a solid light. "I think it's pretty nifty," he said. "So much research has shown critical flicker fusion does not change. A lot of scientists are using it as a control. The potential of helping people is what has been motivating me. When I first realized that this was strengthening the part of the brain responsible for critical flicker fusion, I realized its potential to help so many people."

The project recently won an award from the National Academy of Neuropsychology. Holloway's research suggests that a person's CFF threshold can be modified, which could open possibilities to treatment for reading disabilities. A higher threshold is indicative of a more effective pathway. Strengthening the pathway can help the brain organize letters in a sentence. "This shows a lot of promise to help those people with conditions that are known to have low critical

flicker fusion," Holloway said. "People with things like autism, dyslexia and reading disabilities."

Holloway worked with the guidance of Jose Nanez, a professor at ASU West and an internationally recognized researcher in developmental cognitive neuroscience, infant development and biomedical research. Holloway says it was Nanez who gave him, an undergraduate student at the time, a chance on a research project.

He also worked with Aaron Seitz of Harvard Medical School, Michael Engles of the University of Georgia, Takeo Watanabe of Boston University and various research assistants at ASU West. "I think he's a pioneer," research assistant Chris Cheshire said. "He really had to bring not only me but many of us up to date on the magnitude of what this could speak to for the future. With adequate time and funding, I think he really will change the way of how we think."

Holloway completed his undergraduate degree at ASU in psychology in 2001. He is now working on his master's degree but has continued his quest to help people with various disabilities. "I knew I loved psychology," Holloway said. "It has always appealed to me. In my own way, I've been watching human behavior my whole life."

(AZ Republic, 6/15/05)

PETA Duo Charged with 62 Felonies

By Cal Bryant

In a story that first broke Thursday on the R-C News-Herald's website, there are more questions than answers of why a pair of animal rights activists would allegedly take part in something they adamantly oppose - unethical treatment of animals. A month-long investigation into animal cruelty resulted in the arrests of a pair of PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) workers.

On Wednesday, the Ahoskie Police charged Andrew Benjamin Cook, 24, of 504 Tree Top Street, Virginia Beach, Va. and Adria Joy Hinkle, 27, of 1602 Claremont Ave., Norfolk, Va. with 31 felony counts each of animal cruelty and eight misdemeanor counts each of illegal disposal of dead animals. An additional charge of illegal trespassing was later filed against both individuals. Both were transported to the Hertford County jail, each under a \$35,500 secured bond.

Ahoskie Police Chief Troy Fitzhugh said Cook and Hinkle posted bond prior to incarceration.

Yesterday (Friday), the pair made their first appearance in Hertford County District Court where Judge Rob Lewis set a July 19 court date. "We've been investigating animal cruelty and illegal disposal of dead animals within our city for the last four weeks," Fitzhugh said. "Our investigators determined that these incidents were occurring every Wednesday for approximately one month." During the month-long investigation, the exact number of dead dogs discovered in at least two commercial dumpsters in Ahoskie is not known, but it said to be in excess of 100.

The arrests came after law enforcement officials with the Ahoskie Police and Bertie County Sheriff's Office on Wednesday were able to observe a white panel van drive next to the commercial dumpster located behind Piggly Wiggly in Newmarket Shopping Center. A person in the van tossed several dark-colored bags in the dumpster before the van attempted to pull away. At that time, a traffic stop was initiated on the van - a vehicle occupied by Cook and Hinkle.

The bags located in the dumpster contained 18 dead dogs, including one bag containing seven puppies. An additional 13 dead dogs were found in the van. A license check revealed the van was registered to PETA in Norfolk, Va. It is confirmed that Cook and Hinkle are official representatives of the animal rights group. PETA has suspended Hinkle in lieu of their own investigation. Cook remains actively employed with the Norfolk, Va. based organization.

Detective Sgt. Ed Pittman of the Bertie Sheriff's Office confirmed, through the county's Animal Control Officer, that Cook and Hinkle identified themselves as PETA representatives from Norfolk, Va. "According to Barry (Anderson, Bertie's Animal Officer), the man and woman told him they were picking up the dogs to take them back to Norfolk where they would find them good homes," Pittman said. Pittman added that as far as he knew, persons identifying themselves as PETA representatives had picked-up live dogs at the Bertie Animal Shelter for at least the last two months.

Anderson, also involved in Wednesday's surveillance and subsequent arrest, was able to positively identify nearly all of the dogs found in the dumpster as the ones picked-up just a few hours earlier on Wednesday by Cook and Hinkle. Anderson noted that he collected some of the dogs found in the dumpster earlier in the day on Wednesday at various locations in Bertie County.

"Barry documents the animals as they are received at the animal shelter," Pittman noted.

Two of the 31 dogs were kept for an autopsy. The remainder were properly buried on Town of Ahoskie property. Chief Fitzhugh praised the work of his lead investigator, Detective Sgt. Jeremy Roberts, as well as the outstanding cooperation between his agency and Bertie County Sheriff Greg Atkins and his investigators.

(Roanoke News Herald, 6/18/05)

Trial of Animal Rights Activists Begins

by Tom Baldwin

Animal rights and free-speech protesters gathered outside the federal courthouse Wednesday, at the start of a trial for seven people accused in a rarely prosecuted case of domestic terrorism. "Most of us are trying to make a difference," said Steve Heuler, a financial industry executive from Hackettstown. "Our rights are under attack with this indictment," said Debra Baker, who rode a bus 10 hours from Syracuse, N.Y., to join the protest.

The U.S. Department of Justice has charged seven people with conspiring to commit animal-enterprise terrorism aimed at Huntingdon Life Sciences, a British company that performs testing on animals for medical research at a lab in Franklin Township, Somerset County. Authorities have said the seven went beyond merely demonstrating. They said the defendants are part of a group that committed criminal activity by threatening violence and encouraging vandalism against the company, its employees and clients. "This case is about whether researchers, who spend their careers working to save lives, should have to fear for their own," Huntingdon spokesman Mike Caulfield said. "It's about whether the defendants in this case -- a small group of individuals with an extremist point of view -- should be allowed to stalk, harass and terrorize individuals and their family members simply because they work for a company that commercially supports medical research."

Many of the charges are connected to Internet sites that prosecutors say the seven used to name potential targets. It was unclear if the seven ever launched an attack, in person or by way of the Internet. Protesters outside the Clarkson S. Fisher Courthouse argued that free speech means freedom to exchange ideas over the Internet. The demonstration was peaceful.

U.S. District Judge Mary Cooper began the day with jury selection, said Andrea Lindsay, a spokeswoman for the seven. She said Cooper had told the courtroom, which was closed after the session began, to expect the case to run into August.

The defendants call themselves the "SHAC7," for the group Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty. They are the first in New Jersey to face the expanded federal Animal Enterprise Protection Act, a law adopted after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack that equates their charges with domestic terrorism.

Charged are Kevin Kjonaas, 27, identified as president of SHAC; Lauren Gazzola, 26, SHAC campaign coordinator; Jacob Conroy, 29; Joshua Harper, 30; Darius Fullmer, 28; John McGee, 26; and Andrew Stepanian, 26. All were arrested last May. Kjonaas, Gazzola and Conroy are former New Jersey residents who were living in California when they were arrested. McGee is from Edison, and Fullmer is from Hamilton. Harper is from Seattle, and Stepanian is from Huntington, N.Y.

Their lone conspiracy count carries a maximum penalty of three years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. There are three counts of interstate stalking and one count of conspiracy to commit interstate stalking, each carrying a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Andrea Lindsay, spokeswoman for the seven, said, "The federal government is really cheapening the word 'terrorism.'" She added that trying the case in New Jersey worried her because, "New Jersey is the medicine cabinet of America. ... They put information on Web sites and spoke at conferences, and somehow that amounts to terrorism."

(Courier News.com, 6/2/05)

Update: Retrial of "SHAC 6" Set for February 6, 2006

The Star Ledger reports that U.S. District Judge Mary L. Cooper has rescheduled the conspiracy trial of six animal rights activists in New Jersey. The new trial date is set for February 6, 2006. Prosecutors had hoped for an earlier date, but the judge had already scheduled another complex criminal trial for September. Some have anticipated the trial could last two months or more. A mistrial was declared June 20 in the criminal

prosecution of the "SHAC 6," after activist Kevin Kjonaas' attorney Isabel McGinty became ill.

The prosecution against defendants Kevin Kjonaas, Lauren Gazzola, Jacob Conroy, Joshua Harper, Darius Fullmer, Andrew Stepanian, and Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC), was the first of its kind, since the Animal Enterprise Protection Act (AEPA) was amended in 2002 to include the crime of "animal enterprise terrorism."

On its Web site SHAC thanks its supporters and solicits legal fund donations. "The postponement by no means spells the end of the SHAC 7 nor does it mean that the defendants no longer need our support." They state that they will be better prepared for the "battle" ahead: "But all of us-supporters and defendants alike-have been provided an invaluable trial run. While the defendants were ready for trial and looking forward to their day in court (and their ultimate vindication), they (and their supporters) will be even better practiced the next time around."

(NABR Update, 6/30/05)

Animal Activist Moved to Secure Cell

by Todd Richmond

An animal rights activist who dodged federal authorities for years was moved to a more secure cell after he was sent what might be an escape plan in the mail, authorities said. Sheriff's deputies said they intercepted a drawing of a courtroom marked "escape route" in Peter Daniel Young's mail July 6. They moved him from a medium security dormitory to the Dane County Jail the same day, sheriff's spokeswoman Elise Schaffer said. The drawing was vague and didn't seem to represent any specific courtroom, Schaffer said, but "it was seen as a possible security issue."

Young is scheduled to appear in federal court next Wednesday for a pretrial conference. His attorney, Chris Kelly, said the transfer wasn't necessary and the whole incident has been exaggerated. Young never asked for or received the drawing, he said. "Peter didn't plan to escape," Kelly said.

Prosecutors believe Young, 27, is part of the Animal Liberation Front, a group that aims to destroy animal-related industries. Young and an accomplice are accused of freeing more than 7,000 mink from their cages at five farms in Iowa, South Dakota and Wisconsin in 1997. Authorities found the accomplice two years later and he agreed to

cooperate in exchange for a two-year prison sentence.

Young managed to elude investigators until March, when he was arrested for shoplifting CDs in San Jose, Calif. He was extradited to Madison in May. He has pleaded not guilty to the federal charges against him.

Young technically is in the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service. Kirk Papenthien, chief deputy of the marshals' Madison office, said he couldn't comment on the drawing or whether marshals were investigating who sent it.

(Daily Comet, 7/19/05)

'Scared to Death,' but Kept His Word

By Dennis Yusko

Like the New York Times reporter who won't divulge her confidential sources, Skidmore College professor Rik Scarce once was jailed for refusing to reveal information to investigators. In 1993, U.S. District Court Judge William Fremming Nielsen incarcerated Scarce for 159 days in Spokane, Wash., because the then-doctoral student refused to cooperate with a grand jury investigating an attack on a federally funded animal research facility at Washington State University.

Scarce had interviewed Rod Coronado, a militant environmentalist and one of the suspects in the attack, a year earlier for his book "Eco-Warriors." Coronado was house-sitting for Scarce when members of the radical environmental group Animal Liberation Front broke into the laboratory, freed coyotes and caused \$100,000 in damage.

The FBI wanted to know what Scarce knew about Coronado, and when Scarce refused to tell all to a grand jury, citing the First Amendment and scholarly ethics, they served him with a subpoena. "I was scared to death. I knew from the moment I received the subpoena that there was no way I could answer certain questions asked of me ... questions that I had obtained under promises of confidentiality," said Scarce, 47, who lives in Greenfield and is an assistant professor of sociology.

Nielsen ordered Scarce to Spokane County jail for civil contempt of court. After five months, the judge concluded that further jail time would not get Scarce to testify, so he released him. Reporter Judith Miller of the New York Times has been in jail since July 6 over her refusal to divulge a source to federal investigators probing the

revelation of a CIA officer's identity. Her case has revived a debate over who is entitled to keep sources secret.

This month, AltaMira Press published "Contempt of Court: A Scholar's Battle for Free Speech from Behind Bars," in which Scarce describes his time in jail. The book draws from nearly 300 pages of notes he took while in jail. "Eco-Warriors" is being re-printed this fall.

Scholars, like journalists, need protection from revealing confidential sources, Scarce said, and neither should give up information that's been promised as private, even if it's from a suspected criminal. "Judith Miller is not being coerced. She is being punished," Scarce said. "I agree with her stance. She did exactly what I did, which is doing what had to be done."

While the similarities between the cases are evident, Scarce claimed a privilege traditionally reserved for journalists, said Lucy Dalglish, executive director of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. Scholars are seldom subpoenaed because they rely on anonymous sources far less than reporters do, and they don't deserve the same protection journalists do unless their sole purpose is to collect information and inform the public, Dalglish said. "He was in an exceptionally gray area," Dalglish said, adding that she didn't think Scarce was operating as a journalist before his confinement.

Scarce disagrees, and says scholars, too, are fact-finders for society. He recently recalled his time in jail, and how the year leading up to it caused him paranoia and insomnia. "Anxiety kept me awake," Scarce said. "I knew that I was willing to go to jail, but it was the possibility of what jail life was like that frightened me so much."

Still, he would not violate his promise to confidential sources, particularly Coronado, who provided information for "Eco-Warriors." "He was an incredible source, a real gatekeeper for the radical environmental community," said Scarce, who worked as a reporter in college.

Serving time wasn't as bad as the run-up to it, though it left a lasting impression, Scarce said. The circumstances that landed him in jail earned him the admiration of his fellow inmates. "Respect in jail is everything. It is the currency. You don't have anything else," Scarce said.

No one was ever indicted for the raid on the Washington State University lab, though Coronado later served time for involvement in a similar break-in at Michigan State University.

(TimesUnion.com, 7/22/05)

Thrill of Discovery Still Motivates Him

By Keith O'Brien

It was the mice that captured the boy's attention. They were deformed, he recalled, bigger than normal and oddly colored. The scientists were doing research on them, and a young Harold "Hal" Dvorak thought that sounded interesting. Decades after this visit to a Maine laboratory on a family vacation, Dvorak, now 68, stands watching mice once more. This time they are his mice. He runs his own lab down the street from Fenway Park. And there is a chance that his mice hold secrets that could help doctors stop the spread of cancer.

Dvorak points to their tiny ears. In them, you can see a tangle of blood vessels, pinkish red like any others. But these, he explains, are not just any blood vessels. They are the sort of vessels that tumors use to grow and spread, a process he first helped identify in the late 1970s and continues to study today.

Quietly, in the shadow of others, Dvorak has become a world-renowned expert on these vessels. He authored papers in 1979 and again in 1983 that changed the very face of cancer research, identifying the source that allowed tumors to grow, and giving patients hope that perhaps a cure was possible.

Hype followed. The cure did not. But hope is still alive today, partly because of Dvorak's work on angiogenesis, the process by which blood vessels grow and spread, often to feed tumors. And now for the first time in 26 years, the affable, silver-haired scientist has left his job as chief of pathology at Beth Israel Deaconess Hospital and returned to the lab full-time. "The charge I get out of it is seeing something for the first time that nobody has ever seen before," Dvorak said of his work. "That's priceless. It's a rush, and it's unbelievably exciting. It only happens a few times in a career."

One of those times came for Dvorak in the late 1970s as he examined a run-of-the-mill guinea pig tumor. He had seen them countless times before. But in this one, Dvorak saw something new through his microscope: the same clotting agent that appears in a wound. He paused. "Oddly, nobody had seen this before," Dvorak recalled recently. And that fact made him question the discovery. But further research proved him to be right. The same molecule that helps form blood clots in a wound was at work inside the tumor. Only, unlike a wound, which stops making this molecule when it heals, tumors continue to

produce it, Dvorak determined, allowing the cancer to grow and spread, unchecked.

It became known as vascular endothelial growth factor -- or VEGF (pronounced vej-f) -- and Dvorak, who had intended to focus on immunology not cancer research, was suddenly at the center of the storm. "We got a lot of press attention," said his wife and fellow researcher, Dr. Ann Dvorak. "It was a little bit befuddling for a while." It didn't last. Dr. Stephen Galli, the pathology chair at Stanford University, said Dvorak never sought the spotlight that shined on other cancer researchers. Often these days, Dvorak's name doesn't even get mentioned in news reports about new cancer-fighting drugs designed to stop the production of VEGF.

But people in the medical community haven't forgotten Dvorak. Former Beth Israel president Mitchell Rabkin hailed Dvorak's VEGF work as one of the major intellectual accomplishments to ever come out of Harvard. And at a party last month to celebrate his 26 years as pathology chair, Dvorak couldn't duck the spotlight no matter where he went.

There were speeches about him and toasts in his honor. And then Dvorak himself got up to speak. He had lots of people to thank. But mostly, he wanted to remind them that his work wasn't done just yet, that they could still find him in his lab with his mice, where he likes to be most of all. "Do come and visit," he said.

(Boston Globe, 8/5/05)

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.

SwAEBR's 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?

- 1) Your website can be linked through our actively viewed webpage.
- 2) Satisfaction of contributing to the education of promoting biomedical research.
- 3) 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

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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.

**In his own words -
Arizonan, John Gaughan**

On June 4, 1964, when I was 33 years of age, I had a Starr-Edwards Aortic mechanical valve implanted at St. Mary's Hospital in Tucson, Arizona. My surgeon was Dr. Robert Anderson.

This valve is still "click-clicking" along and has never been replaced! I am now 72 and this year was the 40th anniversary of the operation.

When I was six and eight, I had attacks of rheumatic fever which left me with a heart murmur. At 28, an attack of Sub Acute Bacterial Endocarditis almost ended my life. Penicillin saved my life.

Within the past five years I had a pacemaker implanted, two attacks of Congested Heart Failure, which brought on Pneumonia (or it could be the other way around), one TIA and Acute Anemia when I needed five pints of blood.

Why am I still alive? Medical research, dedicated doctors, nurses and the allied health professionals are the answer.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to tell my story about how medical research not only impacted, but saved my life and like a Duracell battery, is keeping me alive and well.

Note: On April 3, 2001 Mr. Gaughan was invited to speak at the 1st Anniversary of the Edwards LifeSciences Corporation in Irvine, California. It is believed that Mr. Gaughan's valve may be the oldest or second oldest Starr-Edwards valve not to be replaced.

Share your own story online: www.Living-Proof.us
or write to Living Proof at P.O. Box 360,
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0360 -Phone: 414-899-9246,
www.Living-Proof.us

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