



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**

Protesters Object to Animal Testing at ASU

by Emilia Arnold

A small group of protesters gathered along University Drive outside Manzanita Hall on Thursday and held signs and models of laboratory monkeys in pain and fear.

ASU students, Valley residents and members of local animal rights' groups staged a small demonstration to protest the Biodesign Institute's use of animals for research. "We wouldn't want to be trapped in [cages] with nothing to do," said Shaynie Aero, founder of Last Chance for Animals Arizona and co-founder of Animal Commandos. "I am absolutely 100 percent against keeping animals in cages or for any form of human use," said Chelsea Richards, an applied biology and wildlife habitat sophomore. Richards said keeping pets is a different situation. "All of my pets are rescues," she said.

Kimberly Ovitt, director of communications for the Biodesign Institute, said animal testing at ASU is not what opponents call "needless." "All of our testing that involves animals is aimed at improving human health and quality of life," Ovitt said. "It's not for cosmetics, or anything like that."

Ovitt said animal testing at ASU is not taken lightly. "Researchers must go through a committee," Ovitt said. "The committee must approve of how the animal is used, and that it is for a legitimate purpose."

The protesters directed their message at passing cars, but also passed out fliers. People passing by said they did not know much about the topic, or did not understand the demonstrators' message. Ovitt said protesters would be more effective if they tried to help scientists in their efforts to decrease the number of animals being used in research. She said ASU researchers develop methods that do not include animals, including computer models and noninvasive testing procedures. "If [the protesters'] solution is no research," she said, "then that's not contributing to medical care."

(ASU Web Devil, 4/29/05)

Attack on Medical Research

By David Martosko

Last week the world celebrated an historic medical research milestone, the 50th anniversary of the polio vaccine. But Hollywood glitterati — including Alec Baldwin, Noah Wyle and Emmylou Harris — dishonored that life-saving moment by celebrating another milestone — the 20th birthday of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM). This is an organization which opposes the very research that made the polio breakthrough possible.

In 1949, Science magazine explained to readers that animals (including mice, oxen and rhesus monkeys) were needed in every phase of polio research. Polio researcher and Nobel laureate Frederick Robbins later wrote that "all we learned about the disease came from studies with animals." And Albert Sabin, the biomedical research veteran who developed the oral polio vaccine, wrote in 1992 that animal experiments "were necessary to solve many problems before an oral polio-virus vaccine could become a reality."

Mainstream medical professionals understand that today's animal-research models are crucial to finding tomorrow's cures. The American Foundation for AIDS Research funds these tests. So do the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, the Alzheimer's Association, the March of Dimes, the American Red Cross, the Muscular Dystrophy Association, the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation (Race for the Cure), the American Lung Association, the National Kidney Foundation, and on and on.

PCRM advises the public to withhold donations from all of these charities, and nearly 100 others. In order for humans to live, some animals must die. But this group has decided such a trade-off just isn't worthwhile. Taking this position requires willful blindness. Researchers whose work called for the use of animals have received 69 Nobel Prizes in physiology and medicine. One of these awards went to the scientist who laid the foundation for everything we understand about mad cow disease.

Animal research has led to vaccines for rabies, smallpox, rubella, measles and anthrax. Insulin diabetics owe their quality of life to animal models — which also brought us heart bypasses, organ transplants and the minimally invasive surgical techniques we now take for granted. Throw it all out, says the Physicians Committee.

These advocates of "responsible" medicine view research like this as "unnecessary."

If this anti-science position sounds familiar, it should. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) — those protest-happy lunatics who believe your life is worth no more than that of a cow or a chicken — have a sympathetic take on nearly every message PCRM promotes, including a "do not donate" policy toward health charities that fund animal research.

PCRM founding president Neal Barnard, a psychiatrist with no medical practice, is also president of the PETA Foundation (which owns PETA's real estate and manages its books). PETA has steered more than \$1.3 million to PCRM so far. Animal People News, an insider publication for animal-rights activists, writes that the PETA Foundation exists primarily "to enable PETA and PCRM to evade public recognition of their relationship."

So, the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine is really an animal-rights front group wearing the sheep's clothing of the medical profession. And "responsible" medicine apparently means no animals may be harmed to save the life of your child, your parent, or your spouse. How could doctors write such a prescription? Very few do, which is why people with no medical degrees comprise more than 95 percent of this group's membership.

The animal-rights theme carries over into PCRM's activism on food issues as well. Dr. Barnard has written that feeding kids meat and milk "is a form of child abuse." He has also compared meat-eating and milk-drinking to smoking. In a 2003 FDA hearing, he tried to convince federal regulators that cheese was (literally) an addictive narcotic, calling it "morphine on a cracker" and "dairy crack."

PCRM's animal-rights sympathies are clear. Some of its most public figures have participated in PETA's naked street protests, acted as spokespersons for "direct action" protesters outside research labs, sued school districts over field trips to the rodeo and threatened lawsuits against dairy producers.

At a recent animal-rights convention, one activist (then a PCRM spokesperson) even endorsed the idea of "political assassination" directed at doctors who test tomorrow's miracle drugs on animals. Dr. Jerry Vlasak was billed on the "Animal Rights 2003" conference program as a PCRM representative. Dr. Vlasak spoke his mind, and it wasn't pretty. "I don't think you'd have to kill — assassinate — too many vivisectors," Dr. Vlasak

told a room full of activists, "before you would see a marked decrease in the amount of vivisection going on. And I think for five lives, 10 lives, 15 human lives, we could save a million, 2 million, 10 million non-human lives."

The misnamed Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine's dream of prohibitions against beef, chicken, pork, fish and cheese are merely irksome to Americans who see through its clever disguise. But the group's agenda for the future of medical research makes it particularly dangerous. Its birthday is no cause for celebration.

David Martosko is director of Research for the Center for Consumer Freedom, a nonprofit coalition.

(Washington Times, 4/20/05)

Sonoran Pronghorn: Making a comeback

By Larry Copenhaver

The Sonoran pronghorn, considered the most endangered mammal in North America, may be starting a comeback from the brink of extinction. Births of fawns late last month and so far this month on the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge is bringing hope to officials working to save the subspecies, said David Eslinger, project facilitator for the refuge near Ajo. "We have six, and we are as excited as can be," he said in a telephone interview yesterday. "They're little animals and they are adapting well to their environment. They are moving around like miniatures of the adults."

Female pronghorn typically give birth annually after they reach the age of 2. The birthing season runs from February through May, according to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Young ones weigh 4 to 12 pounds and stand up to 15 inches tall. Within a day or two of birth, the little animals are able to run up to 25 miles per hour.

The fawns born recently are being cared for in a semicaptive breeding enclosure, Eslinger said. "It's not like a zoo situation. It's a very natural setting in a 1-mile-square enclosure of native habitat outside Ajo. "The breeding enclosure is along the natural migration route of the pronghorns so we might be able to turn some loose to join up with the herd of wild animals," Eslinger explained.

The enclosure is an 8-foot fence with another 18 inches dug into the ground to keep predators away, he said. That way, burrowing predators such as coyotes are kept from digging

under the fence. "A shade cloth is attached to the fence so the pronghorn see a barrier there and don't run into the fence. The animals can travel at speeds up to 40 or 50 miles an hour," he said. Also, the cloth keeps the animals from getting used to seeing the humans who regularly patrol the fence.

Eslinger said no pictures of the tiny critters have been taken, partly because officials want to limit human exposure to the fawns. "We want them to be as wild as possible. "If we are successful in the continuation of this breeding program, we will be able to release animals into the wild in four to six years," he said. However the animals, originally listed as endangered in 1967, will continue to be protected as an endangered species.

Little more than a century ago, tens of thousands of Sonoran Pronghorn roamed the desert wilds of the American Southwest, but hunting, changes in climate and factors associated with human intervention have impacted the number of animals. "Three years ago, there were 300. Then a drought hit - only 1.1 inches of rain fell over a 13-month period - and 90 percent of the population was lost," Eslinger said. "Our population plummeted to only 18 animals."

A survey done in December counted 39 Sonoran pronghorn in the United States, "so we have actually doubled the number in the past two years," he said. "There could be several more born before this cycle is over."

Two other populations, both in nearby sections of Mexico, also have shown population increases, doubling over the past two years, he said. In the larger Mexican herd, 459 were surveyed. The other herd has 44. "The Sonoran pronghorn occupy about 3 million acres in southwestern Arizona," Eslinger said. "Part of that land is Luke Air Force Base, part is Organ Pipe National Monument and part of it is Agua Prieta National Animal Refuge, plus a little bit of Bureau of Land Management Land. "The Sonoran Pronghorn is probably North America's most endangered land mammal," he said. "And as far as the gene pool, we are trying to mix it up between the three populations."

(Tucson Citizen, 3/9/05)

Animal Rights Activists Step Up Attacks in N.Y.

By Michelle Garcia

Early one recent morning, the wife of a pharmaceutical executive was followed to her workplace, her car was broken into and her credit

cards were stolen; later \$20,000 in unauthorized charitable donations were billed on the cards. It was the latest in a series of attacks by the Animal Liberation Front on the Long Island family. The activists, who have asserted responsibility, once scrawled "Puppy Killer" in red paint on the executive's house and have posted the couple's phone, license plate and bank account numbers on the Internet, along with this threat: "If we find a dime of that money granted to those charities was taken back, we will strip you bare."

The Animal Liberation Front has targeted the executive's employer, Forest Laboratories Inc., as part of a six-year campaign against one of the company's contractors, Huntingdon Life Sciences. Huntingdon, a British-based firm, uses animals to test household products and medications. "Anybody who does business with this company, they become a legitimate target for the campaign," Jerry Vlasak, an ALF spokesman and a physician in Los Angeles, said in a telephone interview.

The campaign is not just against the Long Island family, authorities said. The FBI and at least two New York police departments have launched an investigation into attacks on about 30 Forest Laboratories employees in the NY metropolitan area. Investigators said that in the past six months the animal rights activists have escalated their attacks, moving from protests at the homes of their targets to vandalism to theft and threats. "You feel powerless against what's going on around you," said the executive's wife, who asked that her name not be printed while the investigation continues. "We are victims; we are innocent. These people have no clue what they do."

In New Jersey, seven animal rights activists face trial on federal terrorism charges for allegedly inciting others to harass and threaten employees of other companies connected with Huntingdon Life Sciences. The trial is scheduled to start in June. "We've been seeing it steadily increase over a couple of years -- the number of incidents, the costs and the change in the rhetoric," said Brian Levin, director of the Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California State University at San Bernardino. "They see themselves in an asymmetrical war, that's what we're seeing on the hard left."

FBI officials estimate that in the past decade, ALF supporters have committed 700 criminal acts and caused \$112 million in damage. In the United States, the number of incidents attributed to ALF decreased slightly last year, but their attacks have grown in size and cost. Federal

and New York officials acknowledge that they have made only a few arrests. The challenge, they say, is cracking an amorphous movement. The ALF has no leader or organizational chart, and the activists are methodical and careful, attacking only after conducting extensive surveillance. "They aren't street criminals," said Detective Lt. James T. Rooney with the Suffolk County police on Long Island. "A lot of them are college educated, and they are aware of the limits of what they can do. You're dealing with intelligent people."

Vlasak, who is a former animal researcher, asserts that he does not know the identity of the animal rights activists, saying he receives information from anonymous communiques sent to the press office and Internet postings. He said the movement does not condone violence against people. "The above-ground campaign writes letters, and it's the underground actions that capture the interest," Vlasak said.

Founded in England in the 1970s, the ALF took root in the American West a decade later, the FBI said. The organization gained notoriety for its "animal liberation" actions in which activists broke into university and biomedical labs to rescue rabbits and mice. In the past decade, ALF activists spread to the East Coast, with their activity growing against the biomedical industry, which often relies on testing animals. "They share philosophic and spiritual ethics and find each other in the American landscape, often in small numbers, and learn about activities of the so-called liberation front," said Bron Taylor, a professor at the University of Florida who has studied radical environmental movements.

The FBI said U.S. animal rights activists have not committed violence against people. In England, however, three ALF activists used a pickaxe to beat the managing director of Huntingdon Life Sciences outside his home. A British court convicted David Blenkinsop in the attack. Huntingdon Life Sciences has lost investors, banking support and insurers in Europe, after it became the target of harassment, including death threats.

In New Jersey, federal prosecutors say members of Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty, a group affiliated with the Animal Liberation Front, used the Internet to incite 20 attacks, including threats, vandalism -- slashing car tires and breaking windows -- and detonating a smoke bomb in Seattle, according to the indictment against the seven animal rights activists in New Jersey. The New Jersey members, like ALF activists, post the personal information on "targets" along with suggested "direct actions." "We'll be at their offices, at their doorsteps,

on their phones or in their computers," read one SHAC announcement, according to the indictment. "There will be no rest for the wicked."

Defense attorneys say that employee information is publicly available and covered by the First Amendment. But in Pennsylvania, a state court granted a temporary injunction to another pharmaceutical company, ruling that the New Jersey activists had set up a Web site that incited and encouraged violence. On Long Island, the pharmaceutical executive and his wife live cautiously but refuse to change their lives after the attacks. Their nameplate still marks the entrance to the planned community where they live. Letters arrive at the black mail box planted on the main road, and they still rely on local police to patrol the area. "We all have things we believe in, but do we set bombs and light cars on fire?" the executive's wife asked. "We live in a country where people shouldn't live like that."

(The Washington Post, 5/9/05)

Activists Unleash Attacks

By Ridgely Ochs

It's a subject that local biomedical companies and labs won't talk about in public: animal rights terrorism. "We didn't have this conversation," said a spokesman for a Long Island biomedical facility. "We don't want to be on their radar," said another. Said a third: "We don't want to even go there."

The FBI and Nassau and Suffolk County police recently said they were investigating allegations that the Animal Liberation Front, a shadowy radical animal rights group, has waged a campaign of harassment against a pharmaceutical company executive and his wife who live on Long Island.

ALF said it has targeted these people because they are associated with a Manhattan-based pharmaceutical company Forest Laboratories Inc., which has facilities in Commack, Farmingdale and Hauppauge. Forest Labs does business with Huntingdon Life Sciences, Britain's largest animal research laboratory, which tests drugs, food products and industrial chemicals on animals for other companies before they are brought to market. Huntingdon, which has a facility in East Millstone, N.J., has been the focus of an ongoing campaign by radical animal rights groups, which charge that Huntingdon is abusing the

animals -- which the company has continually denied.

Those who closely monitor groups like ALF say such targeting is on the increase -- and has gotten very personal. "They identify somebody's children; they follow the children home," said Frankie Trull, president of the Foundation for Biomedical Research, a group sponsored by institutions that depend on animals for research. "They're going after the customers, like Forest Labs. They go after the support services -- the plumbing company, the electrical company. They go down to the deepest depths -- to the landscaper and to the caterer."

The ALF Web site clearly outlines its goals and strategy: ALF members act "directly to stop animal suffering. ... Direct action refers to illegal actions performed to bring about animal liberation. These are usually one of two things: rescuing animals from laboratories or other places of abuse, or inflicting economic damage on animal abusers. Due to the illegal nature of ALF activities, activists work anonymously... "

The group had posted on its Web site that its members went into the wife's unlocked car, stole a credit card from it and used it to buy \$20,000 in traveler's checks that were sent to charities. The group also boasts that it spray-painted other executives' houses and cars and threatened to contaminate the food at the company's holiday party last December. Even the catering hall where the party was held came under fire: ALF called on activists to blitz the owner with phone calls to demand that it "not host Forest puppy killers."

Trull and others said it's hard to know just how many actions ALF and other related groups such as Earth Liberation Front -- which similarly targets those the group feels are hurting the ecosystem -- have waged against businesses and universities because many are reluctant to report them. Tim Horner, managing director of international security firm Kroll Inc., said, "We have quite a bit of business associated with these groups."

A Financial Times article noted that executives at BIO, the largest American biotech conference, were shaken last June when an FBI agent told them that most of the companies there were on a list of 1,100 potential corporate targets circulating among animal-rights activists.

FBI testimony last year before the Senate Judiciary Committee estimated that "ALF/ELF and related groups have committed more than 1,100 criminal acts in the United States since 1976,

resulting in damages conservatively estimated at approximately \$110 million."

Other costs to companies are harder to quantify but no less real, said Horner, a former captain in the New York Police Department's intelligence division. "Money and resources are being devoted to protection, where they weren't devoted before," Horner said. "This changes the business model ... and can affect the bottom line."

There's also, Trull said, the worry that "you're losing the next generation of brilliant minds to something less controversial" because they fear for their and their family's safety.

Compared with the United Kingdom, considered to be the hotbed of radical animal activism, U.S. institutions have been relatively unscathed. Yet that may be changing. "Prior to the Internet, we used to say that what happened in the UK would happen in the U.S. five years from now. Now it's almost instantaneous," said Jacquie Calnan, president of Americans for Medical Progress, which represents 130 businesses and universities that support animal research. Because of the Internet, she says she worries about "the lone wolf," who derives support and ideas from ALF's Web site but acts on his own. "I'm not hopeful it won't get worse," said John Miller, executive director of the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International, which does voluntary accreditation of 90 percent of animal labs in the country. "They have discovered that the tactics work."

Other animal rights organizations have mixed feelings about groups such as ALF. Ingrid Newkirk, the head of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, said that PETA's and ALF's goals are the same, although their tactics are different. She said ALF's tactics have stopped some experiments on animals. "It's sad that such actions bring change while petitioning, writing letters, being polite and so on should do the job," she said.

To Wayne Pacelle, president of the Humane Society of the United States, the largest animal welfare group in the country, the tactics are counterproductive: "It makes them [research companies and institutions] into victims and obscures the really important moral question raised by using healthy animals and making them sick or injuring them."

(Newsday, 5/4/05)

Animal Rights Group Pickets Yerkes

By Rachel Zelkowitz

Shouts penetrated the quiet of Lullwater Park on Saturday afternoon as demonstrators marched in protest of the research conducted on animals at Emory's Yerkes National Primate Research Center. Waving a fake plastic spine attached to a neon green poster board, the leader of the protest, Primate Freedom Project Director Jean Barnes, challenged Yerkes Director Stuart Zola to come out and debate the merits of testing on animals. "We will leave him a backbone because he doesn't have one," shouted Barnes, who led about 40 demonstrators in the annual rally. But Zola never emerged.

Supporters carried a plywood coffin on their 30-minute march along North Decatur Road. Barnes said they intended to hold a mock funeral for the primates killed in research at Yerkes, but the plan was abandoned after a verbal argument arose between the protesters and Yerkes supporters. Defending Yerkes were five Emory students with red posters proclaiming, "Animals help us find a cure." Protestors shouted that promised cures had never materialized for diseases such as AIDS and cancer.

School of Medicine Research Specialist Nelson Totah responded, "You can't put a timeline on when you will find a cure." But Dino Vlachos, a member of the anti-Yerkes group The Georgia Animal Rights Protestors, asked Totah to name "one cure" used today that had been developed through animal testing.

Yerkes supporters suggested that medical treatments like antibiotics were gleaned from animal testing, but then demonstrators on both sides began to shout at each other. "One cure, one cure," some Yerkes protesters shouted. "What makes your grandfather more important than an animal?" screamed another. "Because he's a human," responded College senior Micol Molinari, who had turned out with Totah to show her support for animal research.

About 15 police with shields blocking the entrance to Yerkes watched but never moved as the discourse continued. Finally, Barnes led the protestors carrying the mock coffin away from the scene. About 20 protestors, including Vlachos, followed her. The others remained, some discussing animal testing more quietly with a few of the Yerkes supporters. "We've never had that before," Barnes said, adding that she decided to leave to "avoid anymore unpleasant feelings."

As he walked back to the Hopkins-Haygood Memorial Gate where the protest began at 11:30 a.m., Vlachos said he regretted arguing. "We should have left it as it was, but I felt positive about everything today," he said. "I think it was successful, and it was a good point of departure to take this to the politicians and the general public."

This marked the Primate Freedom Project's 15th year of protesting against Yerkes. On Saturday, the line of protestors snaked from the corner of North Decatur and Oxford Roads halfway to Glenn Memorial Church. Each protestor held a black balloon that jostled in the wind and they brandished signs that read "Animal Research — Taxes for Torture." One woman held a stuffed gorilla with a sign that said, "I am a person, too."

John Raubach, a high schooler from Lawrenceville, said he attended the demonstration to "put an end to suffering and wasteful research." "I think it raises public awareness on the issue, and that's the main concern," he said.

Across the street, Totah and Molinari stood at the stoplight between the gas station and Everybody's Pizza with Aaron Bress, another research specialist in the School of Medicine psychiatry department. They said this was the second year they had organized a counter-demonstration to the Yerkes protestors. "We just wanted to speak our side," Bress said.

The three were later joined by College freshmen Allie Abuin and Minoo Hosseini, who were walking along Clifton Road when they saw the protest. "I'm a big fan of research," Abuin said. "We realized there were three people in favor, and we needed to join them." As the protestors began chanting, "Hey, hey Emory, what do you say, how many animals did you murder today?" Molinari said she realized no one on either side would change his mind after the protest.

Vlachos said the protestors come back every year because it was an "issue of conscience." "We're out here to bring public attention to the waste of millions of dollars," he said. "They've cured nothing — they continue this inane, invalid medical research because of money."

Thomas Gordon, associate director of scientific programs at Yerkes, said business would continue as usual at the center. "Research with animals is a highly regulated endeavor, regulated by public law, enforced by the will of Congress, regulated by the National Institutes of Health — which gives Yerkes most of its money — and regulated further by Emory's own policies," he

said. "It ensures that work with animals has high scientific merit and is done under the most humane conditions possible."

(Emory Wheel online, 4/26/05)

Caltech Student Sentenced to More than 8 Years for SUV Arson

A graduate student was sentenced Monday to more than eight years in prison and ordered to pay millions of dollars in restitution for firebombing scores of sport utility vehicles. William Jensen Cottrell, 24, was convicted in November of conspiracy to commit arson and seven counts of arson for an August 2003 vandalism spree that damaged and destroyed about 125 SUVs. Prosecutors estimated the total damage was about \$2.3 million.

U.S. District Judge R. Gary Klausner sentenced Cottrell to 100 months and ordered him to pay \$3.5 million in restitution. Cottrell hung his head upon hearing the sentence. The judge said he felt sorry for Cottrell, a doctoral candidate in the physics department at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. "What a talent to have wasted," Klausner said. "There's only one person to blame for that, and I'm sure Mr. Cottrell understands that it's him."

Vandals who targeted dealerships and homes in the San Gabriel Valley east of Los Angeles set the vehicles on fire and used spray-paint to deface them with slogans such as "Fat, Lazy Americans," "polluter," "smog machine" and "ELF," an acronym for the Earth Liberation Front, a radical environmental group.

Cottrell told the judge he was sorry for "any suffering" he caused to owners of the dealership and SUVs that were damaged during the attack. He said his political and environmental beliefs will not change - but his actions will. "There's no way I'd ever be involved with anything like this remotely," he said.

Cottrell was acquitted of using a destructive device - Molotov cocktails - in a crime of violence. That was the most serious charge he faced and it carried a sentence of at least 30 years in prison. Defense lawyers argued that Cottrell had agreed with two friends to spray-paint vehicles, but was surprised when they began to hurl Molotov cocktails.

Federal prosecutors have identified former Caltech students Tyler Johnson and Michie Oe as "fugitive co-conspirators" in the case. It is believed

that both have fled the country. Prosecutors also alleged that Cottrell tried to minimize his role and place the blame on Johnson and Oe.

Cottrell was arrested in March 2004 after authorities tracked e-mails that Cottrell, using an alias, sent to the Los Angeles Times. He told the newspaper in the e-mails that he was involved in the SUV attacks and affiliated with the Earth Liberation Front.

Klausner in January denied Cottrell's bid for a new trial. Cottrell had claimed the court improperly barred his attorneys from presenting evidence that he suffered from Asperger's syndrome, a type of autism that he claimed made it difficult for him to understand the intentions of the alleged accomplices.

(DatelineAlabama.com, 4/18/05)

Chiron Foundation Awards Five Grants to Support Science and Health Education

Chiron Corporation announced today that the Chiron Foundation has awarded \$160,000 to five organizations for five projects promoting interest in science and healthcare through the support of community-based science and math education programs. The recipients of the grants are the American Association of Blood Banks, the San Jose Tech Museum of Innovation, Industry Initiatives for Science and Math Education, San Francisco Exploratorium, and Seattle Biomedical Research Institute. These grants reflect the Foundation's commitment to enhancing student access to quality educational resources and learning opportunities. "The educational and professional development programs established by these organizations play an important role in promoting interest in science and health education and careers. We are proud to help support these valuable initiatives and hope to contribute to the education of the next generation of scientists and innovators," said Jay Grover, president of the Chiron Foundation.

Chiron's grant to the American Association of Blood Banks, based in Bethesda, Md., will provide funding for a national public-education campaign geared toward young adults. Each year nearly five million Americans need a life-saving blood transfusion, and 38,000 units of blood are needed daily in the United States alone. The campaign will aim to catch the attention of young adults, especially those 17-24 years old, to increase awareness of the need for regular blood

donation and foster a new generation of lifelong donors.

Chiron's grant to the San Jose Tech Museum of Innovation, located in San Jose, Calif., will support "Genetics: Technology With a Twist," a permanent exhibit with a demonstration recombinant DNA lab and interactive wet-lab activities developed to stimulate student interest in human genetics and biomedical research. The exhibit is operated collaboratively with Stanford School of Medicine Department of Genetics. The San Jose Tech Museum of Innovation is designed to engage students and families through demonstration and seeks to inspire young students to become innovators in the technologies of the future. Focusing on teachers as the primary agents for effecting meaningful change and promoting student interests in the fields of mathematics and science education, the Foundation has awarded the following three organizations grants based on programs each has established for math and science educators.

Chiron's grant to the Industry Initiatives for Science and Math Education (IISME), based in Santa Clara, Calif., will provide support to the organization's East Bay Science Teacher Revitalization and Retention Project, a paid summer fellowship program. Specifically, the funding will support five high-technology or biotechnology fellowships for secondary and community college faculty teaching biology, chemistry or physics in Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland or Richmond, Calif. Founded in 1985, IISME seeks to transform teaching and learning through industry-education partnerships. IISME exists to address the critical need for a strong, highly skilled workforce in mathematics, science and technological fields.

Chiron's grant to the San Francisco Exploratorium, located in San Francisco, Calif., will provide support to the Exploratorium's education outreach workshops for educators to improve their teaching skills and provide new ideas for the teaching of science. The Exploratorium is a not-for-profit organization and interactive science and technology museum.

Chiron's grant to the Seattle Biomedical Research Institute (SBRI), based in Seattle, Wash., will support the organization's BioQuest science education program, which aims to educate the next generation of life-science leadership and advocates to improve global health through research. The grant will enable the development of a curriculum focusing on what it takes to develop a vaccine, including hosting a professional development workshop to train high school science teachers to use the curriculum in their classrooms. SBRI has been

instrumental in conducting research leading to the prevention, diagnosis and cure of global infectious diseases, including malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

The Chiron Foundation was established in 2004, the Chiron Foundation is an independent, nonprofit organization committed to improving lives through better healthcare, empowering lives through better education and enriching lives through better communities. The Foundation awards grants in three major focus areas: health and medicine, education, and community. For further information about the Chiron Foundation, please visit www.chiron.com/foundation.

(Rednova, 3/10/05)

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.

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

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

**Coalition For Animals & Animal Research - CFAAR
2005 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

A years subscription to CFAAR News is included with your donation.

Make checks payable to CFAAR and return to: CFAAR, P.O. Box 210101, Tucson, AZ, 85721

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