

Mr. Stace Aspey & family
PO Box 13102
Long Beach, CA 90803

1600



AIR MAIL

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL
795 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA
02139

9-23-87

Cambridge City Council
Cambridge, MA

Dear Sirs/Ms:

My family and I write to congratulate you on the banning of the LD50/Draize tests in the city of Cambridge. It was not only a bold thing to do, considering the frightened (and powerful) opposition, but most certainly the CORRECT thing to do!

Testing animals for cosmetics and household products is not only barbaric, but, like ALL animal research, unnecessary. My family and I use ONLY products that have NEVER been tested on animals, such as "Tom's of Maine", "Golden Lotus", "Weleda", etc. which proves it CAN be done! Companies that state otherwise are simply trying to protect jobs and sustain a business that grosses billions of dollars a year. Their concern for "human welfare" is just a smokescreen to cover what such bans really threaten - profits!!!

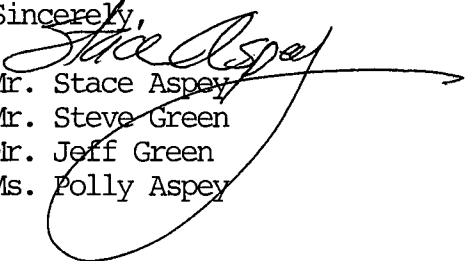
Animal testing is, of course, totally unreliable. No surgical procedure or disease "cure" can ever be proven in an animal test because animals are so different from humans that no pertinent data can be provided for human health. When something does extrapolate, it's a surprise. When it doesn't, which is more often, it's hushed up. Ultimately, vivisection is as scientific as flipping a coin. Take animals OUT of research and this instability is also removed. History shows thousands of drugs and products that tested safe on animals were proven harmful to humans, and just as many that were beneficial to humans but delayed because they tested harmful to animals. Thus the use of animals in research is the weakest link.

Alot of researchers have trouble admitting this, because they've been so indoctrinated with falsehoods that the truth is rejected. And then again, vivisection has become BIG BUSINESS and its fall means the end to a very lucrative economic base.

We, however, are not fooled. We have done the research and we know that animal experimentation is based on a promise that can never be forthcoming. ALL true medical advances have come from CLINICAL tests, where the information retrieved is guaranteed. We might also remind you that there are thousands of people in the medical profession itself who oppose vivisection: consider the forthcoming book "1,000 Doctors Against Vivisection" by Dr. Hans Ruesch.

The medical field has been immune to criticism for so long that any attempt to unveil its secrets and diminish its power is naturally going to be opposed. Keeping the public at bay is how they've gotten away with so much to begin with! But more than ever before the public DEMANDS research accountability and the removal of animals from labs. Therefore, the other ordinances currently under review by the council should be vigorously supported!

Sincerely,


Mr. Stace Aspey
Mr. Steve Green
Mr. Jeff Green
Ms. Polly Aspey

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CAMBRIDGE MA.

SPEAKING OUT

Democrat and Chronicle

Research on animals can retard medical progress

More doctors are taking a stand against vivisection

By Bina Robinson

The May 6 column by Frankie L. Trull, executive director of the National Association for Biomedical Research, which functions as a public relations representative for the research industry, presupposed, as we have all been taught to do, that "using animals in research . . . (is) essential to medical progress." Nothing could be further from the truth.

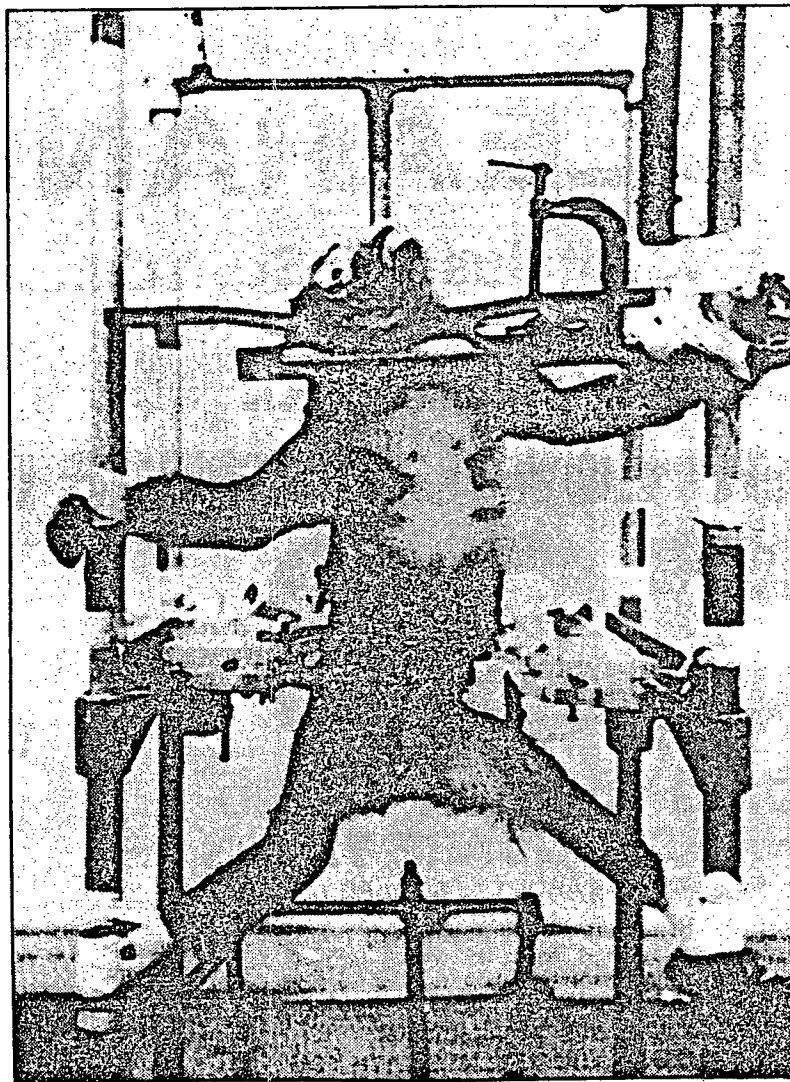
This fallacy has served more to retard medical progress than to advance it. Worthwhile medical discoveries invariably arise from clinical observations of human patients rather than the study of animals. This is inevitable because most diseases are species-specific as currently demonstrated by researchers' inability to inflict human AIDS on animals.

If, by chance, researchers succeed in transmitting a human disease to another species, the resulting ailment is not the same. It is only in the last few years, for instance, that researchers claim to have grown a human cancer in a laboratory animal. This is because cancers in other species naturally differ from those in humans. Usually when researchers replicate a human disease in laboratory animals, they actually produce only similar symptoms, not the same disease itself.

ANIMAL RESEARCH receives undue credit for medical discoveries because new ideas are routinely "proved" by testing them in animals, sometimes even after they have already been found to be useful in treating human patients, as happened with digitalis and "blue baby" surgery. This practice retards the availability of new therapies.

Different clotting characteristics in dogs and humans and differences in their coronary valves and arteries led to problems with early by-pass surgery.

Pacemakers developed for dogs caused problems in human patients until they were redesigned. It is especially poignant



People for Ethical Treatment of Animals said lab restrained monkey for experiments.

that human beings were undergoing surgery without benefit of anesthetic long after chloroform had been discovered be-

cause it was found to excite rather than sedate dogs.

Besides retarding possibly valuable

therapies, animal experimentation has been instrumental to innumerable human tragedies typified by the 10,000 deformed children and uncounted fetal deaths caused by Thalidomide, which had produced no ill-effects in the test animals.

LESS WELL-KNOWN, but no less tragic, was the experience with Cloquinol, a popular diarrhea remedy that was responsible for at least a thousand deaths and 30,000 cases of blindness and/or paralysis in Japan alone.

Chloromycetin, an antibiotic, poses no known problems for laboratory animals but a single capsule can cause "irreversible destruction" of human bone marrow and is capable of causing leukemia. According to Dr. K.A. Lasko, author of *The Great Million Dollar Medical Swindle*, in 1976, doctors wrote more than half a million prescriptions for the drug.

Conversely, aspirin is poisonous to many lab animals. It was a stroke of luck that when penicillin was discovered no guinea pigs were available for testing because it would have killed them and no doubt, delayed its use.

Contrary to what we have been led to believe, animal experimentation as a whole is irrelevant to medical progress.

And the use of random "pound" and "shelter" animals, which has been termed "garbage research," is even irrelevant to the meticulous, but useless, research conducted under such stringently controlled conditions that the animals are often delivered by removing the entire uterus from the mother into a sterile environment to avoid any possible complication or contamination that might skew results.

THE USE of impounded animals for research has other effects, however. It adversely affects the morale of the people who are doing their best to cope with the problem of throwaway companion animals and litters of unwanted puppies and kittens.

Despite institutional claims that laboratory animals are held in the best possible conditions, illegal break-ins by radical groups like the Animal Liberation Front have revealed terrible conditions under which the animals die while merely waiting to be experimented on. (Holding conditions must be better at some institutions, but there is no way of ascertaining this as the public is rigorously excluded

from animal research premises which often use hi-tech security systems and round-the-clock guards.)

This situation compounds the problem of stray animals because desperate owners who can no longer keep them turn them loose rather than take a chance that they will wind up in a research project in which no anesthetic is used, as in a pain research project, for instance.

It is encouraging that more doctors are breaking ranks and taking a stand against vivisection. Dr. Robert Mendelsohn, professor, author, practicing physician and self-described "medical heretic," has lectured on the counter-productivity of animal research all over the world.

THERE ARE NOW TWO organizations of American physicians opposed to vivisection and another of psychologists. The first annual International Symposium of Doctors Opposed to Vivisection, organized by Swiss author and medical historian Hans Ruesch, who recently published a book in German quoting "1,000 Doctors Against Vivisection," was held in Zurich, Switzerland, on April 25.

On a Canadian radio broadcast last month Dr. Mendelsohn emphatically stated " . . . when I was a medical student, we went into physiology and pharmacology laboratories and we did animal experiments which we knew were worthless and the teachers knew were worthless, but we had to go through the ritual."

He pointed out that today many medical schools, often pressured by their students, have dispensed with the customary "dog lab" and that British surgeons, renowned for their skill, use no animals at all in their training.

If Trull's contention that discontinuing the use of pound animals for research "prices much valuable research and education out of existence," it could be that we will all be better off for it as researchers might be driven by economic necessity to rely upon less expensive, but infinitely more valuable, clinical and epidemiological research that yields results applicable to human beings rather than other species.

Robinson, of Swain, is a member of CIVIS/Civitas, which she says is an antivivisection, pro-human health organization.

WHICH ONE WILL DIE?

MRMC State Representatives (as of August 20, 1985)
Richmond C. Hubbard, M.D., Chairman

AL-C.J. Rosencrans, PhD
AK-Virginia M. Johnson, DVM
AZ-Margaret I. Ronstadt, PhD
CA-Eugene M. Natale, MD
CO-Roy L. McKittrick, MD
CT-Joseph D. McLaughlin Jr., MD
DE-Carol T. Petrone, MD
DC-Steven R. Sabat, PhD
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HI-Fred Hertlein, III, CIH
IL-John D. Kelly, MD
IN-Linda F. Annis, PhD
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NV-James F. Carlin, MD
NH-Edward J. Durnall, EdD
NJ-Leslie Iffy, MD
NM-Carole J. Barry, MD
NY-Helen W. Boigon, MD
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OH-Larie Meal, PhD
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PA-Priscilla N. Cohn, PhD
SC-Diane Doran Walters, MA
SD-Roy G. Burt, MD
TN-Frank R. Freeman, MD
TX-Milton Raskin, MD
UT-Henry A. Totzke, MD
VA-Hans F. Marienfeldt, MD
WA-Charles Wilson, DO



Photo by David Greenfield, The Photographers, Inc.

Both are innocent. But one is sentenced to death. That death sentence may also kill the other.

Death sentences for animals are in current federal regulations for the testing of chemical products. Warning: The regulations are dangerous to your health.

Remember Thalidomide? It was tested on a whole gamut of animal species - mice to monkeys - and pronounced safe. But its use by humans resulted in children born without arms and legs. To avoid such disasters Congress must require testing with tissue culture techniques instead of animals. **IF YOU ACT TO SAVE THE CAT, YOU MAY ALSO SAVE THE CHILD.**

Had aspirin and penicillin been tested in animals, they would not now be quieting your pain, ending your disease. Aspirin kills cats. Penicillin kills guinea pigs. **THE CAT NEED NOT BE KILLED TO SAVE THE CHILD.**

Millions of your tax dollars and millions of animal lives have been wasted in testing products - everything from bubble bath to pesticides. All that has been proved is that animals may get cancer if they are given huge doses of a substance (saccharine for example) and that animals may die from an overdose of some element essential to human life (like oxygen).

The federal government also funds irrelevant medical research - like turning rats into alcoholics, monkeys into drug addicts. None of it has ever helped a human alcoholic; none of it will ever help a human addicted to tobacco, angel dust, cocaine, or any other drug.

Our committee of over 650 health care specialists want you to know that in today's new world there are a whole gamut of scientific (non-animal) tests which predict the effect of chemical products on humans. We want you to know that spending your tax dollars on turning animals into "models" (from which to study human life and behavior, or to treat human injuries) is an absolute waste of your money, an absolute waste of animal life.

Please join in helping us convince the Congress of its need to act - to protect you, the child, the cat and the U.S. Treasury.

Richmond C. Hubbard, M.D., Chairman
Medical Research Modernization Committee

DOES THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF YOU AND YOUR LOVED ONES REQUIRE THE ANNUAL SACRIFICE OF 20 MILLION* ANIMALS?

Most people who favor animal experimentation assume it is needed to sustain medical progress. This just isn't so. Biomedical research — the kind done in the study of heart disease and cancer — accounts for only a fraction of the animals used. Drug, chemical and household product testing, behavioral research, and teaching and demonstrations account for the rest. To those who see a conflict between saving animals from vivisection and the need for better health care, think of this: 18,000,000 animals could be saved each year without jeopardizing mainstream biomedical research.

Government data on the number of animals used by reporting institutions, indicate biomedical research accounts for 17.2% of the total. By conservative estimates, two-thirds of this research goes unpublished and therefore is of no value. Seen in this light, *less than 6% of all animal experimentation has a direct influence on medicine.*

In addition, years-long studies, many undertaken within the medical community itself, prove medical measures have not curbed the major causes of death in humans. What's more, *most scientists agree animals make unreliable and misleading research models for the study of humans. Society's dependence on animal experimentation only serves to divert limited resources away from more effective methods of research and testing.*

Funding organizations ignore alternatives.

Where *non-animal alternatives are used, they are reliable and cost-effective.* Even so, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the primary source of medical research funding with a \$6.2 billion budget for 1987, does not allocate funds to develop and validate alternatives. And no law requires researchers to look for reasonable alternatives.

A labyrinth of long-standing business, professional and legal precedents prevent meaningful change from within the system. Public pressure is needed. To marshal resources. Offer solutions. Enlist cooperation. Provide support.

*Based on available data, the Congress of the United States Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) suggests that at least 17,000,000 to 22,000,000 animals were used in research and testing in the United States in 1983. Other sources cite much higher figures — as many as 100,000,000.



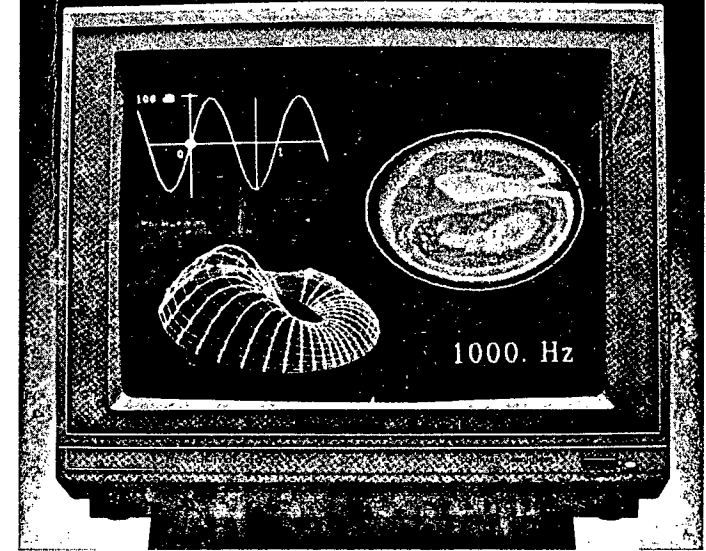
Proper diet, exercise, non-smoking and other lifestyle factors are the major contributors to wellness and longer life. Without exception, controlled studies note improvements in health for people of all ages with nothing more than simple modifications in lifestyle.

The findings of a comprehensive study (McKinlay & McKinlay, Boston University) show vaccines and drugs introduced to combat major infectious diseases account for only 3.5% of a dramatic 69.2% decline of overall mortality between 1900 and 1973. The rest (96.5%) was due to higher standards of living — better diet, improved hygiene and such. 92.3% of this decline occurred prior to 1950, before extravagant claims of "medical miracles" appeared in the media, and before the costs for medical services skyrocketed far out of proportion to the modest 5.3% decline of mortality in the 23 years after 1950.

Other recent studies conclude that the cure rates for the most common forms of cancer and heart disease are not improved. Dr. John Bailar, III, writing in the prestigious *New England Journal of Medicine*, states: "My overall assessment is that the national cancer program must be judged a qualified failure." This from a past editor of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* and a cancer researcher for 25 years, and after we have induced untold millions of pain-producing malignant tumors in nonhuman animals.

Current gains in the fight against cancer and heart disease are almost wholly due to improved lifestyles.

MEET TODAY'S NEW BREED OF LABORATORY ANIMAL.



Actual computer model of cat eardrum.

Everyone with a concern for humanity deplores the suffering inflicted on tens of millions of animals each year by scientific and medical researchers. *But now science has shown much of the experimentation not only is duplicative and unproductive, but also is old-fashioned and should be phased out.* Today's advanced technologies have brought us viable alternatives which offer new hope for ending the inestimable suffering of laboratory animals.

Computer, mathematical and mechanical models can be used to simulate many physiological systems. *In vitro* research utilizes cell, tissue and organ cultures, bacteria and other micro-organisms. Chemical and physical systems such as enzymes, artificial membranes, and robots serve as alternatives. Even plants, with no pain-producing nervous system, make useful and inexpensive research tools.

Taken together, these techniques could save millions of animals each year. A vigorous effort to develop and validate new methods could help save the rest. However, an entrenched system still has many built-in incentives to preserve the status quo. Strong public support for an end to needless animal suffering will help channel funds away from the archaic and wasteful practice of vivisection and ensure a humane, progressive future of alternative research.

"My own conviction is that the study of human physiology by way of experiments on animals is the most grotesque and fantastic error ever committed in the whole range of human intellectual activity."

--- Dr. G.F. Walker, in "Medical World"

"Human disease occurs as a result of a combination of factors including genetics, growth and development, positive and negative lifestyle activities and social and environmental influences. These factors are profoundly dissimilar in humans and animals. Experimental research on animals to find the causes and cure for human ailments is pure folly - at best an appalling waste and diversion of resources, and at worst the cause of much human suffering and disease." --- Les Stewart, D.D.S. (Feb. 1987)

"As the years pass, cancer seems to be on the increase. The search for the cause has up till now met with a very poor result, largely owing to the fact that cancer research has been and is being conducted on laboratory animals." --- Dr. Helmut Mommsen in "Civis-Schweiz Aktuell"

"The wasted time and energy over the modern lines of cancer research are greatly to be deplored. We are sorry to think that so many able research workers are being tricked into believing that the cause and cure of cancer will be discovered by animal experiments". --- Dr. John Bailey

"The idea, as I understand it, is that fundamental truths are revealed in laboratory experimentation on lower animals and are then applied to the problems of the sick patient. Having been myself trained as a physiologist, I feel in a way competent to assess such a claim. It is plain nonsense!". --- Sir George Pickering, in the "British Medical Journal"

"As a cancer specialist engaged in clinical practice, I cannot agree with the researchers who believe that results obtained with laboratory animals are applicable to human beings". --- Dr. Heinz Oeser, in "Quick"

"Learning surgical technique by practicing on live animals is unnecessary, imprudent, cruel and unjustifiable. It has never produced a great surgeon. Practice surgery on live animals has been illegal in Great Britain since 1876, yet there is no indication that British surgeons are in any way inferior to our own.

In academic institutions, ascent on the academic ladder and promotions depend to a large extent on publication of scientific material ("publish or perish"). A relatively easy way to produce publishable data is to design animal experiments. There are thousands and thousands of scientific journals containing few articles of significant merit. Duplicative experiments are continually being performed by researchers. Conflict and confusion are commonplace. Continuing grants for animal research make such a pattern possible. I would venture to say that many members of our universities and scientific institutions have elected to stay away from animal research, resorting to superior goals without inflicting pain and suffering on other creatures" --- Moneim A. Fadali, M.D.

Any Dunce Can Cut Up Live Animals

By Hans Ruesch

A dog is crucified in order to study the duration of the agony of Christ. A pregnant bitch is disemboweled to observe the maternal instinct in the throes of pain. Experimenters in an American university cause convulsions in dogs and cats to study their brain waves during the seizures, which gradually become more frequent and severe until the animals are in a state of continual seizure that leads to their death in three to five hours. The experimenters then supply several charts of the brain waves in question, but with no idea how they could be put to any practical use.

If you're against the brutal exploitation of animals, you're in good company — Aristotle, Einstein, Mark Twain, George Bernard Shaw, Queen Victoria, Albert Schweitzer — and New Women everywhere.

meticulously recorded, except during the long weekends, when the animals are left unattended to meditate about their sufferings, which may last weeks, months, years, before death puts an end to their ordeal — death being the only effective anesthesia most of the victims get to know.

But often they are not left in peace even then: Brought back to life — miracle of modern science — they are subjected to ever-new series of tortures. Pain-crazed dogs have been seen devouring their own paws; convulsions have thrown cats against the walls of their cages until the creatures collapsed; monkeys have clawed and gnawed at their own bodies.

But don't stop reading just yet — because the purpose of this is to show you how you can, and why you should, put a stop to all that.

Though the majority of practicing physicians defend vivisection, most of them don't know what they are defending, having never set foot in a vivisection laboratory. Conversely, the great majority of vivisectors have never spent five minutes at a sick person's bedside, for the good reason that most of them decide to dedicate themselves to laboratory animals when they fail that most important medical examination, the one that would allow them to practice medicine on people. And many more take up "research" because that requires no formal studying. Any dunce can cut up live animals and report what he sees.

The cancer bogey has become the vivisectionists' most powerful weapon. Dr. Howard M. Temin, a well-known scientist, said that many scientists are interested in money, power, publicity and prestige, and that "some promise quick cures for human diseases, provided they are given more power and more money." He added that there is a tremendous advantage in the assertion that "if I am given 500 million dollars for the next five years, I can cure cancer," pointing out that if a rainmaker puts the time far enough in the future, no one can prove him wrong.

But so far as cancer is concerned, it is obvious to anybody that an experimental



Wendy Danforth

A little mongrel that put the human race to shame.

Another team of "scientists" puts 15,000 animals through fatal scaldings, then administers to half of them a liver extract that is already known not to be useful in case of shock: As expected, the treated animals agonize longer than the others.

Beagles, well-known for their mild and affectionate natures, are tortured until they start attacking each other. The "scientists" responsible for this announce that they were "conducting a study of juvenile delinquency."

Exceptions? I wish they were.

Every day of the year, at the hands of white-robed individuals bent on getting recognition or a degree, or at least a lucrative job, millions of animals are slowly blinded by acids, poisoned, disemboweled, submitted to repeated shocks, frozen to be revived and refrozen, starved or left to die of thirst, in many cases after various glands have been entirely or partially extirpated or the spinal cord has been cut.

The victims' reactions are then

2.

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Comm. from Joseph E. Connarton, City Clerk,
transmitting a comm. congratulating the
Council for banning the LD50 Acute Toxicity
Test & the Draize Eye-Irritancy Test on
animals in Cambridge.

In City Council,

October 5, 1987

Placed on file