t's here—the 12th edition of Personal Care for People Who Care! We're very gratified that our generous members and donors have made it possible for us to continue publishing this indispensable guide to cruelty-free shopping. At the same time, we remain deeply concerned that there are enough companies that still test their cosmetics, personal care and household products (and ingredients) on animals to warrant the book's publication.

When you care enough to use the very best...

...you’ll want to shop with the new 12th edition of Personal Care for People Who Care.

With its attractive, eye-catching design and illustration, Personal Care is certain to gain attention in a number of circles. Animal advocates who have used the book before will be pleased with the clean design and updated information. Those who are disturbed by the idea of testing cosmetics, personal care and household products on...
Animals will find the information inside this volume very enlightening. We're also hoping that the book will garner attention from people who have not previously explored this subject. And we're thrilled to report that through a special grant, we have been able to mail one copy of Personal Care to the largest public libraries in the country!

As always, the main part of Personal Care for People Who Care is comprised of a directory of companies that do and do not test their cosmetics and personal care products (and ingredients) on animals. In this edition, you'll find hundreds of listings. There is also a helpful listing of health charities that do and do not support animal research, as well as animal and non-animal derived ingredients for those exploring veganism. And the first part of the book includes an in-depth discussion of the whole issue of animal testing.

The book is as simple to use as ever, with easy-to-follow color coding in the main directory and a cross-reference guide to cruelty-free products by product type.

With this new, 12th edition of Personal Care for People Who Care, we hope to continue to teach people about the cruelty and waste of animal testing and the many non-animal alternatives that are available, and persuade them to purchase cruelty-free products. Besides being an opportunity to act on your ethical beliefs, compassionate shopping lets you use the power of your pocketbook to send an important message to companies that continue to test on animals.

We know that this strategy really works. In the 1980s, animal advocates put the pressure on Revlon to stop testing on animals until the company finally capitulated. After that, many other major companies followed suit.

Let's hope that Personal Care for People Who Care finds a wide audience and new advocates for using non-animal methods to test cosmetics, personal care and household products. Then, perhaps, we will reach our ultimate goal of having no need for a directory of companies that test on animals—because there won't be any! 🐰

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**TRENDS IN ANIMAL RESEARCH**

**Personalized medicine versus chimeras**

By Ray Greek, MD—NAVS Science Advisor

In ancient Greek mythology, the Chimera was a fire-breathing monster, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a serpent. Today, the word *chimera* is often used to describe anything that is wildly fanciful or absurd.

In science, the word *chimera* has yet another meaning, which to many will be both monstrous and absurd: an animal that is part one species and part another.

The first successful chimera was part goat, part sheep—it had the head of a goat and the body of a sheep. It was called a *geep*. Other examples of modern chimeras include pigs with human blood and sheep with livers and hearts that are part human.

Now, Irving Weissman, at Stanford University has injected cells from human brains into mouse fetuses, creating mouse babies that are reported to be 1% human. The next step, according to Weissman, is to inject enough brain cells from humans to make the mouse brain 100% human. You might say that these are the dreams of Moreau fully realized.

Jeremy Rifkin, writing in the UK newspaper The Guardian on March 15, 2005: “Some researchers are speculating about human-chimpanzee chimeras—creating a *humanzee*. This would be the ideal laboratory research animal because chimpanzees are so closely related to us. Chimps share

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**WHAT YOU CAN DO**

If you don't already have a copy of the 12th edition of Personal Care for People Who Care, we urge you to buy one now—and perhaps even purchase extras for family and friends. (It makes a great gift!) Total cost is $13.50 each, which includes first-class postage and handling. If you are a member of NAVS, you are entitled to one FREE copy of Personal Care for People Who Care as one of your membership benefits. If you haven't yet received yours, please call us.

To order Personal Care for People Who Care or to join NAVS with a donation of $25 or more and receive it FREE, please visit our website at www.navs.org, call us at 800-888-NAVS (800-888-6287), or use the donation form on page 15.

When you care enough... Continued from page 1
98% of the human genome, and a fully mature chimp has the equivalent mental abilities and consciousness of a four-year-old human.”

Rifkin continues: “Please understand that none of this is science fiction. The National Academy of Sciences, America’s most august scientific body, is expected to issue guidelines for chimeric research some time next month, anticipating a flurry of new experiments in the burgeoning field of human-animal chimeric experimentation. Bioethicists are already clearing the moral path for human-animal chimeric experiments, arguing that once society gets past the revulsion factor, the prospect of new, partially human creatures has much to offer the human race. And, of course, this is exactly the kind of reasoning that has been put forth to justify what is fast becoming a journey into a brave new world in which all of nature can be ruthlessly manipulated. But now, with human-animal chimeric experiments, we risk even undermining our own species’ biological integrity in the name of human progress.”

Leaving the ethical implications aside, is this good science? Weissman and his fellow researchers state that their human/mouse experiments will usher in the golden age of medicine by enabling others to use these chimeras to study human disease and test human drugs. We have heard such claims before. The question is, will human-animal chimeric experiments lead to cures for AIDS, birth defects, cancer, and heart disease? The short answer is no.

Not only do different species respond differently to drugs and disease, different individuals respond differently. Twins do not suffer from the same disease and men do not react the same way to drugs as women. Personalized medicine bases treatment on your genetic makeup—not mine or even your mother’s. Each of us is unique and responds uniquely to disease and treatment. Creating a different species will only result in an additional response to disease and treatment that is different from the response of the original two. Consider the following:

Historically, doctors have practiced medicine based on statistics. When you’re sick, you want to be treated as a statistic rather than as an individual, because as a statistic you are more likely to get well.

For example, if you suffered from high blood pressure (HBP) and research showed 98% of people with HBP responded to drug A, then you would want drug A, not drug B. It may turn out that you were among the very small minority that needed drug B in order to control your HBP, but more likely than not you needed drug A. Since there was no way to determine beforehand if you were among the vast majority or minority, your best bet was to take drug A.

On the other hand, personalized medicine allows doctors to increase the likelihood of success by treating you as an individual, not a statistic.

Because of differences in gene regulation and gene networks vis-à-vis evolutionary and molecular biology, we now understand why even two nearly identical complex systems (say a chimpanzee and a human, or even identical twins) may respond differently to the same stimuli, and hence why one complex system, or species, cannot reliably predict response for a different complex system, or species.

Current biomedical research is studying disease and drug response at the level where the differences between complex systems (be they two different species or even two different humans) manifest, which makes using animal as models for human disease and drug testing a scientifically invalid paradigm. Human-animal chimeric research is likely to be even more confounding because it introduces into the equation yet another complex system, and thus an additional potential disease and treatment response.

Some researchers are speculating about human-chimpanzee chimeras—creating a humanzee that they insist would be the perfect laboratory animal.

No one questions that we need to find cures for Alzheimer’s, MS, Parkinson’s and hundreds of other diseases. Rare diseases are not getting enough funding, and what funding they do get goes to animal models. Countries around the world do not want to export their animals to the U.S. any more, and there are profound ethical questions being raised by society vis-à-vis animals in laboratories. The solution to all of this is the elimination of the animal model in research and drug testing, not the creation of chimeras which will not predict human response any better than animals currently do.

The question each member of society must ask is: “Do I want my treatment based on my genetic makeup—personalized medicine—or based on humanzees?”
TRENDS IN ANIMAL LAW

Laying down the law

Legislative efforts focus on companion animal and dissection issues.

In 2005, the legislative year started off with its usual flood of new bills. With the exception of New Jersey and Virginia, the federal government and remaining 48 states began new legislative sessions, with a new lineup of bills (proposed laws), along with reintroductions of proposals that were not passed by the end of the last session. Bills that affect animals are piling higher each year as states seek to regulate animal use and abuse.

Proposals related to animal companion issues—animal cruelty, animal control, and the introduction of pet trusts (see accompanying story)—dominate the legislative efforts that focus on animals. In fact, cat and dog overpopulation is a driving force for legislative efforts in many states, with spay/neuter assistance programs being proposed in endless variations. Most states already require animals adopted from a shelter or pound to be spayed/neutered, and many charge a premium price for license tags if the animal is unaltered.

Meanwhile, state and local legislators continue to wrestle with issues of breed specific legislation. Many weigh the seemingly quick fix of banning so-called “bully breeds” (pit bulls, Rottweilers, German Shepherds and Doberman Pinschers) against the reality of negligent and abusive owners who fail to provide necessary training and protection for these animals. Although the American Veterinary Medical Association, along with most every other authority on animal behavior, has condemned classification of animals as “dangerous” based on breed, there are legislators who remain unconvinced.

On a related note, nine states (California, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee and Washington) have legislation that prevents homeowners from being refused insurance based on the breed of a dog living in the home. It has been a recent trend to refuse such coverage, or to exact a greatly inflated premium for residences having even a single dog. Conversely, there is legislation and laws in a number of states requiring additional insurance for dogs that are considered “dangerous” or “vicious.”

Valuation of companion animals for the settlement of civil lawsuits is a recent phenomenon, with some proposals allowing settlements of large amounts to reflect the intrinsic worth of an individual animal, while others seek to limit recoveries in order to protect veterinarians facing malpractice suits. Pet cloning is another topic of interest. California has proposed a ban on cloning companion animals (AB 1428), in recognition of the huge problem of overpopulation facing every metropolitan community in the U.S. Other states are considering the introduction of similar legislation.

...there is legislation and laws in a number of states requiring additional homeowners insurance for dogs that are considered “dangerous” or “vicious.”
Even more noteworthy are two bills in the New York Assembly that would reduce the number of animals used in cosmetic and product testing.

But when it comes to vivisection, New York is the state of choice. This session, the New York Assembly is entertaining several bills that would benefit animals used in education or research. While New York already has a law giving students the right not to dissect, Assembly Bill 922 would prohibit entirely the dissection of domestic dogs and cats in elementary and secondary schools.

Even more noteworthy are two bills in the New York Assembly that would reduce the number of animals used in cosmetic and product testing. A1129 would prohibit the use of animal irritancy tests for the manufacturing of cosmetics, except where required by federal law, while A1163 and S4808 (Senate companion bill) would prohibit manufacturers and contract testing facilities from using traditional animal test methods where an appropriate alternative test method has been scientifically validated, recommended and adopted by the federal agency responsible. To date, only California has passed a law to require the use of alternatives to animals in cosmetic testing.

In addition, the New York Senate has introduced a bill (S5576) that would prohibit transporting animals into the state from pounds and shelters to be used for research, experimentation or testing.

Elsewhere in the country, new and renewed efforts are being made to give students the protection of state law in objecting to dissection. While New Jersey continues to work on passage of A2233/S1739, which is carried over from last year, Massachusetts has reintroduced student choice (H1051), and Oregon (SB383) and Michigan (HB 4254) have introduced new bills to allow students in grades K-12 to use a non-animal alternative without being penalized.

Here at NAVS, we applaud and encourage all legislative efforts that benefit animals. At the same time, it must be said that not all “animal law” legislation benefits animals. For example, hunting remains the favorite source of animal-related laws—and it generally favors the hunter, not the hunted. The vast majority of hunting bills provide more access for hunters to hunt particular animals longer, or with special weapons or aids, such as flashlights at night, or baited traps.

Still, there are some efforts to put a halt to the more egregious forms of hunting. Some states are still attempting to stop “canned hunts,” which allow hunters to pay a premium for a guaranteed kill of a particular animal on a property from which the animals cannot escape. A new hunting endeavor—the internet “hunt”—is also under attack as California, Delaware, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia seek to stop a “sport” where hunters operate a real gun to kill real animals using virtual technology from their home computer.

As you can see, legislation on animal issues is as varied as the area of law called “animal law.” It encompasses the passion for hunting and animal fighting, along with the concerns of a nation of individuals devoted to their animal companions. For more on animal laws and legislation that affect your state, please visit www.animallaw.com.

Remember, state and federal legislators are people we elect to vote on behalf of our interests. Please make sure to let them know what you want them to do for you, and for the animals. ♦

**What You Can Do**

If you live in the state of New York, please call your state representatives in support of the bills mentioned in this article, including:

- One that would prohibit the dissection of dogs and cats in elementary and secondary schools.
- One that would prohibit the use of animal irritancy tests for the manufacturing of cosmetics, except where required by federal law.
- One that would prohibit manufacturers and contract testing facilities from using traditional animal tests where an appropriate alternative test method as been scientifically validated, recommended and adopted by the federal agency responsible.
- One that would prohibit transporting into the state animals from shelters or pounds for use in research (pound seizure).

If you don’t have the contact information for your representatives, please call NAVS at 800-888-NAVS (800-888-6287) and we’ll gladly help you.
The growing trend in pet trusts

New laws offer peace of mind for people with companion animals.

Just about everyone who shares life with an animal companion has wondered—and worried—about what would happen to their special friend if they should pass away first. Now, thanks to new provisions in estate planning laws that are being passed in a growing number of states, a good portion of that worry is over. That’s because these new provisions allow for the creation of a “pet trust” for the benefit of a companion animal that will stand up in a court of law.

The enforceability of these pet trusts is what sets them apart from provisions that people have attempted to make for their companion animals in the past. Sometimes animals have been named as beneficiaries in wills with a designated caretaker to have custody of the animals. Other times, a legacy is left to an individual, with the condition that the money be used to care for particular animals.

Both approaches have had their share of problems in their application, as well as being ripe for challenge from heirs of an estate. Until recently, there was no legal basis for the bequest to the animals, which are property under law. And a conditional legacy for an individual to take care of an animal was not effective because it was treated as an unconditional bequest by the courts, with the benefit going to the human, not the animals.

Having an enforceable trust provision means that an executor of an estate can replace the caretaker if neglect is uncovered, since the trust is clearly—and enforcedly—designated for the benefit of the animals.

One of the reasons for the number of laws adopted in recent years is that The Uniform Trust Code, issued by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2000, includes a provision for the drafting of trusts for the care of animals. As states reform their own laws on trusts and estates, many are adopting this model, including the “pet trust” provision.

At press time, the following states have adopted laws that allow for the formation of a trust to benefit companion animals:

- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Florida
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Missouri
- Montana
- North Carolina
- Nebraska
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- Nevada
- Oregon
- Tennessee
- Virginia
- Washington
- Wyoming

The following states have legislative efforts underway:

- Alabama
- Connecticut
- Indiana
- Texas

For a complete listing and links to laws and legislation, visit www.animallaw.com. If you live in a state that has passed pet trust legislation and you would like to create one for your companion animal, it’s best to consult your estate planning professional.
As a not-for-profit educational organization, NAVS measures success in terms of the progress we have made toward ending the suffering of animals used in product testing, education, and research. This past fiscal year, July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004, presented an unusual number of challenges. The economy, still devastated in the wake of the attack on 9/11, presented the first hurdle: like many other charities, NAVS faced an on-going challenge: how to maintain a fiscally and scientifically responsible agenda to continue its programs and remain viable. The second hurdle, one of rising conservatism, presented the second challenge: how to convince government and corporate entities that our mission is sound. NAVS continues to invest its resources in programs that increase awareness of the cruelty and waste of vivisection, that help to change public attitudes about how scientists and educators use animals, and that spare animals from lives of suffering in the name of science.

NAVS’ argument that research to advance human health need not rely on animals has been fueled by the progress in scientific methodologies that bypass the animal model entirely, focusing instead on the molecular and cellular level of disease. There are a growing number of scientists admitting to the fallacy of the animal model, and giving credibility to the need for new methodologies and technologies to provide more accurate information on human responses to drugs. The replacement of animals in classroom dissection at the high school, college and post-graduate level, and the increasing number of scientifically valid alternatives used in research institutions and testing labs, have also given added legitimacy to NAVS’ claim that humane science is better science. The attitude of teachers and administrators has also become more open to alternative—and more cost effective—ways of teaching life science.

The past two years of fiscal frugality have helped us prioritize our objectives in creative ways. We pledge to continue employing the highest professional standards to ensure that our resources are used in the most efficient and effective ways possible in a spirit of gratitude for the trust and confidence our members and supporters have placed in us.

The highlights of our activities and their associated expenses for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004 are summarized in the following pages. Some of these programs impact on more than one area of endeavor. As a result, the expenses for these efforts are jointly allocated, as appropriate, between programming and fundraising portions of the budget. A significant portion of NAVS’ day-to-day activities, such as responding to telephone and e-mail inquiries and other correspondence, writing letters to the editor, conducting research and attending meetings, are included in the General Education and Public Awareness category, rather than showing a specific line-item expenditure.

As a not-for-profit organization, NAVS' main financial goal is to direct the maximum amount of our resources to our educational programs. The accompanying chart shows how the money was spent: 74.31 percent of our resources were directed to educational programs, 12.4 percent to administrative costs and 12.29 percent to fundraising expenses. Educational expenses include all of NAVS’ programs—the NAVS Animal Action Report and other publications, our extensive public awareness programs (which utilize a variety of media), the operation of the national Dissection Hotline, our support of IFER, AFMA and IAL, a Small Grants Program, all of the programs that keep members apprised of developments in anti-vivisection issues, and accurate, persuasive education programs to acquaint the public with the issues and inform them of how they can make a difference for the animals.
Following is a description of specific programs undertaken by NAVS during FY 2004 as well as the costs (and revenue, where applicable) associated with that activity. These activities are categorized into five general program areas: General Education and Public Awareness, Outreach Programs to Students and Teachers, Science Program Initiatives, Legal and Legislative Programs, and Special Initiatives and Cooperative Efforts. In addition to the direct costs associated with each of the specific programs under these categories, significant general (indirect) expenses have been allocated among the categories based on a determination of how NAVS’ time and resources are used. These costs include fixed expenses, such as rent, office equipment, salaries, insurance, telephone and other utilities. Additionally, some educational activities and their costs are associated with multiple program areas, such as research and data processing, fulfillment of requests for information and some meetings, and have been allocated, along with the fixed program expenses, among the five program categories as “indirect expenses.” If you have any questions on individual programming, please feel free to contact us directly.

### General Education and Public Awareness Programs

The dissemination of general information on the scientific and ethical arguments against vivisection, as well as the development and execution of strategic outreach programs, were the two primary avenues utilized in educating people about the use of animals in science and education. NAVS uses a variety of media to promote its message of compassion, including mass market and specialty publications, radio Public Service Announcements (PSAs), advertising, TV and radio interviews, direct mail, conferences and the Internet.

Creating and administering our many and varied programs demands the time and expertise of a highly qualified and experienced staff of professionals. The NAVS staff spends a significant amount of time collecting, analyzing and disseminating information to our supporters, the media and the general public. The total program expenses identified with each specific program activity, including indirect expenses for General Education and Public Awareness programs, totaled $692,132. The indirect expenses alone accounted for $281,176. Total expenses for all program activity in this category represented 51.34% of all program expenses.

- **Animal Action Reports.** The NAVS newsletter published and distributed in FY 2004 highlighted NAVS work to change the rules that govern the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair and the collapse of the PMU drug industry. In addition, the issue reported on NAVS activities, IFER grants, and the recipients of Sanctuary Fund assistance. Program expense: $39,978. Revenue: $4,518.

- **The NAVS Website.** In FY 2004, the NAVS website continued to be a key element in getting across our message about vivisection. Upgrades included the addition of a new “Science in the News” section and a column from the NAVS science advisor entitled “Dr. Greek’s Office.” This last feature includes an archive of articles written by Dr. Greek on a variety of topical issues regarding the use of animals in medical research. Program expense: $9,202.

- **Internet E-Blasts.** NAVS electronic “e-blasts” became a regular feature for NAVS members, with monthly calls to action, and targeted regional blasts on legislative issues. Issues varied from horse slaughter, to chimpanzees in research, to the case against dissection. The timely nature of the e-blasts made it easier for activists to respond to initiatives as they arose. A series of articles on using the law to effectuate change for animals was also sent to e-mail subscribers. Program expense: $1,057.

- **Personal Care for People Who Care.** NAVS continued to advertise the 11th edition of this guide to companies that do and do not test their final products and ingredients on animals, providing consumers with the tools they need to make cruelty-free choices while shopping. Press kits were sent to local and national media sources and ads were printed in animal advocacy publications. Program expense: $3,175. Revenue: $4,518.

- **A Better Way.** The general information brochure, A Better Way, was reprinted for distribution in response to general information requests regarding NAVS and our purpose. Thousands of brochures were mailed and distributed at conferences throughout the year. Program expense: $6,186.
• **Direct Mail Program.** NAVS conducted a print direct mail campaign designed to educate selected members of the general public about the use of animals in product testing, biomedical research and education, to inform them about what NAVS is doing to end the practice of vivisection and, most importantly, to call them to action on behalf of animals. The educational component of producing and mailing this information totaled $311,477. Revenue: $360,403.

• **Membership List Rental and Exchange Program.** To offset expenses from direct mail programs and to cooperate with other animal advocacy groups in educating the public on their programs and issues, NAVS rents portions of our mailing list. NAVS continues to exchange names with organizations of a similar nature. Revenue: $28,714.

• **NAVS’ Educational Material.** NAVS promoted the sale of educational merchandise (books, t-shirts, mugs, stickers, etc.) and the availability of animal-related videos for rental in FY 2004. Program expense: $185. Revenue: $736.

• **Targeted Advertising.** NAVS increased awareness of the Society through advertising targeted to attorneys and estate-planning professionals in regularly scheduled advertising placed in Estate Planning magazine. Program expense: $1,635.

• **Public Awareness Campaign.** In order to boost the visibility of NAVS and its programs, NAVS undertook a campaign to identify markets and media through which it could disseminate the message regarding vivisection to the general public. Outside expertise was sought in developing this plan, in order to capitalize most effectively on distribution of our message in order to reach the optimum audience on each issue. Program expense: $9,347.

• **For Society.** NAVS began a new program of educational awareness with a website called For Society, which highlights the programs and campaigns of non-profit organizations, while funneling the on-line shopping at hundreds of on-line stores through the site, with a percentage of profits being donated back to the selected organizations. Revenue: $2,241.

• **Science Fairs/Intel ISEF.** The NAVS executive director testified before a committee of Science Service, Inc. charged with revising rules governing the use of animals at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF). NAVS was the only animal advocacy group invited to testify before the committee. In May, NAVS attended the 2004 Intel ISEF finals as a presenter of the third annual NAVS Humane Science Award. A member of the NAVS staff, NAVS science advisor Dr. Ray Greek, and Dr. Eugene Elmore, a member of the International Foundation for Ethical Research’s Scientific Advisory Board, judged the projects in Portland, Oregon, and awarded three high school students prizes for biomedical experiments that did not rely on the animal model. Program expense: $8,533.

• **International Foundation for Ethical Research.** IFER was founded in 1985 by NAVS to support scientists who are developing non-animal alternatives to students, teachers and schools free of charge. In FY 2004, DALP took a tremendous step in moving from a paper-driven fulfillment program to an automated system. With the new computerized database, the program could be moved out of the office, freeing up staff for other projects. Requests for alternatives continue to be placed directly through the NAVS office. Program expense: $8,533.

• **Science Initiatives**

In FY 2004, NAVS continued to collect and disseminate the most authoritative and persuasive evidence available to advance scientific arguments against the use of animals in science. We also continued to invest in the development and validation of alternative methods to the use of animals in product testing, biomedical research and education. Science initiatives accounted for $177,208, representing 13.14% of the program budget. The general expenses for these efforts totaled $176,878.

• **Americans For Medical Advancement (AFMA).** A grant was made to AFMA to further promote its education campaign on the scientific invalidity of the animal model. Drs. Ray Greek and Jean Swingle Greek’s third book, What Will We Do If We Don’t Experiment on Animals? was published in 2004, answering the question most often asked in objecting to the abolition of vivisection. Program expense: $75,000.
Legal/Legislative Efforts

Through our greatly expanded legal and legislative programs, NAVS continued with efforts to use the power of the democratic process on behalf of animals. Working at the local, state and federal levels of government, we enhanced our visibility and leadership within the legislative arena through professional education programs and advocacy efforts. These programs focused on the constructive use of the legal system to effect positive and long-term change for animals. Legal and legislative programs accounted for the total of $275,271, representing 20.42% of the program budget. The indirect expenses for these programs total $196,354.

- **Animallaw.com website.** Animallaw.com, an on-line resource providing laws and legislation for 50 states and the federal government, continued to grow in FY 2004. A paralegal was added to the staff to provide consistency to the website entries, as well as to assure the more timely entry of information. One law student also assisted in research and data entry for the website. Animallaw.com continued to subscribe to a legislative tracking service to increase productivity in identifying new legislation and entering it in the database. Program expense: $2,760.

- **Animal Conferences.** NAVS again attended the National Conference of State Legislators in FY 2004. NAVS showcased dissection alternatives, focusing on the passage of student choice legislation, partnering with the Animal Legal Defense Fund in its exhibition. In October 2003, the director of legal/legislative programs was a featured speaker at the National Center for Animal Law’s annual animal law conference at Lewis and Clark College’s School of Law in Portland. NAVS presented developments in humane education, including the progress of legislation and case law. Program expense: $1,157.

- **International Institute for Animal Law.** The International Institute for Animal Law (IIAL) received a grant from NAVS to continue with its promotion of legal scholarship in the field of animal law. IIAL expanded its outreach through distribution of educational material at conferences and laying the groundwork for future programs. Total program expense: $75,000.

Special Initiatives and Cooperative Efforts

**NAVS remains committed to supporting a variety of special initiatives, both within our organization and in cooperation with other animal advocacy groups, that help save animal lives while paving the way for long-term and positive change for animals. Special initiatives and cooperative efforts accounted for $116,645, representing 8.65% of the education budget.**

The amount attributed to indirect expenses for these cooperative efforts totaled $91,722.

- **NAVS Sanctuary Fund Grants.** In FY 2004, the following organizations were awarded grants for emergency assistance under the terms of the NAVS Sanctuary Fund: Another Chance 4 Horses (PA), Bunny Bunch (CA), California Pot Bellied Pig Association (CA), Dalhart Animal Wellness Group (TX), Equine Advocates (NY), In Defense of Animals (CA), Jackson County Humane Society (IA), Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary (FL), Noah’s Wish (CA), Ontario SPCA (Canada), Operation Wildlife, Inc. (South Africa), Primarily Primates, Inc. (TX), Rainbow Farms Project (MO), Shepherd’s Green Sanctuary (NC), and Spay, Neuter Aid Program (MN). Program grants totaled: $72,721. Revenue: $18,111.

- **Miscellaneous Small Grants.** Grants were awarded in FY 2004 to the Humane Education Committee in New York City for continued support of its humane education awards for observational animal projects at the New York City Science Fair, and to the Institute for Animals and Society. Program expense: $3,500.

- **Summit for the Animals.** NAVS again participated in the Summit for the Animals, a meeting of executives from local and national animal protection groups around the country. In FY 2004, NAVS executive director Peggy Cunniff was elected to the Summit’s executive committee and charged with developing a national association of animal protective organizations. Program expense: $2,445.

Investing in progress

New funds management strategy will strengthen the NAVS profile with corporate America.

Since 1986, the Board of Directors of the National Anti-Vivisection Society has followed a policy regarding the investment of NAVS’ assets, commonly referred to as “socially responsible investing” or “ethical investing,” which they believed was consistent with the organization’s mission. A distinctive provision of NAVS’ investment strategy has been to exclude investments in those companies that perform research and/or testing on live animals.

Over the years, the Board has worked with its money managers to responsibly invest the Society’s assets for long-term growth, to generate income to support our extensive educational programs, and to protect our resources for the future. Credit for the success of this strategy goes directly to those supporters of NAVS who have generously provided for the Society with bequests in their wills. Prior to the benefactor who named NAVS a beneficiary in his estate that we received in 1985, NAVS did not have sufficient resources to retain the services of professional investment advisors that could incorporate NAVS’ ethical concerns.

Since then, many visionary people have understood the critical need to develop credible programs that would be around for many years if NAVS was to be successful in our efforts to end the exploitation of animals in the name of science. These “legacies of compassion” have inspired us and provided the foundation to launch programs like the International Foundation for Ethical Research, the Dissection Alternatives Loan Program, the International Institute for Animal Law, and the NAVS Sanctuary Fund.

We are proud that these responsible investments, while generating a significant portion of NAVS’ annual income, have not compromised NAVS’ principles. At the same time, however, while the significance of an ethical investment policy cannot be underestimated, it has been a “passive” policy that has done little or nothing to change the way corporate America does business.

Therefore, at the urging of NAVS’ executive director, Peggy Cunniff, the Board of Directors unanimously approved a change in its investment policy and announced this change at a meeting of members in Pompano, Florida in March. Her recommendation for a change in policy was based in large part on NAVS’ experience with a proposed shareholders’ resolution to the Intel Corporation, manufacturer of computer chips, when NAVS was successful in negotiating the opportunity to award scholarships at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (Intel ISEF) for student projects that advance humane science.

After in-depth discussions with NAVS money managers who have agreed to work with us to implement this new policy, NAVS has decided to extend the success achieved by our experience with Intel to follow a strategy in which NAVS could leverage its investments in company stocks to change corporate policies regarding their treatment of animals.

NAVS’ new investment policy is one of activism. While there are numerous groups who lobby on behalf of disadvantaged groups of people, for the environment, and for many social justice issues, countless animals suffer needlessly without a voice of their own to protest. Our objective with this change in policy is to judiciously invest in companies that conduct animal research and testing for the purpose of empowering NAVS to bring the protection of animals to the boardrooms and annual shareholder meetings through proxy voting and shareholder resolutions.

Working in conjunction with our current policy of boycotting the purchase of specific products that are tested on animals (as described in our book, Personal Care for People Who Care), this new direction in funds management will further strengthen our message to corporate America that consideration of the protection of animals is good for business!

For more information on how you might assist NAVS with this new initiative by donating stocks to NAVS, please contact Peggy Cunniff at 312-427-6065 or email at navs@navs.org.
A second chance—because of you!

NAVS Sanctuary Fund grants come to the rescue.

How can we thank you all? You know who you are—the wonderful, generous donors who have enabled the NAVS Sanctuary Fund to help people who are helping animals in immediate need, whether through human-made or natural disasters.

We’re pleased to share with you the stories of the latest recipients of a NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant. Please be assured that those who received a grant are profoundly grateful to all the caring, compassionate people who made it possible for them to save animal lives…and offer a second chance to innocent victims of calamity.

Many Thanks from Pigs—A Sanctuary, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia!

Since September 2003, when Hurricane Isabel struck, Pigs—A Sanctuary, where abused, abandoned and neglected potbellied and farm pigs find a safe and loving home, has been inundated with heavy storms, high winds and flooding. Huge sections of perimeter fencing had been heavily damaged, and animals were escaping. Two of their potbellied pig barns and the farm pig barn had been destroyed by the wind or fallen trees, and more port-a-huts needed to be purchased so that the animals could have warm and dry shelter.

A NAVS Sanctuary Fund provided much needed funds to assist in repairing the fencing and purchasing the port-a-huts.
Get those creative juices flowing!

Now is the time to enter your masterpiece in the Art for the Animals Classic.

If you are an artist, photographer, poet or computer whiz who enjoys using your talent to express your love for animals, then we want to hear from you! The National Anti-Vivisection Society’s 16th annual Art for Animals Classic is getting underway, and, as always, the theme is compassion. You could win valuable cash prizes, or even have your work published in one of our upcoming publications.

Here’s a special note to educators: the Art for Animals Classic is a great class project. It provides an opportunity for your students to express themselves creatively while they explore their feelings for animals.

To receive an entry form and competition rules, please call us at 800-888-NAVS (800-888-6287). But you must hurry, because the deadline for entering your submission is June 30, 2005.
A second chance—because of you!

NAVS Sanctuary Fund grants come to the rescue.  Continued from page 12

Many Thanks from OohMahNee Farm in western Pennsylvania!

OohMahNee is dedicated to the rescue, rehabilitative care, protection and placement of abused, abandoned, neglected or displaced farmed animals. Recently OohMahNee has secured the release of rabbits that had been used for invasive experimentation at a laboratory at Allegheny General Hospital and as research subjects at the Median School in Pittsburgh, which prepares students to enter the veterinary technician field. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant provided funds to assist in the creation of a secure, completely predator-proof rabbit habitat for these victims of laboratory research. Now even the most institutionalized rabbits will enjoy the rest of their lives experiencing the freedom that they have been denied for so long.

If you would like to make a donation to the NAVS Sanctuary Fund and save more animals like these, simply mail in the form on page 15 with your gift, or go to www.navs.org. Thank you in advance for your valuable contribution!
Thank you in advance for your additional donation, which will help us continue the life-saving programs described in this issue of the Animal Action Report. We appreciate your generosity. Your gift is tax-deductible to the fullest extent of the law.

- Please accept my additional gift to sponsor NAVS’ educational and advocacy programs. CRD10 Enclosed is $____________________
- Please accept my additional gift in support of the NAVS Sanctuary Fund. CRS10 Enclosed is $____________________
- Please send me ________ copies of Personal Care for People Who Care at a TOTAL cost (including first class postage and handling) of $13.50 each. CRP12 Enclosed is $____________________
- Check here if you wish to receive additional information on how you can enjoy the convenience of having a monthly donation to NAVS debited from your credit card, checking or savings account. CRZ00

Please bill my credit card [ ] VISA [ ] MasterCard [ ] Discover [ ] AmEx Account Number ____________________________

Exp. Date ________________ Name ____________________________________________

Please print clearly.

Signature ____________________________________________

Today’s date ________________ Daytime Telephone Number _________________________

E-mail address ____________________________________________

PLEASE MAKE NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE.

Make your check payable to NAVS and return it in the envelope provided. Or mail to: NAVS, 3071 Paysphere Circle, Chicago, IL 60674-0030.

You may also join NAVS (with a donation of $25 or more) or provide an additional gift to NAVS and the NAVS Sanctuary Fund through our website at www.navs.org

The newly excavated pasture area features the main rabbit barn, the isolation barn, and the animal infirmary.

The donated isolation barn is reserved exclusively for new rabbits.

STATE CHARITABLE REGISTRATIONS

The address and telephone number of the National Anti-Vivisection Society may be found on page 13. You may obtain a copy of NAVS’ annual financial report by writing to us. In addition, residents of the following states can receive copies as follows. In Arizona: A copy of the official registration may be obtained from the Secretary of State, State of Arizona, State Capitol, 1700 West Washington 7th Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85007-2808 or by calling toll-free 800-458-5842. In California: A copy of the official financial statement may be obtained from the Attorney General’s Registry of Charitable Trusts, Department of Justice, P.O. Box 903447, Sacramento, CA 94203-4470 or by calling 916-445-2021. In Los Angeles: Information card on file with Los Angeles Police Commission. In Florida: A COPY OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRATION (5SC-03423) AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIVISION OF CONSUMER SERVICES BY CALLING TOLL-FREE 1-800-435-7352, WITHIN THE STATE. In Kansas: Kansas registration number is available upon request. A copy of the financial report is on file with the Kansas Secretary of State’s Office, Capitol - 2nd Floor, Topeka, KS 66612. In Maryland: Upon request, Maryland residents may obtain a copy of the current financial statement of the charity from the Secretary of State’s Office, State House, Annapolis, MD 21401 or from the charity directly. In Michigan: The charity’s Michigan registration number is available upon request. In New Jersey: INFORMATION FILED WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CONCERNING THIS CHARITABLE SOLICITATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY BY CALLING 201-504-6215. In New York: Upon request the latest annual report may be obtained from the charity directly by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the charity’s address or by writing to the Office of Charities Registration, Department of State, 162 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12231. In North Carolina: A COPY OF THE LICENSE TO SOLICIT CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS AS A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION OR SPONSOR AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION OR A COPY OF THE LICENSE AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE SOLICITOR MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, SOLICITATION LICENSING BRANCH, BY CALLING (919) 733-4510. In Pennsylvania: A copy of the official registration and financial information may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of State by calling toll-free within Pennsylvania, 800-732-0999. In Virginia: A financial statement is available from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Division of Consumer Affairs, P.O. Box 1163, Richmond, VA 23209 or by calling 804-786-1343. In Washington: Financial information is available from the Secretary of State, State of Washington, Olympia, WA 98504-9000. In West Virginia: Residents may obtain a summary of the registration and financial documents from the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Charleston, WV 25305. In Wisconsin: A copy of the charity’s financial statement disclosing assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenue, and expenses for the preceding fiscal year will be provided upon request by writing to the charity’s name and address. REGISTRATION DOES NOT IMPLY ENDORSEMENT, APPROVAL, OR RECOMMENDATION BY THE STATE.
Here is your latest issue of NAVS Animal Action Report

A second chance—because of you!

NAVS Sanctuary Fund grants come to the rescue.  Continued from page 15

Many Thanks from the Wilderness Ranch Sanctuary for Farm Animals in Loveland, Colorado!

Due to the sale of Wilderness Ranch and the closing of the sanctuary, all the animal residents needed to find other homes. The dedicated volunteers of the Wilderness Ranch managed to find excellent homes for all the animals, but many of them were out-of-state relocations, with special transport necessary. For example, two special needs potbellied pigs needed to be transported to Florida, five sheep were destined for Texas, three special needs sheep were going to a new home in Arizona, as well as cows, farm pigs, and turkeys going elsewhere. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant provided much-needed funds for a multitude of transportation expenses. Today, all the animals have reached their new homes, and are acclimating well to their new environment.

If you would like to make a donation to the NAVS Sanctuary Fund and save more animals like these, simply mail in the form on page 15 with your gift, or go to www.navs.org. Thank you in advance for your valuable contribution!

Safely transported to new, loving homes, these pigs have once again beaten the odds and gotten another chance after the Wilderness Ranch Sanctuary closed.