



# ANIMAL ACTION REPORT

A PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY • SUMMER 2008

## The Light at the End of the Tunnel Now Shines More Brightly Than Ever

Animal advocates have found an unlikely ally in the quest to end animal testing for new drugs:  
**THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY!**

BY DR. RAY GREEK

NAVS SCIENCE ADVISOR

**D**o you remember the tale of the Emperor's Clothes, and the foolish emperor who hired two tailors to weave him the finest set of clothes from the finest cloth? But the tailors were in fact swindlers, who presented the emperor with nothing, yet told him the suit was invisible to anyone who was either stupid or unfit for his position.

When the emperor could see nothing himself, he nervously summoned his ministers, who, fearing the emperor's retribution, agreed that the suit was indeed magnificent.

Later, when the emperor appeared in public with no clothes on, it took the truthfulness of a young child to say, "But he has nothing on!" before everyone else started laughing. Yet, even in the face of such humiliation, the emperor proudly continued on with the procession.

Like the swindlers in the fairy tale, the animal testing industry has fooled society. And for many years, NAVS and I, like the young child watching the emperor's procession, have been saying, "But it doesn't work!"

Recently, though, there have been significant indications that

**SPECIAL  
REPORT**



scientists, unlike the emperor who refused to accept the truth about his clothes, are accepting the truth that animal tests cannot predict human response in drug testing. The pharmaceutical industry, for many reasons, is now admitting that many of the tests they have used for decades have not been predictive for humans. Consider this:

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (a division of NIH) acknowledged at a sum-

mit they held in 2008 following the failure of a Merck AIDS vaccine in 2007 that the rhesus macaque system now used to test potential vaccines is not predictive and in fact has not been working out well for researchers. The Merck vaccine failed to protect against HIV infection in humans despite doing so in monkeys.

Equally significant, patient advocate groups and the media have picked up on this, as have govern-

ment organizations. From an April 12, 2008, front page article in the Washington Post:

"The reason we use animal tests is because we have a comfort level with the process . . . not because it is the correct process, not because it gives us any real new information we need to make decisions," said Melvin E. Andersen, director of the division of computational systems biology at the Hamner Institutes for Health Sciences near Raleigh, N.C. "Animal tests are no longer the gold standard," he said. "It is a marvelously new world."

"Some animal tests haven't changed in 60 years," said Thomas Hartung, head of the European group. "The tests are frozen in time. This is not science. Science is always moving ahead."

Indeed, it is a "marvelously new world." The research and testing modalities that industry and others have begun using and are in the process of inventing revolve around gene-based medicine, also called *personalized medicine*—a burgeoning field made possible by the Human Genome Project (see accompanying story, page 4). As NAVS and I have often pointed out, different drugs affect different people differently. The

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**The National  
Anti-Vivisection Society**  
Advancing science without  
harming animals

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The National Anti-Vivisection Society is a national, not-for-profit organization incorporated in the State of Illinois. A copy of NAVS' annual financial report is available upon request.

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**The NAVS Mission**

The National Anti-Vivisection Society promotes greater compassion, respect and justice for animals through educational programs based on respected ethical and scientific theory and supported by extensive documentation of the cruelty and waste of vivisection. NAVS' educational programs are directed at increasing public awareness about vivisection, identifying humane solutions to human problems, developing alternatives to the use of animals, and working with like-minded individuals to effect changes which help to end the suffering of innocent animals.

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## Download a pocket-size *Personal Care* wallet guide FREE

**P**ersonal Care for People Who Care, NAVS' cruelty-free shopping guide, is now available in a FREE downloadable pocket size. This convenient pocket guide condenses *Personal Care's* cruelty-free products into one handy list that's perfect for your wallet or purse. Visit [www.navs.org](http://www.navs.org) and click on "Free Stuff" to download your FREE guide today!



## Illinois horse slaughterhouse loses final bid to resume operations

**T**he Supreme Court has decided not to review a decision of the federal Court of Appeals that upheld an Illinois law that bans the slaughter of horses in the state for the purpose of human consumption. As a result, the last remaining horse slaughterhouse in the U.S. will remain closed.

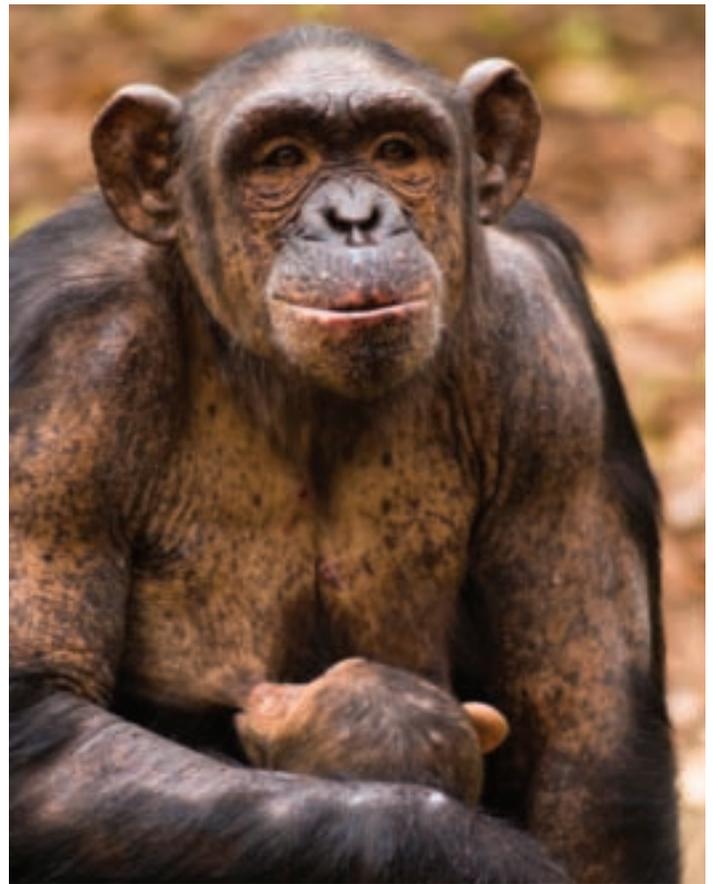
That's great news, but it's only part of the solution. We still need a strong federal law that will cover a ban on both the slaughter and the transportation of horses out of the country. This law would stop the exportation of thousands of horses to Canada and Mexico for slaughter.

Please take a moment to go to the Advocacy Center on our website to find out how you can help pass the Horse Slaughter Prevention Act, which would specifically prohibit against the transportation of horses over the borders for slaughter.



# UP FRONT WITH NAVS

NEWS ITEMS ABOUT ANIMAL ADVOCACY



## Support a legislative ban on great ape experimentation

**T**he Great Ape Protection Act, HR 5852, would prohibit invasive research on great apes, including chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, orangutans and gibbons. Introduced on April 17, 2008, it would also provide for the permanent retirement of all great apes owned or under the control of the U.S. government that have been used for invasive

research.

Here's what you can do to help ensure passage of this critically important legislation: go to the Advocacy Center on the NAVS website and write to your U.S. Representative TODAY! Ask him/her to support HR 5852. And if your Representative is not already a sponsor, please ask him/her to become a sponsor.



Hangin' Out by David le Brun

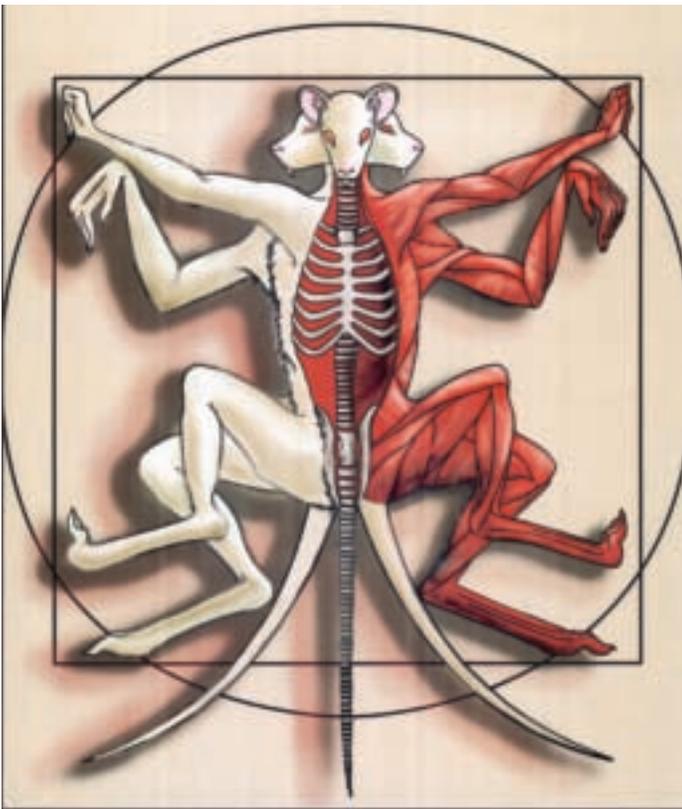
## Art for Animals Classic was best ever

The 19th Annual NAVS Art for Animals Classic was a tremendous success, generating the most number of entries and the greatest diversity in media that we've seen in any other year. From almost 200 submissions, the Best In Show prize was awarded to Karen DeArment of Milford, MI for her work titled *Salvation*. To see Karen's piece,



Evolution by Cody Jesernik

as well as prize-winning images from the adult, youth and child categories, please visit [www.navs.org](http://www.navs.org).



Virtuvian Rat by Amber Olenik

## Check out our new homepage

NAVS is proud to unveil our new and improved homepage, with a new, streamlined and user-friendly format that will help you navigate around the web site easier than before. Log on to [www.navs.org](http://www.navs.org) to view our full-page ads and even "Help Us Advertise" by donating to Project Reach Out for Animals. Click on "Free Stuff" to download

our cruelty-free shopping pocket guide, or to order window decals and refrigerator magnets. You can also "Take Action" by signing one of our pledges. And, as always, we will continue to highlight up-to-date developments in humane science and animal welfare legislation. Visit us at [www.navs.org](http://www.navs.org) and see!



## for NAVS' fiscal management

NAVS' current and prospective supporters should be pleased to know that Charity Navigator, America's premier charity evaluator, has recently given NAVS an "exceptional" 4-star rating for our ability to efficiently manage and grow our finances. Only about 25 percent of the charities evaluated by Charity Navigator have received this highest rating, which, according to this service, "differentiates the National Anti-



Vivisection Society from its peers and demonstrates to the public it is worthy of their trust."

# The Human Genome Project and gene-based medicine

BY DR. RAY GREEK

NAVS SCIENCE ADVISOR

**D**ecades after James Watson and Francis H.C. Crick discovered the famous double helix structure of DNA, Crick urged the government to finance the Human Genome Project. This vast and extraordinary program was completed in the early 2000s. But for gene-based medicine, what Watson and Crick (and Francis S. Collins of the government-based genome project

and Craig Venter of the privately funded genome project) discovered turned out to be only the beginning of unlocking the secrets of human disease.

Think of the Human Genome Project as an alphabet. Without an alphabet, it would be difficult to communicate with words. But an alphabet alone does nothing. Scientists are now finding what all the genes in the human body do, how they interact, what happens when they fail, and so forth. This

is like using the alphabet to make words. After we have a sufficient vocabulary, we can write sonnets and novels.

Likewise, after scientists know enough about all our genes, they can cure diseases or even prevent diseases from occurring in the first place. But all this depends on first finding the structure of DNA, then decoding the genome, then mapping the genome and so on. It takes years, even decades, and the results society wants—cures for diseases—

are at the end of a very long chain of events.

Today, we are at the end of the chain for some diseases, and we're nearing the end for others. It is this gene-based medicine that pharmaceutical companies and other industries want to develop and use. Instead of a one-size fits all approach to medicine, there will be numerous drugs for disease, each designed for a specific genetic makeup. This is a far cry from basing treatment decisions on another species. 🐾

## DR. RAY GREEK

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notion that not every drug is always a cure or a poison is not new.

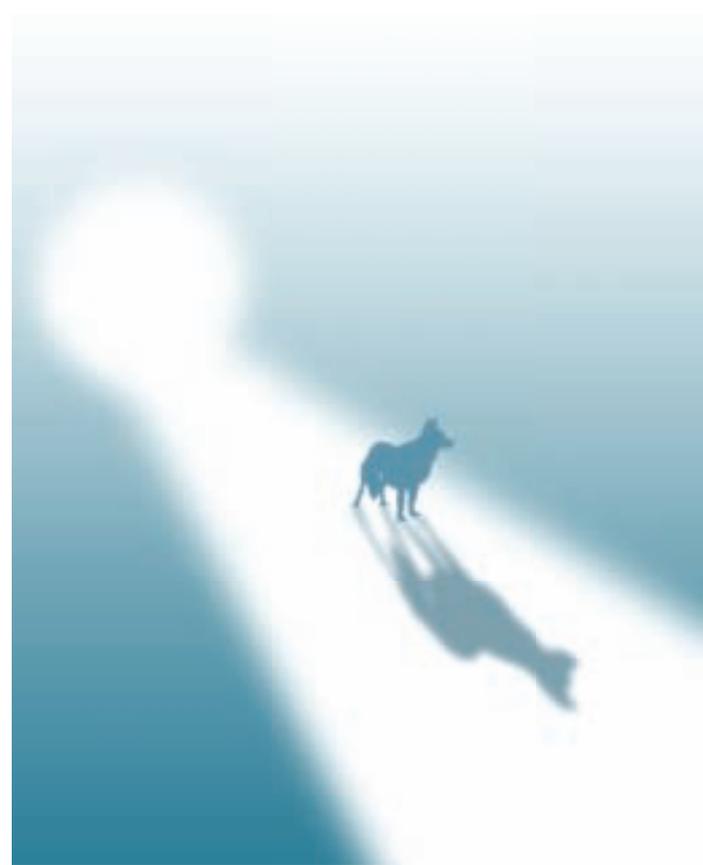
To begin with, the dose of a chemical is very important. As Paracelsus stated in the 16th century:

What is there that is not poison?  
All things are poison and nothing (is)  
Without poison.  
Solely the dose  
Determines that a thing is  
not poison.

He was right. All chemicals, even oxygen and water, can be toxic if administered in the right dose. Too much oxygen, as can happen when breathing 100% oxygen for a long time, will damage the lungs. Drinking too much water will cause seizures due to blood chemistry imbalances.

### It's all about the dosage

Every pharmacology, medical and veterinary student is taught that the dose determines the poison. But my corollary to Paracelsus' maxim is that the genetic make-up determines the poison. All chemicals can be poisons in the right dose, and all drugs can be helpful or harmful, depending not just on the dose but also on the genetic make-up of the person taking the drug. A drug that cures your infec-



tion might damage my kidneys and vice versa.

Very small differences in genetic make-up among humans can mean the difference between life and death when considering drugs and disease. You need drugs tailored

to your genetic makeup, not the genetic makeup of someone else. Obviously, the differences between humans and other animal species are even greater than among humans, hence the differences between disease and drug response are

even greater. Yet for over a century scientists have been trying to predict human response by experimenting on animals.

Now, however, the truth is coming out. Sharon Begley writes in the April 21, 2008, issue of *Newsweek*:

Contrary to what turned up in preclinical testing, botulinum toxin can travel along neurons from the injection site into the brain, at least in lab animals . . . That stands in contrast to the findings of earlier studies, which suggested that the neurotoxin is completely broken down at the injection site into innocuous compounds and does not migrate beyond it—or if it does, only into the bloodstream or lymph system.

Such revelations in mainstream media stand in stark contrast to the past. For many years, only a few in the animal protection movement, including NAVS, and a very few in the scientific community, supported my belief that animal tests are simply not predictive for humans. Yet we were scoffed at and utterly dismissed.

Everyone “just knew” that animal tests predicted human response. And “everyone” included those who were profiting from using animals in science, those who wished to appear scientifically literate even though they were not, those who make money from defending vivisection,

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# What do we really mean by “alternatives”?

BY DR. RAY GREEK

NAVS SCIENCE ADVISOR

In my lectures and debates across the country and around the world, many people have expressed to me the belief that because there are groups working on alternatives, it must mean that society has recognized the futility of animal testing.

It may surprise you to learn that is not true. Ask yourself this: Why would the vivisection industry endorse the search for alternatives? The answer is: Because looking for alternatives to tests that don't work in the first place has been primarily a subterfuge for more animal testing. And it's been going on for a long time.

Since the 1950s, many people in the animal protection and vivisection communities have embraced the *Three Rs*: *Reducing* the number of animals used, *Refining* techniques so the animals suffer less, and *Replacing* animal-based tests as alternatives are invented. The third *R*—finding alternatives to animal tests—has become a cottage industry consuming billions of dollars. But has this been a good use of money?

Clearly there are some scientifically viable uses for animals. Replacing a damaged human aortic valve with a valve from a pig works well. Using animals as incubators or bioreactors to grow viruses is also scientifically viable. While NAVS has ethical objections to such animal use, it must be noted that scientifically speaking, it works. Within this context the *Three Rs* makes sense, as

The animal protection movement needs alternatives when speaking of animal use that is scientifically viable. But when discussing animals as surrogates for humans in drug testing and disease research, society needs ways to test and conduct research that have a high predictive value for humans. We will henceforth refer to these research methods and tests as *predictive modalities*.

does finding alternatives.

But a practice that is scientifically invalid in the first place cannot be replaced with an “alternative.” Unfortunately, many in the animal protection movement use the word “alternative” to mean any test that does not harm animals. But that is a misuse of the word itself.

The word *alternative* comes from the Latin *alternare*—meaning to interchange. According to *The New Oxford American Dictionary* it means: “One of two or more available possibilities.” It implies viability, which of course raises the question whether animal models are viable in the first place.

*The Encarta Dictionary* gives the following example of the word: “You could take the bus as an alternative to driving.” Note that the original choice in this example—taking the bus—is viable. *The Cambridge Dictionary* offers this example: “We could go to the Indian restaurant, or alternatively, we could try that new Italian place.” Again, the original choice is viable because indeed the Indian restaurant serves food.

There are no “alternatives” to

using animals to predict human response in toxicity testing and disease research. Considering the number of people employed in the search for alternatives to tests that don't work in the first place, it is not surprising that there is an outcry whenever someone points out that if a test does not fulfill the function it was designed to fill, it should be abandoned.

But waiting to abandon a test that does not work until we can find one that does (“finding an alternative”) is not just poor logic and a misuse of words, but utter nonsense as well. The *Three Rs* should never have been applied to animal use that hopes to predict human response. But that's not the only problem with the *Three Rs*, which, overall, has failed as a concept.

More animals are used in research and testing now than they were in the 1950s and 1960s, when Drs. W.M. Russell and R.L. Burch, the inventors of the *Three Rs*, were popularizing their concept. More money goes to animal-based research as well. In fact, more animals are used now than when groups supporting

the *Three Rs* agenda, such as the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM) and the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM), were organized.

If the people who claim they want to see an end of the use of animals in research and testing are serious about their position, they must take their fight in a different direction. NAVS and I have proposed that the *Three Rs* be replaced with the *Three As*: *Accuracy*, *Accountability* and *Advancement*.

Society must demand research and tests that are *Accurate*, that predict human response and that are useful for medical research and testing. Those who defend the animal model for their own profit must be held *Accountable* for their actions. And finally, everyone—including industry, the scientific community, legislators and the general public—must be committed to the *Advancement* of techniques and modalities that truly support our search for cures and treatments for human disease.

The animal protection movement needs alternatives when speaking of animal use that is scientifically viable. But when discussing animals as surrogates for humans in drug testing and disease research, society needs ways to test and conduct research that have a high predictive value for humans. We will henceforth refer to these research methods and tests as *predictive modalities*. 🐾

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and even those who defend the *Three Rs* vis-à-vis demanding the replacement of animal tests on a one-to-one basis (see accompanying article on alternatives, *above*).

At last, what we have been saying for years is now being echoed from within the pharmaceutical industry itself.

In the March 2008 issue of *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*,

Sally Robinson of AstraZeneca and colleagues stated:

A European initiative including 18 companies has undertaken an evidence-based review of acute toxicity studies and assessed the value of the data generated. Preclinical and clinical information was shared on 74 compounds. The analysis indicated acute toxicity data [from animals] was not used to (i) terminate drugs from development (ii) support dose

selection for repeat dose studies in animals or (iii) to set doses in the first clinical trials in humans. The conclusion of the working group is that acute toxicity studies are not needed prior to first clinical trials in humans. (Emphasis added.)

## The Power of Business Interests

The reason why this is so impor-

tant is that when industry decides a modality is not useful, they have the power to influence governments and things change overnight. The Robinson et al article cited above concludes:

The conclusions have been discussed and agreed with representatives of regulatory bodies from the US, Japan and Europe.

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# Out With the Old... Animal Studies

## A welcome paradigm shift in toxicity testing to new and innovative methods

One person's crisis is another's opportunity. That seems to be the attitude reflected in the comments made by toxicologists who met at the 47th annual meeting of the Society of Toxicology (SOT) in Seattle, Washington. The more than 6,000 attendees included Dr. June A. Bradlaw, Science Advisor to NAVS and Chair of the Scientific Advisory Board of the International Foundation for Ethical Research (IFER). (Sadly, June passed away a few weeks after returning from the meeting; see our tribute to her, *right*.)

As might be expected, many "old-school" pro-animal research toxicologists described the move away from using animals in toxicology testing as a "crisis." More forward-thinking toxicologists, on the other hand, called for increased emphasis on the new ways, such as cellular, molecular, genetic, *in silico* and computational methods. In a field traditionally flooded with animal studies, this is welcome news for animal advocates. In a session entitled "Reconciling Scientific and Ethical Concerns in the Use of Animals in Toxicological Research," the opening statement by the convener set the stage when he said, "Toxicology as practiced today is stuck in time."

Dr. William Suk, Deputy Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), defined toxicology as a science that is continually evolving. He stressed the importance of understanding the pathways of human disease and the early markers of disease responses. In a discussion of "The Future of Toxicology," another speaker called for the design of *in vitro* assays using human embryonic stem cells and improved methods to detect reactive metabolites given the diversity in genetics of the human population.

While some scientists continued to defend the importance of *in vivo*



methods, Dr. Thomas Hartung, the recently retired Head of the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM) stressed that the loss of many useful drugs and biologics for human use had been because of the failure of animal-based toxicology. The need for evidence-based toxicology is important for the future, and Hartung referred to the 2007 Report of the National Research Council (NRC) of the National Academy of Science (NAS), "Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy." One aspect of the report stressed the need to move to human cell-based toxicology. This subject will be evaluated further at the next International Congress on Alternatives in Rome, August 2009.

It seems clear that the future of toxicology has two alternatives. One is to continue to rely on archaic animal-modeled testing procedures. The other is to choose innovative methodologies that are predictive of human responses to the vast number of chemicals and substances in need of testing, that can provide relevant data and understanding of human diseases and their effective treatments, and that will adhere to the growing number of legislative mandates that ban testing on animals. 🐾

## Remembering June Bradlaw

RENOWNED ETHICAL SCIENTIST

All of us at NAVS deeply mourn the sudden passing of Dr. June Bradlaw on May 30, 2008 in Norwich, Connecticut. Dr. June Bradlaw had been a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the International Foundation for Ethical Research (IFER) since its founding in 1985, currently serving as its chairperson, and as a Science Advisor to the National Anti-Vivisection Society, helping to guide NAVS in presenting credible arguments for the advancement of scientifically valid and humane alternatives to the use of animals.



Dr. June Bradlaw

Dr. Bradlaw was an accomplished woman of science, a patient teacher bridging the communities of animal advocacy and science, and a cherished friend. Less than two weeks earlier we had worked together judging the science projects at the Intel ISEF in Atlanta, Georgia (see story on page 7). As always, she was acting as a mentor to these extraordinarily gifted students and as an enthusiastic advocate for the advancement of science.

Dr. Bradlaw retired from the FDA as Acting Chief of the In Vitro Toxicology Branch in 1999 after 41 years of service. She had authored over 50 articles on cell culture methods, *in vitro* toxicology and genetic toxicology. At the time of her death, June had been serving as a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Alternative Toxicological Methods (SACATM).

Dr. Bradlaw's friend and colleague, Dr. Eugene Elmore, who served with her on the scientific advisory boards of both IFER and NAVS, wrote:

For many decades, June gave freely of her time and energy to promote the development and application of *in vitro* models to not only replace animals but to provide better science to benefit human health. She believed that education in the *in vitro* sciences was the key to long term success. She saw herself as a facilitator and was instrumental in encouraging young scientists to apply their skills to this important field. To me, June did more than just facilitate, she was a true champion of the field of *in vitro* alternatives.

Over the years, Dr. Bradlaw received many awards relating to her work, including the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Society for In Vitro Biology in 2001 as "...the highest honor given by the Society to scientists who are considered pioneers or highly influential researchers in the science and art of cell culture." Dr. Bradlaw had also served on advisory and review panels for the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM). She was the recipient of the Favorite Norwich Native Daughter Award in 2007 and, most recently, was honored as a science scholar by the DNA Epicenter, New England's pre-eminent bioscience educational facility.

Dr. Bradlaw will be remembered for her boundless energy and great optimism that our efforts were making a positive difference for animals. On behalf of all of us at NAVS and IFER, we convey our heartfelt sympathies to Dr. Bradlaw's family and friends, especially Mr. Fred McCann. She will be greatly missed.

Peggy Cunniff

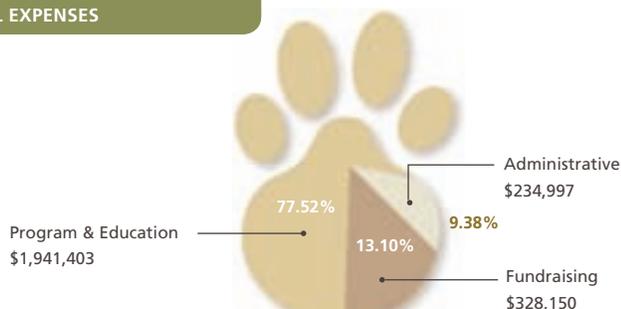
NAVS Executive Director and President of IFER



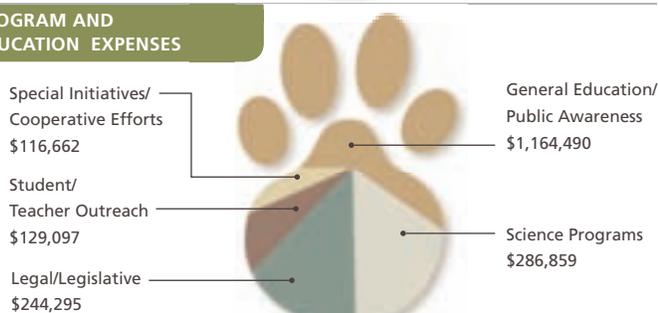
# 2007 FINANCIAL REPORT & PROGRAM SUMMARY

JULY 1, 2006 TO JUNE 30, 2007

## ALL EXPENSES



## PROGRAM AND EDUCATION EXPENSES



## FUNCTIONAL BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES

2006	2007
<b>PROGRAM AND EDUCATION</b>	
74.82%	77.52%
	General Education/ Public Awareness 59.98%
	Student/ Teacher Outreach 6.65%
	Science Programs 14.78%
	Legal/Legislative 12.58%
	Special Initiatives/ Cooperative Efforts 6.01%
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE</b>	
12.29%	9.38%
<b>FUNDRAISING</b>	
12.89%	13.10%
<b>TOTAL REVENUE (2007)</b>	<b>\$4,197,978</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES (2007)</b>	<b>\$2,504,550</b>

## ASSETS

### CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$581,350
Prepaid Expenses	10,193
Accrued Interest Receivable	11,237
Property and Equipment	13,305
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>\$616,085</b>

### INVESTMENTS

Common Stocks Mkt. Value	\$5,345,676
Investments Restricted	235,302
Beneficial Interest in Remainder Trust	169,896
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>\$5,750,874</b>

## LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

### CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$74,042
Accrued Expenses	2,460
Accrued Vacation	34,198
Total Current Liabilities	110,700
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$110,700</b>

### NET ASSETS

Restricted: Special Project Sanctuary Fund	\$75,476
Investment	235,302
Unrestricted	5,775,585
Charitable Trust	169,896
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	<b>\$6,256,259</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>	<b>\$6,366,959</b>

■ The balance sheet for Fiscal Year 2007 summarizes the assets, liabilities and net assets of the National Anti-Vivisection Society. NAVS earns its revenue in three major ways: funds from operations, which include new memberships, membership renewals, donations, literature sales and grants received (\$934,207); non-operation funds such as interest and dividends (\$742,504); and funds from bequests and legacies from our supporters (\$2,471,267).

As a non-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: 77.52 percent of our resources were directed to educational programs, 9.38 percent to administrative costs and 13.10 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 BioLEAP, and our support of IFER, AFMA and IIAL, 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 animals.

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, 2006 to June 30, 2007, NAVS updated, upgraded, and expanded our resources while maintaining our commitment to accuracy and outreach in our programming. We launched a new program, BioLEAP, which combines the many facets of our education programs under a single entity. An updated and streamlined edition of *Personal Care for People Who Care* was published and distributed nationwide. And through refinements to the new NAVS website at

www.navs.org, NAVS provides comprehensive, compelling, and useful information, including the personal care product look-up and links to current articles in "Science in the News." With millions of households linked to the internet, NAVS made a concerted effort to use the web to expand the reach of existing print media in order to further our message regarding the cruelty and waste of vivisection. It is, as always, our objective to change public attitudes about how animals are used and to spare animals from lives of suffering in the name of science. 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) 2007 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. 🐾

## NAVS PROGRAMS

Following is a description of specific programs undertaken by NAVS during FY 2007. 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 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 our website, mass market and specialty publications, radio public service announcements (PSAs), advertising, TV and radio interviews, letters to the editor, 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 \$1,164,490. The indirect expenses alone accounted for \$249,525. Total expenses for all program activity in this category represented 59.98% of all program expenses.

#### ● Animal Action Reports

The quarterly NAVS newsletter, available for the first time during FY 2007 in an electronic format for those who requested it, included articles on the ethical issues surrounding animal welfare by Dr. Bernard Rollin, dogs in research, the NAVS Humane Science Award at Intel ISEF and the Illinois Junior Academy of Science, and the animal victims of domestic violence. Each issue also included information on current programming updates and any new developments in the legal and legislative arenas.

#### ● Personal Care for People Who Care

NAVS researched hundreds of companies' corporate testing policies and published the 13th edition of *Personal Care for People Who Care* in FY 2007. The updated and

streamlined book was sent to all NAVS members, and was sold to the general public over the Internet and phone. A new ad was launched to publicize the new book, including new ad copy and careful placement in journals targeted to women. The new ad was also placed in *Bark Magazine*, *The Village Voice* (NY), and the *San Francisco Guardian*, exposing new audiences to the issue of vivisection.

#### ● The NAVS Website

In FY 2007, NAVS refined its new website with in depth information and analysis of scientific issues, full coverage of the newly enhanced BioLEAP program, fact sheets and articles on issues on all aspects of vivisection, along with a searchable database of personal care companies and products. The Advocacy Center urged activists to contact their legislators, while the Personal Care lookup made it easy for viewers to see what companies are and are not still testing on animals. A new feature, "Science in the News", informed readers of the latest scientific advancements and their impact on animals in research.

#### ● Public Service Announcements

Six new radio public service announcements (PSAs) were produced in FY 2007, focusing on the scientific issues of animal research, while emphasizing the suffering of unseen and caged animals in the name of testing. These spots were very successful, combining humor with grim subject matter and received a great deal of air time in markets where we could not have afforded to advertise. They resulted in hundreds of calls from people requesting more information regarding animal experimentation.

#### ● Internet E-Blasts

NAVS' electronic "e-blasts" were sent to NAVS members on a variety of issues, including announcements of NAVS programs, the release of the new *Personal Care* book, and national and regional legislative issues. These issues included horse slaughter, a New Jersey product-testing ban, Michigan student choice, the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act, the pet food recall and foie gras. The timely and cost-effective nature of the e-blasts made it easier for activists to respond to initiatives as they arose, especially as the legislative initiatives contain a link to the NAVS Advocacy Center for further action.

#### ● Art for Animals Classic

The annual art contest had a diverse collection of creative artwork, music, essays and poetry submitted for consideration in FY 2007. The winners were announced on the Internet, along with pictures of current winning entries. Prizes were given in three categories, adult, youth and child, and a "Best of Show" award was also given. Artwork entered in prior years has been used for NAVS greeting cards, holiday cards and posters.

#### ● MySpace

In an effort to increase NAVS' online visibility, we've created a profile on the social networking site MySpace ([www.myspace.com/navs4animals](http://www.myspace.com/navs4animals)). The NAVS' profile



#### NAVS Board of Directors

Kenneth Kandas, President  
 Mary Ann Ligon, Vice President  
 Michael B. Mann, Secretary  
 J. Patrick Beattie, Treasurer  
 Peter O'Donovan

#### The NAVS Mission

The National Anti-Vivisection Society promotes greater compassion, respect and justice for animals through educational programs based on respected ethical and scientific theory and supported by extensive documentation of the cruelty and waste of vivisection. NAVS' educational programs are directed at increasing public awareness about vivisection, identifying humane solutions to human problems, developing alternatives to the use of animals, and working with like-minded individuals to effect changes which help to end the suffering of innocent animals.

#### National Anti-Vivisection Society

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 Chicago, IL 60604  
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 E-mail: [navs@navs.org](mailto:navs@navs.org)  
[www.navs.org](http://www.navs.org)

features advances made in science and technology, and calls to action on legislative issues. Blogs and bulletins were also created to announce NAVS' products and programs, such as the latest edition of *Personal Care for People Who Care*, the Annual Art for Animals Classic, and Sanctuary Fund recipients. Each blog and bulletin posting includes a link to the NAVS website.

● **A Better Way**

The NAVS general information brochure, *A Better Way*, was reprinted for distribution in response to requests for general information regarding NAVS' mission and the issues concerning animals used in science and education. Thousands of brochures were mailed and distributed at conferences throughout the year.

● **Direct Mail Program**

NAVS conducted a print direct mail campaign designed to educate targeted members of the public about the use of animals in product testing, biomedical research and education. The material developed in FY2007 emphasized the scientific issue of animals in research and the ongoing tragedy of the lives of these animals. The material also informed readers about what NAVS is doing to advance humane science and, most importantly, to call them to action on behalf of animals.

● **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 a selected portion of our database. NAVS continues to exchange names with organizations of a similar nature, while respecting individual donor's requests for confidentiality.

● **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* and *Trusts and Estates* magazines. In FY2007, ads were also placed in the

*Chronicle of Philanthropy* featuring the Sanctuary Fund program.

**Educational Programs for Students and Teachers**

NAVS Student/Teacher Outreach Programs are designed to inform students and educators about the many alternatives to the use of animals in science education. More importantly, our efforts in this area are helping to end the needless suffering of animals by promoting humane education. Through our programs, teachers are discovering that non-animal alternatives enhance, rather than compromise, the learning process. And more young people are growing up to be compassionate adults, with the confidence to make humane, ethical decisions. By encouraging these students to pursue scientific endeavors, NAVS is making a critical investment in the future of scientific research. The student/teacher outreach programs (including indirect expenses) accounted for \$129,097, representing 6.65% of the program budget. The indirect expenses for the programs totaled \$80,177.

● **The NAVS Biology Education Advancement Program (BioLEAP)**

FY2007 saw the launch of BioLEAP, a program that combines initiatives that have been developed over the course of many years into a consolidated program that will better serve the interests of students and teachers alike. The NAVS Dissection Alternatives Loan Program and the NAVS Dissection Hotline are now being administered as part of a single program, along with outreach initiatives for teachers and students. A new—and updated—brochure was printed to promote this program. The loan program library continued to grow as new models and computer programs were added. In addition, NAVS staff attended several national, regional, and local conferences where they introduced BioLEAP, including the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development meeting in October 2006 and the National Science Teachers Association meeting in

March 2007. NAVS also placed an ad promoting BioLEAP in the *American Biology Teacher Magazine*.

● **Science Fairs/Intel ISEF**

NAVS continues to take the lead as the only animal advocacy group offering an award at a national science fair. In May 2007, NAVS presented its sixth "Humane Science" Awards at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair in Albuquerque, NM. NAVS science advisors Dr. June Bradlaw and Dr. Eugene Elmore, along with NAVS staff, judged the projects and awarded three high school students prizes for experiments that advanced science without harming animals.

● **Local and National Science Fair Initiatives**

NAVS again supported the Illinois Junior Academy of Science fair in Champaign, by giving prizes as part of the Humane Science Award and through sponsorship of the event generally. NAVS was also a sponsor of the American Junior Academy of Science's (AMJAS) annual meeting in San Francisco.

**Science Initiatives**

In FY2007, NAVS continued to research 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 \$286,859, representing 14.78% of the program budget. The general expenses for these efforts totaled \$89,679.

● **International Foundation for Ethical Research (IFER)**

IFER was founded in 1985 by NAVS to support scientists who are developing valid alternatives to the use of animals in product testing, biomedical research and education. As a result of NAVS support, IFER was able to provide grants for basic research projects, the Graduate Student Fellowship program and

for the dissemination of information on alternatives through conference sponsorships and publications. Grant total: \$95,000.

● **Americans For Medical Advancement (AFMA)**

A grant was made to AFMA to further promote its educational campaign on the scientific invalidity of the animal model. AFMA's abstract on the invalidity of the animal model was accepted for oral presentation at the New England Complex Systems Institute's meeting. AFMA also had educational booths at large meetings of medical and scientific organizations in order to enlist the support of like-minded professionals, including the Center for Business Intelligence meeting in Washington, D.C. in September 2006 and the National Anesthesiologists Conference in Chicago in mid-October. Much of this year's grant is supporting colleague Niall Shanks, who is writing a book for scientists on the invalidity of the animal model. Grant total: \$95,000.

● **Science Advisors**

Dr. Ray Greek, President of Americans for Medical Advancement (AFMA), continues to serve as Science Advisor to NAVS, along with Dr. June Bradlaw, chair of the IFER Scientific Advisory Board; Dr. Eugene Elmore, Dr. Bernard E. Rollin and Dr. Sherry Ward. These science advisors represented NAVS' perspective on science issues at professional conferences throughout the year and helped draft comments to federal regulatory agencies and letters to science journal editors. Dr. Greek also authors the science sections of the new NAVS website, including the new feature "Science in the News," and is the author of the online feature "Dr. Greek's Office."

● **Society for In Vitro Biology**

A grant of \$5,000 was given to sponsor three symposia at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the SIVB in Indianapolis in June: In Vitro Cellular Models in Diabetes Research and Development; Application of Stem Cell Technology to Regenerative Medicine; and Three-dimensional Constructs and Biomaterials for Tissue Engineering. Grant total: \$5,000. 🐾

JULY 1, 2006 TO JUNE 30, 2007

## 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 improvements in seeking justice for animals. Legal and legislative programs accounted for a total of \$244,295, representing 12.58% of the program budget. The indirect expenses for these programs totaled \$141,297.

- **AnimalLaw.com Website**

AnimalLaw.com, an on-line resource providing laws and legislation for 50 states and the federal government, continued to grow, launching a new case law section in FY 2007. The website is used by advocates, law students and attorneys to track state-by-state legislative efforts, as well as to review the specific laws applicable in any one jurisdiction. The case law feature contains case digests arranged topically and jurisdictionally for easy use. In addition, new model laws were posted on a variety of topics.

- **International Institute for Animal Law (IIAL)**

The International Institute for Animal Law (IIAL) received a grant from NAVS to continue with its promotion of legal scholarship and advocacy skills in the field of animal law. IIAL continued its joint sponsorship of conferences and distribution of educational material, including a program with DePaul University School of Law on the "Punishment and Sentencing of Animal Abusers" in October 2006, a seminar with the Chicago Bar Association's Animal Law Committee on "The Many Aspects of Animal Cruelty" in March and a forum with The John Marshall Law School presenting Dr. Bernard Rollin, also in March. A second program with DePaul University was held in June and focused on "Passing Animal Legislation." Grant total: \$95,000.

- **Law Conferences**

The International Institute for Animal Law and NAVS presented material for a third year at the Illinois Solo and Small Practice Committee meeting in St. Charles, Illinois. NAVS and IIAL materials were offered.



Bobby and Lady Bell at the sanctuary, Equine Advocates, in Chatham, NY.

## Special Initiatives and Cooperative Efforts

NAVS remained committed to supporting a variety of special initiatives, both within our organization and in cooperation with other animal advocacy groups. These efforts help save animal lives while paving the way for long-term and positive change for animals. Special initiatives and cooperative efforts accounted for \$116,662, representing 6.01% of the education budget. The amount attributed to indirect expenses for these cooperative efforts totaled \$51,913.

- **NAVS Sanctuary Fund Grants**

In FY 2007, the following organizations were awarded grants for emergency assistance under the terms of the NAVS Sanctuary Fund: Ahimsa House (GA), The Bunny Bunch (CA), Chenoa Manor (PA), Dalhart Animal Rescue (DAWGS—TX), Equine Rescue (NY), Pigs as Pets (FL), Primarily Primates (TX), Shepherd's Green (TN), and Yogie & Friends Exotic Cat Sanctuary (LA). Program grants totaled: \$59,550.

- **Miscellaneous Small Grants**

Grants were awarded in FY 2006 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. In addition, a grant was made to the Animals & Society Institute to support their work. Program grants totaled: \$5,000.

- **National Council for Animal Protection**

Support was given to NCAP, formerly "The Summit for Animals," a cooperative effort among animal protection organizations to network and undertake coordinated programs to further common objectives within the movement. 🐾

## Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of the National Anti-Vivisection Society as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting

principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Anti-Vivisection Society as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the changes in its net assets and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Selden Fox, Ltd.  
Certified Public Accountants  
November 12, 2007

# Animals are winners—and losers— at the 2008 Intel ISEF

Numerous projects were designed to benefit animals, while others exploited animals for research

The 2008 Intel International Science and Engineering Fair was held in May, and NAVS staffers and scientific advisors were in attendance, both to monitor the use of animals at the competition and to award the seventh annual NAVS Humane Science Award.

More than 1,200 student projects, covering animal sciences, chemistry, engineering, mathematics and astronomy—just to mention a few—were a glowing testament to the quality of scientific inquiry, not just in the U.S., but in 51 countries, territories and regions around the world.

We were very pleased to see many wonderful projects designed to benefit animals in the wild, in our homes, and even animals used in agriculture. Two excellent projects deserve a special mention. In the first one, a student studied the use of an artificial habitat for threatened snakes where their preferred home—abandoned gopher holes—are no longer available because of loss of habitat and a declining gopher population.

The second project was a survey of baling twine in osprey nests. Ospreys use baling twine in their nest building, but it can be harmful to their chicks. This project surveyed the amount of baling twine sold in particular areas relative to the amount found in nests. The results of the research led the students to conclude that there is a need to educate users of baling twine about its environmental hazards and encourage the proper disposal of the twine to keep it out of reach of the birds.

These projects and others like them fell into the Animal Science category, which was previously classified as zoology. While the vast number of projects in this category were designed to benefit animals, others used animals to test drugs and environmental hazards in a



First Place NAVS Humane Science Award winner Shivani Sud accepts her prize from NAVS Executive Director Peggy Cunniff. For other winners, see page 12.

harmful manner.

With the sheer number and complexity of so many projects in so many categories, finding the most worthy candidates for the NAVS Humane Science Award became a challenge. This year, it was Cellular and Molecular Biology that garnered the most interest from NAVS judges.

Projects in Microbiology and Biochemistry also came under consideration, in part because of their non-animal bias: research that by design chooses to look at human health issues using human cells and tissue instead of live animal models. At the same time, Medicine and Health remains the category with the most projects using live animals for invasive experimentation.

This year, there were fewer projects using live animals for invasive experimentation than in past years, with only about a dozen projects (about 1-2 percent of all the projects in the competition) conducting vivisection. With regard to these

projects, there are two issues of most concern: 1) harmful projects involving large numbers of invertebrate animals, which are not regulated under the Intel ISEF rules, and 2) the failure to report vertebrate animal use when live animals were part of the early stages of research.

One thing is certain: experiments on vertebrate animals are no longer being conducted in a student's basement or on the kitchen table. In accordance with Intel ISEF rules, they are being conducted at registered research facilities that are connected with a university, private industry or a government sponsored laboratory.

The cooperation between these research facilities and local high schools can be a very beneficial one, as it allows students to find mentors within the professional scientific community, while providing the laboratories with a steady stream of eager and bright research assistants and future scientists who can bring a fresh approach to every project before them.

However, there is a downside to these collaborations, as it is within the confines of these laboratories that almost all of the invasive animal experimentation takes place. While Intel ISEF rules limit the type of research students can do with live animals, the rules change when a student is working with a mentor within a university, government or private laboratory. The supervising scientist can perform some of the invasive portions of any project, handing over tissue or organs to the student for observation. In many of these cases, it is difficult to judge whether students are using a live animal, or if they are the incidental beneficiary of their mentor or another researcher in the laboratory where they work.

This has become a problem when students explain in their display

boards and abstracts how they are subjecting live animals to procedures or materials to test their scientific theory, yet fail to do the necessary paperwork on accountability for using live animals.

These animals are invariably killed in order to study cells, tissue or organs, but the abstracts are silent on the origins. We are left to wonder if these animals were subjected to these procedures—and eventual death—specifically for a student's research project, or if the animals were originally used for the principal researcher's project.

There is a line—and not a very fine one—between a researcher injecting a rat with a carcinogen for their own project, while giving the student extra tissue for peripheral research, and the researcher injecting a rat with a carcinogen in order for the student to conduct his or her own research.

When a live rat is used as part of the observable experimental stage of research, then a vertebrate animal is being used for the project. The fact that the student's hypothesis is tested using tissue from that rat after it has been euthanized does not change the fact that the live animal was an integral part of the experimental design.

Despite these serious issues, the vast majority of projects at Intel ISEF were the subject of interest, excitement and even wonder. From research into the temperature of the black stripes in zebra hide to the creative uses of nanotechnology, witnessing the eager pursuit of knowledge by the scientists of the future remains inspiring.

NAVS continues to work with the administrators of Intel ISEF (the Society for Science and the Public, formerly Science Service) to implement rules and policies that will ultimately make the Intel ISEF a truly humane science fair. 🐾



# To the rescue!

## Recent NAVS Sanctuary Fund grants run the gamut of species rescued

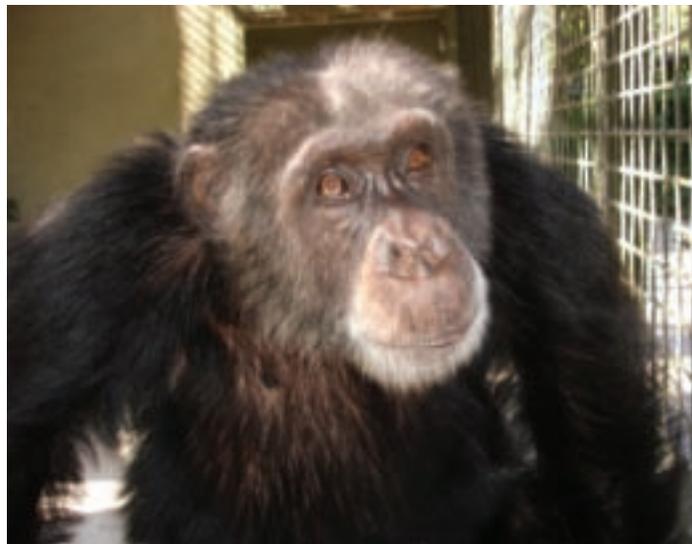
There are always animals in need somewhere, and thanks to your compassion and generosity, we've been able to help many of them through the NAVS Sanctuary Fund. We are so grateful for your dedication to this program! Remember, fully 100% of your tax-deductible gift to the NAVS Sanctuary Fund is used to benefit the animals. If you'd like to make a donation so we can help even more animals, use the donor form on page 11, or log onto [www.navs.org](http://www.navs.org).

In the meantime, we hope you are inspired by these heartwarming stories of turning tragedy into hope—all because of you.



### Ironwood Pig Sanctuary

At the request of the court in an animal abuse case, Ironwood Pig Sanctuary of Tucson, AZ, rescued 33 pot-bellied pigs. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant helped fund the spay and neuter of all the pigs, which had increased by 14 piglets by the time they arrived at the sanctuary. 🐾



### Center for Great Apes

The Center for Great Apes in Wauchula, FL, rescued Marco, a 48-year-old wild-caught chimpanzee who had worked in a circus for 14 years before being held alone in a small backyard cage for the next 30 years. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant helped the Center fund Marco's quarantine, veterinary and care costs, and today Marco happily plays with his friend Butch. 🐾



### Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary

A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant was awarded to Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary in Gainesville, FL, to help build outdoor habitats for 10 special needs cotton-top tamarins recently retired from research. 🐾



### SAFE Haven for Cats

SAFE Haven for Cats, a non-profit, no-kill shelter located in Raleigh, NC, rescued 40 cats from a hoarding situation in rural Lake County. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant helped defray the cost of rehabilitation and medical care. 🐾



### Pure Thoughts, Inc.

Pure Thoughts, a horse rescue located in Loxahatchee, FL, rescued 82 horses from going to slaughter the day after Thanksgiving. One rescue, Ebony, required extensive medical care, which a NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant helped fund. 🐾



### Planet Pig

A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grand was awarded to Planet Pig, Inc. of Gerald, MO. The funds provided will help this newly established sanctuary to spay the female pigs in their care. 🐾



### Chimpanzee Sanctuary Northwest

Chimpanzee Sanctuary Northwest, a newly established sanctuary located in central Washington state, recently acquired the seven remaining "laboratory" chimpanzees from the Buckshire Corporation. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant will help the sanctuary build an outdoor area for these chimpanzees. 🐾

# DR. RAY GREEK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

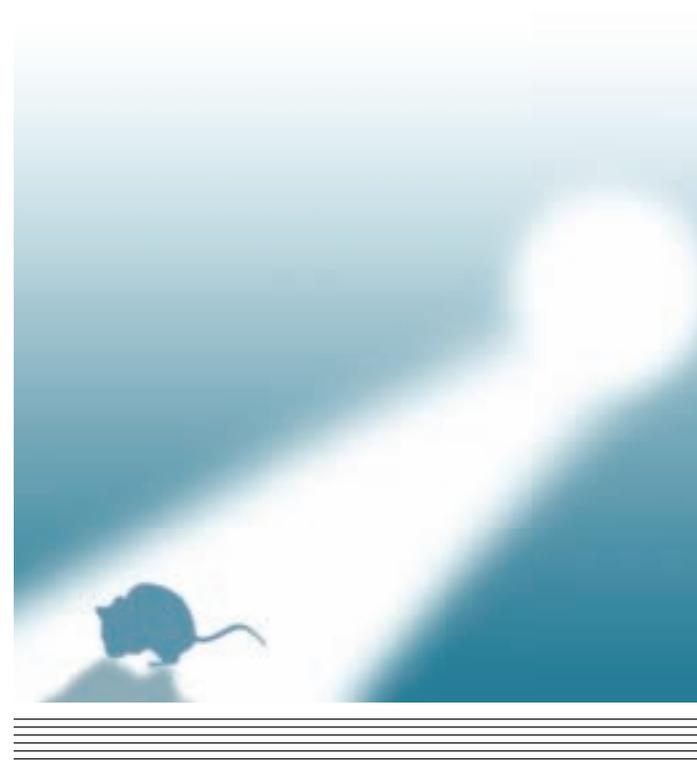
By the time this edition of the *Animal Action Report* goes to press, acute toxicity tests in animals should no longer be required prior to first clinical trials in humans. Industry does not want to waste money on useless testing, and, more importantly, they do not want to forgo making money they could have made if animal tests had not derailed good drugs.

Time after time industry and society have expressed, in words and actions, that they do not care enough about animals to eliminate them from research and testing just because animals are sentient. For hundreds of years, animal advocates have railed against the evil of vivisection, and for the same period of time society has replied: "It is a necessary evil." In society's mind, necessity trumps evil. Human nature is not going to change anytime soon.

## Focus on the human benefit

If animal advocates want to see an end to vivisection, they must show society why it is in the best interests of the health and longevity of humans to do so. Such monumental change requires agreement and action by the large government agencies. As the Robinson article shows, when industry speaks, governments listen.

[A Memorandum of Understanding released by the NIH and EPA](#)



in February 2008 stated that the NIH and FDA are trying to develop nonanimal toxicity tests and that these tests are "anticipated to generate data more relevant to humans; expand the number of chemicals that are tested; and reduce the time, money and number of animals involved in testing." (Emphasis added.)

NAVS and I have been speaking out in support of science and truth even when most found reasons not to. We believe that, with your sup-

port, our voices are finally being heard. The quotes in this article are not isolated. Slowly but surely society as a whole is accepting the fact that testing new drugs on animals will not make the drug supply safer. Society is also realizing that animal models per se are not going to predict human response to disease or surgeries for the same reasons they cannot predict drug response.

It really all does come down to this:

[A pro animal experimentation](#)

report titled *The use of non-human primates in research 2006* stated: "It's undoubtedly the case that all animal models are limited in their predictability for humans."

As if we haven't been voicing this simple, logical truth for years! Yet much work still needs to be done. We must hold accountable those who continue to assure the public that animal models are reliable and necessary, simply because they profit from the paradigm. And we need to demand that scientists use advanced techniques such as we have discussed that will truly lead to tomorrow's cures, instead of relying on the outdated, unreliable and dangerous paradigm of the animal model.

The Washington Post article I quoted earlier also mentioned why animals tests are still used despite their ineffectiveness:

Hartung, who helped write the papers discussed in last summer's e-mail, said he was not surprised by the response from some U.S. scientists: "When you say something new, there is resistance to change."

Resistance to change increases when large sums of money and large egos are involved. Nevertheless, there is now more reason than ever to believe that when it comes to ending animal experimentation, there is light at the end of the tunnel. More voices will join with ours, and soon everyone will be supporting the truth—just like the crowd in the emperor's parade. 🐾

**STATE CHARITABLE REGISTRATIONS:** The address and telephone number of the National Anti-Vivisection Society may be found on page 2. 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 (#SC-03423) AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIVISION OF CONSUMER SERVICES BY CALLING TOLLFREE 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 tollfree 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.

Use this form for your donation or visit [www.navs.org](http://www.navs.org)

Please support our work to save more animals



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Here is my gift in support of the NAVS Sanctuary Fund. Enclosed is

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I want to help NAVS spread the message of compassion through advertising. Please accept my donation to Project Reach Out for Animals. Enclosed is

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Student Membership  
**\$15**

You'll be helping to support our educational and advocacy programs that spare animals from suffering. Plus, you'll enjoy valuable membership benefits, including:

A FREE copy (\$15.00 value) of our 200-page book *Personal Care for People Who Care*.

A FREE year's subscription to the *Animal Action Report*, the official newsletter of NAVS.

A FREE copy of *A New Perspective*, our special publication about animals and the law.

Periodic Legislative Alerts to let you know about urgent situations and what you can do to help relieve animal suffering.

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## Congratulations to the 2008 Intel ISEF winners of the NAVS Humane Science Award

1<sup>st</sup>

PRIZE



**Shivani Sud**

Durham, North Carolina

For her medicine and health project, "Genomic Strategy to Refine Prognosis and Treatment of Early Stage Colon Cancer"

"I was and still am truly honored and humbled by the NAVS award. I think it sends a great message to budding scientists early in their career that it is our responsibility to treat our furry, scaled and feathered friends with respect."

2<sup>nd</sup>

PRIZE



**Yale Stern Michaels**

Winnipeg, Manitoba

For his biochemistry project, "A Novel Smart shRNA System for Disease Diagnosis and Therapy"

"I was incredibly fortunate to attend the Intel ISEF in Atlanta and one of the highlights of my trip was being honored with the NAVS Humane Science Award. This award is especially significant to me because it reinforces morally conscious scientific progress."

3<sup>rd</sup>

PRIZE



**Sushma Kola**

Aurora, Illinois

For her project in cellular and molecular biology, "Overexpression of Aquaporin-1 in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer"

"I had a wonderful time participating in the IJAS and ISEF science fairs this year, and I am truly honored to have received awards from NAVS."

### FROM MAGNETS TO MICROBIOLOGY

## This state science fair has it all—and everything in between!

For the third straight year, NAVS attended the Illinois Junior Academy of Science. The event took place in Champaign in May, and we were on hand to promote the concept of humane science and reward students whose projects epitomized research that does not rely on or use an animal model for human health issues.

Many of the students in the competition are currently in 7th and 8th grades, which account for such projects as testing which brand of batteries last the longest and what type of barbecue sauce people prefer.

When it came to the categories of microbiology, physics and health

science—done almost exclusively by high school students—the difference in the caliber of projects between the grammar school and high school students was clear. Nor would that be surprising, since many of these students are attending science academies and college preparatory schools and generally have access to college or industry laboratories as part of a regular outreach program.

This dual system of projects encourages those who merely dabble in science as well as serious future researchers to compete together at the same fair, which makes for a very diverse—and enjoyable—experience. 🐾

Congratulations to the 2008 Illinois Junior Academy of Science winners of the NAVS Humane Science Award!

1<sup>st</sup>

PRIZE

**Justina Cho & Jimmy Liu**

"The Detection of Differences Between Normal and Cancerous Stem Cells"

2<sup>nd</sup>

PRIZE

**John Mussman**  
"Computer-Aided Diagnosis of Gastric Cancer"

3<sup>rd</sup>

PRIZE

**Sushma Kola**  
"Overexpression of Aquaporin-1 in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer"

One week later, at Intel ISEF, Sushma Kola received her second NAVS Humane Science Award for the innovative research she is doing without relying on animals. We salute Sushma, the other winners and their schools for advancing science that does not harm animals.