In February 2013, Twyla arrived at Chimp Haven, the national chimpanzee sanctuary created as a result of the Chimpanzee Health Improvement and Maintenance Protection Act (CHIMP Act) signed in 2000. Twyla spent more than 25 years as a research subject at the New Iberia Research Center. She is very shy and untrusting, and since her arrival at the sanctuary has been a "wall-walker." Wall-walkers are afraid to move into the center of play yards or the forested areas of the habitats. They find comfort in the bordering concrete walls and metal of the fencing. According to Amy Fultz, Chimp Haven’s Director of Behavior, Research and Education: “We often observe this behavior in chimpanzees who have little experience outdoors or in open grassy areas. A number of them have surmounted their fear over time with encouragement from our staff.”

By contrast, Tika arrived at Chimp Haven in 2006 after being a test subject for HIV and AIDS research for 20 years. Very timid and lacking experience with other chimpanzees, she spent as much time as possible outdoors. “It appeared Tika was fascinated with being outside,” Animal Care Director Kathleen Taylor said. “No one could have known that something as simple as enjoying the sun’s rays would mean so much to her.”

Yet Tika has had unique challenges of her own. While many chimpanzees retired from biomedical research arrive at Chimp Haven infected with the HIV virus and/or hepatitis, Tika was one of only a few in biomedical research history who exhibited AIDS symptoms. Dedicated to providing quality medical care to chimpanzees exploited in the name of science, now enjoys the freedom and security of sanctuary.
Our supporters often ask how they can describe NAVS to those not familiar with our work. In simple terms, we distilled the essence of our work into three talking points.

We advocate for animals through our extensive legal/legislative programs. NAVS monitors legislation and regulatory measures affecting animals and empowers individuals to take action by sending pre-written letters directly to elected officials and other decision makers.

We educate the public by increasing awareness about animal research and innovations in science that do not rely on animals.

We effect change by reaching out to future scientists as students, demonstrating that humane science is better science.

That’s the concise version—there’s much more at www.navs.org, where you can sign up for weekly eblasts and visit our interactive advocacy center. Stay informed by following us on Twitter (navs_us) and Facebook (navs.us).

Will you consider signing up for Automatic Monthly Giving? It’s convenient for you and means so much to our cause. Contribute a minimum of $5 on the same day every month automatically via your credit card, checking account or savings account. By signing up, you help ensure we have the necessary, steady funding throughout the year to accomplish our program activities, legislative efforts, and science initiatives. We hope this issue of Animal Action Report increases awareness of the struggle as well as the progress in ending the use of animals in science. For more details on our activities and programs, and to review our annual report, visit www.navs.org.

To sign up for Automatic Monthly Giving with your credit card, you can use our response device on page 15, or log on to www.navs.org.
In Loving Memory of NAVS’ Past Leader, George J. Trapp

By Peggy Cunniff

George J. Trapp worked for the National Anti-Vivisection Society for more than 30 years, eight as Managing Director and later as NAVS’ President. He passed away at home surrounded by family on August 1, 2013 after a short illness. Long time supporters of NAVS may remember his sincere appreciation for their support of NAVS’ mission, often closing his letters with, “May your kindness be rewarded a thousand-fold.”

As most of you know already, George Trapp was my father and I had the privilege of working with him and following in his footsteps at NAVS. During his life, he survived the Depression, was wounded and awarded the Purple Heart for his service in WWII, and raised a family. He was blessed to have good health and a sound mind for ninety-one years and lived to see seven great-grandchildren. The Quiet Man was among his favorite movies and would be a perfect title for a movie about him if it had not already been used for the delightful John Wayne movie. He was a humble, gentle and compassionate man who never sought the spotlight, fame or fortune. He adored his wife of 64 years and loved his family, was devoted to his faith, and enjoyed the simple pleasures of life—a good book, an occasional glass of scotch, Glenn Miller music and the company of a friendly dog. How blessed our family was to have him as our father!

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George J. Trapp
1922-2013

Every step of progress that NAVS makes today is a result of his efforts on behalf of the organization and his desire to promote cooperation among animal advocates. He understood the importance of hard work and dedication, ethical and professional business management, and the implementation of programs that provided humane solutions to counter the cruelty of vivisection. He respected his colleagues in the animal protection movement and treasured their friendships.

In deeds and in his words, he will continue to inspire the work of the National Anti-Vivisection Society until the day we can turn off the lights, close the door and proclaim a job well done when every animal is treated with compassion, respect and justice and no animal suffers in the name of science.

“In the end, we will prove to the research community the lie of the ‘animal model’ by our deeds. Through cooperation, professionalism and realism, we can prove to the public that no true tension exists between the anti-vivisectionist and the scientist, between animal advocacy and human welfare. By demonstrating our desire to advance the beneficial goals of science for all animals, human and nonhuman, scientists will be forced to debate with facts related to advancing the quality of all life, and not with irrelevant data geared only to spinning the self-aggrandizing wheel of animal research. When this happens, the primary goals of our movement will be realized and the light at the end of the tunnel will be in sight.”

Their Future Depends on Your Legacy of Compassion

We know that readers of NAVS’ Animal Action Report have a strong commitment to advancing humane science and compassion for animals. Whether we give them a warm bed to sleep in or help preserve their natural habitats, animals depend on our kindness and respect. As someone who does as much as you can for animals, you may want to leave a legacy of compassion that will outlive your time on earth. Through planned charitable giving, you can support organizations such as NAVS that are uniquely qualified to carry on your own life’s mission. And for those unable to be as generous as they would like today, this is an opportunity to make a real difference for the future.

If you think planned giving may be for you, we recommend discussing the matter with an estate planning professional. Our brochure, A Legacy of Compassion, offers an easy-to-read introduction to the topic. Call 800-888-6287 for a free copy.

Whatever form your gift takes, we suggest the following language be included:

“To the National Anti-Vivisection Society, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, 60604, I bequeath the sum of ______ for the general purposes of the organization.”
Leaders in the scientific community are concluding that animals are not useful for research on human diseases or for testing drug safety.

“We have moved away from studying human disease in humans,” he lamented. “We all drank the Kool-Aid on that one, me included.” With the ability to knock in or knock out any gene in a mouse—which “can’t sue us,” Zerhouni quipped—researchers have over-relied on animal data. “The problem is that it hasn’t worked, and it’s time we stopped dancing around the problem … We need to refocus and adapt new methodologies for use in humans to understand disease biology in humans.”

— Anthony Baxter, CEO of In Vitro and In Silico Preclinical Contract Organization Cyprotex

“Animal experiments … are very ineffective in predicting human outcomes. There are just too many differences across species, between humans and other animals, that really make extrapolation from other animals to humans highly tenuous at best.”

— Dr. Aysha Akhtar, Double Board-Certified Neurologist and Public Health Specialist, in a 2013 Huffington Post Interview

“It is becoming increasingly clear and accepted that animal research, particularly in the area of determining drug safety and toxicological potential in humans, is potentially deeply flawed.”

— Dr. Elias Zerhouni, Former NIH Director, at a Scientific Review Management Board Meeting in June 2013

“The current approach assumes—in fact it critically depends on—considering humans and mice to respond the same. But our data suggest otherwise.”

— Dr. H. Shaw Warren, a Physician and Pediatrician in the Infectious Disease Unit at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and Associate Professor at Harvard Medical School, in a 2013 TED Talk: “Why Do We Use Mice to Study Human Diseases?”

“The bottom line is that we can’t recommend any animal model, and it’s not about refining those we have.”

— Dr. Thomas Hartung, Professor at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, in Nature Medicine, February 2013

— Considerable advances in new in vitro technologies, systems biology, bioinformatics and computational modelling are driving a paradigm shift in toxicological testing and assessment where non-animal methods will ultimately become the tools of choice.”

NAVSMONITORS LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY ACTIVITY ON THE STATE AND FEDERAL LEVELS THAT AFFECTS ANIMALS. TO LEARN MORE ABOUT SEEKING JUSTICE FOR ANIMALS THROUGH THE LEGAL PROCESS AND HOW YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE, VISIT WWW.NAVS.ORG.

MANDATORY TRAINING FOR POLICE

2

Laws were enacted in Illinois and Colorado, requiring special training for police officers on handling dog encounters in the line of duty. These laws are inspired by unnecessary pet shootings.

“By undergoing this training, officers will be able to distinguish between frightened or threatening dog behaviors and react accordingly without resorting to deadly force.”

COLORADO SENATOR DAVID BALMER (R)

FEDERAL LEGISLATION ON VIVISECTION

3

Bills are pending in the U.S. Congress that would affect animals used in the name of science: The Safe Cosmetics and Personal Care Act (HR 1385), which would require, in part, the use of non-animal methods for testing chemicals; the Pet Safety and Protection Act of 2013 (HR 2224 and S 707), which would prohibit federal research institutions from using animals obtained from Class B random source animal dealers, and the BEST Practices Act (HR 3172), which would ban the use of live animals for medical and combat training by the military.

LEGAL RIGHTS FOR ANIMALS

“My opinion is that it would behoove the legal system to move beyond an outlook that solely reflects compassion toward animals, to an outlook recognizing that animals have a certain level of independent legal rights. The legal significance would be that humans’ obligations would not be measured by the compassion required by the status of masters over them, but by criteria stemming from a position of guardianship.”

JUDGE DANIEL FISCH, HAIFA, ISRAEL, CALLING FOR INDEPENDENT LEGAL RIGHTS FOR ANIMALS AFTER RULING IN AN ANIMAL CRUELTY CASE

AG-GAG LAWS

11

States introduced but failed to pass ag-gag bills during the 2013 session. These bills seek to penalize and restrict access for whistleblowers and undercover investigators at factory farming operations.

Countries banned the capture and import of cetaceans, including dolphins and orcas, for the purpose of commercial entertainment: Costa Rica, Hungary, Chile and India.

“The similarities between cetaceans and humans are such that they, as we, have an individual sense of self. … If individuals count, then the deliberate killing of individuals of this sort is ethically the equivalent of deliberately killing a human being.”

DR. THOMAS WHITE, ETHICS EXPERT AT LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY IN CALIFORNIA, IN SUPPORT OF AN INTERNATIONAL “DECLARATION OF RIGHTS” FOR CETACEANS

24

States prohibit private ownership of monkeys and great apes. Florida almost joined that group—but its ban does not include small monkeys.
ANIMAL ACTION REPORT

IN PURSUIT OF GOOD SCIENCE

NAVS Humane Science Award recipients prove that humane science is better science

The winners of the 12th NAVS Humane Science Award at Intel ISEF are:

1st place
Savannah Tobin
Biochemistry
“Analysis of Fel d 1 Allergen Transcripts in Felis catus Saliva using Reverse Transcription Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR)”

2nd place
Samantha Marquez
Engineering: Materials and Bioengineering
“Advances in the Bottom-Up Assembly of Multicellular Architectures: From Neuroengineering to Biodefense”

3rd place
Kelsey Barter
Biochemistry
“Targeting Survivin as a Potential Cancer Therapeutic”

2013 marked the 12th year that the NAVS Humane Science Award was presented at the prestigious Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (Intel ISEF), the world’s largest international pre-college science competition. With nearly 1300 projects on display from high school students from around the world, NAVS judges, Executive Director Peggy Cunniff, Director of Science Programs, Pam Osenkowski, Ph.D., and Science Advisor Eugene Elmore, Ph.D., searched for projects that best exemplified the practice of humane science. NAVS remains the only animal advocacy organization permitted to award a prize at Intel ISEF, which was located in Phoenix, Arizona, May 14-16 this year. Our Humane Science Award is given to students whose projects show scientific excellence as well as advance science through the use of alternatives to animal experimentation, especially through the replacement of live animals with non-animal methodologies. NAVS also considers projects that include observation of animals noninvasively.

“The whole goal of my work was to study animals without hurting them, in order to help them in the future by better understanding them.”
- Savannah Tobin, NAVS award recipient

NAVS has long advocated that humane science is better science, and the results from this year’s Intel ISEF certainly support that claim. All the recipients of the 2013 NAVS Humane Science Award were also winners of some of the most distinguished Grand Awards offered by Intel, including honors such as Intel Best of Category.
Our winners and their projects

Savannah Tobin, our first-place winner and self-proclaimed animal lover, developed a diagnostic technique to quantify the expression of a major allergen in cat saliva. She began this research endeavor to scientifically explain why her mother, who has terrible cat allergies, had no allergic response to one of their cats, a Russian Blue named Saphira. Savannah’s work at her local humane society taught her that the main reason people surrender their cats to shelters is because of allergic reactions. “Knowing this, I was inspired to find cats that wouldn’t cause allergies so people could adopt pets that wouldn’t make them sick, and in turn fewer animals would wind up at the shelter,” she said. After taking responsibility for the scientific design of her research and coming up with her own methodology, Savannah was able to develop a procedure that yielded her desired results by creating an inexpensive and non-invasive way to measure cat allergen levels. She already has a provisional patent on the methodology she developed and will be taking the next step to obtain a full patent. Savannah’s innovative project also caught the attention of the Intel ISEF Grand Award judges, as she received both the Best of Category Award and the First Award in Biochemistry for her work.

Our second-place winner, Samantha Marquez, may be familiar to you, as she was the recipient of the NAVS Humane Science Award last year! She is the first student to be given the distinction of being a Humane Science Award recipient for two consecutive years. Samantha’s continued work on “celloidosomes,” hollow structures of cells with applications spanning from neuroengineering to biodefense, also earned her the Intel ISEF Best of Category Award and the First Award for Engineering: Materials and Bioengineering. Samantha, now working on her eighth patent, mentioned that she “wanted to move away from even considering animal testing” after winning the Humane Science Award last year. She also stated that NAVS “really open[ed] the door to just how much you can do without animal testing. I learned a lot from you all.”

Kelsey Barter, our third-place award recipient and winner of the Intel ISEF Second Award in Biochemistry, carried out in vitro cancer research on a protein called survivin. She was drawn to this topic as this research merged her interests in molecular biology and chemistry in the context of drug discovery. The goal of her work is to identify potential modulators of the protein that may have the potential to become a treatment for cancer. She plans to continue her research using a number of different in vitro approaches.

BioLEAP

Legislative progress for student choice

S tudents in Connecticut now have a choice! On July 11, Governor Dannel Malloy signed HB 6329, allowing students in the state to opt out of participating in or observing dissection in the classroom. The newly-passed measure, which had been raised in various forms since 2009, makes Connecticut the 14th state with a law or policy that empowers students to take charge of their biology education.

During hearings on the bill, Anthony Sorge, a Connecticut high school teacher, testified: “In an age of computer technology, of Internet access and innovative software, it seems absurd to cling to this archaic practice.”

This new law, which applies to schools from grades K-12, requires students to submit their requests in writing and to obtain permission from a parent or guardian in order to opt out of dissection. The law does not specifically require schools to provide an alternative to the dissection unit.

Students can obtain alternatives through programs such as NAVS BioLEAP (Biology Education Advancement Program)—a lending library that utilizes computer programs and interactive models in lieu of once-live animals. For more information on borrowing alternatives, call the NAVS Dissection Hotline at 800-922-FROG.

States with student consent laws or policies are CA, CT, FL, IL, ME, MD, NJ, NY, OR, PA, RI, VT, VA and District of Columbia. IS YOUR STATE ON THE LIST? If not, you can contact your state legislators and ask them to enact a student choice law in your state. Our website www.navs.org provides assistance—see the Animals in Education tab on our home page. Help make a difference for animals!
Society for In Vitro Biology shows the way forward

It is important to our efforts to promote valid alternatives to animal testing that NAVS and the International Foundation for Ethical Research (IFER) support scientific societies such as the Society for In Vitro Biology (SIVB). Since its inception in 1946, SIVB has fostered the education and development of future scientists who may contribute to cell culture methods/systems for basic research, toxicity and efficacy testing and, more recently, stem cell biology. SIVB’s function is important to ensuring success of in vitro biology-based alternatives and the acceptance by the scientific and regulatory communities.

Members of the SIVB have served on IFER’s Scientific Advisory Board (SAB), including the late Dr. June Bradlaw, Dr. Eugene Elmore, and most recently John Harbell, Ph.D. Dr. Elmore, also a NAVS scientific advisor, currently serves as the Chair of IFER’s SAB and President Elect for the SIVB. The Society’s members have included many influential scientists who have played key roles in the evolution of the science and have championed in vitro alternatives internationally.

NAV has been an active sponsor of the SIVB annual meeting’s scientific program for many years. This year, several sessions fit directly into the goals of NAVS and IFER including the symposium “Predictive Toxicology In Vitro: Milestones in Development, Successful Applications and Focus on the Future,” co-chaired by Dr. Harbell. This symposium: 1) traced the development of in vitro method development, validation and acceptance by regulatory agencies; 2) presented industry best practices for in vitro safety assessment; and 3) gave an overview of U.S. government programs that emphasize toxicology in the 21st century. The latter involves a strategy devoted to understanding essential cellular metabolic and regulatory processes that are disrupted by toxic agents—all of this done in vitro.

Also at this meeting, the Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to Paul Price, Ph.D., for his continuous effort in developing culture media with excellent potential to grow human and other cell types from various tissues. NAVS and IFER were pleased to support this recognition of Dr. Price with this prestigious award of the SIVB.

NAVS is proud of its support of the SIVB’s annual meetings, which have become a catalyst for the exchange of data and insights for new research. Of particular importance is the opportunity for young investigators, including students, to draw on the expertise of the invited speakers and senior members. Students are the future for the development of in vitro solutions to further obviate the focus on animals as models for research and testing.

It’s 2013. Are cosmetics products still being tested on animals?

2013 brought about a much anticipated legislative change for the marketing and sale of cosmetics in the European Union. In order to sell cosmetics in Europe, their safety—and that of their ingredients—must be demonstrated without the use of animal testing. And since many international companies want to sell within Europe, adherence to this animal testing ban has a far-reaching impact. At first glance an easy conclusion would be that animal testing for cosmetics products, and for the ingredients that go into these products, has ended. But a further examination of the situation reveals why the testing of cosmetics ingredients—even in Europe—may still be conducted on animals.

Unfortunately there are other regulations that may override the ban on animal tests of cosmetics ingredients. Even though all cosmetics products that can be purchased in Europe can no longer be tested on animals, many of their individual ingredients have already gone through animal testing. This may continue even with the testing ban because if a cosmetics chemical ingredient is manufactured in large quantities, or used for other purposes, it may fall under other chemical regulations that require certain testing, and today some of that testing is done only in animals. And here’s the catch—a company that has to test its ingredients on animals for the chemical regulation can still sell those ingredients for cosmetics uses, even though they have been animal tested. A very unfortunate loophole, but

IVS scientists work with scientists in China to implement alternative methods.
It's 2013. Are cosmetics products still being tested on animals?

U.S. cosmetics companies to drop the animal testing they used in the opinion and the cosmetics regulations in Europe have prompted most safety of their products. Therefore a company can determine safety by companies manufacturing or selling cosmetics in the U.S. establish the cosmetics, does not require any type of testing—they just require that issues. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which has oversight of is often slow. The United States stands somewhere in between on these eventual removal of these laws and regulations—but with the adoption of any new technology or change to regulatory requirements the progress is often slow. The United States stands somewhere in between on these issues. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which has oversight of cosmetics, does not require any type of testing—they just require that companies manufacturing or selling cosmetics in the U.S. establish the safety of their products. Therefore a company can determine safety by testing on animals or by using non-animal methods. However, public opinion and the cosmetics regulations in Europe have prompted most U.S. cosmetics companies to drop the animal testing they used in the past, at least for the products that won't be sold in China, Latin America or a few other areas.

Clearly there are still geographical regions where animal testing requirements have to be changed. Our philosophy at IVS is to first determine the roadblocks to changing the existing laws, and then provide the country with the tools it needs to remove them. In most cases, we have found that the roadblocks are generally lack of experience with the non-animal assays, and the reagents or equipment with which to conduct them. We have been working diligently to provide effective training programs in non-animal testing methodologies for foreign scientists and members of the regulatory community, by giving lectures, having face-to-face meetings with appropriate regulators, and by conducting hands-on training sessions and workshops—both in our laboratories in the U.S. and on-site in foreign facilities. We have found that scientists in China and elsewhere are excited about exposure to these new technologies, and are beginning to use them in their own laboratories. However, change still takes time, and it will likely be a number of years yet before some of the major cosmetics markets will completely move away from animal testing. We believe that with continued efforts—and vital support from groups such as NAVS—it will be only a matter of time before non-animal testing methods become accepted worldwide as better safety assessment tools than the traditional animal tests. Until then, we will continue to expand our efforts to provide education and training in non-animal testing methods across the globe.

NAVS’ support of IFER advances science

The International Foundation for Ethical Research (IFER) was founded by NAVS in 1985 to support the development, validation and implementation of methodologies that advance scientific research, product testing and education without harming animals. IFER awards research grants to scientists who are developing credible alternatives to animal models and testing protocols, and to graduate students seeking to incorporate animal welfare concerns and innovative technologies into their studies.

IFER recently announced the addition of two new scientists to its Scientific Advisory Board: NAVS Director of Science Programs, Dr. Pam Osenkowski and Dr. John Harbell. NAVS’ supporters who subscribe to our free weekly eblast (Science First) and read our online feature Science Corner are familiar with Dr. Pam’s expertise in emerging technologies and the inadequacies of animal models. Dr. Harbell was most recently Principal Scientist at Mary Kay Inc. and directed their safety testing of cosmetics, served as a consultant on the use of in vitro methods, and has partnered with others to bring modern toxicological methods to the regulatory arena in China.

Among the initiatives IFER is currently funding is a project entitled: In Vitro Prediction of Skeletal Teratogenicity of Environmental Chemicals. This project is from the Department of Cell Biology and the Stem Cell Center at the University of California – Riverside under the mentoring of Principal Investigator Nicole I. Zur Nieden, Ph.D. The recipient of this graduate fellowship is Nicole R.L. Sparks. Because human populations are experiencing a rapid increase in exposure to potential environmental toxicants that can cause birth defects in the developing skeleton, teratogenicity screening is needed to uncover such potentially harmful agents. Sparks’ project aims to provide a reliable in vitro developmental toxicity screening assay that will replace traditional animal methods and improve in vitro screening by utilizing differentiating human induced pluripotent stem cells to model the developing skeleton.

This year IFER will award two graduate fellowships and renew its current grant for another year. The purpose of the fellowship program is to provide financial incentives to graduate students in science, encouraging them at the earliest stages of their careers to integrate innovation and discovery with ethics and respect for animals.

IFER and NAVS only wish we could fund more projects that promise better, more humane science. We are limited by the resources we have at hand. Learn more about this work and how you can help at www.ifer.org.

tested on animals?

... it will be only a matter of time before non-animal testing methods become accepted worldwide ...

one that many say is important for determining the safety of chemicals. There are many places—including China and Latin America—that still require animal testing before allowing a cosmetics product to be sold. Thus companies that haven’t tested cosmetics on animals in decades are forced to if they want to sell in those markets. Many indicators point to upcoming removal of these laws and regulations—but with the adoption of any new technology or change to regulatory requirements the progress is often slow. The United States stands somewhere in between on these issues. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which has oversight of cosmetics, does not require any type of testing—they just require that companies manufacturing or selling cosmetics in the U.S. establish the safety of their products. Therefore a company can determine safety by testing on animals or by using non-animal methods. However, public opinion and the cosmetics regulations in Europe have prompted most U.S. cosmetics companies to drop the animal testing they used in the
Historical Timeline: Retiring Chimpanzees from Research

1995-6
NAVS spearheads National Chimpanzee Research Retirement Task Force

1997
Lawsuit filed to allow chimp retirement

1997
CHIMP Act introduced

1998
NAVS grants $200,000 to Chimp Haven

2000
CHIMP Act becomes law

2002
Chimp Haven becomes national sanctuary

2005

2007
Chimp Haven is Home Act signed into law

1995
U.S. Air Force divests itself of a colony of chimpanzees

1997
Federal report urges retirement

1998
111 Air Force chimpanzees go to Coulston Foundation; 30 retired

Tika, infected with HIV, thrives at Chimp Haven despite medical challenges.

Each chimpanzee residing at Chimp Haven, attending veterinarian Dr. Raven Jackson sprang into action researching a therapy that would offer Tika a better quality of life.

Today, Tika is thriving in her social group, enjoying the naturalistic environment and freedoms of the sanctuary. Tika has been on an antiretroviral therapy for almost a year and continues to show signs the treatment is doing its job. “This is exciting and promising news because it exemplifies how nontraditional measures can be taken to save lives,” Dr. Jackson said. “Tika, like all of the chimpanzees residing at Chimp Haven, deserves the opportunity to live comfortably and as healthy as possible.”

This heartwarming account comes at a pivotal moment in the future of chimpanzees in research, as the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Council of Councils has agreed to phase out the use of chimpanzees for most invasive experiments. In June, the NIH announced that it would accept a vast majority of the recommendations proposed by its Working Group that include ending many research protocols and establishing new standards for the housing and care of chimpanzees kept for behavioral and other studies. This decision affects research only on chimpanzees owned and supported by the NIH, not those at private institutions. Still it marks a significant shift in policy by the research community, as the NIH acknowledges conducting harmful research on chimpanzees is not necessary for the advancement of medical science.

Events leading to this shift

The timeline accompanying this article shows some of the major milestones leading up to this major step toward justice for our closest relatives in the animal kingdom. Briefly, recent events began with public outrage over a plan approved by the NIH to make retired chimpanzees housed at a former research facility in Alamogordo, New Mexico, available for invasive research. The power of public opinion against that plan caused the NIH to instead ask the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to undertake a study assessing the necessity of chimpanzees in research. The IOM released the results of its study—and its recommendations—in December 2011.

The NIH agreed to accept the recommendations of the IOM, which included criteria for undertaking new or continuing invasive and non-invasive research. The NIH then asked its advisory body, the Council of Councils, for a review of current NIH research and recommendations on how to implement the principles and criteria for the use of chimpanzees as set forth by the IOM. The Council established a Working Group to undertake this review. More details are available at www.navs.org.

Back to current events

The Working Group has made 28 specific recommendations, most of which the NIH has approved. (Note: While the retired Alamogordo chimpanzees were the spark, the IOM study addressed the use of all chimpanzees in the domain of the NIH, including those in active research.) The recommendations include:

• 81 of the 93 chimpanzees currently used for biomedical research are to be retired.
• Approval of continued use of the remaining chimpanzees is conditioned on changes in housing and care that would provide an “ethologically appropriate physical and social environment” for chimpanzees. These changes must be made within three to five years.
• The NIH is to review its funding priorities for comparative behavioral, cognitive and genomics studies using chimpanzees to consider projects that can be conducted in non-laboratory settings.

The NIH also determined that it would create a Chimpanzee Research Use Panel to evaluate any new proposed research according to the IOM principles and criteria for research on chimpanzees. Unfortunately, the NIH decided that a colony of approximately 50 chimpanzees be maintained in the event of an emergency need for chimpanzees in the future. The maintenance of this colony of chimpanzees would be reviewed every five years.

Endangered vs. threatened

NIH officials also report working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) regarding a proposed rule issued by FWS in June 2013.
The rule—another milestone for captive chimpanzees—would change their status from “threatened” to “endangered” under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). Chimpanzees in the wild are listed as endangered; “threatened” is a lesser designation for chimpanzees in captivity and a special rule exempts them from all protections under the ESA.

Endangered status would allow captive chimpanzees extra protection regarding their import and export, sale, as well as their “taking” (the harming or killing of chimpanzees). Federal permits would be required for chimpanzee use and issued only for scientific purposes or to enhance their propagation or survival.

It is important to note that, under these provisions, the use of chimpanzees in biomedical testing would require a permit (if any harm to the animal is involved). According to both the FWS and NIH, they plan to work closely to come to an arrangement that will allow the NIH to continue limited research on chimpanzees.

Still more challenges ahead

NAVS has been committed to ending research on chimpanzees and supporting their permanent retirement to sanctuary, working on the passage of the CHIMP Act and other federal legislation, and providing scientific testimony every step of the way to reach this point. According to Linda Brent, board member and former president and director of Chimp Haven, “The recent events are the culmination of years of work by animal protection organizations like NAVS, dedicated animal advocates, chimpanzee sanctuaries and elected officials.”

The newest challenge is to provide homes for these chimpanzees as they ready for retirement. Chimp Haven, as the national sanctuary, is the logical place for these animals to go, but there are hurdles, not the least being that federal funding for new construction as well as for the maintenance of animals has reached its limit—as established in the Chimp Act in 2000. According to Chimp Haven president and Chief Executive Officer Cathy Willis Spraetz, “June 26, 2013, marked the beginning of sanctuary for more than 300 federally owned chimpanzees previously used in invasive biomedical research. Now it is critical that the U.S. Congress fix the cap on funding so that the new retirees can live the rest of their days in a sanctuary setting … one where they can just be chimpanzees.” According to Spraetz, 110 chimpanzees being retired from New Iberia are already in the process of being integrated into the Chimp Haven community, with 50 animals in new and existing habitats. Another 60 are awaiting their turn for retirement as additional habitats are constructed and facilities prepared.

“Our work is far from over,” says Spraetz, “as it is now our responsibility to ensure that each retired chimpanzee is given a home that will allow them the ability to thrive.” This includes individuals like Twyla and Tika, who endured so much in the name of medical research.

Linda Brent puts it eloquently: “While we should all take a moment to celebrate these accomplishments, ensuring that the chimpanzees are quickly moved to professionally operated sanctuaries takes on new meaning. This is an amazing opportunity for people who care about chimpanzees to donate toward the costs of construction of new sanctuary housing. As soon as space is made available, the chimpanzees will arrive!”

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- Donate to the NAVS Sanctuary Fund.
- Encourage privately owned labs to permanently retire their chimpanzees. Visit www.navs.org or call NAVS at 800-888-6287 for contact information.
- Ask your U.S. Senators and Representatives to provide continued funding for the National Chimpanzee Sanctuary system.

YOUR VOICE DOES MATTER—the NIH action was a result of public pressure—let’s keep the momentum going to release more animals from research!
NAVS extends a heartfelt “Thank You!” to everyone who submitted their thoughtful creations to Art for Animals 2013.

We received a tremendous amount of compelling artwork illustrating this year’s themes, “Advancing Science without Harming Animals” and “Extending Holiday Celebrations to All Creatures.” This year’s entries represented a wide range of subjects and the use of diverse mediums—from paintings to poetry, photographs to music.

Best in Show winner (Day Dreaming by Jackie Lambert) celebrates NAVS’ vision for the future of all animals. Ms. Lambert’s depiction of a chimpanzee serenely enjoying the company of butterflies in the comfort of his natural habitat illustrates our goal for all animals to enjoy peace of mind and freedom from cages. “My dream is to be able to help our beloved animals in some way,” said Ms. Lambert. “This may be a way I can do something, in some small way. Thank you so much.”

Congratulations to the winners of Art for Animals 2013!

NAVS awards compassionate artists who speak for those without a voice

Best in Show Day Dreaming, Jackie Lambert

Congratulations to all the winners and honorable mentions! To view an online gallery of names and winning entries from this and past years, visit www.navs.org. Check back soon for details on Art for Animals 2014.
Thanks from across the U.S.!

Your donations to the NAVS Sanctuary Fund continue to reach animals in need across the nation. Since its inception in 1998, NAVS Sanctuary Fund grants have extended to 43 states—as well as Jamaica and South Africa. The most recent grants, reported here, reached animals from north to south, coast to coast.

Contributors to the Sanctuary Fund want to help animals with the greatest and most urgent needs, and NAVS has the ability to make that happen in a timely way. One hundred percent of the donations you specify for sanctuaries goes directly to the aid of animals, often in emergency situations. As we continue to receive pleas for help across the U.S., your generosity can help us save more precious lives.

Ways to donate:
- Visit www.navs.org
- Call 800-888-NAVS (800-888-6287)
- Return the donor form on page 15

Sanctuary locations

A ANIMAL ALLIANCE WELFARE LEAGUE (AAWL) in New Britain, CT, is a no-kill, all-volunteer organization devoted to caring for homeless and abused animals. AAWL has spayed/neutered nearly 6,000 cats at its low-cost clinics. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant was awarded to help AAWL spay/neuter cats taken in from a hoarding situation.

B JUNGLE FRIENDS PRIMATE SANCTUARY in Gainesville, FL, provides permanent safe haven for monkeys who have been abused, confiscated by authorities, retired from research, or who are ex-pets. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant helped construct a habitat for two capuchins recently retired from a university research laboratory.

C YOGIE AND FRIENDS EXOTIC CAT SANCTUARY in Frierson, LA, rescues abused and neglected large exotic cats and provides them a safe, permanent home. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant was awarded to install a drainage system in animal habitats to prevent flooding and standing water after rains.

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**D CENTER FOR GREAT APES** in Wachula, FL, provides permanent sanctuary for orangutans and chimpanzees retired from the entertainment industry or biomedical research, or no longer wanted as pets. The Center provides a safe, healthy and enriching environment for great apes in need of lifetime care. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant helped with rescue and care costs for Katie, an 18-year-old chimpanzee who had been living in a four-by-five-foot cage in New Jersey.

**E YAVAPAI HUMANE SOCIETY** in Prescott, AZ, is a no-kill shelter providing care and medical treatment to homeless, injured or abused animals. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant was awarded to help support their Special Treatment and Recovery (S.T.A.R.) program which funds medical care for special needs animals, including medicine, X-rays, tests and reconstructive surgeries that their budget can’t otherwise support.

**F WHATCOM EDUCATION, SPAY & NEUTER IMPACT PROGRAM (WESNIP)** in Bellingham, WA, provides low-income pet owners and feral cat colony caretakers transportation to low-cost spay/neuter clinics. They also work with local humane societies to ensure their affordable spay/neuter programs are fully utilized. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant was provided to help fund this important program.

**G ROANOKE VALLEY HORSE RESCUE** in Hardy, VA, provides shelter, care, medical treatment, rehabilitation and adoption services for abandoned, neglected and/or homeless horses. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant was awarded to help cover veterinary bills for horses seized from abusive owners.

**H FOR THE LOVE OF PETS** in Streator, IL, is dedicated to keeping pets in their loving homes by providing low-income individuals with financial assistance to help pay for pet food, veterinary care or foreclosure assistance. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant was awarded to help replace a roof and electrical wiring damaged by storms.
PLEASE DONATE TODAY

COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM OR GO TO WWW.NAVS.ORG TO SUPPORT NAVS’ HUMANE SOLUTIONS TO HUMAN PROBLEMS

Our life-saving work depends on the generosity of people like you.

YES! I want to partner with NAVS to help spare animals from the cruelty and waste of animal experimentation. (Check one)

☐ NAVS General Fund  $25  $50  $100  $250  Other ______

☐ NAVS Sanctuary Fund  $25  $50  $100  $250  Other ______

OTHER WAYS TO DONATE:

☐ Please sign me up for NAVS Automatic Monthly Giving. Please charge $______ each month to my credit card. (To contribute via checking or savings account, please include a voided check.)

☐ NAVS’ 2014 calendar celebrates animals helped by NAVS’ Sanctuary Fund in a beautiful, full-color, 16-month format. For a limited time this calendar is available for only $15 (including shipping). Your purchase will help NAVS fulfill ongoing requests to aid animals in their most desperate times of need.

☐ Other Ways to Donate:

☐ Please visit www.navs.org/donate for more information.

☐ Total donation $__________________________

☐ Credit card #__________________________ Exp. date ____________

VISA  MasterCard  Discover  AmEx
(CIRCLE ONE)

☐ Print name as shown on card ____________________________

☐ Signature ____________________________

If paying by check, please make payable to NAVS and return with this form in the envelope provided.

Or mail to: NAVS
3071 Paysphere Circle
Chicago, IL 60674-0030.

All donations are tax deductible to the fullest extent of the law.

If you have any questions about this form or making a donation, please feel free to call us at 800-888-6287.

☐ I prefer the online newsletter Animal Action Report; do not send me the print version. My e-mail address is printed above.
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i VOICE FOR HORSES in Toledo, OH, provides humane treatment for sick, injured, abused, auction/slaughter-bound or owner-relinquished horses. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant provided funds to purchase hay when prices skyrocketed.

CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY NORTHWEST (CSNW) in Seattle, WA, provides lifetime care for formerly abused and exploited chimpanzees while advocating for all great apes. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant helped fund an onsite clinic for the chimpanzee residents of CSNW.

K MYSTIC FARMS WILDLIFE RESCUE in Sagle, ID, assists and supports wildlife by providing shelter, care and rehabilitation for orphaned and/or injured wildlife and by providing public education. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant was awarded to build an on-site cabin for a summer intern, hired to help with the influx of animals.

L OUABACHE VALLEY FELINES AND FRIENDS in Terre Haute, IN, aims to find the very best homes for the cats in their care, all of them spayed/neutered, vaccinated, and fully socialized before adoption. They also provide permanent sanctuary for chronically ill, special needs cats. A NAVS Sanctuary Fund grant helped cover spay/neuter and medical expenses for approximately 40 cats taken in during a flood.