

*magazine*

INCLUDING  
**2010**  
ANNUAL  
REPORT



# AAVS+ ADVOCACY

**A Decade in Review**

**Campaigns for  
Lasting Change**

PG 4



2011 Number 2

AAVS + ADVOCACY

# A Decade in Review

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# First Word



ONE OF MY FAVORITE AAVS Life Members is my five-year-old friend Audrey. She has a quick, creative mind and a zest for life; not to mention that her smile can light up a room. The not-too-distant future belongs to Audrey and her generation. All signs indicate that it will be a future in which relations between humans and the other animals will be improved from when I was five-years-old, at least in some respects.

Audrey wasn't around on December 31, 1999, which is the starting point for the events we review in this issue of the *AV Magazine*. "Millennium parties" and "Y2K" fears of computer crashes launched the new century. Later in 2000, during a bitterly contested U.S. presidential election, we learned what a "hanging chad" was. No one had heard of Lady Gaga.

AAVS was off to a great start. In October 2000, we celebrated a historic achievement: coverage for birds, rats, and mice under the Animal Welfare Act, which is why you see a rat on this issue's cover! But it didn't end there, and the story of that campaign and others from the first 10 years of the new century are featured in this issue of the *AV Magazine*. It's a revelation to look at the developments over time, including how technology has played a critical role.

For the first time, we are including AAVS's Annual Report, usually sent separately, in the magazine. We thought there would be added value for members by putting the 2010 Annual Report in the context of a decade's worth of activities.

As I look through these pages and consider where we've been and where we're going, I know that none of these accomplishments would be possible without the continued dedication and amazing generosity of our members, who truly are the heart of AAVS. We can't thank you enough.

Please let us know what you think! And, please consider a special contribution to celebrate our unique accomplishments and to launch the next decade of AAVS's principled, important, and effective campaigns. We need to continue providing an informed, passionate voice for animals in labs and lay the groundwork for the next generation of advocates for the animals. There are many hopeful signs that young people like Audrey are going to preside over the end of animal use in science. AAVS's efforts today will help ensure it.

Thank you for caring!

Sue A. Leary, President  
American Anti-Vivisection Society



**Help sustain AAVS's vital programs and campaigns.**

Your support today will make a difference for tomorrow.

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# News

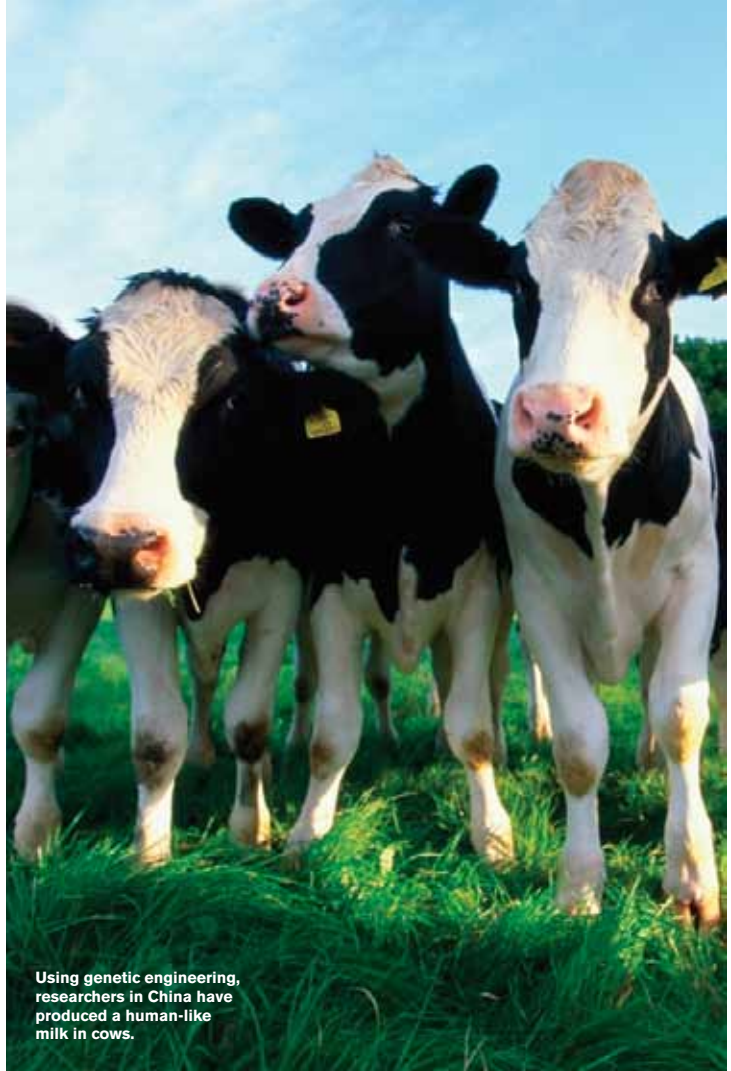
ISSUES AFFECTING ANIMALS

## GE COWS PRODUCE HUMAN-LIKE MILK

Despite serious animal welfare concerns, researchers in China have bred a herd of 300 dairy cows to produce a “human-like milk” that they hope will become a substitute for the consumption of normal cow’s milk. They began by using cloning technology to place human genes into the DNA of cows. Next, they implanted genetically modified embryos into surrogate mothers and waited for the new calves to be born.

Revealing their findings at the China Agricultural University, and also in the online scientific journal *Public Library of Science One*, the researchers said their product contains the human proteins lysozyme, lactoferrin, and alpha-lactalbumin, in addition to having a similar fat content as naturally derived human milk. They also stated that they have sustained the milk over three generations.

Although their success in creating a final product has been widely broadcast, the dark side to the experiment has often been overlooked. During two



Using genetic engineering, researchers in China have produced a human-like milk in cows.

of the initial trials, 16 out of 42 calves died shortly after birth, most with gastrointestinal disease. Unfortunately, death and disease are common realities for the offspring of cloned animals.

## Safe Chemicals Act May Not Be Safe for Animals

In April, Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) introduced the Safe Chemicals Act of 2011, a bill that would revise and update the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976. The Safe Chemicals Act requires chemical companies to prove that their products are safe for human use before they hit the market, instead of putting the onus on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to prove they are unsafe.

Of course, establishing that chemicals are safe is in everyone’s interest because exposure to chemicals can be alarming.

However, animals do not have to suffer in order for safety testing to be performed. As the bill states, there are alternative methods, such as “toxicity pathway-

**Animals do not have to suffer in order for safety testing to be performed.**

based risk assessment, *in vitro* studies, systems biology, computational technology, bioinformatics, and high-throughput screening.” Unfortunately, despite references in the bill that support the use of alternatives, many traditional test methods still use animals, and the EPA is instructed to use the “best available science” to evaluate the safety claims of companies. Although high tech, nonanimal methods are cited in the bill, “whole animal tests” are included as well. Because of this, the Safe Chemicals Act could have disastrous consequences, vastly increasing the number of animals used to test and retest chemicals. AAVS will be sure to keep members up-to-date on this legislation.

## Animal-Free Mental Illness Models

Researchers from the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in San Diego, California have made a discovery that could set the stage for a better understanding of neuropsychiatric conditions such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. And they did it without the use of animals.

Taking skin cells donated from patients with schizophrenia and related disorders, the researchers have been able to reprogram them to mimic embryonic stem cells. These induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs), as they are called, are then transformed into neurons, which can be studied in a dish. Comparing these neurons to those from healthy donors, the Salk scientists noticed that they made fewer synaptic connections with other cells in the same dish. What's more, when an antipsychotic medicine called loxapine was introduced into the dish, the number of synapses formed by neurons from schizophrenia patients increased to healthy levels. Although a cure is still a long way away, researchers are optimistic that more insight will be gained from their discovery.

The study of iPSCs has become popular in recent years. To date, researchers have created iPSC-derived models of nearly a dozen diseases, such as rare heart conditions and hereditary blood diseases—and now schizophrenia.



Passage of the Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act would end the use of chimps in invasive research

## Great Ape Protection Bill Introduced

As AAVS supporters may recall, the Great Ape Protection Act was originally introduced in 2008 but never made it to the Congressional floor for a vote. In 2009, it was reintroduced, but died again when the session came to a close. Now, with a new name but the same aim, the Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act (H.R. 1513/S. 810) was introduced to the 112th Congress in April. “As is the nature of legislation,” says Vicki Katrinak, AAVS Policy Analyst, “the best ideas often take years of hard work and consensus building in order to generate the strength to pass.”

The bill would make monumental changes for great apes (defined as chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, orangutans, and gibbons). In effect, it would end invasive research on an estimated 1,000 chimpanzees currently languishing in government-sponsored labs and prohibit such experiments on all great apes. “Invasive research” is defined in the bill as any experiment that may cause “death, bodily injury, pain, distress, fear, injury, or trauma,” including psychological experiments of social deprivation and isolation. Additionally, transport and breeding of great apes for the purpose of invasive research would be banned, and federal funding for chimpanzee breeding programs would end.

It would also require federally-owned chimpanzees to be relocated to sanctuaries, a move that AAVS has supported since 1999 when we were instrumental in aiding the development of the Chimpanzee Health Improvement, Maintenance, and Protection (CHIMP) Act, which established a federal sanctuary system for chimps formerly used in research. Retiring all chimpanzees would actually save taxpayers money, since, as the bill states, “maintaining great apes in laboratories costs the Federal Government more than caring for great apes in suitable sanctuaries that are specifically designed to provide adequate lifetime care for great apes.”

Currently, six countries have either banned or severely limited the use of great apes in research: Australia, Austria, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, and Sweden. In addition, Great Britain stopped granting licenses for chimpanzee research in 1997, and Spain's Balearic Islands granted legal rights to great apes in 2007.

During the last Congressional session, 161 U.S. Representatives supported the Great Ape Protection Act as cosponsors, and the bill was also introduced to the U.S. Senate. But because this is a new session with new bill numbers, caring citizens must ask legislators to sign on again. Please visit [www.aavs.org/GreatApe](http://www.aavs.org/GreatApe) to send a letter to your Representative and Senators urging them to cosponsor the Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act, which would end invasive research on great apes.

# CAMPAIGNS FOR LASTING CHANGE

By Sue A. Leary



Founded in 1883 by social reformer and humane movement pioneer Caroline Earle White, the American Anti-Vivisection Society (AAVS) spans three centuries of advocacy on behalf of animals used in science. While there have been some dark days, there have also been social advances that have positively impacted the welfare of animals, and this >>

progress lays a foundation for a compassionate transformation that can benefit animals and humans alike. The past decade points to what lies ahead in what may be a turning point in our fight for animals.

### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

AAVS opened the 21st century with “The Cycle of Kindness: humane children for a humane world,” an issue of the *AV Magazine* discussing the importance of fostering compassion and respect for animals in young people. AAVS took the opportunity to renew its characteristic emphasis on young people and humane science education with an expansion of Animalearn, our program that builds on the natural affinity of children and animals. Animalearn’s expertise and resources have been welcomed enthusiastically by students, parents, activists, and educators. This positive development is a hopeful sign that we can expect to see more compassionate citizens and humane scientists become the decision-makers of the future.

### GENTLE HAND OF SCIENCE

Seeking sound scientific solutions to the problem of animal experimentation, AAVS has been a leader in promoting and funding the development of alternative, non-animal methods. Our affiliate, the Alternatives Research & Development Foundation (ARDF), has grown in influence with its nationally recognized grant programs and partnership in key efforts that are changing the way science does business.

Notably, in 2007, the National Academy of Sciences released a report entitled “Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy.” The report sent shock waves through the vast enterprise of government and industry players whose job it is to determine if products are safe and effective. It soundly criticized the industry’s reliance on animal models that involve immense suffering and do not tell us what we really need to know about chemical safety. The report has precipitated a paradigm shift in thinking about intelligent testing design, and the power of the report lies in its authorship: science leaders who rally their peers to use the knowledge and technology of the 21st century to do a better job of protecting public health.

Various plans to move the vision forward are underway, and ARDF is playing a role with its grant program and sponsorship of cooperative efforts to accelerate the shift.

### COUNTDOWN TO A CRUELTY-FREE WORLD

A growing market share of consumers refuses to buy cosmetic and household products that have been tested on animals, and AAVS has been at the forefront of efforts to empower these compassionate consumers. AAVS helped create a stringent cruelty-free certification called the Leaping Bunny Program, which AAVS has chaired since 2007, and under AAVS’s leadership, there has been enormous growth in the number of companies certified by Leaping Bunny.

A possible delay of the 2013 European ban on the sale of products whose ingredients have been tested on animals points to the essential role of a voluntary program built on people power.

### ANIMALS IN RESEARCH NEED OUR HELP

In spite of AAVS’s extraordinary efforts, the vast majority (up to 95 percent) of animals used in research laboratories still do not receive any protections from the Animal Welfare Act, which formally excludes lab-bred birds, mice, rats, and fish. Genetically engineered mice are the favored lab animal of the day, and their suffering is both routine and unimaginable. The use of fish is growing exponentially, but no one knows how many live and die in labs.

The news on primates, however, is mixed. One of the great triumphs for animals in the past decade has been chimpanzee retirement. AAVS was instrumental in this effort, which established a federal sanctuary system for chimps formerly used in research with the enactment of the Chimpanzee Health, Improvement, Maintenance, and Protection (CHIMP) Act in 2000. Seven years later, retirement for chimpanzees was made permanent. While this is certainly an important win for chimps, the bad news is that the numbers of other primates used in research are increasing. Bio-medical researchers have dug in their heels to resist any regulation, and the National Institutes of Health, which funds most university research on animals, has backed them up with our tax dollars.

AAVS and others, including innovative scientists, are seeking to extend the new paradigm of *in vitro* chemical testing to drug testing and disease research. This is the challenge—and promise—of the next decade. **AV**

*Sue A. Leary, MS, is the President of AAVS.*



### AAVS Celebrates 125 Years

In 2008, we celebrated our 125th anniversary, honoring all animal advocates who have contributed to AAVS’s legacy as the first organization in the U.S. established to oppose the use of animals in research, testing, and education.

On April 5th, friends and supporters gathered at Philadelphia’s historic Bellevue Hotel for a vegan anniversary dinner, which featured a keynote speech by eminent philosopher Tom Regan. AAVS President Sue Leary then presented the Caroline Earle White Award to Shirley McGreal, Founder of the International Primate Protection League, in recognition of her leadership, vision, and commitment in working for animal protection around the world.

The following day provided a rare opportunity for both animal advocates and history buffs with a panel discussion entitled, “Speaking Up for Animals’ Rights: A Historical Perspective.” Held at the National Constitution Center, the speakers described the historical struggle to end vivisection; profiled our pioneering founder; and related present day issues to historical roots.

To share the occasion with all our members, AAVS published a special anniversary issue of the *AV Magazine*, entitled “The Birth of a Movement: The history of the American Anti-Vivisection Society.” AAVS also produced and distributed a video, *The American Anti-Vivisection Society: 125 Years for the Animals*, which features archival photographs, historical highlights, and analysis from scholars and activists.

BY SUE A. LEARY AND CRYSTAL SCHAEFFER

# MAKING HISTORY

## BIRDS, RATS, MICE, AND THE AWA

LATER THIS YEAR, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is expected to issue draft regulations establishing minimum care standards for some captive birds. In many cases, these regulations will bring about dramatic change, with the force of the law behind them, and whether used for exhibition in zoos, breeding for the pet trade, or laboratory research, these birds will have AAVS to thank for any improvements to the care and treatment they experience. The road to regulatory inclusion has been long and difficult, but it serves as an illustration of unintended consequences making positive change.



### BACKGROUND

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) was signed into law in 1966, in response to public outcry over the shocking disclosure that pet dogs and cats were being stolen for use in experimentation. Since then, the AWA has been amended to address conditions in laboratories and to extend protection to other warm-blooded animals like guinea pigs, rabbits, primates, and others, who are also used in research, testing, and education. AWA coverage for these animals includes minimal standards of care and treatment, such as food and water access and veterinary care. Importantly, the AWA also requires researchers to consider alternatives to procedures that cause more than momentary pain or distress and that a review committee must approve documents demonstrating a researcher's good faith attempt at determining the availability of alternatives.

However, early regulations that specify how the law should be enforced excluded birds and laboratory-bred rats and mice from the legal definition of "animal." As a result, mice and rats, who now comprise

as many as 95 percent of animals used in research, have never been covered by the very law that was designed to protect animals in labs from serious neglect and abuse. Although this arbitrary definition was contested in 1989, animal organizations had lacked the legal standing to prevail in court.

### LOSING THE POPULARITY CONTEST

Everyone said, "Don't do it." Chimpanzees, dogs, horses, cats, dolphins, baby seals—they are the kinds of animals who garner public sympathy to make a campaign "winnable." Birds, rats, and mice do not score very high in the animal popularity contest.

But AAVS and our affiliate, the Alternatives Research & Development Foundation (ARDF), had just prevailed in a very worthwhile campaign to have the National Institutes of Health promote the use of *in vitro* methods instead of mice to generate monoclonal antibodies, a common lab product. We learned from that campaign that 1) some campaigns hinge



on legal points and scientific consensus, not on public opinion; 2) AAVS members are smart! They supported the campaign—not because they are all ‘mouse lovers’ but because gratuitous animal suffering is inexcusable; and 3) there was a missing piece: mice were not covered under the AWA, so what basis would inspectors have to check for consideration of alternatives?

### AN ACT FOR ALL?

ARDF and AAVS worked with the Washington legal firm Kimbrell & Mendelson on a petition to the USDA that intended to gain AWA coverage for birds, rats, and mice. AAVS called the campaign Project Animal Welfare Act: An

Act for All. Later, ARDF and other plaintiffs, including a college student who worked in a lab using rats, filed a lawsuit against the agency. USDA claimed that the plaintiffs did not have standing, which is based on being able to prove that you

have suffered an “injury.”

ARDF and AAVS’s lawyers cited a then recent legal precedent, in which a regular visitor to a roadside zoo with tragically barren conditions claimed “mental anguish” as an injury. ARDF/AAVS’s co-plaintiff had also suffered mental anguish when she was forced to witness mistreatment of rats in her school’s lab, and the university was not subject to AWA regulations because rats were the only “non-animals” used in its experiments.

The judge agreed that the precedent applied, and on that basis, all the plaintiffs were awarded standing on June 22, 2000, allowing ARDF and AAVS to move forward with legal action against USDA. On October 3, 2000, the USDA formally agreed to a historic settlement to extend AWA protections to birds, rats, and mice. Many experts agreed at the time that this settlement was the biggest victory for animals in over 30 years.

### OUTSIDE THE COURT

Although surveys showed that the majority of the scientific community supported AWA protection for birds, rats, and mice, the National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR), a small but influential animal research lobby group, voiced opposition, claiming that USDA was “pandering to activists who oppose the use of lab animals.” NABR claimed that AWA protection for birds, rats, and mice would hinder research and cause a financial and bureaucratic burden to laboratories using these animals. Days after the settlement, and at NABR’s urging, a rider was added to an Agriculture Appropriations Bill that denied funding to execute the AAVS/USDA agreement for one year.

### A STRONG ALLIANCE

In order to call more attention to this critical situation, ARDF and AAVS formed the Working Group to Preserve the Animal Welfare Act and enlisted the help of a number of other prominent animal protection organizations in an effort to pool resources and urge supporters to contact their legislators. Additionally, household product giants Proctor & Gamble and Colgate-Palmolive wrote letters in support of including birds, rats, and mice under the AWA.

ARDF and AAVS also gained a high-profile ally in former Republican Senator Bob Dole, who helped write portions of the AWA. In a March 2001 letter addressed to ARDF, Senator Dole voiced support of legal protection for birds, rats, and mice. He called efforts to prevent coverage of these animals on the grounds that it would hinder research “preposterous,” and added, “when Congress stated that the AWA applied to ‘all warm-blooded animals,’ we certainly did not intend to exclude 95 percent of the animals used in biomedical research laboratories.”

### IT’S A RAT’S LIFE

In February 2002, North Carolina Senator Jesse Helms introduced an eleventh hour amendment “to exclude birds, rats of the genus *Rattus*, and mice of the genus *Mus* [bred for use in research] from the definition of animal under the Animal Welfare Act” to the Senate Farm Bill,



multi-billion dollar legislation outlining spending and regulations falling under the umbrella of USDA. On the Senate floor, Helms claimed that “A rodent could do a lot worse than live out its life-span in research facilities,” and labeled efforts made by animal advocates as “mischief-making.”

Despite a mountain of evidence and support from scientists and advocates alike, on May 13, 2002, the Farm Bill containing the Helms amendment excluding birds, rats of the genus *Rattus*, and mice of the genus *Mus*, bred for research, was signed into law. It was a devastating loss.

### SAVING GRACE

Because the Helms amendment did not exactly mirror the previous regulatory exclusion, birds, rats, and mice *not* bred for research did gain legal protection under the AWA. The Working Group reconvened and expanded to present a united front of 27 animal protection organizations that signed off on comments to the USDA regarding writing the new regulations for these animals, especially birds, which brings us full circle.

In the future, AAVS and ARDF and our supporters will surely see the reversal of the Helms amendment, which was not a science based decision but a political one. It is past time to truly make the Animal Welfare Act an Act for All! **AV**

*Sue A. Leary, MS, is the President of AAVS, and Crystal Schaeffer, MA Ed., MA IPCR, is AAVS’s Outreach Director.*



# Biotech Cruelty

By Nina Mak



The first decade of the 21st century has witnessed a huge growth in animal biotechnology, as the once fledgling practices of cloning and genetic engineering have become widespread. Since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1996, more than a dozen species have been cloned, and AAVS estimates that every year a staggering 10-50 million animals are used in genetic engineering (GE) experiments in the U.S. alone.

Companies are now pressing to sell GE and cloned animals to the public. Because animals suffer routinely in biotechnology, AAVS has made it a priority to expose the problems associated with these highly experimental practices and curb the commercialization of these animals.

We met with some success in our campaign against pet cloning. The world's first cloned cat was born in 2001. Named CC, short for "carbon copy," she was far

from an exact copy, with different coloring and personality than the cat she was cloned from. In the decade since CC was born, a few companies have tried to make a business out of pet cloning, charging exorbitant fees (ranging from \$50,000-\$150,000) to supposedly "bring back" a beloved pet.

With the aim to expose the cruelty, fallacies, and high failure rates associated with pet cloning, AAVS launched our No Pet Cloning campaign in 2004. As part of an aggressive media outreach effort, AAVS released two reports, "Pet Cloning: Separating Facts from Fluff" and "Buyers Beware: Pet Cloning is Not For Pet Lovers" (the latter coauthored with the Humane Society of the United States), to document the consumer deception, ethical concerns, and significant animal health problems and deaths caused by cloning. AAVS also commissioned a survey that found that 80 percent of Americans oppose cloning dogs and cats. Supported by scientific facts and public sentiment, AAVS put pressure on the industry by attempting to ban pet cloning in California and petitioning the USDA to close certain loopholes in its regulation of animals used in biotechnology.

Frustrated by various factors, most pet cloning companies have closed their doors. When the leading U.S. company closed in 2009, its founder finally admitted that animal welfare problems voiced by AAVS over the years are true. However, AAVS remains vigilant as the industry has gained some traction in Korea, where the first surviving cloned dog was born.

AAVS has also been a leader in advocating for animals engineered and cloned for food. Within a few years of Dolly being cloned, companies began contacting the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) about the possibility of selling cloned animals as food. In response, AAVS launched our End

Animal Cloning campaign to focus attention on the animal suffering involved in this growing technology.

Along with consumer and environmental groups, AAVS petitioned FDA to implement a rigorous regulatory process to review the technology. AAVS also released a comprehensive report entitled "What About the Animals? The Truth About Cloning Animals for Food," which provided extensive scientific evidence documenting the unreliability of cloning and the animal suffering associated with it. Additionally, AAVS commissioned a survey that found that two-thirds of Americans are opposed to cloning animals for food.

Despite concerns about ethics and safety, the U.S. government has decided to promote animal biotechnology. In 2008, FDA announced it would allow the sale of cloned animals for food, and in 2010, the agency revealed that it plans to permit the sale of a salmon genetically engineered to grow twice as fast as normal.

A broad coalition, in which AAVS represents animal health and welfare concerns, has generated hundreds of thousands of letters from the public urging FDA to reverse its decisions. Members of Congress have welcomed the coalition, and AAVS presented information at a Congressional briefing. AAVS also testified to FDA about the scientific and ethical concerns with cloning and genetically engineering animals.

The FDA has moved with unusual speed to allow cloned and GE animals into the food supply, disregarding public sentiment and widespread criticism from scientists, advocacy groups, and food industry. AAVS, however, is working to avoid the prospect of cloned and GE animals proliferating in our food supply, untraced and unavoidable, and unwanted by the general public. So far, animal biotechnology has gained little traction in the grocery store. **AV**

*Nina Mak, MS, is the Research Analyst for AAVS.*

For more information about these campaigns, please visit [www.NoPetCloning.org](http://www.NoPetCloning.org) and [www.EndAnimalCloning.org](http://www.EndAnimalCloning.org).

# Animals Are Not Inventions

By Nina Mak

**T**he U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) was established over 200 years ago, issuing exclusive property rights for new, innovative technology. According to law, for a patent to be awarded, the subject matter must be a “new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter,” and the technology must be “non-obvious” to those working in the same or related field. But many might not be aware that, since 1988, the PTO has allowed animals to be patented as inventions, no different than toasters and toothbrushes.

The ability to receive patents on “altered” animals, and the licensing of contracts and royalties that accompany patents has provided a lucrative incentive to profit from animal suffering. Over the past decade, growth in biotechnology research has exploded, and it is no coincidence that the number of animal patents has as well. In 2004, there were nearly 500 animal patents, and by 2009, almost 780 patents had been issued on animals. In contrast, the Canadian Supreme Court ruled in 2002

that animals like mice and dogs could not be patented.

AAVS asserts that animals are not patentable subjects; rather they are living beings with sentience and self-awareness, and cannot be patented as mere inanimate objects or invention. Moreover, the public’s opposition to this issue is unmistakably clear. In 2004, AAVS commissioned a survey that found that more than two-thirds of Americans agree that it is unethical to make animals sick in order to obtain a patent. Partnering with the PatentWatch Project, headed by advocate attorney Andrew Kimbrell, AAVS launched our Stop Animal Patents campaign, a precedent-setting effort aimed at calling into question the ethics of animal patents.

AAVS began the campaign, challenging a patent issued to a university for beagles whose immune systems were weakened using radiation and chemicals, and then had their lungs exposed to mold. The hope was to simulate immuno-suppressed patients in drug testing. AAVS and PatentWatch argued that the patent did not fulfill the nonobvious requirements of patent law. The challenge also noted the patentees’ observation that several of the sickened beagles were “depressed,” a psychological malady of sentient, self-aware beings, demonstrating that they do not qualify as a “manufacture” or “composition of matter” created by an inventor.

AAVS called upon our members and the public to support our challenge of animal patents. We held a press conference receiving wide coverage, including radio interviews, placed advertisements around the country, and started a letter writing campaign to the university. AAVS also launched [www.StopAnimalPatents.org](http://www.StopAnimalPatents.org),

which was visited by more than 100,000 people in just a few months. These efforts paid their dividends in May 2004, when the university dropped all patent claims on the beagles and acknowledged that protests from animal advocates were the driving force behind its decision.

Building on this success, in 2007, AAVS submitted a challenge for a patent issued for rabbits whose eyes were glued open and then exposed to a water-absorbing substance like salt or powdered sugar for 20-60 minutes until the eyes were damaged. The rabbits were meant to be used to test treatments for “dry eye” in humans. AAVS argued that the patentees failed to prove that their project was nonobvious and, as with the beagle challenge, AAVS and PatentWatch detailed the inappropriate acceptance of animals as “patentable subject matter.”

Once again, AAVS and our supporters took action, speaking out against animal patents and questioning the ethics behind them. A year after our request, the PTO rescinded all claims to the rabbit patent in its entirety, as it failed to meet nonobvious criteria as warranted by patent law.

While the PTO still has not addressed the ethical dilemma surrounding whether or not animals should be considered patentable subject matter, AAVS succeeded in establishing a solid legal foundation for challenging the validity of animal patents, and has presented the campaign’s findings to legal audiences across the U.S. **AV**

*Nina Mak, MS, is the Research Analyst for AAVS.*



Rusty the beagle helps AAVS launch our Stop Animal Patents campaign at our DC press conference.



To learn more about animal patents and AAVS's successful campaigns, visit [www.StopAnimalPatents.org](http://www.StopAnimalPatents.org).



# Pets Betrayed

By Crystal Miller-Spiegel

**P**ound seizure, the sale or release of dogs and cats from pounds to laboratories for use in experimentation or teaching, is an issue that AAVS has advocated against since its beginning. Although significant progress has been made since then, pound seizure is still a common practice in some areas of the U.S.

In the absence of federal laws, several states prohibit pound seizure, but others either have no law or leave the decision to local authorities. Last year, Utah legislators voted to repeal mandatory pound seizure, leaving Minnesota, Ohio, and Oklahoma as the last three states formally requiring publicly funded pounds and shelters to release animals for experimentation. In 2008, a bill to end mandatory pound seizure in Oklahoma failed, and this year, legislation to ban the practice in Minnesota was introduced. Other municipal or county-wide campaigns against pound seizure have been initiated by area residents, with the support of national animal advocacy organizations like AAVS. The Sacramento County (California) Board of Supervisors, for example, voted to end the sale of animals

from the county shelter to local labs in August 2006. This followed years of pressure by local organizations and concerned citizens, effectively ending pound seizure in California. In Michigan, where pound seizure has been hotly debated for years, local activists have tackled the issue on a county-by-county basis, and now only two allow pound seizure. State legislation to further restrict pound seizure has also been introduced in the past and is expected to be reintroduced this year.

Inextricably tied to pound seizure are random source Class B animal dealers, which are federally regulated. They obtain dogs and cats, who may have been pets, from shelters and other sources and then sell them for use in research. Earning a dubious reputation, these Class B dealers have a long history of violating the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), which is enforced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Perhaps the most notorious random source Class B animal dealer was C.C. Baird and his family's now defunct business, Martin Creek Kennels. An undercover investigation in 2002, which resulted in the documentary, *Dealing Dogs*, found horrific cruelty and neglect of dogs at Baird's kennel, leading to hundreds of AWA violations and resulting in fines totaling \$262,700—the largest ever imposed by the USDA. Additionally, a 2009 USDA investigation of Chestnut Grove Kennels revealed the illegal acquisition of hundreds of dogs, and led to a federal indictment against

the owners, who face up to \$1 million in fines and 50 years in prison.

R&R Research is another random source animal dealer with a long track record of AWA violations, and AAVS has been urging USDA to use its authority to revoke the Michigan dealer's license for over a year. According to USDA Inspection Reports, since 2007, R&R has violated the AWA eight times for illegally acquiring animals. In 2009, citizens in Montcalm County, Michigan and national animal protection organizations, including AAVS, were successful in a campaign to end a contract agreement between the Montcalm County Animal Shelter and R&R Research, which "euthanized" and disposed of animals in exchange for live dogs and cats who were sold to labs. A 2009 report entitled "Dying to Learn," which was released by AAVS's education division Animalearn, helped to shed light on random source Class B dealers, especially as related to animals used in education.

Further implicating random source Class B dealers was a 2010 Government Accountability Office report that outlined USDA's failure to enforce the AWA as it concerns these animal brokers. Additionally, a report by the National Academy of Sciences concluded that random source dealers are not needed for federally-funded research. Congress has also considered action on this issue with the introduction of the Pet Safety and Protection Act, legislation to prohibit Class B dealers from selling random source animals, including those acquired from shelters.

Despite these measures, eight random source animal dealers still operate in the U.S., and most of them have been or are currently under investigation by USDA for violating the AWA. However, in 2000, there were more than twice as many of these dealers in business, which, hopefully, indicates a sure decline in this scandalous business. **AV**

*Crystal Miller-Spiegel, MS, is a Policy Analyst for AAVS.*

To support the Pet Safety and Protection Act, visit [www.aavs.org/PetSafety](http://www.aavs.org/PetSafety).



# Humane Science Education Grows

By Nicole Green

Established in 1990, Animalearn, the education division of AAVS, strives to promote humane science education, and has been working with students, parents, and educators to foster an awareness and respect for animals for over twenty years. With modest beginnings founded in local grassroots efforts, Animalearn now speaks to international audiences and conducts workshops at national teacher conferences, yet remains dedicated to working one-on-one with educators and students in finding more effective non-animal methods to teach and study science.

In an effort to better meet these needs, in 1996 Animalearn launched The Science Bank (TSB), a free lending library of alternatives to dissection and other harmful uses of animals in the classroom, covering all education levels. Demonstrating the growing interest in alternatives, the past decade has seen enormous growth in The Science Bank, and it now houses over 500 alternatives, including realistic models, CD-ROMs, and life-like mannikins to help students learn without harming animals. Additionally, the number of loan requests Animalearn has received has also increased tremendously, especially since TSB's 10th anniversary in 2006. For example, from 2007-2008, loans increased 50 percent, and in 2009 they increased another 25 percent, reaching over 2,100 requests. However, 2010 was TSB's most impressive year, fulfilling over 3,200 loan requests!

In addition to The Science Bank, Animalearn also created its popular Animal Profile Kits in 2007. These colorful fact sheets can be downloaded free from Animalearn's website, and include puzzles and interesting facts about the most commonly dissected animals: earthworm, crawfish, rat, pig, cat, and, most recently, dog. The goal of these educational kits is to instill in younger students a better appreciation and respect for these exploited animals.

## STUDENTS HAVE A CHOICE

Since 2000, five states have enacted student choice laws: Illinois (2000), Virginia (2004), Oregon (2005), New Jersey (2006), and Vermont (2008), while Massachusetts and New Mexico have instituted education policies. Animalearn provided assistance to all of these efforts by distributing information to legislators and informing constituents. Animalearn also teamed with Lynette Hart, Ph.D., from UC Davis Center for Animal Alternatives, to develop a template for students who want to initiate student choice policies at their universities. This project was presented as a poster at the 2007 World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences, and was also published in the science journal *ALTEX*.

Additionally, to honor those individuals who have made a difference for animals used in education, Animalearn created the annual Humane Student and



Teacher of the Year Awards as a part of The Science Bank's 10th anniversary. Animalearn's first student recipient was high school student Laura Dixon, who provided testimony supporting New Jersey's student choice legislation.

## DYING TO LEARN

Over the past decade, Animalearn has had an influx of Science Bank requests from college students. In response, a two-year investigation to learn more about animal use at universities was launched, and the compilation of this effort was published in 2009 in "Dying to Learn: Exposing the supply and use of dogs and cats in higher education." Among other findings, Animalearn revealed that some dogs and cats used in student labs are former pets and acquired through pound seizure and random source Class B dealers. "Dying to Learn" received widespread media attention, and its findings helped lead to institutional policy changes at schools, including Michigan State University. Additionally, Animalearn also presented "Dying to Learn" to the 7th World Congress in Italy. The report is available online at [www.DyingToLearn.org](http://www.DyingToLearn.org). **AV**

Learn more about Animalearn and The Science Bank by visiting [www.Animalearn.org](http://www.Animalearn.org).

14,875

Likes on Animalearn's Facebook page

500

Alternatives available in The Science Bank

50%

Increase from 2007-2008 in Science Bank inquiries

3,200

Science Bank inquiries in 2010

# Solution: Alternatives

By Sue A. Leary

**W**hen AAVS was founded in 1883, advocates urged scientists to find alternatives to animal use. But no one could have imagined the role AAVS would come to play in advancing scientifically exciting alternatives in the 21st century. In 1994, AAVS established the Alternatives Research & Development Foundation (ARDF) to fund and promote the development and use of alternative, non-animal methods. Thus was built an important bridge between AAVS and the scientific community that demonstrates our commitment to finding a solution to the problem of animal experimentation.

## 1,000,000 MICE

In 1997, AAVS launched Antibodies without Animals, an effort that aimed to spare one million mice per year from painful procedures to produce monoclonal antibodies (MAbs), biological markers widely used in testing and research. In response to our petition to prohibit MAb production in animals, the National Institutes of Health announced in December that government-funded researchers would be directed to produce MAbs using *in vitro* methods.

ARDF played a key role in this endeavor. With its scientific expertise, ARDF funded the development of the i-MAb Monoclonal Antibody Production and Isolation System, which uses gas permeable bags instead of mice to economically produce pure

antibodies. In 2000, ARDF distributed its 'MAb Conversion Kit' to over 1,500 Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees across the U.S. and abroad.

## COMMUNITY VEHICLE

One crucial way to drive science forward is by exchanging ideas and information through workshops and conferences. ARDF helps bring alternatives researchers, academics, industry, and government officials together by sponsoring and participating in events such as the World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences.

In recognition of its 15th anniversary, ARDF co-hosted, with the Institute for In Vitro Sciences, "Spotlight on Ingredients: In Vitro Alternatives Forum" in Philadelphia in 2008. With an animal testing ban looming in the European Union, this conference brought experts from Europe and representatives from major U.S. companies and trade groups together for a briefing on state-of-the-art alternative testing methods and the policy and consumer demands behind them.

## INNOVATION & LEADERSHIP

The cornerstone of ARDF's work is its Alternatives Research Grant Program, which provides grants to researchers developing non-animal alternative methods of investigation in biomedical research, testing, and education. In the past decade alone, over \$1.5 million in funding has been awarded to innovative scientists. Alternatives funded include bioengineered human skin that can replace pigs in burn research; a human nerve analog that can be used instead of frog sciatic nerves; a lung model that simulates drug transport; and surgical medical and veterinary training devices.

The possibilities of new technology are bringing new interest to alternatives. In 2007, the National Academy of Sciences released a report entitled "Toxicity Test-



ing in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy." The report encourages further development of new technology to achieve a switch to *in vitro* testing for scientific reasons. ARDF has joined efforts to advance this vision by awarding recent grants to researchers addressing the goals of this report.

In addition, ARDF also recognizes those making extraordinary contributions in advancing alternatives and humane science through its William and Eleanor Cave Award. Longtime AAVS members may remember Mr. and Mrs. Cave, officers of AAVS in the 1980s who initiated a research grant program that later became ARDF.

Since 2000, awardees include: John Sheasgreen, President of MatTek, one of the first companies to manufacture and market *in vitro* testing systems; Leon Bruner, VMD, Ph.D., for his promotion of humane alternatives in the product safety testing industry; Daniel Smeak, DVM, one of the first to develop humane veterinary training tools; and Rodger Curren, Ph.D., President of Institute for In Vitro Sciences, for his outstanding leadership on behalf of alternatives.

All of ARDF's activities have helped to rapidly build and support the community of scientists with an interest in advancing alternatives—the ultimate solution to animal use in science. **AV**

Learn more about alternatives by visiting [www.aavs.org/alternatives](http://www.aavs.org/alternatives).

OVER \$1.5  
MILLION IN FUNDING  
AWARDED SINCE 2000

MORE THAN 50  
RESEARCH GRANTS AWARDED  
FROM 2000-2009

1,000,000  
MICE SAVED ANNUALLY FROM MAB PRODUCTION

# Cruelty-Free Progress

By Nicole Perry

After years of confusion over cruelty-free claims, in 1996 the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC) began offering third-party certification for cosmetic, personal care, and household product companies through its Leaping Bunny Program. AAVS was a founding member of CCIC and became Chair in 2007.

To meet the approval of Leaping Bunny, companies must pick a date after which no animal testing may occur for their ingredients, formulations, or finished products; renew their pledges annually; and open themselves to independent audits. These guidelines make it the most stringent no-animal-testing standard of its kind.

The number of companies certified by Leaping Bunny and appearing in its *Compassionate Shopping Guide* has more than tripled in the last decade to 380, and 154 companies now license the logo. In addition, big name brands such as Burt's Bees, Demalogica, the Hain Celestial Group (including Avalon Organics, Jason Cosmetics, and others), and Mrs. Meyers have all made the compassionate commitment to join the Leaping Bunny Program.

In an effort to educate consumers and promote these companies, CCIC member organizations have distributed countless *Compassionate Shopping Guides*. In fact, since AAVS became Chair, we have mailed over 1.2 million *Guides* to individuals, groups, and events. CCIC

has also released two digital versions of the Shopping Guide for iPhone and Android.

Shopping cruelty-free and finding Leaping Bunny companies has become easier. For instance, Method soap can be found at Target; Martha Stewart Clean is sold at Home Depot; Rite Aid stocks Tom's of Maine toothpaste; The Body Shop has storefronts in many malls; Mary Kay and Arbonne sales representatives cheerfully tout Leaping Bunny-approved products; and Pan-ga Organics can be ordered from the Home Shopping Network.

## The Gold Standard

The Leaping Bunny Program sets itself apart from other cruelty-free lists by reviewing companies' adherence to the Corporate Standard of Compassion for Animals. Since 2001, over 20 companies have been audited, with only two found to be in noncompliance. Because these two companies refused to be audited, their certification was revoked in order to maintain Leaping Bunny's integrity as a list consumers can truly trust.

Consistently rated as the most meaningful cruelty-free standard, Leaping Bunny has received high marks from magazines like *Woman's Day*, *Natural Health*, *Mother Jones*, *E Magazine*, *Real Simple*, *Body and Soul*, *Fast Company*, and other leading consumer advocacy publications. The Leaping Bunny Logo has also been featured in over 10 books, in addition to online publications too numerous to count.

## Taking the Leap

In an effort to encourage more companies to sign on to the Leaping Bunny Program, we launched a nation-wide pledge campaign to urge consumers to Take the Leap



380

CRUELTY-FREE COMPANIES

233%

INCREASE OF COMPANIES  
IN THE PAST DECADE

41%

COMPANIES USING THE  
LEAPING BUNNY LOGO

19,768

LIKES ON FACEBOOK

18,716

PEOPLE TOOK THE LEAP TO  
CRUELTY-FREE PRODUCTS



to cruelty-free products. The number of signatories proves that consumers want to purchase compassionate products, which will drive more companies to go cruelty-free, saving animals from cruel and unnecessary testing. **AV**

Learn more about compassionate shopping and take the pledge to go cruelty-free! Visit [www.LeapingBunny.org](http://www.LeapingBunny.org).



## THE PEACEFUL APPROACH

In February, the prominent, UK-based science journal *Nature* published a special feature entitled “Animal Research: Anatomy of a Conflict,” on the debate between animal activism and animal researchers. It badly misrepresented the motives and tactics of the anti-vivisection community. In response, AAVS Policy Analyst Crystal Miller-Spiegel submitted a rebuttal, which was published in the March 24, 2011 issue of *Nature*, and is reprinted below.

Dear Editor,

In your articles on animal activism ([www.nature.com/animalresearch](http://www.nature.com/animalresearch)), there was no mention of the many individuals and organizations who work peacefully and legally to educate the public and policy-makers about the ethical and scientific issues surrounding the use of animals in research.

At [AAVS], we seek to bring about meaningful, long-term change for animals in laboratories through the development and use of high-quality, non-animal-based teaching, testing, and research.

Founded in 1883, the society brings a long-term perspective on opposing views and tactics. Biomedical research lobby groups in the [U.S.] have for decades opposed modest improvements to animal welfare laws and convinced researchers that there is too much red tape surrounding animal work. Yet the use of the most common lab animals—rats and mice—remains unregulated in the [U.S.], and there is almost no accountability to the public, even regarding how many of these animals are used.

The same lobby groups attempt to sully the terms ‘animal rights’ and ‘activists’ by amplifying the illegal and offensive actions of individuals who do not represent any of us. The reality is that ‘peaceful’ activists often drive public policy on social issues. This has been true for animal issues for several decades and includes improvements to the U.S. federal Animal Welfare Act.

## Animalearn Teaches Teachers

This spring, Animalearn hosted a workshop entitled “Human and Animal Body Systems and Organs: Free Teaching Resources for K-6 and Beyond” at the National Science Teacher Association Convention in San Francisco. Joined by Dr. Lynette Hart, Professor at the University of California at Davis, and William Storm, Coordinator for Instructional Technology at Davis Joint Unified School District in California, Animalearn showcased dissection alternatives available through The Science Bank, a free lending library of alternatives to

the harmful use of animals in the classroom. Several alternatives were demonstrated, and Animalearn led a discussion on how to incorporate them into existing curriculum. This workshop was attended by over 25 science educators.

Animalearn hosts similar workshops at teacher conferences across the country. They are always well attended and generate a tremendous amount of interest in The Science Bank. As such, their role is an important part of Animalearn’s outreach efforts within the education community.

## AAVS Submits Comments on Behalf of Primates

Earlier this year, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) invited comments on new rules regarding the importation of nonhuman primates. Over 21,000 nonhuman primates from around the world were imported into the U.S. last year, and most were monkeys intended for use in biomedical research and testing. The stress of long-distance travel can be both physically and mentally debilitating, and AAVS emphasized these and other problems in comments to the CDC and HHS, which are excerpted below.

### AAVS:

- Supports amending live nonhuman primate importation regulations by extending current requirements to all nonhuman primates.
- Supports policy requiring all shipments of nonhuman primates to be imported only where CDC quarantine stations exist.
- Opposes lessening quarantine requirements for laboratory-to-laboratory transfers of nonhuman primates.

Because it is impossible to protect animals from infection when transporting them by commercial or charter airlines, such actions will help protect the health of these primates and aid in limiting the spread of disease among animals (and to humans), which could also compromise research integrity.

### AAVS:

- Strongly opposes a reduction in importer registration renewals from 180 days to every two years for those importing cynomolgus macaques, African green monkeys, and/or rhesus macaques.

These are the most commonly imported primates into the U.S., and, as such, restrictions regarding their import should not be reduced. Doing so could lead to a failure to discover discrepancies in following regulations, as well as negatively impact the well-being of thousands of animals.



# 2010



AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY 2010 ANNUAL REPORT



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## ADVOCACY

In fulfilling our mission to end animal use in science, AAVS conducts multiple, ongoing campaigns exposing specific problems with animal research and proposing policy solutions. Two of the more prominent issues focused upon in 2010 were the sale of former pets to research and genetic engineering of animals.



### Pound Seizure

In 2010, AAVS made progress towards ending the tragedy of cats and dogs trapped in the pipeline to research. AAVS provided winning documentation to assist local activists and officials with legislation that ended an era of mandatory pound seizure in Utah. Since then, municipal shelters have been able to focus on their mission to save, not sell, animals.

AAVS supported Michigan efforts to pass legislation that would prohibit pound seizure by the state's three U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) licensed Class B dealers, which collect and sell animals from random sources such as pounds and shelters. Amended legislation passed the Michigan House of Representatives but failed to pass the Senate. AAVS will work to pass similar legislation in 2011.

In June, AAVS presented 2,000 petitions signed by members to the Chair of the House Agriculture Committee urging him to advance the Pet Safety and Protection Act—federal legislation intended to ban random source Class B dealers. In addition, AAVS sustained pressure on USDA to use its authority to permanently revoke the license of R&R Research, a notorious Class B dealer. USDA confirmed that R&R Research is currently under investigation.

### GE Animals

AAVS continued to lead efforts to expose the harm caused to animals from cloning and genetic engineering. We worked diligently to

prevent companies from profiting from these experimental technologies that the majority of Americans oppose. Last August, the FDA announced plans to approve genetically engineered (GE) salmon for human consumption. These salmon are manipulated to grow twice as fast as normal and are intended for use on factory fish farms. AAVS analyzed scientific data and found that GE salmon are less healthy, more likely to be deformed, and may be more susceptible to disease than conventional fish. Furthermore, large numbers of GE fish are culled due to health problems.

Moreover, AAVS challenged the FDA's approval process, narrowly defined to exclude consideration of animal suffering. With genetically engineered pigs and cows next on FDA's list, AAVS, working with Farm Sanctuary, rallied over a dozen animal protection organizations, representing millions of people, to sign a statement of protest.

AAVS also partnered with environmental and consumer groups to support federal and state legislation that would prevent the FDA from approving the GE salmon, or at least require that GE fish be clearly labeled if approved. This would effectively alert consumers, who, according to market research, would avoid eating the fish. Despite intense pressure from industry to approve the GE salmon, our efforts have been successful in delaying a decision by the FDA and requiring that the agency complete a full environmental impact statement before proceeding.

## Outreach

AAVS ensures that members are equipped with the most comprehensive and reliable information to advocate against the use of animals in research, product testing, and education and to promote non-animal alternatives.

## Looking Good

Both the *AV Magazine* and *Activate for Animals* newsletter were redesigned in 2010 to make these publications more attractive and readable. A unique resource, the *AV Magazine* provides thoughtful and informed perspectives on highlighted topics of interest to members. In 2010, a special report on sanctuaries with articles by respected experts was included

in the final issue. *Activate for Animals* follows AAVS's campaigns and programs and presents members with opportunities to take timely and direct actions on behalf of animals.

## Instant Access Online

AAVS.org represents an immense information source dedicated to our mission, programs, campaigns, and history. Users can easily access key resources, shop for merchandise, take action, and make donations. *Activate for Animals, online*, our monthly e-newsletter, further informs and motivates members to action with direct links to electronic correspondence, including letters, petitions, and pledges. Sign up at [www.aavs.org](http://www.aavs.org).

## Spreading the Message

To increase public awareness about our mission and work, AAVS:

- ① Advertises in targeted publications, including: *E Magazine*, *Vegetarian Times*, *Mother Jones*, and *The Bark*.
- ② Participates in a variety of conferences: science, law, animal advocacy, legislative, educational, and beauty expos; AAVS staff also speak and conduct interactive sessions at these events.
- ③ Provides quality materials to grassroots activists for distribution at events and fundraisers.



TO LEARN MORE  
[www.aavs.org](http://www.aavs.org)



# ANIMALEARN

**AAVS's education department, Animalearn, provides information and consulting expertise to students, parents, and educators at all grade levels. Throughout the year, Animalearn travels frequently to schools, conferences, and other events to teach the benefits of humane science education and promote the use of non-animal teaching alternatives.**



The Altay Frog Model is among the hundreds of Science Bank dissection alternatives

## The Science Bank

Animalearn maintains the country's largest free loan program of humane alternatives for science education courses from kindergarten through college. In 2010, Animalearn added new models and software programs to The Science Bank, including a chick hatching model, spay and neuter mannikins, plastinated dog and cat specimens, and a simulated frog dissection kit. Thanks to increased exposure, inquiries increased 50 percent in 2010.

Animalearn produced a video, featuring Sara Busch, DVM, who gives a guided tour of the many veterinary alternatives in The Science Bank. The video, featured on Animalearn's website ([www.animalearn.org](http://www.animalearn.org)) is a valuable resource for students and educators interested in excellent tools for humane veterinary education.

## Animalearn Goes International

In August 2010, Education Director Laura Ducceschi traveled to South Korea to participate in the Korean Association for Laboratory Animal Science's International Symposium. She spoke about trends in the use of alternatives and conducted a workshop showcasing Science Bank product. Laura also made a presentation to the dean and professors of the Konkuk University School of Veterinary Medicine. Konkuk is home to the Institute for the 3Rs (reduce, refine, replace), which received a grant from ARDF last year for development of a web-based alternatives platform modeled on The Science Bank.

Animalearn also helped teachers and students in Tanzania, Africa with a donation of humane dissection alternatives. Through the Tanzania Animal Welfare Society's (TAWESO) Animal Replacement Project, Animalearn sent a variety of virtual science lab experiments and dissection software valued at \$10,000 to replace the harmful use of animals such as; cats, pigs, frogs, and rats in schools, colleges, and universities. The Animal Replacement Project enriches students' education, saves animals' lives, and addresses the health and environmental concerns of using chemicals like chloroform for dissection exercises.

## Partnerships

In 2010, Animalearn joined the Humane Literacy Initiative, a working group of nine animal protection organizations. This coalition's goal is to expand the role of humane education in schools across the United States. Animalearn provides its expertise on humane science education to this coalition, and has been a top recruiter of teachers in the course of our regular outreach to the educational community.

Animalearn also teamed up with AAVS's affiliate, the Alternatives Research & Development Foundation (ARDF) to introduce the Alternatives in Education grant program. With our informed expertise, Animalearn was able to direct ARDF's grants to three innovative educators. (see page 23)

Animalearn's reputation for informed advocacy and service to the educational community has grown rapidly in 2010, building a nationwide network to achieve humane science education.

## Progress at Michigan State University

Another milestone, thanks in part to Animalearn's influence: The College of Veterinary Medicine at Michigan State University dropped terminal surgery labs in the fall of 2010. Ending these labs and replacing them with more humane teaching methods allows MSU to join 28 other veterinary medical schools in the United States that no longer include terminal surgeries in their required curriculum. Instead, the school will use sophisticated models, animal cadavers, and an increased number of spay and neuter operations, which benefit animals at shelters.



## Humane Student and Humane Educator of the Year

Animalearn's 2010 Humane Student honoree was Mitch Goldsmith, President of Students Promoting Animal Rights (SPAR) at Michigan State University. SPAR led a campus-wide effort to end the MSU College of Veterinary Medicine's terminal surgical training labs mentioned above. Sparked by Animalearn's 2009 "Dying to Learn" report, Mitch engaged in dialogue with students, faculty, and administrators, arranging for Animalearn to make a presentation on campus about the report and alternatives. The Award recognizes Mitch's perseverance and advocacy, which helped achieve victory for the animals.

The 2010 Humane Educator honoree was Julie Shaeffer, a biology teacher at Boulder High School in Colorado. Julie demonstrated faithfulness to her ideals and persistence in her efforts to incorporate non-animal dissection alternatives and cruelty-free science into

**I was amazed that you provided free brochures and shipped on short notice. My professor commented that my presentation was by far the best this semester, and said she had never before considered the connections between drug testing on animals and the side effects on humans. Thanks to Animalearn, my compelling argument earned an A!**

Suzanne Evans

her classroom, despite facing opposition from school administrators and fellow faculty. Additionally, she developed a specialized biology curriculum that integrates alternatives borrowed from The Science Bank.



Animalearn's Nicole Green (L) and Laura Ducceschi (R) with Humane Educator of the Year Julie Shaeffer and Humane Student of the Year Mitch Goldsmith

TO LEARN MORE

[www.animalearn.org](http://www.animalearn.org)



## LEAPING BUNNY

**AAVS served its fourth year as Chair of the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC) in 2010. In this leadership role, AAVS serves as headquarters for the coalition, coordinates planning, and, most importantly, manages and promotes the highly regarded Leaping Bunny Program, which certifies cruelty-free cosmetic, personal care, and household products.**

AAVS is responsible for the certification process, ensuring that companies understand and meet the Leaping Bunny standard. That means they guarantee that their ingredients, formulations, and finished products are free from any new animal testing. Additionally, companies are required to recommit to the standard on an annual basis and agree to be subject to a review process if needed. In 2010, AAVS worked with an independent professional auditor who completed multiple corporate audits to ensure continued compliance. It is this important step that allows consumers to trust that the companies listed in our *Compassionate Shopping Guide* are truly cruelty-free.

### Marketing The Bunny

AAVS made consumer outreach a priority last year to help grow awareness of the Leaping Bunny Program and provide certified companies with new opportunities to reach compassionate consumers.

Over 235,000 *Compassionate Shopping Guides* were distributed in 2010; the pocket-sized guides make it easy to identify cruelty-free products while shopping. Given the success of the iPhone app launched in 2009, the *Compassionate Shopping Guide* was configured as an Android application last year, enabling another group of consumers to have ready mobile access.

To generate interest and provide another channel for company marketing, AAVS began posting regular updates to the Leaping Bunny Facebook page in 2010; consequently, the fan base grew at an amazing 300% rate. In another online appeal, a special section was added

to the Leaping Bunny website to advertise discounts and special promotions offered by cruelty-free companies. These deals were also sent via attractive e-mail newsletters to Leaping Bunny-loyal consumers who requested the *Compassionate Shopping Guide* or signed the Cruelty-Free Pledge.

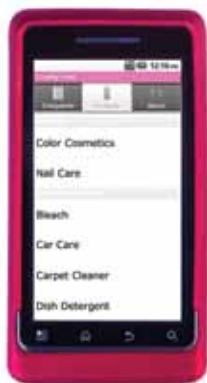
Throughout last year, AAVS staff corresponded with over 250 companies that expressed interest in joining the Leaping Bunny Program, helping many of those companies to achieve certification status. At Natural Products Expos in California and Massachusetts, we spoke with over 150 prospective companies about joining the program, and also had the opportunity to personally thank 40 Leaping Bunny-certified companies and discuss new marketing opportunities. Retail display kits were provided to 14 businesses, giving storeowners a simple means of dispensing *Guides*. AAVS also continued our presence at the Taking Action for Animals conference in Washington, DC, where information and product samples were available to over 1,000 attendees.

### Media Loves the Bunny

AAVS's Leaping Bunny staff responded to numerous media requests in 2010, providing information and resources to reporters who tackled the topic of how to be an ethical consumer. With the rise of "green products," there is a renewed interest in consumer power and Leaping Bunny receives high marks. In outlets ranging from radio to blogs to national magazines and rating associations, Leaping Bunny has received recognition for setting the cruelty-free standard.

HAVE A SMART PHONE?

Scan below to get the Cruelty-Free app.



ANDROID APP



IPHONE APP



Leaping Bunny advertisements are placed in prominent national magazines like *E-Magazine* and *Ms. Magazine*

## A sampling from among the 47 companies certified by Leaping Bunny in 2010:

### GIOVANNI COSMETICS

[www.giovannicosmetics.com](http://www.giovannicosmetics.com)

Family-owned Giovanni Cosmetics uses formulas that incorporate vitamins, herbs, minerals, proteins, nutrients and pure essential oils to create an exceptional line of hair and body care products.

### MARTHA STEWART CLEAN

[www.marthastewartclean.com](http://www.marthastewartclean.com)

Cleaning products as effective as time-honored homemade solutions, but safer for families and the environment.

### NATURALS BY SAFETY 1ST

[www.safety1st.com](http://www.safety1st.com)

A leader in the production of baby safety products, Safety 1st extends its principles to baby care, offering natural products free of harmful chemicals and safe for baby's delicate skin.

### PRITI NYC

[www.pritinyc.com](http://www.pritinyc.com)

Priti NYC offers a line of organic and vegan premium nail polishes, formulated without harmful chemicals.

### ORGANIC INDULGENCE

[www.myorganicindulgence.com](http://www.myorganicindulgence.com)

Organic Indulgence's USDA-certified formulations are created using carefully selected organic ingredients, infused with an exclusive antioxidant berry complex for skin detoxification and protection.

### DEEP STEEP

[www.deepsteep.com](http://www.deepsteep.com)

Deep Steep is dedicated to producing all natural luxury bath & body care products that benefit both the consumer and the planet.

TO LEARN MORE  
[www.LeapingBunny.org](http://www.LeapingBunny.org)





Elvis has left the laboratory...  
and now lives happily at Mindy's  
Memory Primate Sanctuary

## SANCTUARY FUND

**F**unded in large part with contributions to the Tina Nelson Sanctuary Fund, AAVS supports sanctuaries that provide care for animals who have been released from research laboratories or rescued from other tragic situations. AAVS carefully screens all applicants to ensure that they adhere to the highest standards of care for the animals.

In the wake of last year's gulf coast oil spill disaster, AAVS members generously made special donations to benefit Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research in Newark, DE. Tri-State is one of only two organizations in the country certified to manage a major oil spill response. Their expertise was greatly needed during that crisis and AAVS was happy to recognize Tri-State's efforts.

When a research laboratory in New Jersey

shut down last July, the owner gave permission for 55 java macaque monkeys to be placed in sanctuaries rather than be sold to another lab. Among the sanctuaries that welcomed these macaques was Mindy's Memory Primate Sanctuary. AAVS and its members quickly stepped up with a special grant to fulfill the needs of the new residents at Mindy's Memory, ensuring that these former victims of laboratory abuse will be able to enjoy safe, healthy, and peaceful retirements.

AAVS's sanctuary grants are made possible by the generosity of members like you; 100% of your donations to our Sanctuary Fund will be directly applied to a grant, and we and the animals are most grateful.

### **Mindy's Memory Primate Sanctuary**

Oklahoma

[www.mindysmem.org](http://www.mindysmem.org)

### **Ryerss Farm for Aged Equines**

Pennsylvania

[www.ryerss.org](http://www.ryerss.org)

### **Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary**

Florida

[www.junglefriends.org](http://www.junglefriends.org)

### **Chimpanzee Sanctuary Northwest**

Washington

[www.chimpsanctuarynw.org](http://www.chimpsanctuarynw.org)

### **American Sanctuary Association**

Nevada

[www.asaanimalsanctuaries.org](http://www.asaanimalsanctuaries.org)

### **Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries**

Washington, DC

[www.sanctuaryfederation.org](http://www.sanctuaryfederation.org)

### **Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research**

Delaware

[www.tristatebird.org](http://www.tristatebird.org)

**“There is no greater gift that AAVS could have given Chimpanzee Sanctuary Northwest than the opportunity to help Foxy and her chimpanzee friends become the people they never knew they could be, whether thoughtful leaders or silly goofballs. We are grateful to AAVS for helping us transform the lives of the Cle Elum Seven.”** Sarah Baeckler, Executive Director



# ALTERNATIVES RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

**A**n affiliate of AAVS, the Alternatives Research & Development Foundation (ARDF), was established to fund and promote the development, validation, and adoption of non-animal methods in biomedical research, product testing, and education.

In 2010, ARDF again worked with the Institute for In Vitro Sciences to coordinate the evaluation of applications to the Alternatives Research Grant Program. In addition, ARDF partnered with Animalearn to institute the Alternatives in Education grant program. With valuable input from these two, ARDF awarded grants to the following:

## **Luca Cucullo, Ph.D.**

Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland OH  
A New Dynamic In Vitro Model of the Human Brain Vascular Network

## **Melissa Herbst-Kravoletz, Ph.D.**

Arizona State University, Tempe AZ  
Human 3-Dimensional Vaginal Model for In Vitro Analyses of Resilience and Homeostasis to Microbicides

## **C. Anthony Hunt, Ph.D.**

University of California San Francisco  
Development of Virtual Rat Liver for Pharmacological and Toxicological Investigations

## **Haojie Mao, Ph.D.**

Wayne State University, Detroit MI  
Development of a 3-Dimensional Computer Mouse Brain for Minimizing the Use of Mice

## **Stuart K. Williams, Ph.D.**

University of Louisville, Louisville, KY  
Medical Device Testing in Human Blood Vessel Mimics

ARDF also co-sponsored a number of projects and meetings, including the Human Toxicology Project Consortium Symposium. In October, ARDF presented the William and Eleanor Cave Award, which carries a cash prize of \$5,000, to *ATLA*, Alternatives To Laboratory Animals, a pioneering peer-reviewed science journal that specializes in methods promoting the Three Rs.



## **Dr. Daniel D. Smeak**

Veterinary Clinical Sciences,  
Colorado State University  
Core Surgical Skills Module Production

## **Dr. Mary Rose Paradis**

Clinical Sciences, Cummings School of  
Veterinary Medicine, Tufts University  
Equusimulator Project

## **Gwi Hyang Lee, Ph.D. & Dr. Jin Soo Han**

Laboratory Animal Medicine, Institute for the  
3Rs, College of Veterinary Medicine, Konkuk  
University (South Korea)  
Development of the 3Rs platform website  
in Korea for exchanging knowledge and  
sharing examples of best practice to replace  
laboratory animal use in education

TO LEARN MORE

[www.ardf-online.org](http://www.ardf-online.org)



Alternatives Research & Development  
FOUNDATION

## PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER

In 2010, AAVS's commitment to our mission and to our members ensured effectiveness in spite of a challenging economy. AAVS enjoys a seamless flow between board, staff, and members. Even though our work is often conducted on a national and even international stage, we are a close-knit community united for a common purpose. We pool our resources and persevere, knowing that sustained, informed advocacy is the path to helping animals.



Board members Margaret Dawson and Joseph Ludwig at an AAVS board meeting.

### Board of Managers

Our Board meets every other month. The board receives a full accounting of activities and finances; approves plans and budgets; monitors performance, and weighs in freely. Most of our board members, bringing unique perspectives and valuable talents, have served for many years. All board members are Life members of AAVS and we owe them a debt of thanks for their service and dedication.

**PRESIDENT**  
Sue A. Leary

**VICE PRESIDENT**  
Joseph Ludwig

**SECRETARY**  
Jeanne K. Bray

**TREASURER**  
Aaron McIntyre

**MEMBERS**  
Douglas R. Barr, Sr.  
Denise Cowie  
Margaret Dawson  
Richard I. Torpey, Esq.  
James A. Clark, Lifetime Emeritus

### AAVS Staff

An international visitor to the AAVS office observed that "there's a 'really good feeling here'" among the staff, whose interactions are professional but also personal and friendly. AAVS's efficiency and productivity are due to the hard work of this dedicated, creative group and to a working environment that is stable and supportive of them. Every job is oriented to our mission, and teamwork is not a cliché, but a daily work ethic. Salaries and benefits are modest but structured to recognize the staff's experience and talents. The average full time staff salary is: \$42,948.

Sue A. Leary  
President

Jeanne Borden  
Administrative Assistant

Chris Derer  
Director of Development

Laura Ducceschi  
Director of Education

Nicole Green  
Associate Director of Education

Vicki Katrinak  
Policy Analyst

Nina Mak  
Research Analyst

Caitlin McGrother  
Membership Assistant

Crystal Miller-Spiegel  
Policy Analyst

Kim Paschen  
Marketing Manager,  
Leaping Bunny

Nicole Perry  
Outreach Coordinator

Crystal Schaeffer  
Outreach Director

Austin Schlack  
Graphic Design  
& Website Coordinator

Julie Sinnamon  
Office Manager

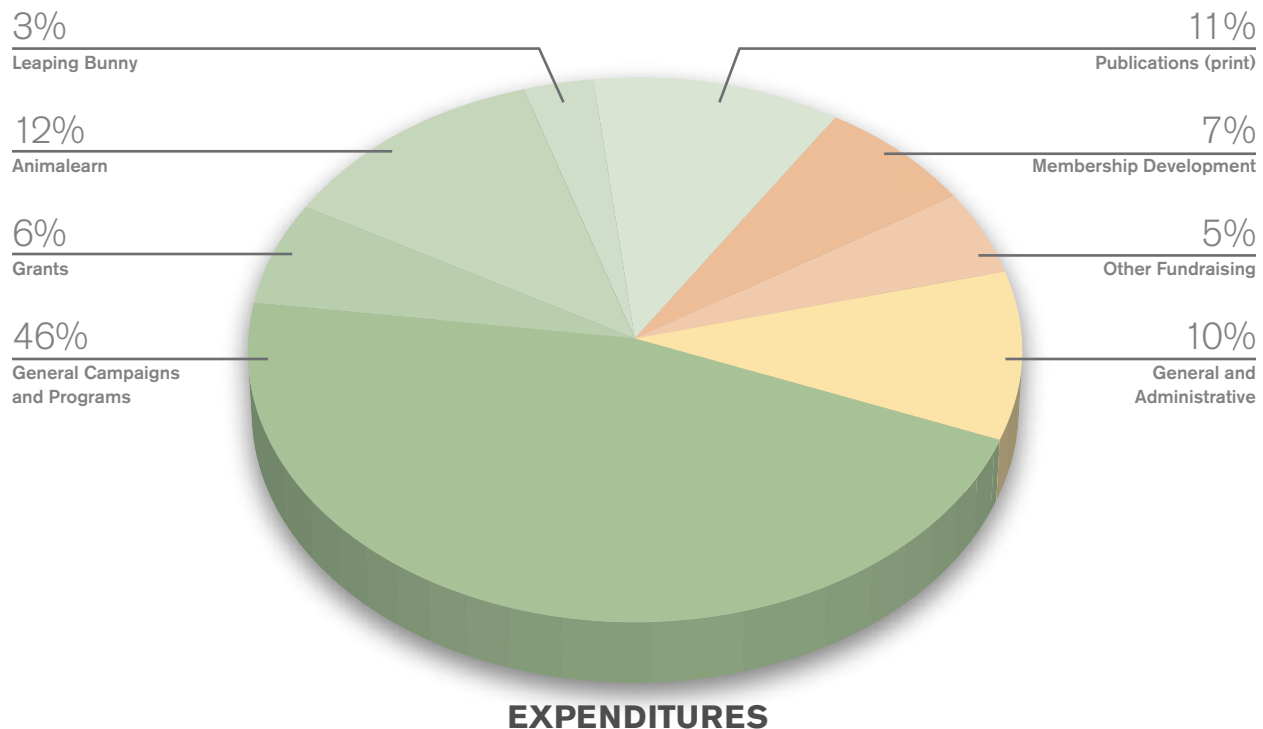
#### Partnerships

AAVS collaborates with like-minded organizations to maximize the effectiveness of our campaigns to help animals. In 2009, we participated in and financially contributed to several programs that advance our mission: Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics, Animals & Society Institute Fellowship Program, National Council for Animal Protection, International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals, Taking Action for Animals, and the Humane Education Coalition.

#### Members

Members are the heart of AAVS! AAVS benefits tremendously from our members, who are focused on our mission and ready to take action. Every day, our office buzzes with member calls and letters—requests for information and offers to help. Thanks to member support, sound management, and strategic policies, AAVS has been able to transcend the difficult economy and sustain focused activities. We are people working together for animals.

# FINANCES



## Selected Financial Data as of and for the Year Ended: December 31, 2010

(all amounts in thousands of dollars)

### FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 413
Receivable from Estates and Trusts	275
Long-term Investments at Fair Value*	17,503
Beneficial Interest in Charitable Trusts	420
Beneficial Interest in Perpetual Trusts	1,292
Other Assets	84
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>19,987</b>
Accrued Expenses	\$ 52
Deferred Membership Dues Revenue	113
Capital Leases	13
Other	55
Total Liabilities	233
Net Assets	19,754
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>19,987</b>

### CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

<b>Net Assets as of 01-01-10</b>	<b>\$ 18,313</b>
Membership Dues	221
Contributions and Bequests	763
Investment Income	591
Net Gains on Long-Term Investments	1,264
Gains on Interest in Charitable Trusts	217
Other	41
Total Increases	3,097
Program Expenses (78%)	1,297
General and Administrative (10%)	163
Fundraising (12%)	196
Total Decreases	1,656
<b>Net Assets as of 12-31-10</b>	<b>19,754</b>

\* AAVS does not invest in companies engaged in animal experimentation or other companies contrary to our mission. Audited financial statements and our Form 990 filed with the IRS are available upon request.

# Giving

SUPPORT THE AAVS MISSION

## AAVS Will Be There for the Animals

WHEN A CHARITY ASKS YOU TO MAKE PROVISIONS for its benefit in your estate plans, what assurance do you have that the organization will still exist in the future to uphold your legacy? One of our members recently commented: “So many animal groups come and go, but I know AAVS will be there.”

AAVS greatly attributes our longevity and success to support received through bequests from members like you. This year marks the 10th anniversary of our Caroline Earle White Society, named in honor of our Founder and established to recognize the extraordinary commitment of members through planned giving. Please consider making a special gift for the animals by providing for AAVS in your will, trust, insurance policy, or retirement fund. This is one of the most important decisions you will make during your lifetime, and it will ensure your future legacy of protecting animals through AAVS’s important mission.

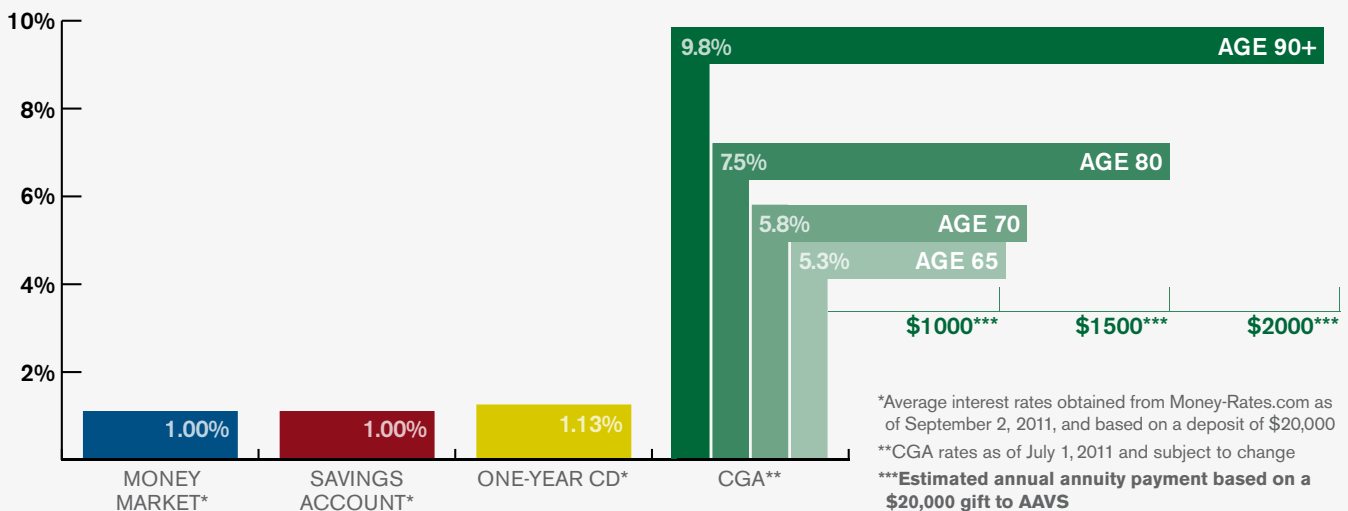
You may be assured that AAVS will be there to advocate on behalf of defenseless animals exploited for research until we are able to end their suffering forever.



## A Secure Future

With interest rates at record lows, you’re looking for the best return on your financial investments. A charitable gift annuity (CGA) offers an attractive opportunity for you to support AAVS’s mission and secure a competitive rate of return for your money. Establishing a CGA with AAVS provides not only much needed

support for the animals but also guarantees you or a loved one fixed payments for life, making CGAs especially advantageous for retirees. You may also save on taxes by claiming a deduction for a portion of your gift. Contact Member Services to request a customized summary of benefits.



For information on planned giving, leadership gifts, recurring gifts, or other support, contact Chris Derer, Director of Development & Member Services, at [cderer@aavs.org](mailto:cderer@aavs.org) or 800-SAY-AAVS. When including AAVS in your estate plans or sending a donation, please use our legal title and office address: American Anti-Vivisection Society, 801 Old York Road, Suite 204, Jenkintown, PA 19046-1611. EIN: 23-0341990. AAVS is a not for profit 501 (c)(3) organization to which contributions are 100% tax deductible under federal and state law.

PHOTO BY VEER

# TRIBUTES

## HONORING LOVED ONES

You can honor or memorialize a companion animal or animal lover by making a donation in his or her name. Gifts of any amount are greatly appreciated. A tribute accompanied by a gift of \$50.00 or more will be published in the *AV Magazine*. At your request, we will also notify the family of the individual you have remembered. All donations are used to continue AAVS's mission of ending the use of animals in biomedical research, product testing, and education.

In memory of my wonderful friend and companion, Cookie (1976-1986).  
*David Nielsen*  
*Jacksonville, FL*

In memory of my wonderful friend and companion, Sandy (1990-2000).  
*David Nielsen*  
*Jacksonville, FL*

In memory of my uncle, Howard Sinnamon.  
*David Hanwell*  
*Schwenksville, PA*

In loving memory of Miss Kitty. When life became a burden here, your love meant everything. I'm sorry you became ill and I had to let you go. And now, without your love, what do I do with the burden of your loss? I'll remember you fondly, 'til I draw my last breath.  
*Raymond Nash*  
*Westminster, MD*

In honor of Lancelot, Robyn, Cody, Mufasa, Soleil, and Remy.  
*Lauren Bloom*  
*Springfield, VA*

On behalf of Robert Turbin and Carol Vernon, with respect for your generosity and compassion.  
*Ameiy and Richard Garber*  
*San Francisco, CA*

On behalf of Mischa and Cucumber, who made a donation to fight animal testing. Aren't they good little pets?  
*Jacquie Gregor*  
*Hyannis, MA*

On behalf of all animals who unwillingly gave their lives for a science exercise in cutting.  
*Joyce Phillips*  
*Thurmont, MD*

In memory of Alvin J. Iverson.  
*Ingrid Iverson-Jackson*  
*Algonquin, IL*

In memory of du Jour.  
*Lawrence Levy*  
*Salford, PA*

In honor of my mom, Elizabeth Schulze.  
*Gregg Schulze*  
*San Francisco, CA*

On behalf of the many dogs and cats still needing forever homes.  
*Anne Barasch*  
*Minnetonka, MN*

In honor of Sue Leary and Rob Cardillo.  
*Yvonne Kirk*  
*Philadelphia, PA*

In memory of Carolyn.  
*Jody Hanson*  
*Concord, CA*

In memory of Xandy, Teddy, Scarlet, Charlie, Mamsie, Buster, and Andy.  
*Carla Marone*  
*Brookfield, WI*

On behalf of Rich and Katie Goetz. Working to create an awareness of, and a respect for all living things—including innocent animals—is a goal in my life. I love you both and I am proud to do this in your names.  
*Aletha Harlow*  
*Waldport, OR*

In memory of Jennie Coates. We will always love you.  
*Carlota Chartier*  
*Revere, MA*

In memory of Al Kellner.  
*Patricia Altendorfer*  
*Apple Valley, MN*

In memory of Shawnee, Cheyanne, Sydney, Dante, and Molly.  
*Dianne Douglas*  
*Phoenix, AZ*

In memory of Apollo the chimpanzee.  
*Bruce Wagman*  
*Stinson Beach, CA*

In loving memory of Babycakes, our retired racing greyhound—sweet, sweet girl.  
*Ann and Bob Schiff*  
*Kalamazoo, MI*

In memory of my dog Buffin.  
*Ivy Arnold*  
*Kent, WA*

In memory of Coco.  
*Desmond Hosford*  
*New York, NY*

In memory of my parents, Florence and Joseph Mandell.  
*Risa Mandell*  
*Philadelphia, PA*

In memory of 'Saint' Otis, beloved Saint Bernard dog of Amy Swano.  
*Kristen Quigley*  
*Denver, CO*

On behalf of Nerone.  
*Virginia Carabelli*  
*Kailua, HI*

In memory of Spencer, Fonzie, Barklee, and PeeWee.  
*Lisbeth Garratt*  
*Boulder, CO*

In honor of all the bunnies and all animals who suffer.  
*Catherine Elliott*  
*South Salem, NY*

In memory of Panda Precious Wuest, who passed away in March 2010. No animals should EVER be allowed to be used for cruel experiments and subjected to horrific inhumane procedures.  
*Marcia Wuest*  
*Seattle, WA*

# Members' Corner

AS THIS ISSUE OF THE *AV MAGAZINE* DETAILS, the last decade has been marked by changes, challenges, growth, and accomplishments, and it prompted me to consider where I was 10 years ago. At the start of the new millennium, I was in a rut and feeling guilty for not making any positive contributions to the world. However, an incident in the spring of 2002 helped to realign my perspective and redirect my path.

While out walking, I found an injured sparrow, who had probably flown into a window or been hit by a car. I picked him up and brought him home, but didn't know what to do. Fortunately, my wife had recently heard a radio PSA promoting a wildlife rehabilitation clinic not far from our home. I drove the little bird to the facility and was amazed and impressed by the many compassionate people working together to care for sick, injured, and orphaned animals of many species. I returned a couple of weeks later for an initial volunteer orientation, and eventually started coming weekly.

Although I've always loved and respected animals, the experience of working with wildlife was truly inspiring and gave me a renewed sense of purpose. I became determined to make a career doing something good for the planet. That buoyed my spirits, and I happily joined the non-profit world in 2005. Working for a local environmental advocacy organization was worthwhile and meaningful, but in my heart, I really wanted to make a difference for animals.

My destiny was realized in October of 2006 when I joined the staff of AAVS. I'm truly fortunate to work for such an exceptional organization with a rich history. Our board and staff are like a family—you'd be hard-pressed to find more dedicated, harder working animal advocates. And although I find enormous satisfaction in my hands-on rehabilitation work with the birds, the AAVS satisfies my desire to leave the world a better place.

In my position, I've come to know that AAVS's members are second to none when it comes to championing animal welfare issues. I sincerely enjoy opportunities to get to know more about you and to chat and correspond with fellow animal-friendly folk. I've heard some great stories in the past five years, and I look forward to many more.

None of AAVS's successes over the past 10 years would have been possible without the support of our loyal members. Whenever there is a need, you have faithfully acted, spoken your mind, given generously, and made a difference. You are AAVS's greatest ally in our mission to end the exploitation and abuse of animals for science. We can't thank you enough for being part of our team.



Chris Derer  
Director of Development & Member Services



## PRAISE FROM OUR MEMBERS

*We placed our confidence in AAVS many years ago to do what we cannot do alone, and together with our shared love for animals, we will succeed.*

David and Barbara B. - Yellville, AR

*I have read your magazine for years. I find the articles well thought out, excellently written, and always relevant. Each issue is a small book I highly value. Keep up the wonderful work!*

Bela F. - Scottsdale, AZ

*It is a rarity that I find such a well-run and efficient charity like AAVS that more than meets high standards for charitable giving.*

William O. - El Cerrito, CA

*Your organization's goals are extremely important and your accomplishments are remarkable! Also, you don't waste money on 'free' gifts for donors.*

Sue D. - San Jose, CA

*Some very great souls founded the Society, and I thank you fine people for giving your time and efforts to the wonderful cause of abolishing the evil crime of vivisection.*

John K. - Lansdale, PA

# Through the Years...

CHECK OUT SOME OF AAVS'S MOST POPULAR ADVERTISEMENTS OVER THE PAST DECADE.



**Cleaning already stinks.  
Don't make it cruel.**

Know which companies don't test on animals. Request your **FREE** *Compassionate Shopping Guide* today!

Look for the leaping bunny logo!



[info@leapingbunny.org](mailto:info@leapingbunny.org) • [www.leapingbunny.org](http://www.leapingbunny.org) • (888)546-CCIC

## Me-Ouch!

Animal experiments hurt.

Over 100,000,000 animals suffer in research and testing laboratories. Learn how you can help by requesting a free information packet.

**aaavs**  
American Anti-Vivisection Society

[www.StopAnimalExperiments.org](http://www.StopAnimalExperiments.org) • [aaavs@aaavs.org](mailto:aaavs@aaavs.org) • (800)SAY-AAVS

You'd never force your best friend to drink shampoo.

**So why buy from a company that would?**

Know which companies don't test on animals by requesting your **free** *Compassionate Shopping Guide*.

Look for the leaping bunny logo!

[www.aavs.org](http://www.aavs.org) • [aaavs@aaavs.org](mailto:aaavs@aaavs.org) • (800)SAY-AAVS  
The American Anti-Vivisection Society is the chair of the Leaping Bunny Program.

## All dogs go to heaven but some go through hell.

[www.StopAnimalExperiments.org](http://www.StopAnimalExperiments.org)

**aaavs**  
American Anti-Vivisection Society

For a free activism packet to help animals, contact AAVS at (800)SAY-AAVS or [aaavs@aaavs.org](mailto:aaavs@aaavs.org).

## WHICH WOULD YOU PATENT?

The University of Texas patented a beagle. His immune system was weakened and his lungs were infected with a mold so that he could be used to test drugs. Now the University is making a profit by making other beagles sick.

**Be Informed. Take Action. Make a Difference.**

[www.StopAnimalPatents.org](http://www.StopAnimalPatents.org)

[aaavs@aaavs.org](mailto:aaavs@aaavs.org) **aaavs** (800)SAY-AAVS  
American Anti-Vivisection Society



The American Anti-Vivisection Society  
801 Old York Road, Suite 204  
Jenkintown, PA 19046-1611 U.S.A.

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PLEDGE TO GO CRUELTY-FREE  
[www.LeapingBunnyPledge.org](http://www.LeapingBunnyPledge.org)