

ANIMALACTION

A PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY 🐾 WINTER 2023

TIME TO END ALL THIS MONKEY BUSINESS

We need a new plan to end nonhuman primate research once and for all. Here it is.

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CAPTIVE NO MORE

Meet some of the animals who are safe thanks to NAVS' Animal Sanctuary Assistance Program.



National Anti-Vivisection Society

444 N. Wells St., Suite 406
Chicago, IL 60654
312.427.6065 or 800.888.NAVS (6287)
FAX: 312.427.6524
navs@navs.org
NAVS.org

The National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS) is dedicated to ending the exploitation of animals used in science.

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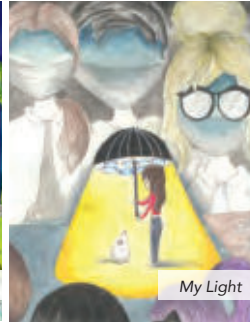
Fabulous Foxie



Peace and Love 2



Switched Roles



My Light



Three's a Crowd

Art for Animals Winners Draw Upon Compassion for Inspiration

More than 450 artists from around the country and around the world shared their creative visions of a more humane, just and compassionate world in NAVS' 33rd annual Art for Animals competition.

Artists of all ages illustrated compelling messages in a variety of visual media, with each bringing their own unique perspective to the table.

This year's Best in Show winner was "Fabulous Foxie" by Thyra Ann Rutter. Thyra's piece was also chosen as NAVS' Fan's Choice winner by our social media followers.

"My mission as an artist, but particularly as a non-human portrait artist," Thyra told us, "is to highlight the individuality of specific beings. Every piece that I create is a specific portrait of that individual, their hopes, fears, history, joys, humor, personality. I want people to look at the work and get a feeling for the gloriously unique individual being portrayed."

Regarding the subject of her piece, Thyra explained that "Foxie was born into an invasive biomedical research facility and used as a breeder. While at the facility, she gave birth at least four times. In every instance her babies were removed at birth or within days to be used in biomedical testing. Like most animals used in laboratories, Foxie was kept in a small cage with no natural light, contact or space to engage in natural behaviors. Fortunately for Foxie, she was eventually rescued and retired to Chimpanzee Sanctuary Northwest in Cle Elum, WA. There, Foxie developed a love of various toy dolls, which she carries and treats like the babies she never got to care for."

NAVS judges found "Fabulous Foxie" notable for its extraordinary use of color, which Thyra told us was a deliberate choice. "I wanted to illustrate her as a living rainbow, symbolizing beauty and grace that can appear at the end of the darkest storm."

First place went to Zohreh Godini's "Peace and Love 2," second place was presented to Brittany Tangen for her piece, "Three's a Crowd," and third place was awarded to Claire Yang for "My Light." Olivia Wang, age 10, was named this year's Youth Award winner for her artwork titled "Switched Roles."

A huge thank you to all of the amazing artists who lent their time, talent and compassion to create stunning Art for Animals.

UP FRONT

What Makes NAVS “Great”? This Podcast has the Answer

In October, Pam Osenkowski, Ph.D., and Anna Madsen were guests on the “Great.com Talks With...” podcast, speaking about everything from NAVS’ history to the history of the anti-vivisection movement to NAVS’ current program offerings.

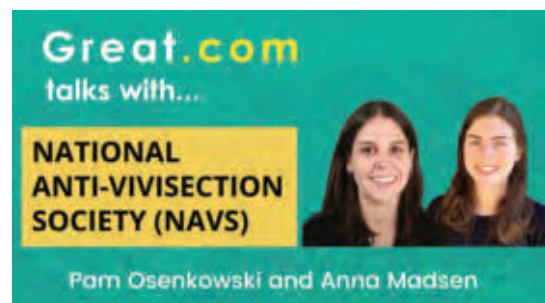
Osenkowski, who serves as a NAVS science advisor, recounted the journey that brought her to NAVS—starting off as a student writing an essay arguing against the use of chimpanzees in research and ending up as a scientist who got to watch as the advocacy work she’d participated in paid off in legislation banning all testing on chimpanzees.

As the program manager for NAVS’ BioLEAP initiative, which was originally implemented to help teachers find non-animal dissection models, Madsen told Great.com how she has found particular inspiration from the students and teachers she has met during her time at NAVS, each one fighting to remove animal dissection from their schools or working to invent the non-animal research models of tomorrow.

An antidote to negative news stories, the “Great.com Talks With” podcast sheds light on organizations and experts whose work has a positive effect on the world. By featuring guest speakers from non-profit organizations of every stripe—from voter rights to conservation, and now the anti-vivisection movement!—their goal is to create “a podcast to inform, inspire and uplift.”

The episode, “National Anti-Vivisection Society is Fighting to End Animal Experimentation,” is online now* at bit.ly/NAVSGreat.

*(*One amendment to the podcast: applications for the BioLEAP classroom grant will open in January 2023, not October 2022.)*



NAVS Goes on the Air to Talk Animal Testing

Earlier this year, NAVS shared the exciting news about 4,000 beagles rescued from a breeding mill in Virginia. These animals were kept in deplorable conditions while being raised to be sold for use in pharmaceutical testing. Thanks to public pressure—including advocacy from NAVS supporters—Virginia passed five laws that ultimately led to the shuttering of this breeding facility.

As the story was breaking, Meredith Blanchard, NAVS’ Senior Manager of Advocacy and Policy, talked with KUSI-TV News in San Diego about the situation at this facility and the subsequent rescue of the beagles.

In the first segment, Meredith talked about the abuse these dogs suffered and highlighted the recently enacted laws that are now in place to help prevent a repeat occurrence.

A week later, Meredith returned to KUSI, where she shared the “ugly truth” about breeding and testing facilities, including the lack of transparency and the minimal standards that result in inhumane situations like the one in Virginia. She also went into more detail about the legislative steps that are being taken to address this type of abuse—not only of dogs, but of all animals used in research.

In the third segment, which aired the following evening, Meredith talked about the many humane, human-relevant tools that are being developed and stressed the urgent need to prioritize the funding, development and use of non-animal research models.

You can view all three segments at [NAVS.org/KUSI](https://navs.org/KUSI).

Thank you to KUSI in San Diego for covering this important story and for including NAVS in the conversation. And thanks to NAVS’ supporters and advocates for demanding change on behalf of animals. Our voices are being heard—loud and clear!





California Breaks New Ground

California passed first-of-its-kind legislation, the Preventing Extraneous Testing (PET) Act.

The PET Act, which goes into effect on January 1, 2023, will prevent the use of cats and dogs in toxicity tests for products such as pesticides, chemical substances and food additives.

"Animal testing that has no scientific value and causes terrible pain and suffering is inhumane, unnecessary, and cruel," said bill sponsor, Senator Scott Wiener. "The PET Act protects cats and dogs from this type of testing, and helps these animals live long, healthy lives."

Virginia Lawmakers Step Up in the Face of Exposed Cruelty

After a series of federal welfare violations at a breeding facility that supplies dogs to research institutions made headlines around the world, Virginia state lawmakers passed five bills to better regulate breeders that breed dogs and cats for research. The new laws tackle several deficiencies:

- Virginia facilities that breed cats or dogs for research will be prohibited from selling the animals for two years if federal inspectors document a single serious animal welfare violation.
- Virginia's animal cruelty laws will now cover dogs and cats bred and raised for research – a group of animals that had previously been exempt from such protections.
- Breeders who supply dogs and cats for research will be required to adopt out healthy animals that they no longer have a use for.
- Research breeders must submit quarterly records on all dogs and cats sold for research.

Post-Research Adoption Laws

(as of 11/1/22)

15

states have laws requiring that dogs and cats be offered for adoption after research.

(CA, CT, DE, IL, IA, MD, MA, MN, NV, NJ, NY, OR, RI, WA, VA)

3

states considered "rehoming" bills in 2022.

(IA*, MA*, MI)

Humane Cosmetics Acts

(as of 11/1/22)

9

states now have laws prohibiting the sale of cosmetics tested on animals.

(CA, HI, IL, LA, ME, MD, NJ, NV, VA)

8

states considered humane cosmetics legislation in 2022.

(FL, LA*, NH, NY**, OR, RI, UT, WA)

**Bills in these states were signed into law in 2022.*

***New York's state legislature passed a humane cosmetics bill that had yet to be signed by the governor at press time.*



ANIMALS AND SCIENCE

"Defenders of animal testing often argue that while it may be imperfect, it is our only option for advancing human medicine. This view neglects how differences in the bodies of species can lead to misleading information — which can be worse than no information. In addition, it ignores the reality of alternatives already available that are based on human biology and have the potential to increase research relevance and deliver more reliable risk assessments while maintaining existing safety levels."

Brian Kateman, co-founder and president of the Reductarian Foundation and professor of environmental science and sustainability in "We need to ban animal testing. Dr. Oz's killing over 300 dogs is a perfect example of why," NBC News, October 2022.

"It is important to consider that phasing-out the use of animals in research is not only about taking animals out of the biomedical research paradigm, it requires the creation of a scientific environment where NAMs [new approach methodologies], such as microphysiological systems, computational modelling or 'omics technologies, are accepted as the 'new normal' in laboratories; where researchers are equipped with the requisite skills to effectively apply these methods; and where research becomes human biology-focused."

Lindsay Marshall, et al, "Phase-In to Phase-Out—Targeted, Inclusive Strategies Are Needed to Enable Full Replacement of Animal Use in the European Union," Animals, April 2022.

"It is evident that the use of human organ chips instead of animal models for drug development and as living avatars for personalized medicine is ever closer to realization."

Don Ingber, "Human organs-on-chips for disease modelling, drug development and personalized medicine," Nature Reviews Genetics, August 2022.

"The long-tailed macaque and pig-tailed macaque are now endangered in the wild according to the IUCN [International Union for Conservation of Nature] Red List, which says exports for monkey research are partially to blame."

Dan Robitzski, "What Happens to Science When Model Organisms Become Endangered?" The Scientist, October 13, 2022.

"The passage of my bill will avoid the needless suffering of countless animals, now that experimental drug testing can be done with modern non-animal alternatives that are more scientifically relevant. This legislation brings us one step closer to eliminating the cruel practice of unnecessary animal testing."

Senator Cory Booker, regarding the FDA Modernization Act, which was passed unanimously in the U.S. Senate, but which, at press time, still needs to pass in the House of Representatives.

"Removing the reliance on antiquated and inaccurate animal testing models in drug development is not only a win for animals, it is a win for [the] entire industry and will ensure improved drug safety, better patient outcomes and more efficient drug innovation."

Dr. Isaac Bentwich, Founder and CEO of Quris AI, in "U.S. signals strong move away from animal testing in pharma," Digital Journal, October 2022.



NAVS' New Curriculum Sends Humane Education to High School



Over the past year, NAVS staff, along with teachers and curriculum developers, have been creating a humane education curriculum for high school students. The material in our modules is designed to introduce students to the 3Rs Principles of Humane Experimentation, explore what each of those principles means, and apply those principles—most especially replacement—in different scientific environments, from research laboratories to product testing to classroom education.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMANE EDUCATION

Humane education is a method of teaching that fosters empathy for other people, animals and the environment. At NAVS, our objective in the humane education sphere is to create greater concern for lab animals and make students aware of alternatives to using animals in science and education.

This is, of course, an area that NAVS has long recognized as vitally important. Our commitment to reaching students is reflected in our annual Humane Education Awards, presented each year at the prestigious Regeneron International Science and Engineering Fair. It's the driving force behind our acclaimed BioLEAP program, aimed at providing students with state-of-the-art life sciences tools and resources. And it's the reason we embarked on our national CHOICE initiative, which works state-by-state to enact laws giving students the right to opt out of classroom dissection.

In our early exploratory work for our new curriculum, we found that most existing humane education programs were geared toward grade school children, with very few resources building on those early lessons as students grew older. Our research also revealed a lack of teaching materials or student resources focused on laboratory use of animals.

To address these deficiencies, NAVS created humane education content for the high school level, a point in the developmental stage where students discover who they are as people and establish values that will stay with them for the rest of their lives. By teaching students to treat animals as beings worthy of respect, those young adults will develop a habit of compassion that will extend into other facets of their lives. And importantly, by providing an ethical and scientifically accepted foundation to the next generation of students, we are laying meaningful groundwork for those who aspire to a career in animal-free research.





WHY TEACH THE 3RS?

The 3Rs were introduced by researchers William Russell and Rex Burch in their 1959 publication, *The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique*. Concerned with the suffering animals experienced during experimentation, the pair developed what they termed the “3Rs.” In descending order of priority, the 3Rs are replacement, reduction and refinement of animal use. The principles ask that researchers first and foremost seek to replace animal models with viable alternatives. If no such alternatives exist, Russell and Burch called upon researchers to reduce the number of animals used and/or refine their technique to ensure best welfare practices.

It's true that not all of Russell and Burch's “Rs” directly align with NAVS' larger efforts aimed at the replacement of animals in research and testing. However, since the scientific community still uses the 3Rs as guiding principles for researchers, rejecting any of those principles outright would risk putting teachers at odds with prevailing professional standards. Thus, reliance upon the principles as a whole is a necessary step in establishing replacement as a core ethical principle. Further, inclusion of the 3Rs in the high school classroom ensures that students who opt to pursue an animal-free course of science studies can do so with the assurance that their perspective is rooted in well-accepted ethical principles that demand respect for all living creatures.

The challenges in getting lessons of this nature in front of students are substantial. Information about non-animal alternatives is not commonly taught at the high school or university level in the United States, yet we understand that it is critical for improving animal welfare and educating the next generation of scientists. NAVS was inspired to act by what we saw as a gap in the current U.S. educational model, as well as by the more prominent role the 3Rs seem to play in life sciences education in the European Union.

When it comes to animal use in science in the U.S., the matter of ethics takes a back seat—if it is present at all. Through our new curriculum, we seek to change that mindset. We want students to appreciate the value in creating scientific models with human relevance based on human biology, as well as to recognize the limitations of relying so heavily on animal models.

Our curriculum ensures that students pursuing a career in science or medicine will be aware of the opportunities to conduct experiments that do not rely on animal models. These students will be the agents of change that will eventually make animal laboratories obsolete.

NAVS' mission to replace animals in research and education confronts head-on a teaching culture that prizes the use of animals in the classroom and sidesteps scientific and ethical reasons that support replacement. By emphasizing the primary principle of animal replacement to students, they will be attuned to the fact that the primary ethical principle is to work toward an animal-free laboratory. We hope to not only teach students of the life sciences about an important step in the research process, but also to impart on them the lesson that animals have value—they are not tools or commodities.

The message is clear: Every effort should be made to replace the use of animals in science.



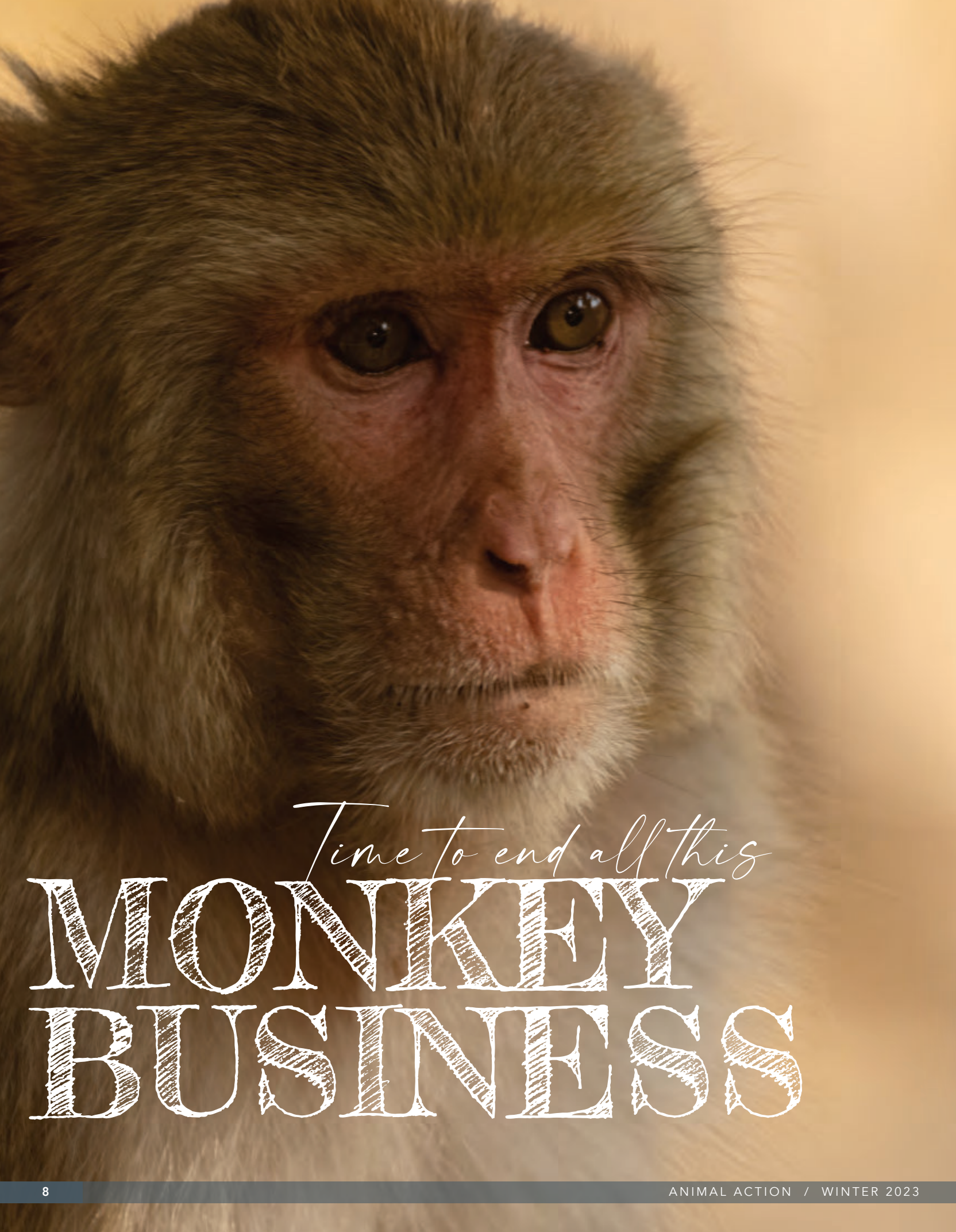
ABOUT OUR CURRICULUM

NAVS' curriculum, developed to align with key national standards, consists of multiple learning modules that explore a wide range of topics about animal use. Some modules have students explore how and why animals are used in research and ask them to consider how ethical standards can be implemented in science and education. Other modules explore topics related to animal use for cosmetics testing, the environmental impact of using animal models, and legal and regulatory guidance pertaining to the use of animals in research.

NAVS has had the opportunity to present this curriculum to educators at two conferences this summer, and the feedback we've received so far has been positive. We hope to soon see these learning tools integrated into classrooms and helping to shape the next generation of scientists into conscientious researchers with respect for animals' lives.

TEACHERS! Are you interested in helping review and refine our humane curriculum materials? Would you like to include NAVS' curriculum in your classroom? Let us know by dropping us a line at bioleap@navs.org.





Time to end all this

MONKEY BUSINESS

We need a new plan to end nonhuman primate research once and for all. Here it is.

Physicist and science fiction author Arthur C. Clarke once noted, “As our species is in the process of proving, one cannot have superior science and inferior morals. The combination is unstable and self-destroying.” This statement rings painfully true as scientists again push for increased use of nonhuman primates (NHPs) in research, despite the growing ethical concerns and questionable benefits resulting from their use.

Nonhuman primates, from chimpanzees to rhesus macaques and marmosets, have been used in experiments dating back to at least 6 BCE, when ancient Greek physicians, culturally forbidden from experimenting on humans, turned to NHPs. Their systemic inclusion in research began in the last century. For many years the presumed benefits of NHP research were not subject to rigorous critical evaluation. In fact, NHP models have never been subject to validation requirements, which are a major hurdle toward the advancement of progressive, human-based models being developed today. This double standard merits discussion, since the model that requires zero validation is used at the expense of tens of thousands of NHP lives per year.

The reality is that evidence-based assessments in recent years have continually demonstrated that NHP models have provided disappointing contributions toward human medical advancements. This realization, paired with the rise of the animal rights movement in the 20th century, has led Congress and the general public to repeatedly question the necessity of NHPs in research.

In 2011, such questions culminated in Congress asking the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to create a committee to examine the necessity of chimpanzee use in biomedical research. When put to task, the committee concluded that nearly all ongoing chimpanzee research was not scientifically necessary. The day the committee’s report came out, the NIH announced a suspension of all NIH-funded research involving chimpanzees—a huge victory for animals, as well as for animal rights advocates and other advocates of progressive science.

The outcome of the chimpanzee committee highlighted an obvious question that has yet to be examined in depth: If, for years, the NIH had been funding research on chimpanzees that was not scientifically necessary, is it possible that the same might be true for research using other NHPs?

Congress again shone a light on this issue on 2016, albeit it from a slightly different angle. In a report tied to the House appropriations bill, the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services requested that the NIH conduct a review of its ethical policies and processes with respect to NHP research subjects to ensure it had appropriate justification for animal research protocols. In response, the NIH convened a one-day workshop. The workshop presented a clear opportunity for scientists to reassess the NHP-use framework in light of developments made in ethics and our understanding of the internal lives of primates.

Unfortunately, in spite of the clear request from Congress, the workshop was dedicated to justifying the need for NHP research rather than considering its ethical justification. One publication described the workshop as a “celebration of primate research.” Despite the fact that the NIH is home to a world-renowned bioethics department, no ethicists were given speaking slots at the workshop. After a day of presentations on the alleged benefits of primate research and uncritical discussion of

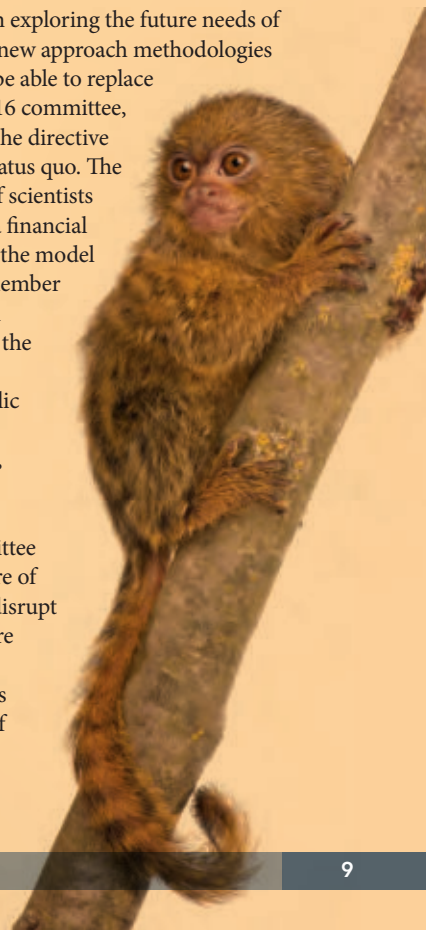
oversight processes, it was clear that the workshop failed to address the task mandated by Congress.

Because the NIH refused to broach the topic of ethics with an honest discussion, many questions and perspectives remain unexplored. In 1979, the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research published *The Belmont Report*, which laid ethical foundations for 20th century human research protections. The report “centered on the principle of justice and the importance of avoiding the selection of human research subjects based on convenience, accessibility, or manipulability.”

With our vast understanding of the internal lives of NHPs, why do these inconsistencies continue to exist? Why do humans deserve protections against being used due to convenience, accessibility, or manipulability, but NHPs do not? What characteristics and complexities do humans possess that nonhuman primates do not that prohibits the use of the former in biomedical research while the use of the latter is routine? Based on the literature there are no strong arguments that conclusively demonstrate that primates lack the capacities assumed to give humans special moral standing. If scientists had answers to these questions, the 2016 workshop presented a great opportunity to put these concerns to rest. The fact that they did not seize that opportunity indicates they do not have satisfactory answers to this explicit moral dilemma.

Today a committee from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM), again convened at the request of Congress, is tasked with conducting a landscape analysis of the current use and future needs of NHPs in NIH-funded research. For those following the topic, familiar frustrations have bubbled to the surface. Half of the committee’s directive focuses on exploring the future needs of NHPs, including looking into areas where new approach methodologies and human-based modeling systems may be able to replace or reduce NHP use. Alas, similar to the 2016 committee, today’s committee seems poised to ignore the directive from Congress in favor of protecting the status quo. The committee is overwhelmingly composed of scientists entrenched in primate research who have a financial and career interest in seeing NHPs remain the model of choice. There is one ethicist on the 16-member committee, and only two members with an interest in nonanimal methods, an interest the committee sought fit to label a “conflict.”

To date the committee has held two public meetings. The committee has failed to invite speakers with expertise in organoids, organ-on-chip technology, computational modeling or other nonanimal disciplines. Without these dissenting voices the committee is unlikely to acquire a well-rounded picture of advancements and technologies that may disrupt the NHP-use paradigm that its members are so heavily entrenched in. Insight gathered from attendance of the two public meetings indicates the committee has no intention of



Continued on page 10



Continued from page 9

conducting a thorough analysis of the topic. Instead, the focus appears to be on setting the stage to ask Congress for a highly controversial increase in funding for primate research centers.

So... where do we go from here?

History has shown us that we cannot rely on the NIH and NHP researchers to put their own interests aside and provide an honest review of the need to continue using and killing these sentient animals.

With that in mind, NAVS and a coalition of bioethicists and ethics experts are releasing a publication next year, *The Three Pillars of Ethical Research with Nonhuman Primates*. In it, we outline how harmonization, replacement and justice need to be at the core of our approach to all science to provide humane, superior solutions to today's pressing health concerns.

Harmonization: NHPs are similar to humans in ways that are scientifically and morally relevant, and they are used as substitutes for humans. Thus, putting humans in one category of protections and NHPs in another is morally arbitrary, a matter of convenience that fails to acknowledge that the same ethical considerations apply to both.

Replacement: This is the first and foremost of the 3Rs, the principles for humane research with animals proposed by Russell and Burch in 1959 (the others being refinement and reduction). The 3Rs are widely endorsed by researchers, regulatory agencies and animal welfare agencies worldwide. To date, replacement has not been prioritized in the way Russell and Burch intended. While replacements for NHPs were sparse and largely speculative when first proposed in 1959, today there are a number of human-relevant and human-biology-based technologies available and in development for biomedical research.

Justice: As it was defined in *The Belmont Report*, justice concerns the fair selection of research subjects. To be just, the selection of research subjects must be based on demonstrable scientific need, not on convenience of acquisition or on the existence of relatively less rigorous regulatory requirements and oversight. Using NHPs because they are more convenient and easier to use than human subjects, and not because they are the best scientific models, violates the principle of justice.

Arthur C. Clark was on to something. The scientific community has a cultural attachment to NHP use—an attachment that is morally unjust and prohibits progress. But by better aligning our ethics with our scientific process, we can, indeed, have superior science and superior morals.

IFER Fellowship Recipient Takes First Place at International Science Conference

Alan Kim, 2021-22 recipient of the International Foundation for Ethical Research (IFER) Graduate Fellowship for Alternatives to the Use of Animals in Science, was awarded the first-place poster prize at the Microphysiological Systems (MPS) World Summit this past summer. Although animal models are still widely used in toxicological research, Alan chose to work with a human-relevant model instead.

Alan's project involves creating a human cell-based model to study synaptogenesis, the formation of synapses between neurons in human brains. Synapses are structures that allow neurons to communicate with one another. Their formation is believed to be disrupted in neurodevelopmental disorders, including autism spectrum disorders.

"We made fluorescent brain organoids using genetically modified stem cells to show how chemical exposures might affect early neurodevelopment," Alan told us. "[This] allows us to provide agencies, like the EPA [Environmental Protection Agency], with a reproducible and scalable model to rapidly screen chemicals for developmental neurotoxicity while reducing the reliance on costly and time-consuming animal models."

The brain organoids that Alan is using overcome many limitations posed by animal models.


"By using human-derived...stem cells, we have eliminated the species differences that could otherwise have introduced extra variability into our model," Alan explained. "Our 3D brain organoid models allow for the development of a complex network of different cell types similar to the interactions that would occur in the human brain—that's why we call them 'minibrains.'"

The MPS Summit was Alan's first opportunity to present his work in a public forum, where it was extremely well-received.

"It felt amazing to have my work validated and appreciated by other researchers in my field," Alan said, "and it greatly helped me in thinking of new ways to push my project in new and improved directions."

I'm proud to have been recognized as someone who has contributed towards the field of toxicology, and this has definitely encouraged me to continue my work and push the envelope on what is possible."

We are honored to count Alan among the growing number of NAVS/IFER fellowship recipients who are leading the next generation of humane scientists.



For too long,
animals have been
exploited in science.

Together we're changing that.

NAVS has a comprehensive plan to drive real change to end the use of animals in research. It aims to reach into the classrooms, laboratories and state and federal legislatures. It's a bold plan—to advance humane science in partnership with educators, animal advocates and scientists.

With NAVS, you are changing the way young students view animals . . . inspiring scientists to pursue ground-breaking research into human-relevant modeling . . . holding corporations accountable . . . and ensuring animals who survive research can find sanctuary in forever homes.

Your gift to NAVS will help...

Educators put non-animal models and state-of-the-art scientific resources into science classrooms.

Scientists develop important models for human-relevant research that does not rely on the use of animals.

Advocates advance policies that end the exploitation of animals used in the name of science.

Your gift to NAVS will advance science without harming animals.



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FACES OF SURVIVAL



ANIMAL SANCTUARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The NAVS Animal Sanctuary Assistance Program is a lifeline to animal rescues, shelters and sanctuaries caring for former research animals, as well as for animals in need of emergency care. Meet some of the animals who are now living their lives as nature intended.

WILDLIFE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION

Earlier this year, NAVS was contacted by **Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation (WWR)**, a sanctuary in Texas that was preparing to rescue and construct a large outdoor enclosure for two elderly capuchins who had spent the last 40 years in a glass container in the waiting room of a dentist's office.

Due to their decades spent in literal isolation, it is not known if the capuchins will be able to integrate with the other capuchins at the sanctuary. Thanks to your continued support, NAVS was able to issue a generous grant to assist with the construction costs of a new enclosure separate from—but close to—the others. It is hoped that the proximity will allow for the eventual integration of these newcomers into the larger group while the separate enclosure will provide sufficient time for acclimation.

CENTER FOR GREAT APES

The abrupt closing of Wildlife Waystation in California in 2019 left more than 400 animals in need of finding new homes. This included more than 40 chimpanzees, many of whom had been used in biomedical research.

Many primate sanctuaries worked together to make sure every chimpanzee would have a new home. One of those sanctuaries, the Florida-based **Center for Great Apes**, worked tirelessly to quickly

construct new living spaces for the eight chimpanzees that they took in from the Waystation. This past June, a NAVS grant helped cover the costs of general care, medical care, food and enrichment for the chimpanzees. **SHA SHA** is one of the chimpanzees who now enjoys her new outdoor space.

HOMEWARD TRAILS ANIMAL RESCUE

Over the summer, animal rescue groups across the United States teamed up to rescue thousands of beagles from a breeding facility in Virginia. A federal judge ordered 4,000 beagles to be released from the facility and gave a window of 60 days to rehome them, prompting the mass rescue. One of these rescue groups, **Homeward Trails Animal Rescue** in Virginia, recently took in 200 of the beagles. The rescue is committed not only to caring for the animals in the short term, but also to finding them the forever homes they deserve.

NAVS issued a generous grant to assist with the medical and dental care each of the beagles will need after their initial assessments.

NAOMI, a beagle rescued from the facility, has already discovered some new favorite things: napping on comfy blankets, the peace of quiet companionship, and giving gentle kisses.

To learn more about the lifesaving work that is made possible through your support, visit [NAVS.org/sanctuary](https://navs.org/sanctuary).



WWR CAPUCHIN



SHA SHA



NAOMI