

EVEN WORSE THAN A DEATH SENTENCE...

Update on Queensland pound animals

Australian animal experiment statistics,
Botox—the ugly side of beauty, The beginning of
the end for great ape experiments?



AAHR
Newsletter 118
December 2008

Greetings

A recent press release issued by AAHR attracted much interest from the media. The topic was statistics. The latest figures have revealed that seven million animals were used in research and teaching in Australia (2006) – a staggering increase of 23.2% (or approximately 1.6 million animals) from the previous year.

A recent report by British groups the Dr Hadwen Trust and the British Union Against Vivisection has revealed that the UK's statistics show it has reached 3 million animals for the first time in 16 years. While British campaigners have called the increase "an appalling failure" they will be horrified to learn of Australia's shameful record. And it's even more alarming when we consider that our human population is around a third of the United Kingdom.

While several members expressed dismay about the increase, it certainly provides us with some solid grounds to argue that Australian researchers clearly have no commitment to adhering to the 3R's Principle of Replace, Reduce and Refine.

Should we pack up our bags and simply surrender? Absolutely not! We'll continue to challenge the use of animals in research and teaching, and while I know the battle will not be won overnight, the research community will have to eventually face the truth – animal experiments are unethical, scientifically-flawed and will be replaced with more credible forms of research. We all just need to work harder to accelerate the process.

Helen Rosser



Contents

	Page
Art and poetry competition	4
World Week for Animals in Laboratories 2009	4
The Voiceless Eureka Prize Dr Maxine Piggott	5
Australia's shameful record of animal experiments	5
Estimates for worldwide laboratory animal use in 2005	7
Behind the Botox® mask Elizabeth Usher	8
Update on Queensland pound dogs Helen Rosser	10
The dog labs Robyn Kirby	12
Replace Animals in Australian Testing— Alternatives symposium	14
Profile of a humane charity—Scope	15
The beginning of the end for great ape experiments? Dr Andrew Knight	16
New fundraising initiatives Sarah Gardiner	17
AEC challenges	18
News	19

Art & Poetry competition

Theme: Stop Animal Experiments!

To coincide with World Week for Animals in Laboratories (April 2009), AAHR is inviting all secondary students to enter our art and poetry competition.

Prizes awarded for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places in each category.

For full details and to download an entry form, visit www.aahr.org.au, or contact our office on (03) 9832 0752.

Entries close 10 April 2009



To coincide with World Week for Animals in Laboratories in April 2009, AAHR is inviting secondary school students to take part in our nationwide art and poetry competition. The theme is (of course!) animal experimentation.

World Week for Animals in Laboratories is designed to raise awareness of the plight of animals used in research and teaching, and is an important reminder to the community about the health dangers of relying on animal experimentation. The competition is designed to encourage students to research the subject in greater detail and give them the opportunity to express their opinions about the issue.

The competition is open to all Australian secondary schools / college students, with two categories – Art and Poetry.

There will be three prize places – 1st, 2nd and 3rd in each category.

All submissions should include an entry form which can be downloaded from the AAHR website. Maximum size for artwork is A3 and can be submitted on any media: drawing, painting, computer graphic design or photography.

Entries close April 10th 2009, with the winners being announced during World Week for Animals in Laboratories. Winning entries will be published in our mid-year newsletter.



World Week for Animals in Laboratories 2009

I donate ONLY to...

Humane Research

How does your Charity spend your funds?



I Say **NO** to animal experiments!

Show your support for non-animal research... **\$5**

Wear a green ribbon!

Last year, you may recall, AAHR launched our Green Ribbon Campaign – an initiative to raise awareness of and support humane (ie non-animal) research – to coincide with World Week for Animals in Laboratories (WWAIL).

In 2009 we are intending to make the campaign bigger and better by inviting international support, extensive advertising, public events and expanding our merchandise.

If you would like to help raise awareness of this important issue and be a part of our campaign, either by selling our merchandise to friends and work colleagues, or by taking part in a public event, please contact our office and register your details with Emma Burgess.

The Voiceless Eureka Prize

The winner of the 2008 Voiceless Eureka Prize for Research that Contributes to Animal Protection was Dr Maxine Piggott of Monash University. AAHR spoke to Dr Piggott about her non-invasive, DNA-based method to study wildlife populations without animal capture. The following is an excerpt from our discussion:

AAHR: Observational studies of animals in their natural environment are not considered by many people to be as intrusive as the stereotypical animal experiment (in a laboratory).

Can you tell us, what are the welfare implications for animals used/studied in this way?

Dr Piggott: Wildlife research and conservation programs typically rely on trapping or handling (of animals) to collect



Dr Maxine Piggott

animal data. Unfortunately, such procedures can alter the behaviour of, cause stress to, and even injure or kill the animals being studied. Further, from personal experience and that of other researchers, it is not uncommon for animals to be injured or to die during trapping. Females in particular can abandon their young if stressed during trapping and handling. In addition to the obvious negative effects on individuals, the risk of injury or death may pose an unacceptable additional threat to endangered species already under pressure from predators, disease, shrinking habitat and other factors.

In such cases, the loss of, or injury to an individual through trapping may outweigh the conservation value of such research.

The methods I developed are innovative because they avoid any need to capture or even sight the species of interest, while providing vital information based on analysis of DNA extracted from a remotely collected source (field-collected faeces or hairs).

Can you explain what your incentive is and what effect this research will have on animal welfare implications?

I am interested in research and conservation of Australian native fauna but have always had reservations about the impact of trapping and biopsy sampling on animal welfare. I was lucky enough to be offered a PhD position with Dr Andrea Taylor (School of Biological Sciences) who is a pioneer in this field particularly in the use of hair sampling for the conservation of the



northern hairy nosed wombat. Under her guidance, I was able to develop and apply methods using DNA extracted from faeces for conservation of the brush-tailed rock-wallaby. This project was ideal for me as I could carry out research without any risk of stress or injury to the animals I was studying. The methods I developed remove the need to capture or handle wild animals for wildlife research and conservation, thereby eliminating any risk of stress, injury or death to animals.

Can you give some examples of the types of research in which this method can be used?

This research is particularly applicable to conservation of endangered and rare species and can provide vital information that may not have been previously obtainable. If the risk of trapping is too high or animals are just very difficult to trap then this research offers an exciting alternative. The extracted DNA from faeces or hairs can be used to identify species and gender, and to distinguish individuals with unique 'genetic tags'. The resulting data can be used to monitor trends in population size and sex ratio, study aspects of animal behaviour such as home range and habitat use, and conduct genetic analyses relating to issues such as animal mating systems, dispersal behaviour, genetic variation and spatial structure of populations. Previously, this information could only be collected by animal capture and tissue biopsy or blood sampling. Therefore, these new methods provide more information on an individual animal than that which would be obtained from trapping alone.

How has your new method of study been received by the research community?

With great interest, particularly from government conservation agencies, as it provides an alternative method to trapping for endangered species. It is also of great interest to researchers who are interested in researching endangered or rare species that are difficult or impossible to trap.

Australia's shameful record of animal experiments

Approximately 7 million animals were used in research and teaching in 2006 (the latest available year that statistics are available) in Australia – a staggering increase of 23.2% -or another 1.6 million animals more than the previous year. Even more alarmingly, Australia experiments on more animals per capita than other nations including the UK.

	Human population (July 07)	No. of animals used	Animals used per capita*
European Union	490,426,000	12.1 million (2005)	0.025
United Kingdom	60,776,000	3.20 million (2007)	0.052
New Zealand	4,116,000	318,489 (2006)	0.077
Australia	20,440,000	6.9 million (2006)	0.338

*We understand that these per capita figures are not exact given the collection and publication of data is not always consistent and current across different countries, but they are indicative of Australia's position against the developed world.

Australia likes to pride itself on its supposedly highly regulated and ethical systems of using animals, but these figures indicate otherwise. Australia lags well behind other countries in terms of embracing non-animal alternatives, has no commitment to the 3R's principle (Replace, Reduce and Refine) and continues with archaic methods despite the growing evidence that non-animal technologies are far more humane and provide more accurate and scientifically-valid data.

The following table is comprised of the latest available statistics of animal use in research and teaching in Australia. These statistics should be used for general purposes only. Qld, ACT and NT figures have not yet been received, but going by the last available figures (91,603 in 2005 for ACT and 589,047 in 2004 for Qld), this would bring the total number of animals used to more than 6.9 million animals.

Type of animals	Vic	NSW	SA	Tas	Qld	ACT	WA	NT	Total
Mouse	351,284	127,636	37,378	2,668			580,550		1,099,516
Rat	40,916	35,844	8,393	1,491			68,048		154,692
Guinea Pig	7,837	3,771	571				1,982		14,161
Rabbit	2,931	2,366	793	19			802		6,911
Other lab animals	819	3	876				12		1,710
Cat	345	347	175				1,282		2,149
Dog	1,811	2,527	192				2,649		7,179
Other domestic	46								46
Sheep	82,941	47,054	116,158	12,607			57,511		316,271
Cattle	13,845	12,724	809	1,341			3,484		32,203
Pig	55,375	12,716	20,098				6,503		94,692
Horse/donkey	886	1,380	63	37			4,210		6,576
Other stock animals	817	545	414				4,013		5,789
Native mammals	8,413	163,232	12,017	1,274			19,323		204,259
Exotic 'feral' animals	90	6,534	4,370	5			3,522		14,521
Primates	128	167					33		328
Domestic fowl	60,500	696,335	7,102				805,689		1,569,626
Other birds	70,786	260,594	14,811	11,029			19,084		376,304
Reptiles	6,812	11,158	8,297	1,351			17,295		44,913
Fish	401,973		144,098	62,131			560,183		1,168,385
Amphibians	5,029		722	2,400					8,151
Other aquatic animals	881	1,048,814*	1,552	5,297			24,868		1,081,412
Other	11,022	338							11,360
Totals	1,125,487	2,434,085	378,889	101,650	N/A	N/A	2,181,043	N/A	6,221,154

* includes all aquatic animals

Sources:

Vic. - Summary of Statistics of Animal Experimentation, Victoria. Report Number 24. 1 January, 2006 to 31 December, 2006.

NSW - Animal Research Review Panel NSW Annual Report 2005/06. (Statistics for calendar year 2005)

SA - Department for Environment & Heritage - South Australian Government. Teaching and Research using animals in South Australia 2006.

Tas. - Animal Research statistics Tasmania Annual Report, Report Number 11: 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006.

Animal Health and Welfare Branch, Dept. of Primary Industries and Water.

Qld - Yet to be received

ACT - Yet to be received

WA - Use/Supply of animals for scientific purposes (research and teaching). Annual statistical return for the calendar year 2006, Dept. of Local Government and Regional Development, WA.

NT - Yet to be received

Purpose of project	Vic	NSW	SA	Tas	Qld	ACT	WA	NT	Total
Understanding human or animal biology	281,819	153,318	156,424	38,127					629,688
Maintenance and improvement of human or animal health and welfare	246,544	66,966	29,417	15,736					358,663
Improvement of animal management or production	336,917	78,647	27,797	15,435					458,796
Production of biological products		58,295							58,295
Diagnostic procedures		1,739							1,739
Achievement of educational objectives	19,651	628,793	130,505	9,600			42,869		831,418
Environmental study	240,556	1,394,203	34,746	22,752					1,692,257
Regulatory product testing		52,124							52,124
Unspecified							2,138,174		2,138,174
Totals	1,125,487	2,434,085	378,889	101,650	N/A	N/A	2,181,043	N/A	6,221,154

Severity of procedure	Vic	NSW	SA	Tas	Qld	ACT	WA	NT	Total
Observational studies involving minor interference	445,974	1,697,255	185,973	18,018					2,347,220
Animal unconscious without recovery	145,160	64,204	29,056	15,959					254,379
Minor conscious intervention	331,789	471,436	148,481	46,120					997,826
Minor operative procedures with recovery	44,433	18,930	2,197	2,327					67,887
Surgery with recovery	39,724	12,126	2,506	1,518					55,874
Minor physiological challenge	51,620	109,044	4,365	12,746					177,775
Major physiological challenge	66,427	20,334	6,311	4,962					98,034
Death as an end point	360	35,684							36,044
Production of genetically modified animals		5,072							5,072
Unspecified							2,181,043		2,181,043
Totals	1,125,487	2,434,085	378,889	101,650	N/A	N/A	2,181,043	N/A	6,221,154

Estimates for Worldwide Laboratory

Animal Use in 2005

The following article was published in ATLA 36, 327-342, 2008. The study was conducted by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection and the Dr Hadwen Trust for Humane Research. AAHR assisted with the provision of Australian statistics. A summary of the report is republished here with kind permission from the Dr Hadwen Trust.

Animal experimentation continues to generate public and political concern worldwide.

Relatively few countries collate and publish animal use statistics, yet this is a first and essential step toward public accountability and an informed debate, as well as being important for effective policy-making and regulation.

The implementation of the Three Rs (*replacement, reduction and refinement* of animal experiments) should be expected to result in a decline in animal use, but without regular, accurate statistics, this cannot be monitored.

Recent estimates of worldwide annual laboratory animal use are imprecise and unsubstantiated, ranging from 28-100 million. We collated data for 37 countries that publish national statistics, and standardized these against the

definitions of 'animals', 'purposes' and 'experiments' used in European Union *Directive 86/609/EEC*.

We developed and applied a statistical model, based on publication rates, for a further 142 countries. This yielded our most conservative estimate of global animal use: 58.3 million animals in 179 countries. However this figure excludes several uses and forms of animals that are included in the statistics of some countries.

With the data available, albeit for only a few countries, we also produced, by extrapolation, a more comprehensive global estimate that includes animals killed for the provision of tissues, animals used to maintain genetically-modified strains, and animals bred for laboratory use but killed as surplus to requirements.

For a number of reasons that are explained, this more-comprehensive figure of 115.3 animals is still likely to be an estimate.

Full copies of the report can be obtained from AAHR.

Behind the Botox mask

Elizabeth Usher

Botox® – it's a capitalist's dream. In 2006, just four years after pharmaceutical company Allergan received approval from US regulators to market Botox® for cosmetic use (1), global sales of the drug had reached US\$1.5 billion. (2)

The commercial name Botox® derives from a contraction of *Botulinum* toxin, and although there are other brand names, Botox® is undoubtedly the most well-known in Australia and is therefore used here for simplicity. If you find the term 'toxin' disturbing, it's with good reason – there are seven types of botulinum neurotoxins (BoNTs), and they "are, in fact, some of the most powerful toxins known to man" (3). Furthermore, "serious problems can arise from the injection of the toxin." (4)

However, articles abound in women's magazines promoting the product as an anti-wrinkle treatment, often with little or no discussion of possible side-effects. For example, the Australian Women's Weekly online article *Facelift without a facelift* explores "What you should know" about the use of Botox® in conjunction with Newfill (a semi-permanent filler), and the only answer provided is: "Two treatments are more expensive than one, so speak to your doctor about how long the effects will last and what the ongoing costs will be." (5) Even the Victorian government's "Better Health Channel" site brushes over this with the simple disclaimer that prospective patients for various cosmetic surgery treatments – including Botox® – should ask their surgeon "questions about possible side effects and complications." (6) With such little regard for possible side-effects of the treatment on humans, no wonder it's near impossible to find mention of the many thousands of mice who are killed each year (7) simply to bring Botox® to market.

It may come as a surprise, but the hidden issue behind the promotion of a wrinkle-free forehead via some quick and easy injections is that each batch of Botox® needs to be tested for potency. Unfortunately for the mice, the method currently widely used is the LD₅₀, or Lethal Dose 50 Percent test, the aim of which is to find the dose that kills half of the animals used. Some long-term members of AAHR may remember a campaign dating back a couple of decades, in which 30,000 aerograms were sent to Brussels in order to protest this crude and cruel test. Sadly, this is a battle that still needs fighting.

The Humane Society of the United States describes the test procedure and its effect on the mice as follows:

"This test involves giving mice a single injection of the product into their abdomen and seeing if animals die within 3-4 days. ... During LD50 testing of Botox, animals endure differing levels of muscular paralysis and suffer from impaired vision and dry mouth. Animals in the high dose groups die from suffocation, after their diaphragms become paralyzed *{sic}* and they can no longer breathe. Those who don't die immediately may languish with varying degrees of paralysis before being euthanized *[sic]* at the end of the three- to four-day test. One could hardly imagine a more distressful test." (8)



Incredibly, this is still an issue even in the United Kingdom, where animal testing of cosmetic products ostensibly ended in 1998, "because of the public view that cosmetics are too trivial to justify animal suffering." (9) Indeed, the Home Office website itself states "We have already announced that no more animals will be used in this country for the testing of cosmetics ingredients or finished products." (10)

While it can be argued semantically that this claim is met, as the Botox® is being tested on mice under a therapeutic licence (Botox® can also be used for medical purposes), clearly much of the product is actually used for purely aesthetic reasons, and therefore the Home Office's stance is hypocritical in practice. (11)

But the scandal doesn't stop there – there already exists an alternative method, the SNAP-25 method, and it is *already in use* by the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control, “a key government-appointed testing laboratory”. (12)

Sadly, the general public does not yet know that when the price of Botox[®] treatment is considered, the typically quoted range of \$300 – \$350 (13) does not even come close to considering the cost in terms of animals' lives.

You can take action to help stop their suffering by speaking up. If you see an article praising the procedure, inform the journalist and the publication's editor about your concerns. Talk with your friends about the situation. For those with internet access, there is a simple online form on the HSUS website that allows you to “Tell Allergen that Animals Should Not Die for BOTOX”. Just visit https://community.hsus.org/campaign/Botox_Kills_Mice (this is open to all, not just US citizens).

In the words of Kate Fowler-Reeves, Head of Campaigns at Animal Aid, “to harm animals for the sake of some woman's vanity just seems to me the most disgraceful use of animals.” (14) Together, let's expose this needless suffering and work tenaciously to end it.

NB: All online references were correct at 14 October 2008.

- (1) O'Reilly, B. (2002), “Facelift in a Bottle Allergan, the drug company that makes Botox, has a fresh glow”, *FORTUNE Magazine* [online at http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/fortune_archive/2002/06/24/325166/index.htm].
- (2) Vault (2008), “Allergen Employment: Vault Employment Snapshot” [online at http://www.vault.com/companies/company_main.jsp?product_id=6000&ch_id=304&co_page=2&v=1].
- (3) ATLA (2005), “From Mouse to Mass Spectrometer: Hope for a Chemical Solution to Botox Testing in Animals”, *Alternatives to Laboratory Animals* **33**(4), 325.
- (4) ATLA (2006), “*Botulinum Toxin 2*”, *Alternatives to Laboratory Animals* **34**(4), 367.
- (5) The Australian Women's Weekly (2008), “Facelift without a facelift” [online at <http://aww.ninemsn.com.au/article.aspx?id=46554>].
- (6) Better Health Channel (2007), “Cosmetic surgery” [online at http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcarticles.nsf/pages/Cosmetic_surgery?open].
- (7) Menache, A. (2005), *Lethal Business: the use of animals in toxicity testing*, Tonbridge: Animal Aid, p3.
- (8) HSUS (2008), “Dark Side of Beauty: BOTOX Kills Animals” [online at http://www.hsus.org/animals_in_research/animal_testing/the_beauty_myth_botox_kills_animals/].
- (9) Dr Hadwen Trust, “Cruelty-Free Cosmetics” [online as a pdf download at http://www.drhadwentrust.org/file_download/11].
- (10) Home Office – Science, Research & Statistics (2008), “Frequently asked questions about the use of Animals in Scientific Procedures”, question: “Are animals used to test cosmetics?” [online at <http://scienceandresearch.homeoffice.gov.uk/animal-research/animal-testing-faqs/>].
- (11) Menache, A. (2005), *Lethal Business: the use of animals in toxicity testing*, Tonbridge: Animal Aid, p3.
- (12) *Ibid.*
- (13) Marie Claire Magazine Australia, “Cosmetic Surgery” [online at <http://au.lifestyle.yahoo.com/b/marie-claire/44/cosmetic-surgery>].
- (14) Interviewed in person, 7 September 2008

Update on Queensland pound dogs

Helen Rosser

Two municipal councils in Queensland – Logan and Moreton Bay (Caboolture) currently provide animals from their pounds to Queensland University for training veterinary students. Each council provides approximately 600 animals per year, which are used in terminal surgery labs. They are anaesthetised, used for surgical practice and then killed.

We have been campaigning against the provision of pound animals to Queensland University for the following reasons:

Alternative veterinary teaching

Students can become compassionate and competent veterinarians without having to kill those they are training to protect. They can gain valuable experience operating under strict supervision on animals who will actually benefit from the surgery. This way they will also gain experience in observing and monitoring post-operative recovery which is one of the major components of health care.

The fact that veterinary schools in the UK, as well as Sydney University are able to produce well-qualified veterinarians without relying on terminal surgery labs demonstrates that they are able to achieve the same outcome by more humane means.

Comprehensive reviews have concluded that in the vast majority of cases, these alternative methods perform as well as methods that rely on harmful animal use, and in some cases achieved superior learning outcomes.

Considering the availability of more humane and medically sound alternatives, the use of terminal surgery labs is an unnecessary and unethical practice.

Betrayal of Trust

Abandoned animals in pounds and shelters have already suffered the fear and distress of losing their carers and familiar territory. Their use in research and teaching is the ultimate betrayal which, as a caring society, we should never condone.

It is unethical to “practice” on homeless animals in order to gain skills to use on those fortunate enough to have carers prepared to foot veterinary bills. Pound animals are sentient individuals and not mere tools for teaching and practicing on. They have their own intrinsic worth – equal to pedigree animals who have homes.



Logan Pound
even worse than a death sentence

Don't allow this to continue!
YOUR local council provides homeless animals to University of Queensland for veterinary students to use in terminal surgery labs!

AAIR
Australian Association for Humane Research
www.aaair.org.au | Tel: 03 9832 0752

Pet overpopulation

The number of healthy animals euthanased each day due to a lack of suitable homes is a tragedy, but using pound animals is actually creating a dependence on the problem rather than helping to solve it.

Whilst these animals are regarded as a resource, there is a conflict of interest and there will not be sufficient emphasis by councils to addressing the core of the problem nor satisfactory efforts made to rehabilitate and rehome the dogs. Veterinary schools that use pound dogs are therefore benefiting from the human irresponsibility and cruelty necessitating pounds and shelters.

Similar concerns have been raised by US group Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, who has suggested “People bringing animals into a shelter expect that animals will either be adopted or humanely euthanased. When people know that pound seizure is routine, they tend to leave the animals on the street. Studies in New Mexico and Washington DC showed that pound release practices measurably erode public confidence in animal control facilities.”

Some key quotes from noted authorities on this subject:

As a veterinarian and professor of veterinary medicine at the University of California School of Veterinary Medicine, I know it is unnecessary for students to be trained in this way. Our university uses a system of training that does not require the purposeful death of dogs for surgical training. The Univ of Queensland surely can develop a similar system. It is the height of hypocrisy for the veterinary profession to kill in order to train.

Professor Nedim C. Buyukmihci, V.M.D. University of California, School of Veterinary Medicine.

"It is inhumane and unacceptable to train veterinary students by killing pound animals who were at one time someone's family members.

Tufts University has successfully implemented an educational memorial program (EMP) a decade ago that uses ethically sourced client donated pet bodies to teach dog and cat basics as well as clinical anatomy.

Given our proven success in training some of the best veterinarians in the world with EMP, I am sure the University of Queensland can also develop a humane education program sparing the lives of pound animals so that they may live out their lives"

A. Kumar, Professor of Anatomy and Developmental Biology, Tufts University

Where it stands now:

Brisbane City Council has recently banned the provision of their animals to the university and we commend their decision. Logan has renewed their contract to continue supplying animals and Moreton Bay are considering reviewing their policy. There has been a great deal of media attention and public outcry in Queensland and we need your help to build on the momentum.

Can you help us by writing to the following councils and urging your friends and neighbours to do the same?

Mr John Rauber,
Chief Executive Officer
Moreton Bay Regional Council
Caboolture District Office
PO Box 159,
Caboolture, Qld 4510

Mr Chris Rose,
Chief Executive Officer
Logan City Council
PO Box 3226
Logan City DC
Qld 4114



HAVE YOU SEEN US LATELY?

WITH OUR BRAND NEW ONLINE SHOP AND OUR RANGE OF FANTASTIC NEW PRODUCTS, YOU'LL THINK IT'S TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE! CHECK US OUT AT

www.veganperfection.com.au

WHERE YOU WILL FIND YOUR FAVOURITE **ALL-VEGAN** PRODUCTS SUCH AS **REDWOOD WHOLEFOODS CHEEZLY** AND **VEGIDELI** PRODUCTS, **PLAMIL'S** ORGANIC RANGE OF CHOCOLATES, MAYONNAISES AND CHOC SPREADS, **BONVITA'S** INNOVATIVE ORGANIC RICE MILK CHOCOLATES AND THE AMAZING **ORGANICA** CHOCOLATE SNACK BARS, **FABULOUS FUDGE FACTORY** FUDGES, **BOOJA BOOJA'S** SUPERB ORGANIC CHOCOLATE TRUFFLES, **BIONA'S** ORGANIC NO-ADDED-SUGAR CONFECTIONARY AND MUCH MUCH MORE. AS WELL AS THESE **GREAT NEW PRODUCTS:**



PARMAZANO – FULL OF FLAVOUR AND WITH A FINELY GRATED APPEARANCE, PARMAZANO IS THE TASTY, CONVENIENT AND VEGAN ALTERNATIVE TO PARMESAN. AN OLD FAVOURITE RETURNS TO AUSTRALIA!



BONVITA – THEIR NEW ORGANIC RICE MILK CHOCOLATE BLOCK IS A DELICIOUS COMBINATION OF COUVERTURE CHOCOLATE WITH CRUNCHY ORGANIC COFFEE PIECES.

ALL OF THESE PRODUCTS CAN NOW BE FOUND ON OUR NEW

ONLINE SHOP. **CREDIT CARDS NOW ACCEPTED**



T: (03) 9398 6302 (between 9-5 mon to fri) info@veganperfection.com.au

Expose - The Dog Labs

Robyn Kirby



Seeking information about the fate of laboratory dogs in Australia is difficult. However a search of the researchers' own publications indicates that it certainly is not a dog's life in Australia's scientific institutions.

Over 6 million animals are used in experiments in Australia each year – it's only an estimate as not all states keep statistics. In Victoria statistics of animal use are kept by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Welfare. Over one million animals were used in scientific experiments in Victoria in 2006. Of these 1,811 were dogs. The Bureau says for privacy reasons they will not release information about the institutions that use dogs.

According to the Bureau, of the 1,811 dogs used in 2006, 732 were either from commercial suppliers, privately owned and donated to the institute or were from the institution's own derivation. However the statistics show that the majority of the dogs used (1,079) came from "other sources". These sources are un-named and in fact unknown to the Bureau of Animal Welfare itself.

Research publications show that in Australia dogs were used as human surrogates for kidney disease, heart disease, to test drug solubility and to undertake plastic surgery techniques, amongst other things.

Summary of some of the experiments carried out on dogs in Australia 2006 - 2008

Royal Perth Hospital, WA Inflammation associated with dental implants in jaw Dogs: Greyhounds	Victorian College of Pharmacy, (Monash University) Testing solubility of drugs Dogs: Beagles	Queensland University of Technology Bone formulation – transplantation into bladder wall Mixed breed dogs
CSIRO, AAHL Geelong, Victoria Susceptibility to bat lyssavirus Puppies	Westmead Hospital NSW (University of Sydney) Lesions after radiofrequency ablation in heart research Dogs: Greyhounds	St Vincent's Hospital Victoria Glucose metabolism Mixed breed dogs
Physiology Department, Monash University, Hypertension Mixed breed dogs	Royal Melbourne Hospital (University of Melbourne) Plastic Surgery Dogs: Greyhounds	University of Queensland Auditory Brainstem response Mixed breed dogs

Greyhounds are widely used in experiments.

At the Royal Perth Hospital, eight healthy greyhounds aged between two and four years were used to test inflammation associated with dental implants in the side of their jaws

In a paper published in 2007 greyhounds were used in plastic surgery techniques at the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Seven greyhound dog cadavers were provided by the Veterinary Department of the University of Melbourne to the Royal Melbourne Hospital. After sedation each dog had an electrode in the ear for recording of signal processing. Wavelengths were measured after stimulus by way of an electrode placed at each dog's vertex.

It is also known that pound dogs have been used widely in research. In an experiment published in 2006, 20 adult dogs were used at the University of Queensland to test the auditory brainstem response. These dogs of mixed breed had been originally presented to the University's School of Veterinary Science for euthanasia. According to the researchers they were selected for the experiment on the basis of good temperament.

In almost all cases the previous life of the lab dog is unknown to the public and research establishments refuse to state where they come from but it is more than likely that the dogs were pets or accustomed to human contact. Researchers choose the most placid and friendliest of dogs for experimentation purposes.

Using the dog as a model for human disease is not only unreliable but unscientific. The anatomical,

physical and biological differences are too different to allow the extrapolation of results to the human.

Although the Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes requires, amongst other things, the promotion and development and use of techniques that replace the use of animals in scientific activities, the Victorian statistics alone do not bear out a reduction in the number of animals used. In fact the 2006 figures show that the numbers are more than twice what they were in 2002.

Number of animals used in experiments and number of dogs 2001 - 2006

Year	Total no. of animals used	Dogs
2006	1,125,487	1,811
2005	1,560,340	1,308
2004	2,780,290	1,739
2003	488,808	N/A
2002	439,133	880

Until new methods of research are developed and whilst millions of dollars continue to be made available for animal experimentation, sadly dog laboratories will continue to operate under a cloud of secrecy. It is important that AAHR and its members keep up their campaign to bring an end to this outdated model of research.

References

Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes (2004) 7 Ed. National Health and Medical Research Council Bureau of Animal Welfare, Department of Primary Industries 'Statistics of Animal Use in Research and Teaching'

Cuine, J.F., Charman W.N., Pouton, C.W., Edwards, G.A. & Porter, C.J.H. (2007) 'Increasing the proportional content of surfactant (Cremophor EL) relative to lipid in self-emulsifying lipid-based formulations of danazol reduces oral bioavailability in beagle dogs' *Pharmaceutical Research* Vo. 24 No. 4 p 748 -757

Kovoor, P., Dally, M., Mikhail, M. Eipper, V. Dewsnap, B and Ross, D.L. (2006) 'Change in Size of lesions over 3 weeks after radiofrequency ablation of left ventricle' *J Cardiovasc Electrophysiol* Vol 17 pp 411-414

McColl, K.A., Chamberlain, T., Lunt, R.A., Newberry, K.M. & Westbury, H.A. (2007) 'Susceptibility of domestic dogs and cats to Australian bat lyssavirus' *Veterinary Microbiology* 123 p 15-25

Pongnarisorn, N.J., Gemmell, E., Tan, A.E.S, Henry, P.J., Marshall, R.I., Seymour, G.J. (2007) 'Inflammation associated with implants with different surface types' *Clinical Oral Impl. Res* 18

Suami, H., O'Neill, J. Pan W., Taylor G.I. (2007) 'Perforating Lymph Vessels in the Canine Torso: Direct Lymph Pathway from Skin to the Deep Lymphatics' *Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery* Jan 08 p 31-36

Wilson, W.J., Bailey, K.L., Balke, C.L. D'Arbe C.L., Hoddinott, B.R., Bradley, A.P. and Mills, P.C. (2006) 'On the dual structure of the auditory brainstem response in dogs' *Clinical Neurophysiology* 117 p 2211-2220

Xiao, Y, Goss, B., Shi, W., Forsythe, M. Campbell, A., Nicol, D. Williams, R & Crawford, R. (2006) 'Laminin, VEGF, and bone matrix protein expression in uroepithelial bone induction – a canine model' *Connective Tissue Research* 47 p. 102 - 109

Sources

Dr Yvette Chen, Principal Vet Officer
 Bureau of Animal Welfare, Dept of Primary Industries
 475 Mickleham Road, Attwood 3049, Tel: 03 9217 4107

Photograph of greyhound courtesy of Free Digital Photos web site
<http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/details.php?gid=54&sqid=&pid=117>
 {accessed 4 September 2008}

Caring for baby Naturally

With so many baby products to choose from, it can be difficult to know what to use for your baby. Here are some simple tips from Aromababy Founder, Catherine Cervasio, which may help you seek out the most pure and natural baby care available.

Bathtime

Look for low-foaming products that contain a short list of simple, easy-to-understand ingredients. Generally, no matter how 'natural' a bath product claims to be, if it creates a high lather/lots of bubbles, then it contains enough detergent/surfactant to potentially cause dryness to Baby's fragile skin. Catherine suggests avoiding sulphate (all types) and cocoamphodiacetate.



Haircare

Seek out sulphate free, low foaming products that include some natural moisturising oils. Nourishing, organic vegetable oil such as jojoba may help to alleviate dryness. A gentle scalp massage improves circulation and works a treat to relax Baby before bedtime!

\$5 DISCOUNT COUPON

Off any Aromababy® purchase of \$25 or more! Call **1800 180 199** or click **SPECIAL OFFERS** on our home page at www.aromababy.com
 * NOT IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY OTHER OFFER



Visit www.aromababy.com

Stockists: Selected Myer and Toys R Us stores, quality Pharmacies, Kids Central, Babies R Us, Babies Galore (QLD, NSW), Baby Bunting (VIC), Coochiboo (VIC), Macro Wholefoods, Health Food Stores or visit us online for stockists participating in our \$5 Gift Voucher promotion.

Replace Animals in Australian Testing— Alternatives Symposium

We believe that our role of challenging the use of animals in research and teaching is of utmost importance. However there is little value in challenging a system without offering some form of solution. AAHR was therefore proud to co-sponsor a symposium on alternatives that was organized by Dr Melissa Boyde and AAHR member Dr Denise Russell, both from the University of Wollongong.

The aim of the symposium, held in October at Sydney University, was “to create a network of researchers and other individuals or groups interested in advocating non-animal based research and in strengthening the Australian Government/ National Health & Medical Research Council guidelines and their enforcement”. Its objectives were to answer the questions:

1. How to get over the impediments to using alternatives to animals in scientific and medical research?
2. What practical strategies can be used to promote alternatives to using animals in scientific and medical research?

Several speakers covered the legal and philosophical aspects of our current system and identified the ways in which the research community fails to comply with community expectations. Helen Rosser and Eliza Poulton each presented on behalf of AAHR. Copies of their papers are available from our website www.aahr.org.au/papers_speeches/index.html or by contacting the office.

Some of the strategies for change that emanated from the meeting include:

- Lobby for national legal coverage of animal welfare and animal interests and a legislative review of the law in relation to animals.
- Lobby to strengthen the Code so that more account must be taken of alternatives in protocols.
- Work on the weaknesses in Animal Ethics Committees in order to have them rectified. For example by performing research audits and unannounced inspections.
- Change the culture which assumes that animal experimentation is justified for almost any scientific purpose.
- Encourage government and non-government organizations to provide funding support for alternatives, including a centre dealing with alternatives.

For further details about the symposium, and to view footage of the presentations, please visit the website at www.uow.edu.au/arts/research/raat/index.html

Profile of a humane charity

For the past 60 years, leading Victorian disability service provider Scope has been committed to empowering people with disabilities to reach their potential.

Through its services and award-winning research, the not-for-profit organisation strives to create opportunities that enable people with disabilities to enjoy the same rights and control over their choices as those living without disabilities.

Michael Bink, Head of Research and Community Development at Scope, said more exciting research was emerging, which built on the great work of the past few years.

“Working for Scope has been a great privilege because I have been able to work with some amazing people, both staff and clients. I see the people at Scope always striving for new ways to do things. I find that incredibly exciting,” Mr Bink said.

“Through its new Research Roadmap 2008 – 2010, Scope has committed to research that focuses on a better life for people with disabilities.”

Some highlights include:

The Outcomes Project – Scope is developing and trialling a range of new outcome measures so that it can be more confident about making a real difference in the lives of people with disabilities and their communities. These measures focus on the outcomes that people with disabilities and their families believe are important.

The Scope 1 in 4 Poll – Scope, in partnership with Deakin University, will conduct a regular survey of Australians with disabilities and their carers about the issues that are of importance to them through funding received from the prestigious Australian Research Council.

Communicating Pain – This project aims to find better ways for people with complex communication needs to communicate their experience of pain.



Disability Means Possibility

Inclusive Shopping Centres – This project is designed to research strategies to improve inclusion for people with disabilities in Victorian shopping centres. A key element of the project is building the capacity of people with disabilities to act as researchers.

Although Scope receives funding from State and Federal Governments to provide basic services, it also relies on additional community and financial support to offer the wider services and programs that assist people with disabilities to reach their full potential.

What does that really mean?

It has meant helping a family find the funds for a ‘Hart Walker’ that allowed their daughter to take her first steps. It has meant supporting a 70-year-old man to finally move into his own home, retire and do the things he’s always dreamed of doing. It has also meant finding a volunteer who took the time to help a young man break down communication barriers, so he could make his own friends.

Scope’s focus is on social research and does not undertake research that involves animals.

For more information about Scope visit:
www.scopevic.org.au



Michael Bink and Shane Kelly

The beginning of the end for great ape experiments?

Dr Andrew Knight *Vet Rev* 2008; 142: 8.

Invasive experiments on great apes (chimpanzees, bonobos, orangutans and gorillas) arguably represent the 'thermal core' of the hotly contested debate surrounding animal experimentation. The temperature of this debate rose significantly on the 25th of June this year, when the Spanish Parliamentary Environmental Committee approved resolutions complying with the Great Ape Project. Founded in 1993 by philosophers Peter Singer and Paola Cavalieri, the project asserts that these highly-sentient non-human hominids should enjoy lives free of captivity or 'torture.' The resolutions have cross-party support and are expected to become law within a year, effectively resulting in a Spanish ban on great ape experiments [1].

The temperature of this debate has been sharply rising for months. In April, a bi-partisan political group introduced *The Great Ape Protection Act* to US Congress. This historic bill similarly proposed to end invasive research and testing on some 1,200 chimpanzees confined within US laboratories, and to ensure their retirement to sanctuaries [2].

In late 2007, 433 members of the European Parliament similarly signed *Parliamentary Written Declaration 40/2007*, calling for urgent action to end great ape experiments. This number of signatories was the highest recorded on an animal protection issue, and the third highest for any Declaration, since 2000. This Declaration may soon be implemented within the current formal revision of *European Directive 86/609/EEC on the Protection of Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes*, which governs such animal use within EU member states [2].

Elsewhere, legislation, policy bans or restrictions on invasive great ape experimentation now exist in seven European countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Within the UK, special justifications for great ape experiments became necessary under the *Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986*, and a policy ban was placed on such experiments by the Home Office in 1997 [2].

Apparently seeking to counter increasing international opinion against such experiments, advocates have recently begun extolling the alleged benefits of chimpanzee experimentation in particular, calling for its continuation. The unequalled ge-

netic proximity of chimpanzees to humans makes them potentially superior to all other laboratory species for use as experimental models of humans [2].



However, I recently conducted a large-scale systematic review, indicating that invasive chimpanzee experiments rarely – if ever – provide benefits in excess of their profound animal welfare, bioethical and financial costs [2-3]. The approval of large numbers of these experiments – particularly within the US – therefore indicates a widespread breakdown of the ethics committee system. The committees responsible failed in their duty to the animals they were charged with protecting, and to society at large. They did, however, aptly demonstrate the consequences of uncritical assumption of the value of animal experiments.

Ending invasive great ape experimentation would not only protect the interests of these remarkable, endangered creatures, but could also result in the first global moratorium on invasive research, for any non-human species, unless conducted in the best interests of the individual or species.

References

1. Glendinning L. Spanish parliament approves 'human rights' for apes. 26 Jun. 2008. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/jun/26/humanrights.animalwelfare?gusrc=rss&feed=networkfront>, accessed 29 Jun. 2008.
2. Knight A. The beginning of the end for chimpanzee experiments? *Philosophy, Ethics and Humanities in Medicine* 2008; 3:16. <http://www.peh-med.com/content/3/1/16>, accessed 29 Jun. 2008.
3. Knight A. The poor contribution of chimpanzee experiments to biomedical progress. *J Appl Anim Welf Sci* 2007; 10(4): 281-308. <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a788076442~db=all>, accessed 29 Jun. 2008.

New Fundraising Initiatives

Sarah Gardiner

Thanks to our generous members and supporters we have been able to introduce E-Bay auctions as a new avenue of fundraising. Since June we have regularly listed many auctions of quality donated goods.

As well as raising funds to help AAHR continue its work, we have found our E-Bay auctions are giving our organisation a wider audience. We have been very pleased with the favourable feedback and comments from buyers who have commended us for our work and wish us well in our endeavours.

Please keep your eye on our home page (<http://myworld.ebay.com.au/humane2008/>) - there will always be something up for auction - anything from brand new designer jeans, to tickets, vouchers or even collectables.

To continue with our fundraising efforts we need your help. We are always looking for quality donated goods to sell via E-Bay. If you think you may have something worthwhile we can sell to raise funds, please phone our office on 03 9832 0752 or email sarahgardiner@aahr.org.au to discuss. We can only accept best quality goods for sale. We hope to hear from you.

Once again we would like to give a very big 'thank you' to our wonderful members and supporters who have donated to our E-bay auctions so far. It is very much appreciated. Parks Victoria (The National Rhododendron Gardens and William Ricketts Sanctuary), The Cuckoo Restaurant, Eureka Skydeck, Melbourne 360, Dilga Organics, Carlton Football Club, North Melbourne Football Club and HB Fashions.

Major Christmas Auction

Artist and AAHR member Juliana Burgess has kindly donated her painting of a chimpanzee especially for our ebay auction.

In order to bid for this beautiful painting – a perfect addition to any animal lovers home - please visit our ebay page at <http://myworld.ebay.com.au/humane2008/> and click on 'items for sale'.

The item will be listed on 8th of December, the auction will go for 10 days and the opening bid will be \$150.

If you do not have computer access but would like to make a bid, please contact the office and we will place a bid on your behalf.

Evolution of the Vampire : the Australian story

In her novel *Evolution of the Vampire*, author Peniston-Bird takes her readers out of the dark, gothic ethos of the occult and into today's world, where a "different" species faces the challenges and intolerance of our mainstream, conventional society.

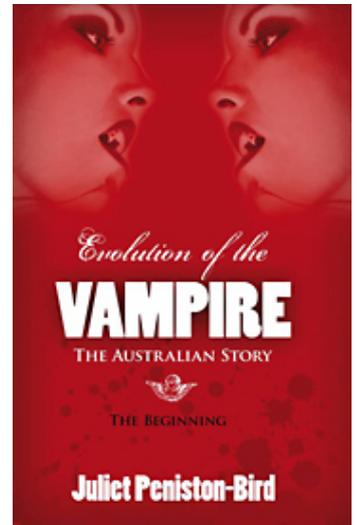
Through her intriguing and seductive characters, Peniston-Bird breaks the mould of the familiar dark-cloaked Count awakening from his confined slumber and places her vampires in a more familiar setting. Here she uses vampires to consider significant issues that are of great importance to us all yet receive little attention - from the tragic impact of depression and suicide to the erroneous practice of animal experiments.

Through seeing these issues from a fictional perspective perhaps the reader may consider the impact of these fundamental concerns in the real world and what we as individuals can do to address them.

Author and AAHR member Juliet Peniston-Bird is kindly donating \$5 from the sale of each book to AAHR.

Cheques or money orders for this product should be made out to JuMi Books and posted to AAHR.

Price: \$19.95 plus \$4 postage and handling.



AEC Challenges

As a long-term Class C volunteer on Animal Ethics Committees, I was asked to comment on my experiences and frustrations.

Rather than cover ground no doubt only too familiar to many Category C (animal welfare) and D (layperson) volunteers, I'd prefer to ask the question: Do others have difficulty in getting applicants with a proposal before an Ethics Committee to even consider a different approach to long-held practices?

Over the last 4 or 5 years in particular, the Code of Practice seems to me to have become a licence whereby if applicants comply with the basic requirements then the use of animals is considered acceptable, especially for medical and similar research. Sometimes an observation-only proposal will get half an hour's discussion but a proposal subjecting animals to a procedure involving controversial techniques, pain and distress gets no more than 5 or 10 minutes.

Concerns are invariably discussed on the basis that the applicant is far more knowledgeable than any C or D member. This is often far worse if external funding has already been granted as any concern is dismissed on the grounds that peer review has already taken place and therefore AECs have no right to ask questions.

Just what should be the responsibility of the applicant to enlighten the committee on the effort made to find alternatives to the use of animals?

I'm convinced that many applicants have a fear of using alternatives because no-one else is doing so in their particular line of study. No-one wants to step out of line fearing their findings may be ridiculed, dismissed, ignored or otherwise not taken seriously simply because the study wasn't done along the same lines using animals. I am often told that as a Class C member I should only concern myself with the animal welfare impacts but it seems to me if I am to honour my obligation to the Code I really must prove to myself that there is absolutely no alternative to the use of animals and

that there will be a worthwhile result from their use. If I am going to commit any animal to a life of misery and darkness, which I believe is the life any animal used must lead, then I want to be sure that all avenues available have been explored. I expect applicants to be at the cutting edge or at least up-to-date with the latest techniques in their field, especially the use of alternatives to animals but I remain continually amazed that even an amateur like myself can sometimes find an alternative approach which applicants haven't bothered to do.

At school I had to dissect frogs but at least today students can opt out from dissection although they are often discouraged from doing so. I'm continually told by applicants with a teaching proposal before an Ethics Committee that hands-on dissection is the only way to learn. Every time I am told the alternative is too expensive – but what price an animal's life? Just how do we get institutions to change their thinking when they say animals are the cheapest solution?

Animal extremists, in particular in the UK, have changed the face of animal use so much that alternatives to animal usage are now in the thoughts of all applicants. Techniques once thought impossible are now in daily use. Why not here?

Technology marches on, and hopefully, the use of animals, especially for research, will become so "old hat" that anyone proposing their use will be left far behind. I believe it is the duty of every C and D member to insist at every opportunity, for the use of alternatives - the aim being to abolish the use of animals at the soonest opportunity.

Name of author withheld by request

News

Colin Blakemore and Simon Festing, two spokesmen of the Research Defense Society (RDS) which is one of the staunchest defenders of animal research have been quoted as saying "... supporters of animal research are inclined very frequently to simply dismiss moral objection. They are also too unwilling to admit the inadequacies of some aspects of animal research – the benefits are simplistically exaggerated in many cases" and "animals can and do suffer in research and this raises difficult ethical issues... The RDS believes in good science. If we can achieve that without using animals so much the better."

Animal Aid "Outrage" Issue 151, Summer 2008, page 9

Ed. – Such comments from an organization whose sole purpose is to defend and promote animal experiments is an encouraging indication that our concerns are indeed valid and finally being acknowledged as indisputable!

Australian World First - Supercomputer to aid surgical practice & research

The University of Melbourne, working together with the CSIRO, have invented a world first surgery simulator. This gives students unprecedentedly realistic practice at operations.

Students are able to feel bone and flesh under a virtual drill, using force feedback pens, and see an operation through a 3-D microscope that shows a live, animated model of the anatomy that they are operating on.

The simulator can also be programmed with scans from an individual patient so surgeons

could practice before an operation.

The Victorian Minister for Innovation, Gavin Jennings, recently told AAHR: "The life sciences supercomputing facility will add a substantial, new capability to Victoria's biomedical research sector. It will also enable more research to be done without animals by providing the power to analyse large datasets produced directly from human studies and from human biological samples produced from cultured cells."

Mice irrelevant to study human disease?

The mouse is a well-used stand-in for humans in medical research, due to genomes that are 85% identical. However new work from the US has prompted some to suggest that mouse models may not be relevant to human disease.

A study by University of Michigan evolutionary biologists Ben-Yang Liao and Jianzhi Zhang has revealed that identical genes may behave differently in mouse and man.

The concerns have been echoed by Nicky Gordon, science officer for the Dr Hadwen Trust who told Laboratory News: "We have long been concerned that equivalent genes in humans and mice don't have the same functional effects. Millions of genetically modified mice are used as research 'models' for human diseases every year but the relevance of this research to human patients is highly questionable."

New guidelines published as mouse models thrown into question,

Laboratory News Online [http://www.labnews.co.uk/](http://www.labnews.co.uk/laboratory_article.php/3432/2/new-guidelines-published-as-mouse-models-thrown-into-question)

laboratory_article.php/3432/2/new-guidelines-published-as-mouse-models-thrown-into-question, accessed 6 October 2008

Healthy Beer and Wine - without the Headaches.

All of our products are free from: Preservatives animal products, herbicides, pesticides and fungicides meaning you get to enjoy a lovely glass and keep the headaches away.

All of our products are vegan and vegetarian friendly and are suitable for people suffering from allergies.

visit our website for winelub, referral rewards xmas specials and more!

www.dilgaorganics.com.au

03 5968 1512 or 0410 747 036 sales@dilgaorganics.com.au

MENTION THIS ADD TO RECEIVE A DISCOUNT!



**dilga
organics**

Are you a current member of AAHR?

The Australian Association for Humane Research (AAHR) Inc. is a non-profit organisation that challenges the use of animals in research and teaching and promotes the use of more humane and scientifically valid alternatives.



Our campaigns are totally dependent on the generosity of our members and supporters.

Please help us further our work.

For as little as \$25 (annual membership) you can help us end the cruel and scientifically-flawed practice of animal experiments.

JOIN TODAY!

Membership Application / Renewal

Name:

Address:
.....

Phone: Email:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Application for membership | \$25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Donation | \$ _____ |
| | Total Amount enclosed | \$ _____ |

Or please charge to my credit card:

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□

Expiry: □□ □□ CVN: □□□ Signature: