the evidence of the uselessness of read on a daily basis for so many years, based on all the science publications I've companies such as Iams to stop you think we can achieve for animals in Please tell us a “dream” goal that everything we can to save them.

happening to the animals in that situation and to know that we’re doing something we can to save them.

AC: Please tell us a “dream” goal that you think we can achieve for animals in the next 10 years.

MB: I think we can get dog and cat food companies such as one to stop conducting lab tests on animals. Also, based on all the science publications I’ve read on a daily basis for so many years, the evidence of the uselessness of

PETA is the leader in this area, and I’m proud of the fact that we’re the multipliers in exposing what happens to animals behind closed doors.

we could take her. (We lived in a town near not far from Norfolk.) My other dog, Penny, is 1 year old. I got her last year from a neighbor who no longer wanted her. She’s lovely young. I have two cats: kids and old, who were both rescued by PETA. All four of them get along really well. I have a happy household. I’m glad to say.

PETA has become the leader in this area. We’ve included an interview with Mary Beth Sheppard, a person in charge of our investigations as a special feature starting on page 4. Mary Beth oversees not only investigations but all of the Department’s work to help animals in labs, in displaced animals, purr, in fur farms, in the film and television industries, in factory farms, and in cruel displays such as pig-dogging shows and goldfish-slaughtering contests.

With 17 years at PETA under her belt, Mary Beth is also our senior vice president. I feel very privileged to work with her and so many other staff members who have dedicated their lives to the betterment of all of us.

PETA is one of the most important organizations working to end the suffering of animals in labs. We are gratefully using the generosity of our donors to fund PETA’s campaigns and campaigns in the fields of animal protection and animal rights. This includes influencing federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is a little-known fact that the EPA requires more toxic tests on animals than any other federal agency—killing tens of thousands of animals each year. That’s why the agency is an important focus of our educational efforts.

As part of the Augustus Club, your generosity contributes to PETA’s work means that our programs will be funded into the future and that we can build on our successes and keep the victories coming. On behalf of animals everywhere, we thank you!
she dedicated her bequest specifically to and volunteered. In accordance with Lavelle’s wishes, we are putting the $300,000 toward two specific directives to federal requirements for drug- and chemical-toxicity tests on dogs and to sponsor workshops on technology that may ultimately replace animal tests. Federal agencies in the U.S., including the Environmental Protection steel cages—first for three months and then for one year—and are great food breeds with the pesticide effects can include tumors and other nervous system effects, bleeding conditions, and even death. Afterward the dogs are killed. Similar tests are required by the FDA for drugs and food additives. Many corporations are interested in using non-animal methods because they usually cost less and are more effective in detecting harmful effects. The federal government accepts the results of non-animal tests companies will soon be approved by regulatory agencies in other countries. We need to stay on top of developments at the international level because so many of the non-animal testing being developed and used by other countries and to monitor to how the U.S. government responds. Therefore, we are continuing and increasing our participation at meetings of the International Cooperation and Development (an alliance of 30 countries that produces international agreements to promote economic growth). We are also committed to providing more funds for the development of non-animal test methods. In previous years PETA provided more than $500,000 in direct funding to one non-animal testing laboratory that is working on further developing and validating a number of cell-based tests as replacements for animal poisoning studies. Some animal protection community has had to organise methods of non-animal testing that will raise the public’s awareness of the cruelty and uselessness of animal tests and encourage people to pressure their legislators, federal agencies, and individual companies to move toward more reliable and ethical science in the form of non-animal testing.

Lavelle was known for working in stray and abandoned animals, nursing them back to health, and finding them good homes. She was also devoted to the care of the animals, including PETA. Lavelle made her home in Tennessee, where she and her husband, John, met through their common love of animals. After John’s death in 1948, Lavelle devoted herself to the care of their animals and operated the old South-Antioch Farm, a renowned region dual shop located adjacent to their residence. Lavelle was known for taking in stray, and abandoned, animals, nursing them back to health, and finding them good homes. She would provide the new owners with food for their animals and veterinary care for one year and it was understood that she would visit to see how the animals were being treated and would take them back if she was not satisfied with their care. She was also instrumental in having several bills introduced to the Tennessee legislature addressing the protection of cruelty to animals and the regulation of keepers for the care of animals. Lavelle had great compassion for all animals and had a special feeling with dogs. The plight of animals in laboratories moved her so much that she dedicated her bequest specifically to and volunteered. In accordance with Lavelle’s wishes, we are putting the $300,000 toward two specific directives to federal requirements for drug- and chemical-toxicity tests on dogs and to sponsor workshops on technology that may ultimately replace animal tests. Federal agencies in the U.S., including the Environmental Protection