

THE Augustus club



Augustus was one of the 17 Silver Spring monkeys whose rescue from a Maryland laboratory was the result of PETA's founding

case of cruelty to animals. The case of the Silver Spring monkeys ignited the growth of the animal rights movement in the U.S.

All but one of these macaque monkeys were taken from their families and homes in the wild for use in experiments in the late '70s. PETA's exposé of the nerve-damage experiments performed on the Silver Spring monkeys—and the extreme cruelty and neglect that these animals suffered—outraged the world and resulted in the first arrest and conviction of an animal experimenter in the U.S. for cruelty to animals. It also resulted in the first confiscation of animals abused in experiments and the first U.S. Supreme Court victory for animals used in laboratories.

During the legal battle that went on for years afterward, PETA succeeded in getting five of the monkeys out of the laboratory and to safety. However, despite the custody battle, some of the monkeys were killed by experimenters—including Augustus, who was experimented on and killed in July 1990.

It is in memory of Augustus—and all other animals who have endured extreme suffering at the hands of humans—that we created the Augustus Club to honor people like you who have made lifetime commitments to PETA so that animals can lead their lives in dignity and peace.

OOH, That Sounds Good!

Coconut Pineapple Bread

Try serving this with citrus marmalade or a little bit of coconut cream.

2 cups flour	1 tsp. vanilla extract
1 tsp. baking powder	1 tsp. rum extract
1 tsp. baking soda	¼ cup soy milk
½ tsp. salt	8½-oz. can crushed pineapple with juice
2-4 Tbsp. vegan margarine, softened	½ cup chopped macadamia nuts
½ cup sugar (try the Florida Crystals brand)	¼-½ cup shredded toasted coconut
Egg replacer equivalent of 1 egg	

Makes 8 to 10 servings

- Preheat the oven to 350°F.
- Grease a 9x5-inch loaf pan.
- In a large bowl, sift together the flour, baking powder, baking soda, and salt.
- In another large bowl, cream together the vegan margarine and the sugar until light and fluffy.
- Add the egg replacer, vanilla extract, and rum extract.
- Add the soy milk, the pineapple and its juice, and the flour mixture. Stir until just combined. Add more flour, if needed. The dough should be sticky but not too thick.
- Fold in the nuts and the coconut.
- Pour into the prepared pan and bake for 1 hour.

For more delicious recipes, visit
VEGCOOKING.COM

Your Special Ones ANIMALS YOU HAVE SAVED

Winternacht | Ceallaigh and Sean MacCath-Moran

"Winternacht" is not only the German word for "winter's night" but also the name of an extraordinarily compassionate cat. "Whenever we are upset," says Ceallaigh, "she comes to us, curls up in our laps, and pats our faces." "Winter" shares her human companions' contentment, too, following them around the house to sit or sleep with them.

Winter wisely found her way to the MacCath-Moran house in the middle of an October snowstorm a few years ago. She was extremely thin and weak. She was also wet and covered with burrs. Ceallaigh lit a fire in the stove, cleaned Winter up, and fed her. The next day, Ceallaigh took Winter to the vet. Winter has been cherished ever since.



Tezzra

Winter isn't always perfect and has earned herself the nickname "Gray Head of Badness." Just about every time her human companions hear a loud noise in the next room, Winter peeks her head around the corner shortly thereafter!

The MacCath-Morans say that they can't imagine how anyone could have abandoned Winter or refused her friendship, but "we feel fortunate that she is a part of our lives."

Starshine, Tezzra, Dawn, and Moonshadow | Irma Lazlo

Over the past 13 years, Irma Lazlo has shared her home with 27 different adopted rats. Currently, her family consists of four spayed females—Starshine, Tezzra, Dawn, and Moonshadow. They have a room all to themselves, relish at least five hours of play time every day, and enjoy eating fruits, vegetables, grains, and the occasional cookie.

We invite you to send photos of your animal companions to us at PETA, Augustus Club, 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23510. Please remember to enclose the following:

- A note giving us permission to use the photo in the newsletter
- Your name and address
- Your animal's name and age
- The story of how you came to care for this individual and something about his or her unique personality and favorite activities

If you would like to have your name printed, please state this in your letter or note. Otherwise, to protect your privacy, we will not print your name. *Thank you!*



Winternacht

Irma says that each rat has a very distinct personality. Starshine ignores all her chew toys but delights in chewing on the edges of the carpet. Tezzra enjoys climbing—especially up Irma's arm in order to sit on her head. Dawn is the timid one and mostly enjoys snuggling up in a warm corner, but occasionally she stretches her legs on the "rodent wheel." According to Irma, Moonshadow is "one of the sweetest, most affectionate, and loving little ones I have ever had" and often runs over to greet Irma and to have her cheeks and nose rubbed.

Irma is obviously smitten with her animal companions. "Rats are gentle, affectionate, and very clean They love to climb and explore, and ... just watching them can bring a smile to my face."

PETA's Gift & Estate Planning Club Augustus club



Ingrid's message

In this issue, we are pleased to introduce you to PETA's scientists, whose work directly affects hundreds of thousands of animals who are the victims of a political dialogue that goes something like this:

Environmental and Health Advocacy Organizations: "Chemicals are infiltrating our air, soil, water, and food, causing numerous health problems."

Members of Congress: "OK, then let's strengthen chemical safety regulations."

Chemical Companies: "No! That will decrease our profits! Don't forget, we give you a lot of campaign contributions! And anyway, no one can prove that our industries cause public health problems."

Members of Congress: "OK. We'll legislate that if a chemical can be proved to cause public health problems, its use will be restricted. We'll make the federal regulatory

Animal Tests:

PROTECTING PROFITS, HARMING HUMAN HEALTH

agencies retest everything that we already know to be toxic—instead of banning or restricting those substances, we'll just have them retested!"

PETA Scientists: "The best way to assess the environmental and public health effects of hazardous substances is by using sophisticated, human-relevant, non-animal test methods and by analyzing what we already know about the effects of hazardous substances on humans."

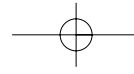
Environmental and Health Advocacy Organizations: "No, animal testing is the way we've always done things. Regulatory agencies just need to keep testing chemicals on more and different kinds of animals."

Federal Regulatory Agencies: "Yeah, and why should our bureaucrats have to learn about new high-tech non-animal methods? We've relied on animal tests for decades now."

PETA Scientists: "But you don't protect people by testing on animals. Remember those tobacco tests in which animals were forced to inhale tobacco smoke? Because these animals didn't get cancer—even though the link between tobacco use and cancer in humans was already clear—the government put off regulating tobacco for decades. Chemical companies protect their profits by continuing to support animal tests."

This sad sequence of events replays itself year after year, but with the support of Augustus Club members like you, we are successfully fighting this David vs. Goliath battle. I hope that you'll enjoy reading about the exciting progress that PETA's scientists have made in behalf of animals!

Ingrid



Regulatory Testing:

THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND THE VIVISECTION INDUSTRY



PETA's most visible anti-vivisection campaigns have focused on stopping the use of animals in cosmetics laboratories, medical experiments, agricultural research, dog and cat food trials, weapons tests, aerospace studies, and car-crash simulations. We've had tremendous victories in these campaigns and have prevented millions of animals from suffering and being killed in experiments.

But one area of animal experimentation uses so many animals that it eclipses all the above categories combined: regulatory testing.

Regulatory agencies in the U.S., including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Food and Drug Administration—as well as regulatory agencies in the European Union—require chemicals, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and many other

products to be tested for toxicity. Animals are forced to ingest or inhale or are injected with toxic substances, such as gasoline components and mercury. Animals used in these tests suffer extreme pain before they are killed, dissected, and thrown away like garbage.

All the more upsetting is the fact that many tests could easily be replaced with more sophisticated, more accurate, and less expensive non-animal alternatives. The use of donated human blood, cell and tissue cultures, simulated human skin that is grown from human cells, donated human cadavers, eyes from eye banks, and other human-relevant methods are all viable alternatives to animal testing.

Until the late 1990s, most animal protection groups avoided targeting this area of animal testing because few had the scientific expertise to deal with the enormous range of federally regulated substances—or knew how to navigate through the Byzantine bureaucracy of the federal government. Ending the use of animals in regulatory testing seemed as daunting a task as toppling the Berlin Wall.

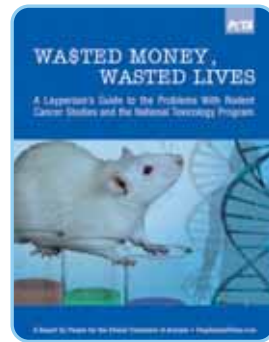
But when Jessica Sandler joined PETA's staff in 1998, the first bricks started to fall.

Before coming to PETA, Jessica worked as a specialist in biological and chemical hazards for the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the U.S. Geological Survey, having completed her master's degree in environmental health science.

Because of her scientific expertise—as well as her knowledge of the federal regulatory process—Jessica was the perfect person to lead negotiations with the White House and the EPA, and she succeeded in greatly reducing the number of animals slated to be used in the EPA's high production volume chemical-testing program—by the tens of thousands!

Over the years, Jessica has recruited more scientists, which we believe makes PETA the most credible and influential of all the organizations currently engaged in the fight against vivisection.

Rounding out PETA's staff of scientists are Samantha Dozier, who has a Ph.D. in genetics and molecular biology; Kate Willett, who has a Ph.D. in genetics and is a former researcher in academia and at a pharmaceutical company; and Joe Manuppello, who has a master's degree in molecular



biology and genetics and 20 years of research experience at the University of Pennsylvania.

This team of experts is leading the way in reforming federal and international regulations that require substances to be tested on animals.

Although the numbers are hard to fathom, the programs that PETA's scientists are up against involve killing tens of thousands of animals over the course of several years—or even decades.

For example, the EPA's high production volume chemical-testing program began in 1999 and is still taking place; it will even continue for several more years. Here's how it works: The EPA has a list of 2,800 chemicals, and it wants each one to be tested for a series of

toxic effects. Chemical manufacturers select chemicals from the list and agree to test them and report their results to the EPA.

Then the chemical companies devise their test plans. But before carrying the plans out, the companies must get approval from the EPA, which is required to post the plans on its Web site.

Each time the EPA posts a new plan, PETA's scientists immediately seek to dismantle it. PETA's scientists have two modes of attack. The first is to search chemical databases to see if data already exist on the specific effects that the tests are supposed to measure. You may be asking, "Isn't that an obvious first step that the chemical companies should have already taken themselves?" Yes, it is! But, horrifyingly, many companies prefer to simply conduct new tests than to take the time and effort to research whether or not the chemicals have been tested in the past—even if it means making animals suffer.

If we find that existing data on the chemical or similar chemicals can provide all the measurements that the EPA requires, we pressure the chemical company to withdraw the plan. We have succeeded in getting dozens of test plans withdrawn this way, sparing tens of

thousands of animals from undergoing painful procedures.

In the event that existing data on a chemical are insufficient, PETA's scientists' second mode of attack is to identify non-animal test methods that can produce the same information. Again, you may well ask, "Why wouldn't the corporations do that themselves?" Because they know that the government prefers animal tests. And why does the government prefer animal tests? Pure inertia. Using animals has been the reflexive default method of toxicity testing for more than 80 years.

Ending the use of animals in regulatory testing seemed as daunting a task as toppling the Berlin Wall.

If we are able to identify non-animal test methods that can fulfill the data requirements for the chemical in question, we pressure the chemical company into using the non-animal methods—and the government into allowing these methods. This, too, has resulted in the cancellation of countless animal tests and saved thousands of animals' lives.

Our work in the EU has also resulted in some wonderful victories, including a decision by EU officials to use non-animal methods to screen shellfish for toxins before they are sold, sparing tens of thousands of mice from excruciating deaths.

With the tremendous obstacles that we face in the U.S., why are we taking on EU regulations as well? Because if a U.S. chemical manufacturer wants to sell its products overseas, it must abide by overseas regulations, and vice versa. Therefore, in order to minimize tests that torture and kill animals, we must "harmonize" U.S. and EU regulations.

To this end, our scientists regularly contribute input to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and have even attended its recent meetings in Japan and Slovenia. The OECD, which is composed of representatives of 30 countries, develops international testing guidelines. Animal protection organizations had been denied access to the OECD for years—until PETA helped break the ban.

Another integral person is Emily McIvor, PETA Europe's policy advisor in Brussels—the *de facto* capital of the EU. A major focus of Emily's work is a new EU chemical-testing program called REACH, which stands for "Registration, Evaluation, and Authorization of All Chemicals." As hard as it is to believe—given the enormity of U.S. testing programs—REACH actually dwarfs

all other chemical-testing programs.

There are other animal protection groups in the EU fighting the use of animals in this program, but none of them has PETA's scientific expertise. That's why it was so important for us to step in at a crucial moment in REACH's development to help tighten the rules requiring data sharing—so that tests would not be duplicated needlessly—and to ensure that the inclusion of non-animal test methods would be a primary objective.

Meanwhile, back in the U.S., with the help of our regulatory testing legal counsel Susan Hall, PETA is influencing pharmaceutical and chemical companies by introducing shareholder resolutions at their annual meetings to pressure these companies into ending animal suffering and abuse.

This tactic has resulted in major unprecedented agreements with such influential corporations as General Electric, DuPont, 3M, Exxon, Dow Chemical, and Schering-Plough.

In recent months, PETA's scientists have convinced the Consumer Product Safety Commission that animals do not need to be used to test paint strippers. PETA's scientists have also persuaded Cumberland Swan to stop testing its mouthwash by—believe it or not—sewing mouthwash-soaked

chips into live hamsters' cheek pouches. For more information about our work against animal testing and what you can do to help stop it, please visit StopAnimalTests.com.

The dedicated people on PETA's team of scientists would like to thank you for being part of the Augustus Club. Your lasting gift means that they can continue to push until the "wall" of animal tests comes tumbling down!

you can help! Please contact your congressional representative and senators

and ask them to support PETA's appropriations request to the House and Senate subcommittees on Labor, Health & Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, which would increase the use of non-animal test methods by the federal government. Please contact Tim Entice, planned-giving manager, at 757-962-8213 or at TimE@petaf.org if you have any questions.

