

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT 1990



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ANIMALS, IT'S THEIR WORLD TOO

If those of you who attended the 1980 HSUS Annual Conference are experiencing a sense of deja vu, you need not feel any compulsion to rush out and consult a psychiatrist. For you are, in fact, exactly where you were for that year's conference -- in San Francisco, California; in the Holiday Inn Golden Gateway; and, in the Emerald Ballroom. Now, if you should think you are also seated in the same chair you used ten years ago, you may at least want to consult a calendar to be absolutely certain it is really 1990 rather than 1980.

We are, of course, glad that San Francisco is still here to return to, for it was just one year ago that most of us witnessed on live television, and perhaps some of you more personally, the tragic destruction, injury, and death resulting from a major earthquake which encompassed this entire city and the surrounding area. In one brief moment we were dramatically reminded of the devastating power and fury of nature, especially when it is out of balance. And in a very poignant way, we were also reminded that, collectively, we human beings are pushing nature closer and closer to the brink of a cataclysmic imbalance, the result of which may be the destruction not only of ourselves and other living creatures, but of nature itself.

Dr. Erich Goesser of the University of Bonn has written, "The relationship between Man and Nature has entered a new phase Not only does Man have to be afraid of Nature; Nature has now to tremble before Man."

The theme of this 1990 Annual Conference is also the same as that of the 1980 conference: **Animals, It's Their World Too.** In my President's address at the 1980 conference, I spoke these words:

"The theme for this 1980 Annual Conference, **Animals, It's Their World Too**, is a theme we have chosen for the larger work and program of The HSUS. Though we have chosen to highlight that theme at this conference, it embodies the very essence of **why** we are doing **what** we are doing on behalf of animals, day in and day out. It is the rationale which justifies our actions; it is the purpose which motivates our efforts; it is the symbol which bespeaks our goal. Yet it is a hope rather than a reality; a mission rather than an assumption; a challenge rather than a conclusion."

So, just as we have ten years later returned to this same place, so also have we chosen the same theme for this year's conference. Nor is it a mere coincidence that we have done so; rather, it represents a conscious and deliberate decision to take stock of the place of animals in the world of 1990 and assess whether or not during the decade just past any real gains have been made on their behalf. Both my comments of this

morning and the written reports of the senior staff which you will receive upon departing this room will help to provide the basis for making that assessment.

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During the decade of the 80's two very significant developments took place which are destined to have a tremendous impact upon both animals and humans in the decade before us -- and beyond. The first was the proclamation that animals have rights, a philosophical point of view which challenged the generally accepted notion that the use of animals by humans was morally and ethically acceptable so long as care was taken to insure that such animals were spared pain and suffering to the fullest extent possible. Variations on the theme of animal rights began to take shape throughout that decade, with differences of opinion and style setting the stage for an ever-widening diversity, if not division, among the various groups affirming the rights of animals. I will return to this subject later.

The second major development to take place during the 1980's was the coming of age of the environmental movement. Somewhat less dramatic than the animal rights movement, those organizations and individuals embracing this concern for the well-being of the Earth and its inhabitants are perhaps a bit more persuasive in setting the stage for a re-evaluation of priorities and the implementation of policies that, hopefully, will result in major social, economic and political changes in this country and throughout the world. The HSUS has been, and

continues to be, deeply involved in both of these important developments.

In the early stages of the advent of the philosophy of animal rights, it appeared that established groups such as The HSUS and newly emerging groups such as People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals could make common cause on most issues, mutually supporting each other's actions and endeavors. Many of you will remember that there was about this time ten years ago what was then perceived to be a genuine and serious effort to help facilitate and enable collective efforts on behalf of animals -- Mobilization for Animals. Indeed, The HSUS was one of the early supporters of this effort and participated in a number of Mobilization for Animals events until, sadly, it became apparent to us and others that the motives and ambitions of the leaders of this endeavor were seriously flawed.

Even so, The HSUS continued to join with various other groups in seeking to forge a cooperative effort to achieve advances on behalf of animals. Happily, those cooperative efforts continue to take place though, for the most part, the lines between animal protection groups such as The HSUS and animal rights groups such as PETA are being more clearly drawn and less frequently crossed. There are a number of reasons why this is so.

In the first place, there has evolved over the past few years a fairly radical difference in the tactics employed by various groups in seeking to achieve their goals. Those utilized by some animal rights groups tend to be

confrontational and demonstrative, sometimes resulting in the destruction of property, personal intimidation and, on rare occasions, violence.

The HSUS, on the other hand, seeks to avoid personal confrontation and has vigorously renounced violence, intimidation and the destruction of property. We have not, however, disavowed legitimate and legal civil disobedience but have thus far chosen to utilize other means and channels to achieve our objectives.

It should be clear to the most casual observer, the media, of course, being the exception, that many animal users such as the furriers, researchers and agribusiness leaders are attempting to discredit all animal activists by placing labels such as "violent" or "destroyer of property" on everyone and every group working on behalf of animals. And, unfortunately, they are succeeding in convincing a large segment of Congress and the American public that what they say is so.

Likewise, they have exploited to their advantage the accusation that all animal advocates are anti-vivisectionist and vegetarian, positions they equate with preferring the well-being of animals over that of humans. They then employ these false accusations and conclusions to discredit attempts by groups such as The HSUS to seek meaningful change and reform in those situations where animals are being inappropriately used and abused.

My criticism of the animal rights movement is not that it aggressively seeks to spare animals from the pain and suffering

which inevitably result from the uses to which they are subjected in our society. Rather, it lies in the fact that many within this movement imagine that the choir in which they are singing is the whole congregation. Yet it is now becoming increasingly evident that the voice for the rights of animals is not the only voice being raised. And in a society that prides itself on diversity and independence rather than sectarianism and conformity, I fear a backlash has been set in motion that will make more difficult the achieving of even modest gains on behalf of animals.

This is not to say that the rights of animals should be either ignored or minimized as a meaningful and vital philosophy. Indeed, it must not be. But what needs to be said, and understood, is that those who seek to codify the rights of animals in law or custom are but a small minority in a society that is preoccupied with interests and concerns which are regarded as being significantly more important than those which fill our days.

Just four weeks ago the largest gathering of the heads of state -- 70 in number -- ever to have been assembled for any purpose whatsoever met at the United Nations to deliberate the horrendous problems of disease and malnutrition currently affecting the world's children. Only now has such a gathering taken place though more than 40,000 children die every day from poor sanitation, pollution and dirty drinking water or preventable diseases such as tetanus and measles. This year alone we will witness the death of 15 million children before

they reach their fifth birthday.

Do we then imagine, even for one brief moment, that a government -- our government -- which declines to sign a magna carta on behalf of children (40 nations have signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children) facing such a prospect as this, will be readily moved to do our bidding to stop the use of animals for research or prohibit their use for food? Do we really imagine that such a government will all of a sudden overturn an economic structure that depends heavily on the use of animals for more purposes than we can even begin to enumerate simply because we and a few others object to how these animals are being used? And do we imagine, in spite of our press clippings and self-adulating rallies, that we are significantly rewriting the history of man's use and exploitation of animals? I hardly think so.

Please understand that I am not saying that the efforts of the animal-rights and animal-protection organizations have produced nothing at all. To the contrary, we have so successfully challenged many users and exploiters of animals that they have found it necessary to spend millions of dollars to challenge and oppose our efforts. Indeed, there can be no question that whereas we were once regarded as little more than a distraction and annoyance, we are now regarded as a force to be reckoned with, unified or not. And to a large extent, much credit for the change is a direct result of the advent of the rights of animals philosophy and the collective effort of its various adherents.

Before leaving the subject of the rights of animals, I wish to comment a bit further on the two major issues about which there is a fairly wide difference of opinion, especially as regards the manner in which these issues are being focused and pursued by various animal activist groups. They are, of course, the use of animals for biomedical research and testing and the use of animals for food.

There is, as you know, virtually unanimous agreement across the entire spectrum of the animal activist movement regarding the raising and killing of animals for fur products. We have collectively, and effectively, addressed this issue worldwide, and there is growing evidence that these efforts are having a dramatic impact on the luxury fur market. Granted that some groups are employing tactics and strategies in addressing this issue which are not acceptable to The HSUS, the effectiveness of this campaign is, in no small measure, due to the collective efforts of hundreds, if not thousands, of groups throughout the world.

Not so universal is the attitude and position of animal rights and animal protection groups on the matter of using animals for biomedical research and for food purposes. Those organizations identifying themselves as animal rights groups are unequivocally and uncompromisingly opposed to the use of animals for either. Indeed, not only do they declare such use as unnecessary, they are equally insistent that nothing of value results from such use, and many insist that research using animals is not only an inappropriate exploitation of

those animals but is also a detriment to the health and well-being of humans as well. As regards this issue, The HSUS takes a far less rigid position.

We join with all animal activists in deploring the use of animals for experimental procedures that are either unnecessary or unjustified. I shall not here attempt to identify those by name or category, but there is wide agreement within the animal activist community that literally millions of animals could be spared pain, stress, and suffering if those experiments that have no perceived value or demonstrable benefit, as well as those that are repetitive and duplicative of other similar experiments, were to be discontinued. Consequently, The HSUS is aggressively seeking to expose the frivolity and absurdity of such experiments when measured against the pain and suffering experienced by the animal subjects.

Where there is not universal agreement within the animal activist community relative to the use of animals for experimentation is at that point where demonstrable value of said research is generally recognized and acknowledged within society as a whole. Obviously, anti-vivisectionists and radical animal rights proponents will insist that little or no value has been forthcoming from such research or is likely to be realized in the future, especially any value worth the price of suffering the animal subjects are likely to experience.

The HSUS, on the other hand, accepts that significant benefit has been realized from animal experimentation for both humans and animals. We also accept the proposition that animal

experimentation will continue to be a socially acceptable means for addressing human disease, illness, and disablement, as well as that of various animal species. We do not foresee or anticipate the abolition of the use of animals for research nor do we believe that the American public will in any large measure be responsive to those groups advocating such abolition.

Therefore, The HSUS has set as its objective a vigorous pursuit of the 3 R's -- reduction, replacement, and refinement. We do believe that a significant reduction in the number of animals being used for research and testing procedures can be realized, especially as alternative procedures are developed and utilized which either require no animals at all or a greatly reduced number. We also believe that it is possible to refine experimental procedures as well as to catalogue and share data in ways that will significantly reduce the number of animals currently being required for research.

And while progress is hopefully being realized at these levels -- and we believe it is -- we shall continue to do battle to insist that animal subjects be provided quality care, comfort, and relief from pain and suffering.

The HSUS, like all other animal organizations, welcomes the day when no animal will be required to serve as a subject for research and testing. But unlike some other groups, we do not insist that all such procedures should be halted immediately, a proposition we regard as neither possible nor necessarily desirable.

Perhaps the greatest difference between The HSUS and various other animal groups is the manner and style in which we address this issue. As indicated earlier, we are absolutely and unequivocally opposed to tactics which may result in violence, destruction of property or personal intimidation. We neither advocate nor approve breaking into laboratories nor destroying research materials or records. Nor do we support the illegal releasing of animals from laboratory facilities.

One can certainly argue that certain acts of illegal entry and theft have, in fact, revealed research procedures and conditions causing unjustified animal abuse and suffering that would not otherwise have been exposed. But one must also raise serious questions as to whether such acts have helped in any ultimate sense to improve conditions for research animals in general or have, rather, prompted the kind of backlash and restrictions now being proposed and enacted by Congress and other legislative bodies throughout the country.

Winning a few battles must not be confused with winning the war, and I am genuinely concerned that the balance is currently being tipped toward greater secrecy and immunity for those involved in research activities. The possibility of achieving any meaningful victories for laboratory animals is, in my opinion, far less likely now than might have been the case a few years earlier.

* * *

Let me turn now to the issue of utilizing animals for food. The current HSUS policy statement addressing Livestock

and Poultry Practices, last amended in 1984, reads in part:

" . . . the Society endorses the concept of eating with conscience -- of eating no meat, or eating only those animals that are farm animals raised less inhumanely than those raised under cruel, industrial-scale 'factory' conditions." What this statement says and urges is that people eat with conscience, which for some will mean eating no meat at all and for others attempting to purchase and consume only those products that are raised on non-industrial type farms which do not utilize "factory farming" type techniques. But we have discovered that it is virtually impossible to find animals raised under those kinds of preferred conditions. Therefore, I think it important and vital that we expand our formal policy statement to reflect what we are urging through our literature and public comments, i.e., along with the options of eating no meat at all or only that raised under less inhumane conditions, we should also advocate eating less meat. There can be no indecision about this option. For everyone, except of course vegetarians and vegans, can surely eat less meat, whether they now consume meat at every meal or only once a day or less. I am proposing to the Board of Directors the inclusion of this option in our formal policy statement, a position that completes the 3 R's of replacement, reduction and refinement which we have already identified as goals of our laboratory animals policy. **Replacement** is the eating no meat at all segment; **reduction** is the eating less meat, be that reduction great or small; and **refinement** is the decision to choose only those products that

have been raised or caught under conditions which are demonstrably humane in nature as well as environmentally preferable. Within these parameters one should seek to avoid products such as so-called white veal, tuna caught on dolphins, and any other products that are raised or produced in a manner that is either inhumane or environmentally destructive. And in that latter category, beef production would appear to be the greatest offender of all.

Refinement also means encouraging and supporting the development of organic, sustainable agriculture products, processes and systems. This applies to the rearing of animals for food as well as the production of crops. In association with numerous farmers and other agriculture leaders who share these objectives, The HSUS is pursuing a program of humane sustainable agriculture which combines organic and sustainable agriculture with a concern for the care and well-being of farm animals. It is a movement which also addresses the quality and nutritional value of these products from the point of view of the consumer.

The HSUS is certainly not opposed to vegetarianism as a matter of conscience and personal choice. Indeed, we encourage those who elect to be vegetarians to do so with conviction and humility. We also recognize, however, that literally millions of persons, also concerned for the welfare of animals and the environment, have not so chosen. There is no good purpose served in regarding them less dedicated or conscientious in their commitment to animal protection and environment

enhancement.

What I find most objectionable about many persons who have discovered the way of vegetarianism is that they think it is the only way toward becoming a true humanitarian. They are not unlike the born-again Christian who, having finally found the "truth," regards everyone else who has not had a similar experience something less than a Christian. None of us is altogether pure, so let us welcome as many as will come into the company of those who, in whatever degree, bear witness to the cause we all espouse. And let our own degree of commitment and dedication, whatever that may be, be for the common good of the community of life we serve and not a barrier that serves to keep others out.

* * *

The second major development to take shape since our conference of 1980 is the coming of age of the environmental movement. It is a movement that is as diverse as the animal activist movement, but one not yet as sectarian or polarized. Nonetheless, it is a movement in which there is considerable disagreement regarding both priorities and tactics, and one that will undoubtedly experience growing diversity in the decade ahead.

The environmental movement has its roots in the wide-ranging conservation movement of this country, and it is only recently that animal-protection groups such as The HSUS have entered into this community deliberately and decisively. Even as there has been an awakening of the public generally, so also

have we recognized our special role and responsibility to be actively involved in seeking to preserve, restore, and sustain the Earth, which is our home, and the diversity of life which collectively we call Nature.

Increasingly, each of us is becoming more aware of those many environmental concerns which can no longer be ignored such as pollution, extinction, global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer, and perhaps the most critical of all, the expanding human population.

But why should The HSUS, an animal-protection organization, become directly involved in these issues? Why should we not leave these to other groups and continue to focus our efforts and activities exclusively on animal welfare and protection issues?

Let me cite several reasons why I believe we should be actively involved in such issues and place them among the priorities we are obliged to address.

In the first place, we have already been involved in a number of these concerns for several years, though they were not always identified as environmental issues. For the past 15 years, The HSUS has sent a representative to the International Whaling Commission (IWC) annual meeting, a gathering of official representatives of the major nations of the world as well as non-governmental organizations such as The HSUS. It is this body that has forged the kinds of agreements and controls that have resulted in saving several species of the world's great whales from slaughter and extinction.

We have likewise for the past several years been represented at the annual meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the body most responsible for securing a ban on the commercial trade in elephant ivory and in obtaining restrictions on commercial trade in other endangered and threatened species.

Secondly, what affects us adversely as a human species affects animals also. Global warming, pollution, atmospheric changes and population growth will have at least as much impact on the well-being of animals as it will on humans, and in some cases more. These issues must be priority issues if we hope to maintain a biosphere capable of sustaining and nurturing animal life.

Thirdly, there are a number of animal-protection issues that are directly linked to environmental concerns. Earlier I suggested that the production of beef is being targeted by a number of environmental groups as being especially costly in terms of its environmental consequences. The destruction of rain forests, the increase in methane gases, the consumption and, in some cases, pollution, of water supplies are major concerns associated with the production of beef that are being addressed by several groups, including The HSUS.

Fourthly, our involvement in environmental issues provides us an avenue to an entirely new constituency which can also be educated and motivated to embrace a number of animal-protection concerns. It is a natural and opportunistic linkage of persons with similar social and political interests.

Because of our commitment to these kinds of issues, we have joined hands with a number of environmental and religious groups to work collectively to preserve and enhance our Earth and the life it sustains. Among them is our representation on the board of directors of Green Seal, an organization headed by Denis Hayes, our keynote speaker at this conference, which will seek to identify and label environmentally preferable products. It is our hope and, indeed, our position that such a labeling should also include a consideration for the animals that might have been utilized in the testing of these products.

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On Earth Day 1990, April 22, I was privileged to have been chosen to deliver one of the addresses from the steps of our nation's Capitol to an audience of approximately 300,000 persons. I would like to conclude my comments this morning with some of the thoughts I expressed on that occasion:

"Planet Earth is hurting, and it is we, the people, who are causing her pain. By our voracious consumption we are fast depleting those resources that for centuries have been the wellspring of our existence.

"Planet Earth is bleeding, and it is we, the people, who are inflicting her wounds. By our rapacious lifestyles we are ravaging her beauty and destroying her integrity which have sustained us for

generations past.

"Planet Earth is dying, and it is we, the people, who are hastening her demise. By our unwillingness to hear her cries or heed her pleas, we are portending a disaster of cataclysmic proportions upon the pages of time.

"But it need not be so, for the gift of life is ours to return if we want and will it to be so. We can, if we care, consume with conscience. We can, if we dare, foster regeneration. We can, if we share, extend to future generations the gift of life that has been ours to enjoy.

"For good or ill, we speak and act for all creation:

- the lilies of the fields,
- the birds of the air,
- the creatures of the forests
- the mammals of the seas.

These are our brothers and sisters, our co-inhabitants, and how we act and live affects their fate also.

"Too easily have we destroyed other life for our own avarice and adornment. Too carelessly have we plundered Earth's other creatures as if they had

neither purpose nor feelings beyond our own designs for them. Too recklessly have we brought to the point of extinction creatures as valuable and unique as ourselves.

"And yet, it is we, the people, who are the voice of the voiceless, the preservers of the plundered, the redeemers of the ravaged."

And as I urged those persons who heard my voice on that occasion, so also do I urge each of us here today --

"Figure out what you care about and live a life that shows it."

PROGRAMS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Patricia Forkan, Senior Vice President

The Programs and Communications section directs the development and implementation of national campaigns dedicated to ending animal abuse. This section also is responsible for actions on behalf of whales, dolphins, and laboratory animals. State and federal legislation affecting animals is another major program area that is covered by this section. Public relations activities and production of numerous HSUS publications are part of this section's agenda, too.

As environmental and animal protection issues have become increasingly more global, The HSUS has sought ways to help shape laws on both sides of the ocean. To this end, The HSUS has opened a new European Office, located in Bonn, Germany. The new office will concentrate on the European Community, which oversees legislation for its 12 European member-countries.

Nationwide, The HSUS was successful in promoting several major animal-protection campaigns in 1989/1990. Our newest consumer campaign, "The Beautiful Choice," was launched in October to promote the use of cosmetics and other personal care products not tested on animals. Our pet-overpopulation campaign, "Be a P.A.L. -- Prevent a Litter," continued to be popular, enabling individuals and organizations to develop local spay/neuter programs nationwide. The HSUS will renew this effort in 1991. "The Shame of Fur" campaign, launched in

October 1988, received widespread support by the public, who saw HSUS campaign billboards and bus signs in selected cities nationwide. This effective campaign will be continued in 1991 as well. The HSUS's campaign to protect dolphins from the tuna industry will not cease, even as positive steps are being taken by some segments of the tuna industry to market dolphin-safe tuna, until the killing of these gentle, intelligent mammals is stopped.

This year, The HSUS is especially pleased to announce that it has two new spokespersons for HSUS campaigns. Actress Ana-Alicia, best known for her role in TV's "Falcon Crest," has recorded public service announcements and is featured in print advertisements and other materials to promote The HSUS's newest national consumer campaign, "The Beautiful Choice." Tony LaRussa, manager of the Oakland Athletics, known for his avid stance against the wearing of fur, is featured in a new "Shame of Fur" campaign print advertisement.

Using the slogan, "The Beautiful Choice," The HSUS launched this positive new campaign to promote the use of cosmetics and other personal care products not tested on animals this fall. With the help of 23 manufacturers of nonanimal-tested products that have formally joined the campaign, The HSUS is asking consumers nationwide to select nonanimal-tested products in health and natural foods stores and selected drug, department, and grocery stores. Participating retailers are displaying these products along with HSUS campaign materials that feature our campaign logo of

a rabbit surrounded by the words "Pledged to The Humane Society of the U.S. -- Not Animal Tested." Our objective is to encourage consumers to choose a life-style that helps to protect animals. By making the beautiful choice, men and women not only can look good, they can feel good about themselves.

The "Beautiful Choice" campaign is receiving a positive response from the media. Cosmopolitan is running the print advertisement featuring Ana-Alicia in its November issue. Glamour magazine is highlighting the campaign logo in the October issue's "Glamour Guide." Vegetarian Times has featured the logo and an article about the campaign. Health food industry publications, such as Cooperative Grocer, have featured the ad and a description of the campaign. Our campaign advertisement was featured this year as part of a larger advertising supplement in the New Age Journal that highlighted The HSUS and its many programs to protect animals. Our campaign public service announcement by Ana-Alicia is being distributed to TV and radio stations nationwide.

The HSUS's campaigns to save whales and dolphins forged ahead during the latter half of 1989 and into 1990 with a number of encouraging new developments. Even as dolphins continued to drown by the thousands in the nets of the international tuna fishing fleet, The HSUS and other organizations dramatically raised the consciousness of the American public on the issue through countless reports in the news media and through direct mail. The boycott of all kinds and brands of tuna was intensified this spring with the

distribution of hundreds of thousands of postcards asking supermarkets to stop carrying "dolphin-deadly" tuna. The April announcement by StarKist and Chicken of the Sea that they were responding to consumer demands by marketing only dolphin-safe tuna was a positive breakthrough. We are continuing to try to ban all tuna caught on dolphin.

In December, The HSUS organized and hosted organizational meetings of the newly formed Global Cetacean Coalition, an ad hoc group composed of approximately 40 national and international animal protection and environmental organizations that have pulled together to save the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling, and to protect all cetaceans from purposeful and accidental killings (including the accidental entrapment of whales and dolphins in driftnets). For the 15th year, The HSUS was represented at the International Whaling Commission (IWC) annual meeting. Happily, due to so much public support, the global moratorium on the killing of whales will be continued at least one more year.

The Government Relations department has pursued efforts to strengthen federal and state laws protecting animals from abuse. The HSUS has brought the opinions of our members to the attention of policy makers, working to make changes on many different issues.

On the state level, The HSUS is continuing its successful efforts to strengthen anti-cruelty laws. Minnesota, New Hampshire and Vermont all have significantly improved their laws for ending abuse. Vicious-dog laws were enacted in

Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and during 1990, no state legalized dog racing or horse racing! We are working with nearly all 50 state executive offices for stronger protection of horses sold at auction.

Efforts to enact additional mandatory spay/neuter laws are proceeding, along with efforts to reduce puppy mill and pet shop misery. We continue to call for bans on the Draize and LD-50 tests, and to work to halt the enactment of so-called "break-in" and "hunter harassment" bills which take away our freedom to protest animal abuse.

Our accomplishments on the federal level include a special congressional resolution designating April 1990 as "National Prevent-A-Litter Month." Its passage generated increased action nationwide by state and local groups to implement more spay/neuter programs. The HSUS has also been successful in obtaining enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) in numerous cases of animal mistreatment and neglect in substandard zoos and breeding facilities.

Another promising development is the introduction of two bills in the U.S. Congress: the Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act, introduced by Sen. Joseph Biden, D-DE, and Rep. Barbara Boxer, D-CA. These bills would require tuna companies to label their products to indicate whether dolphins were killed in the fishing process. The HSUS is lobbying for the bills, which have received much support within and outside of Congress as well as continuous media attention. We will continue to work with other concerned groups and the tuna

industry for final passage of legislation to protect dolphins. The HSUS also continues to support two bills, introduced by Sen. Patrick Moynihan, D-NY, and Rep. Don Young, R-AK, that would expand the president's ability to impose economic sanctions against countries that subvert international fishery and whale conservation agreements.

Before the close of the 101st Congress, The HSUS will be working to eliminate hunting on wildlife refuges, to secure a moratorium on the patenting of genetically engineered animals, and to ensure that legislation intended to stop break-ins at animal facilities does not have the effect of sealing off these facilities from public scrutiny. We will be striving to change federal wildlife management programs which lead to the indiscriminate killing of wildlife. We will continue to address the issues of inadequate care for laboratory animals, the inhumane and environmentally unsound treatment of farm animals, and protection of animal habitats both on land and off shore.

The HSUS has been a leader in promoting the interests of animals at the highest levels of the federal government, including the Executive Office of the President. The secretaries of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Department of the Interior and senior officials in the Office of the President have been involved with The HSUS on issues including the critical need for protection of wildlife, campaigns to promote spay/neuter responsibilities, and the demand for strong enforceable standards to protect laboratory

animals.

In a continuing effort to protect animals used in biomedical research, The HSUS sued the USDA to have the protection of the Animal Welfare Act extended to birds, mice, and rats, which constitute approximately 80 percent of all animals used in this type of research. An HSUS petition helped to compel the USDA to extend the AWA's protection to "farm animals" used in biomedical research. The HSUS was joined by the Animal Legal Defense Fund in these actions.

The HSUS continued to play a leading role in advocating humane alternatives to animal research and testing. The HSUS helped secure increased funding for a government program on alternative methods. In an effort to spur research and development of alternative methods, we have met with representatives of government, industry, and academia and testified before congressional committees. To advance legislation that would promote alternative methods or curb animal-based methods, we testified before state and federal committees and addressed a Congressional briefing. We also encouraged progress on alternatives by publishing technical articles and letters to the editor, participating in university-sponsored debates, speaking at international conferences, and networking with sympathetic biomedical professionals.

The HSUS provides news of its many programs to its numerous members and constituents with the help of the Production department, which produces approximately 100 new

items annually. These are as diverse as scholarly monographs for the Center for the Respect of Life and Environment, billboards promoting the "Shame of Fur" campaign, t-shirts and canvas bags imprinted with our "Animals, It's Their World Too" message, and membership, conference, and pet care materials. Almost 200 new and reprinted items are made available to our membership and the general public through our publications catalogue.

The HSUS News, published four times a year, reaches almost 400,000 members with each issue. A special spring issue, published in conjunction with Earth Day 1990, was distributed by HSUS staff at Earth Day observances nationwide.

The quarterly Close-Up Report fulfills its mission as the primary HSUS outreach publication by reaching an average 900,000 constituents, various news media, and members of Congress. The Close-Up Report educates its readers about the plight of animals in emergency situations, and mobilizes public support for them. Subjects covered since October 1989 include reports on the cruel fur trade, intensive confinement farming systems versus humane sustainable agriculture, problems faced by whales and dolphins, and the "Beautiful Choice" campaign.

The Animal Activist Alert encourages activism on the part of readers. The AAA is sent to a select number of HSUS members and animal protection organizations that have expressed a strong interest in writing letters, making phone calls, organizing community actions, working for legislation, and doing more on behalf of animals. Over the past few months, the

AAA has featured animal protection legislation on the state and federal levels, the fight to win protections for elephants and legal status for all animals, and much more. A special "Earth Day" issue of the AAA focused on ways people can become more active in the fight to save animals and the environment and was distributed to thousands of people throughout 1990.

The AAA recently was redesigned. The HSUS mailed a reader survey in December 1989 to solicit suggestions for changes in the AAA. The response was resoundingly positive.

This year, the Public Relations department concentrated on major issues such as fur, puppy mills and cosmetics testing on animals. During the second year of the "Shame of Fur" campaign, HSUS staff spoke out in magazines such as Mirabella, and on television shows such as "Geraldo." The season premiere of the popular "L.A. Law" featured trapping footage provided by The HSUS, and our organization was mentioned in the show's closing footage. The controversy that show generated resulted in a mention on "Entertainment Tonight." On the puppy mills issue, The HSUS was featured on "20/20" and on "Face to Face With Connie Chung." Our call for a national boycott of puppy mill puppies resulted in stories in newspapers and on radio stations across the nation. HSUS staff discussed the issue on "Today," "Good Morning America," "Geraldo," Cable News Network, the syndicated show "Hard Copy," and in Sassy magazine.

In other issues, HSUS staff were featured in The New York Times and Smithsonian Magazine on the tuna-dolphin issue; in Parade magazine on euthanasia; on "CBS Evening News" on genetic

engineering; and on "Good Morning America" on the Chincoteague pony run. The "Today" show's popular weatherman, Willard Scott, even passed on our warning for commuters to be alert to animals who might dart into traffic during warm weather.

COMPANION ANIMALS

Phyllis Wright, Vice President

The Companion Animals section works with people across the country who are direct links to their local humane society or public animal control facility. We respond to thousands of individuals requesting materials on all subjects dealing with shelter operations, spay/neuter programs, as well as animal legislation on city, county, state, and federal levels. Our concern is promoting legislation that protects the companion animal but also protects the public.

This year, our staff offered specialized workshops on protecting animals at the community level and participated in numerous other seminars and workshops attended by more than 1,300 people. Through interviews with the media, we reached countless people on television, radio, and in print.

In addition, our staff spoke with 12 city and county councils on new ideas for their shelters and promotion of new ordinances that will encourage people to be more responsible pet owners. Requiring spaying and neutering of adopted animals is one example of a new law that will help in controlling the pet overpopulation problem.

One of the most exciting projects this section has been involved with was our work with several scientists who are developing a chemical sterilant for male dogs and a vaccine for female dogs. We are working closely with the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in hopes that a licensing program for field testing will be forthcoming.

In an important program to improve the treatment of animals in air transport, the Companion Animals section was called upon to train USDA inspectors in proper animal handling during air travel. This training will help inspectors enforce the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act and protect animals transported by plane.

Animal Sheltering and Control

The Animal Sheltering and Control department provides animals with better and more humane care through comprehensive on-site shelter evaluations and recommendations. Department staff visited over 30 shelters across the country this year and provided consulting services to numerous other government-related and private, non-profit agencies. We provided input on new shelter construction and renovation to facilities across the country.

This year, we developed and presented a specialized workshop on animal collectors--those individuals who warehouse large numbers of animals in cruel, inhumane conditions. Our research and contact with shelter personnel indicates that collectors are present in many communities, causing untold animal suffering. The workshop helps teach local animal

sheltering and control personnel how to handle existing cases and prevent new ones from arising.

Serving as consultants to four foundations that provide funding to animal sheltering and control agencies, we evaluated programs and made recommendations on agencies that should receive funding.

We were successful in securing a grant from the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation that will provide ten \$1,225 scholarships to The HSUS's Animal Control Academy. The scholarships include tuition, lodging, and meals for the two-week session and provide animal control officers the opportunity for professional development that might not have been available otherwise.

Long active in supporting the development of humane euthanasia programs and products, we were instrumental in establishing the first mandatory euthanasia program in New York. Additionally, we submitted to the FDA the research and data for approval of FP-3, a euthanasia solution produced by Vortech Pharmaceutical Company. FP-3 contains sodium pentobarbital, the most humane euthanasia drug available. Approval of FP-3 would enable more shelters to obtain this highly regulated drug.

Shelter Sense

In its 13th year, our monthly magazine Shelter Sense goes to over 3,000 animal protection organizations and individuals in this country and abroad. Designed specifically for animal sheltering and control personnel, Shelter Sense provides useful

information on many topics. Some of this year's features included coping with euthanasia, handling rabies, working with volunteers, encouraging people to keep cats indoors, fighting fleas, and building an effective board of directors.

Shelter Sense was distributed to participants at numerous animal control seminars, and many groups took advantage of our special offer to provide multiple copies at a discount, making it possible to get Shelter Sense into the hands of more staff members, board members, and community veterinarians.

"Be A P.A.L." Campaign

This year, the "Be a P.A.L." campaign continued its efforts to halt pet overpopulation. In order to target pet owners on a personal level, a newly designed poster was created featuring a litter of five kittens and the slogan "Pick one . . . and kiss the others goodbye." The main point of the poster, and the thrust of the campaign this year, is that every litter, planned or accidental, causes pet overpopulation.

This year's biggest success came when Congress declared April 1990 as National Prevent-A-Litter Month. The hard work of the Federal Legislation department staff helped make this possible and focused national attention on the issue of pet overpopulation.

Public participation continues to be very positive, with new programs promoting spaying and neutering being initiated by both local humane organizations and veterinarians. Through the distribution and sale of "Be a P.A.L." information, television PSAs, t-shirts, bumper stickers, and buttons, we have made our

message available in animal shelters, newspapers, television, libraries, shopping malls, and people's homes. Media coverage was instrumental in spreading the "Be a P.A.L." message. Articles appeared in Cat Fancy, Dog Fancy, Ladies' Home Journal, Pet Health News, Animals' Agenda, and E Magazine. Newspaper coverage in 21 states reached well over 1,500,000 readers.

Continuing in the spirit of cooperation seen among individuals, groups, veterinarians, and legislators, HSUS staff members participated in the American Veterinary Medical Association conference in San Antonio, Texas. Staff members manned a booth, distributing information and materials during the conference, and also served on a panel during a workshop addressing pet overpopulation.

This section intends to continue to expand our efforts and educate more pet owners and the general public on the problems of pet overpopulation.

Animal Control Academy

The academy held four two-week sessions, traveling from Arizona to Ohio, Georgia, and North Carolina, and graduating 116 students. The academy director also conducted one- and two-day workshops for shelter staff dealing with the emotions and stress of coping with the euthanasia of shelter animals. With over 500 participants, this workshop has been extremely well received. These two functions of the academy keep us in the field where people are dealing with the day-to-day realities of shelter work. Through the academy and related

workshops, we are filling one of the most important needs for local shelters.

FIELD SERVICES

Randall Lockwood, Vice President

The Field Services section oversees the activities of our nine regional offices serving 41 states. These offices deal with the everyday needs of individuals and grassroots organizations, as well as help to implement the national programs of the HSUS at a regional level. Through workshops and training sessions on a variety of animal protection issues, the regional offices have helped educate people around the country about effective ways of helping animals.

The regional efforts of The HSUS were significantly expanded during the last year. A new South Central Regional Office was opened in Knoxville to serve the needs of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. Our West Coast, Mid Atlantic, Southeast and New England offices all moved into larger quarters. A major target of activity for all the regional offices and the national Investigations department was puppy mills, the mass producers of dogs as cash crops for the pet trade. Years of efforts by HSUS investigators began to pay off as the media and the general public expressed outrage at the deplorable conditions under which these animals are housed, bred and transported. Press conferences were held in Los Angeles and Sacramento calling for a national boycott of

puppies from the six midwestern puppy mill states. HSUS staff revealed the problems of puppy mills on many local and national television shows, including "20/20", "The Today Show", "Geraldo", and "Face to Face with Connie Chung". Hundreds of newspapers throughout the regions echoed these concerns.

This publicity has produced results. At the request of the Kansas Attorney General, The HSUS identified the worst puppy mills in that state. The breeders on this "Dirty Thirty" list are under intensive investigation for violations of the state's Animal Dealers Act, which was previously unenforced. Several have already been raided, and one cruelty conviction has already been obtained. The HSUS continues to assist in planning and executing those raids, and in finding homes for animals that can be saved and rehabilitated.

HSUS field staff have also participated in raids outside of the "puppy mill" states. Staff from the New England and Mid Atlantic offices participated in the seizure of 118 dehydrated and malnourished Borzois and Chihuahuas from a breeding kennel in New York. The owner of the facility pleaded guilty to 10 counts of animal cruelty. The Great Lakes office assisted in the investigation and prosecution of a Missouri man found guilty of transporting a van load of 86 eight-week-old puppies destined for pet shops in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. The drivers of the truck were convicted of transporting animals in a cruel or inhumane manner. Most of the 80 surviving animals were adopted. Investigations of other puppy mills throughout the country are continuing.

The HSUS is also attacking the puppy mill problem through legislation, public education and consumer action. The West Coast office provided assistance in a consumer interest lawsuit against a major California pet store chain. The settlement of that suit mandated extensive reforms in the way retailers care for the animals they sell. The Southeast Regional Office wrote and promoted Florida's new "pet dealer" law, which expands the requirements for veterinary care for dogs and cats offered for sale in the state and makes it easier for pet owners to be reimbursed for veterinary expenses they may have resulting from buying an animal that dies, becomes sick, or displays one of the congenital disorders common to puppy mill dogs. Similar legislation is being introduced in other regions.

Another focus of the section has been the many dimensions of cruelty against horses. An HSUS investigation of the deplorable conditions under which horses are sold at auctions in the heart of "horse country" in Virginia resulted in a National Enquirer story which produced over 40,000 letters to state governors calling for laws to regulate these auctions. Investigations of horse auctions and horse slaughter are continuing throughout the regions.

We have also taken on many aspects of the use of animals for sport. The Southeast office blocked attempts to legalize the pre-race use of steroids in racehorses in Florida, a practice that can lead to further harm to sick or injured horses. This office also pursued cruelty charges against a dog track operator found using live rabbits as lures last year.

The New England office fought the conversion of a jai alai facility to a dog track and worked for legislation to regulate animal pulling contests. The North Central office fought Wisconsin provisions that would allow the racing of dogs trained in states that use live lures. A compromise sets 1992 as the date after which all dogs racing in the state must be trained in locations prohibiting live lures. The West Coast office uncovered many cruelties associated with a Mexican-style Charro rodeo in California and is assisting with criminal investigations.

The HSUS continues to fight against the "blood sports" of dogfighting and cockfighting. Southeast regional staff participated in a dogfight raid in Alabama resulting in the seizure of 31 fighting dogs. Several staff testified in the murder trial of a California dogfighter whose dog killed a young boy. He was convicted of manslaughter and is serving a three year prison sentence. West Coast staff assisted Oregon prosecutors in a racketeering suit against a cockfighter. An additional 348 people were cited for illegal animal fighting in connection with this case. The Midwest office worked with the Attorney General's office to set up a reward fund for information leading to animal fighting convictions and assisted in a mailing to all Kansas sheriffs reinforcing the fact that cockfighting is illegal in that state even without gambling.

The treatment of animals in zoos and circuses has also been a major concern during the last year. As several major circuses travelled around the country, regional staff alerted

the media to the abuses of circus animals that can occur and urged the public to find more humane sources of entertainment. We stepped up our investigations of allegations of substandard conditions and inhumane practices at many zoos. The HSUS supplied material to "60 Minutes" for an expose on the cruelties perpetrated against surplus zoo animals, many of which are sold through auctions to roadside zoos, circuses or ranches where they are hunted as game.

The regional offices played an active role in the HSUS "Shame of Fur" Campaign, responding to local concerns generated by the national effort. On other fronts, the Great Lakes region helped persuade the governor of Ohio to veto a bill that would have permitted the use of toxic collars to kill coyotes. This office also fought an Ohio bill that would have halted any protests against the sale of fur. The West Coast region, working with the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation, won a long-standing battle against the hunting of mountain lions when California voters supported a ballot measure banning sport hunting of this animal.

All regional offices continued to be involved in the day-to-day business of helping local humane societies and animal shelters improve the treatment of animals in their communities by helping to upgrade their policies and practices. In Georgia, The HSUS succeeded in obtaining a humane euthanasia law in response to public outcry over inhumane animal control practices in some areas. In Ohio, the Great Lakes office got the Attorney General to issue an official opinion stating that

pound seizure is not mandatory in that state. That decision has already led several shelters to immediately halt the practice. Several regional offices provided financial and organizational assistance to local groups providing disaster relief assistance to pets and pet owners as a result of the California earthquake, hurricane Hugo and violent tornados in Illinois.

Overall, the Field Services section has had a full year of activity, accomplishment and growth and looks forward to even greater success in the year ahead.

INVESTIGATIONS

David K. Wills, Vice President

It has been said that the business of The Humane Society of the United States is cruelty. The prevention of cruelty in any form to any sentient life has been and continues to be a major priority of the society.

Cruelty is not simply the infliction of pain. It is a set of actions and emotions that cause a set of actions and emotions. To strike a faithful dog today will guarantee a cowering and fearful reaction when you raise your hand near that dog tomorrow. The removal of a week-old puppy from an anxious mother will cause anxiety and distress that will move all but the hardest of hearts. The neglect and rejection of a loving pet may be one of the most cruel acts of which mankind is capable; for in depriving our pets of the love and touch

they crave we cause an emotional deprivation that perhaps brings forth the most enduring suffering of all--loneliness. Pain is just one of the many elements of cruelty.

The Investigations department of The HSUS is aggressively involved in the alleviation and prevention of cruelty. It is critical to remember that our mission is first and always to prevent cruelty. While it is clear that we must, both as individuals and as a society, come to the aid and comfort of those animals that have been abused at the hands of man, it is our concurrent challenge and duty to see that such acts of cruelty are thwarted before they are perpetrated upon the animals we are charged with protecting.

Investigations has therefore a three-fold purpose. First, we must investigate and prevent cruelty to that animal suffering today. The victim of blatant abuse by an individual or institution this moment must be our immediate and most important focus. Second, we must be prepared to investigate and develop working solutions to help animals that suffer because of natural calamity. An animal suffers no less if he is starving as a result of man's indifference than if he suffers as a consequence of a natural disaster. An active and effective Investigations department must be able to locate and aid such victims.

Third, Investigations must help build the body of evidence necessary to demonstrate the need for social change. We must collect and document the needless and senseless suffering created by a lack of concern for, or awareness of, the

consequences of many human actions on our animal friends. By amassing such evidence, we can be a necessary ingredient in creating a climate for changing attitudes so that the quality of life for animals can constantly be improved.

Investigations is not confined to any one area or program within The HSUS. Confinement of a calf in a crate is as reprehensible as the fighting of two dogs in the pit for the amusement of an audience. Nor do we concern ourselves only with cruelty by the pound. An emaciated and forgotten horse left to fend for himself after his owners no longer had need of him is tragic and evokes a desire in us all to intervene on his behalf. Yet, equally tragic and compelling as a call for intervention is the starvation and slow death of fourteen parakeets on a back shelf in some forgotten corner of a department store.

In the past year alone the depth and breadth of the activities of The HSUS's Investigations department has included the expose of the national disgrace of the nation's puppy mills and the horrendous condition of horses arriving for slaughter at the country's auction yards. HSUS investigators have documented the killing of former zoo animals on private hunting ranches and uncovered countless abuses at greyhound tracks. From dogfighting and cockfighting to the traffic in exotic pets The HSUS's investigative department has been on the frontlines of the war against animal abuse and exploitation. This will never change.

The HSUS investigator is a unique person because he or she

must possess a rare combination of qualities: professionalism in the employment of investigative techniques and a deep-rooted compassion for the animal victims of our society.

The investigator's immediate goal is to offer the salvation the animal is incapable of attaining himself. He is the intermediary between the human act and the animal's experience of pain and suffering. He may accomplish his objective by being an educator or an enforcer. He will learn what to do and when to do it.

But The HSUS investigator also has a long term goal. For he is the elevator of human conscience; he is the promotor of an advanced moral ethic; he is the person who equalizes the complex of qualities binding man to animal. His importance to the future of our world is that he will help ensure the integrity of our enlightened treatment of other living beings. And in this role The HSUS investigator both personifies and affirms the mission of The HSUS as a whole, whose business is and will continue to be to ensure our enlightened treatment of other living beings through the prevention of cruelty.

BIOETHICS AND FARM ANIMALS

Dr. Michael W. Fox, Vice President

Almost a decade ago The HSUS anticipated that genetic engineering would lead to a new industry of animal exploitation with inevitably harmful consequences for both animals and the environment. Our Bioethics/Farm Animals section is now a major

information resource on this subject. It has played a major, if not unique, role both nationally and internationally in educating the public and the media by providing documentation of current research and developments in this field as they affect both farm and laboratory animals.

On a much more positive note, we can report that very significant progress is underway to improve the health and welfare of farm animals. We are currently drafting recommended codes and guidelines for the humane rearing of livestock and poultry, working closely at the grass-roots level with farmers and organic farming associations. Our aim is to develop the criteria, public support and economic and environmental rationale for a humane sustainable agriculture. As a consequence, we have played a significant role in several federal legislative initiatives dealing with various agricultural issues.

Our humane sustainable agriculture program is winning converts and finding allies in the farming community, academia and government. And as The HSUS gains credibility in these arenas, we are being perceived by more and more farmers who care as a friend and not a foe. While an alternative, ecologically sound, humane, and socially just agriculture is now clearly on the horizon, the suffering of farm animals under modern agribusiness systems of mass production remains a primary concern. We shall continue to oppose all cruel forms of livestock and poultry production and have provided testimony, reports and educational materials to end the

suffering of farm animals that agribusiness continues to rationalize and deny.

WILDLIFE AND HABITAT PROTECTION

John W. Grandy, Vice President

Fur and Trapping

The fur issue continues to be a dominant campaign and program in the Wildlife and Habitat Protection section and The HSUS as a whole. This year we continued our extensive outreach program, working with hundreds of local animal protection organizations and concerned individuals to help spread the word about the brutality of fur. We participated in and prompted demonstrations across the United States and worked with many groups to place billboards in over thirty cities around the country. We were delighted to have Tony La Russa, manager of the Oakland A's join our Shame of Fur Campaign as a spokesperson. He will be appearing in print ads that will be placed in E Magazine, Animals Agenda and regional editions of Sports Illustrated and USA Today. We continued to compile and document incidents of injuries to dogs, cats, and humans in leg-hold and other traps for use in local and statewide efforts to end the use of these traps. Our campaign, together with the efforts of other animal protection organizations, has been singularly effective in reducing the market for fur. The American public has embraced the campaign and, as a result, fewer people wear fur today.

Captive Wildlife

The HSUS continued to be at the forefront of efforts to improve conditions and eliminate abuses of wild animals in captivity; to better conditions for travelling animal acts; to educate the public about the unsuitability of wild animals as pets or in entertainment acts; and to attend conferences (including ZooCheck and the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria (AAZPA) conferences) and workshops to press for stricter controls on confinement of wild animals. We drafted comments and participated in efforts to develop legislation to strengthen the U.S. Animal Plant Health Inspection Service Program (APHIS) regulations under the Animal Welfare Act. At the same time, in cooperation with Investigations, we continued our strong program of monitoring institutions to prevent animal abuse. For example, we filed ethics charges against San Diego Zoo for abuse of animals in transport because several animals including a sloth bear (an endangered species) died of dehydration while being transported by San Diego Zoo employees. The HSUS provided footage to "60 Minutes" about the disposition of surplus zoo animals to exotic game ranches where they are killed by hunters. We also developed a new brochure on tips for writing letters to the editor about the treatment of circus animals.

Wildlife Refuges

Together with the Conservation Endowment Fund, The HSUS continued its leadership role in pressing for reform of the National Wildlife Refuges, the only set of federal lands

supposedly established as sanctuaries for wildlife. We intensified our lobbying efforts in support of H.R. 1693, the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act which would eliminate sport hunting and commercial trapping on refuges. This effort was quite productive as approximately 70 Representatives have now signed on as co-sponsors to the legislation. Although hunting and trapping continue to be the most deplorable activities, we are also concerned about other assaults from cattle grazing, timber cutting, mining, pesticide spraying and other destructive activities. The HSUS continues to actively support the Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition (WRRRC), a coalition that now has over sixty member organizations. The WRRRC has recently begun to publish a monthly newsletter that will serve to keep members informed and also stimulate community action in support of refuge reform.

We continued our lawsuit against the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service that last year successfully halted shotgun hunting on Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge.

Deer

The hunting of deer continues to be of major importance to The HSUS, as deer/human interactions increase due to dwindling habitat and other factors. Deer problems are increasingly being used as an excuse to open hunting seasons on white-tailed deer in suburban areas around the country. The HSUS pushed for alternative strategies to shotgun or bow and arrow hunting to solve reported problems. We provided expert testimony and advice in numerous situations involving deer in places such as

Princeton, New Jersey; the Air Force Academy in Colorado; and, the Quabbin Reservation in Massachusetts.

Buffalo

The buffalo is not only a magnificent, beautiful animal, it is also an important part of America's heritage. Understandably, we, together with millions of Americans, are outraged that buffalo are shot and killed each year outside the borders of Yellowstone Park. For the past year, The HSUS has worked diligently to stop the hunt by educating the public and corresponding with the government officials who authorize the shooting of the buffalo as they exit the park's borders. The government approves the shooting of buffalo outside the park presumably to minimize the threat that the buffalo will transmit brucellosis to the cattle ranging in the area. However, there are only 20-30 cows in the entire area, and these can be easily protected with alternatives which prevent disease transmission through better livestock management. Basically, we are urging the government to emphasize improvements in cattle management rather than attempting to "manage" the buffalo by shooting them. Buffalo should be allowed to migrate outside Yellowstone Park without being shot.

Endangered Species

Our efforts to protect endangered and threatened species have expanded this year as the Endangered Species Act came under attack on a number of fronts. The HSUS was in the forefront of efforts to save the Mt. Graham red squirrel from having its habitat ravaged by construction of telescopes. We

have also worked with other organizations to press for protection of the spotted owl, a threatened species which has become the focal point in a storm of controversy over logging rights versus habitat protection. We also filed, in conjunction with six Washington State organizations, a petition with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to classify the grizzly bear as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The USF&WS agreed to consider the petition and we are currently pursuing administrative and legal means for adequately protecting the bears. We were also pleased that a final court decision was issued in a suit brought by The HSUS and others that will ensure that Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is applied to government agencies worldwide. This is an important decision that will extend protection to endangered and threatened animals all over the world.

The number of endangered and threatened species continues to grow so rapidly that the Fish and Wildlife Service cannot keep up with the evaluation process. To address this problem, we have developed a protocol for establishing an Endangered Species Volunteer Assistance Corps made up of biologists, naturalists, and other professionals, that would report directly to the Secretary of Interior to develop ways to streamline the cumbersome evaluation process.

Wildlife Contraception

The HSUS strongly backs the development of contraceptives to be used as a way of addressing perceived problems of over-population of white-tailed deer in urban/suburban areas. We

have actively supported the innovative work of Dr. Jay F. Kirkpatrick who has successfully implemented usable wildlife contraception techniques to limit population growth of wild horse herds on Assateague Island. The HSUS is currently participating in a cooperative program with the AAZPA to utilize these techniques in captive groups of ungulates. Initial evaluation of the workability of wildlife contraceptives has demonstrated that they are effective and should play a key role in limiting surplus wildlife production in the future.

Predator Control

Over the past year, The HSUS has intensified its criticism of the federal Animal Damage Control (ADC) program. USDA recently issued an environmental impact statement on ADC that would set ADC policy for the next decade. The document was completely inadequate and failed to answer even the most basic questions about the ADC program's effectiveness and abhorrent destruction practices. To focus Congress' attention on ADC, we sent out a special mailing to our members requesting that they contact their legislators to protest the mass killing of millions of predators annually to protect the interests of ranchers. We also drafted and submitted extensive comments on the problems of the ADC program and sent copies to each legislator.

Migratory Birds

The HSUS is increasingly alarmed about the U.S. Government's continued endorsement of duck hunting despite the

fact that duck populations are at the lowest levels in history. Now more than ever, it is clear that the U.S. Government's main goal for duck "management" is to provide as many ducks as possible for hunters to shoot. Yet, waterfowl such as black ducks, pintails, mallards and other species are being decimated due to sport hunting. The HSUS has consistently pressed for closing hunting seasons on those species of ducks that are decreasing in numbers. We testified and submitted comments to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service urging the government to revamp its waterfowl "management" policy and close waterfowl seasons to mitigate the serious decline in waterfowl populations.

Wild Birds as Pets/Humane Transport

The HSUS continues to educate the American public about the tragedy of importing wild birds for the pet trade. The trade in wild birds not only wreaks havoc on wild bird populations, but it also causes the deaths of hundreds of thousands of birds annually who die in transit. We are pleased to jointly sponsor a brochure and poster with the AAZPA that will warn people about the problems of keeping wild birds as pets. The HSUS continued to work for stronger regulations on the transport of wildlife and as a result of a lawsuit brought by The HSUS, humane transport regulations will be promulgated in 1990 for the first time ever.

Wild Horses

This year we increased our efforts in the area of wild horse protection. We submitted comments to Bureau of Land

Management (BLM) on capture plans involving wild horses and land use proposals that would affect wild horse habitat. An HSUS staff member appeared on "20/20" and "CBS This Morning" to discuss our opposition to the establishment of private wild horse sanctuaries. The HSUS also attended a meeting on the future of the Canon City wild horse-prison inmate program about which The HSUS has serious reservations. We participated in American Humane Association's (AHA) Horse Abuse Investigators' School.

Marine Mammals

Our boycott of light meat tuna finally paid off this year. In April, StarKist announced that it would no longer buy or sell tuna caught "on dolphin" and would label its tuna products "Dolphin Safe."

The HSUS continued to vigorously oppose programs which involve the taking of marine mammals from the wild for public display. We presented strong testimony opposing swim-with-the-dolphin, dolphin feeding, and other interactive programs and worked with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to improve regulations on the care and maintenance of marine mammals in captivity. We attended a series of meetings hosted by NMFS to examine the NMFS review process and provided input to improve and strengthen the permit process.

We engaged a successful letter-writing campaign that helped to halt the proposed slaughter of fur seals off the coast of South Africa.

The HSUS continued to monitor the subsistence kill of

Northern Pacific fur seals and is pleased to report that the number of seals killed was the lowest in the past twenty years (about 1100 seals were killed.)

Elephants

The HSUS was represented at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) meeting held in Lausanne, Switzerland this year. At that meeting, together with many other animal protection groups, we were successful in helping to secure a ban on the commercial trade in elephant ivory and in obtaining restrictions on commercial trade in other endangered and threatened species. This year we continued to ardently oppose the importation of "trophy" elephant tusks into the U.S. and to monitor the effectiveness of CITES restrictions. The good news is that the restrictions are causing a sharp decrease in the slaughter of elephants and in the ivory trade. The bad news is that our government has continued to condone trade in tusks of magnificent trophy hunted elephants, thus fostering their continued destruction.

People/Wildlife Problems

Increasingly, The HSUS is called upon to respond to the demand for humane solutions to problems caused by interaction of urban/suburban wildlife and humans. To meet the growing need for information, we prepared a booklet entitled A Practical Guide to Humane Solutions to Urban Wildlife Problems to help people solve wildlife-related problems in their communities. We are also actively working, through publications and seminars, to disseminate information on

solving problems with wildlife in households and have opened dialogue with commercial pest control operators to encourage them to look at alternatives to poisons and other toxics currently used to destroy animals that some people perceive as pests.

ENVIRONMENT

Jan Hartke, Vice President

The HSUS has created an Environment section to provide more protection to animals, both as individuals and species, and to promote a healthy, humane, and sustainable world. The construction of an environmental agenda focusing on animals requires new partnerships with those major environmental organizations which are responsive to our message of compassion and willing to implement a new environmental ethic.

Earth Day 1990 was an example of mobilizing the power of the people, and The HSUS served as a member of the Board of Directors, contributor, and major participant in all phases of the operations. This type of people power event is a forceful way to tell our leaders that we expect them to lead and to do it now.

The HSUS is now represented on the board of Green Seal, Inc. led by Denis Hayes, formerly Chair of Earth Day 1990. We remain convinced that this effort to distinguish environmentally preferable products will help to bring green consumer power to bear on corporate decision-makers. We expect

the first green seals to be affixed to consumer items in early 1991.

The HSUS continues in a critical role in the CERES coalition, originator of the Valdez Principles to promote responsible behavior by corporations toward the environment. Again, we believe this partnership of institutional investors, religious groups, and environmentalists will have a significant influence on corporate activity. Green shareholder power is a natural corollary to green consumer power.

The HSUS is represented on the Board of Renew America, specifically as a member of the National Environmental Awards Council which highlights environmental success stories. Mr. William Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Mr. C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to President Bush, and several embassies participated in the 1990 awards ceremony.

The HSUS recognizes that the U.S. needs to convert a substantial portion of the money we now spend for military security into environmental security. Accordingly, we have accepted the invitation to participate in the forum on "Our Nation's Defense and the Environment," the first in a series of dialogues to develop an environmental strategy and action plan for the Department of Defense (DOD).

The HSUS is committed to offering senior citizens an opportunity for greater involvement with environmental issues that pertain to our concern for reverence for life. To this end, we are working for the establishment of a Senior

Environment Corps.

The HSUS was a participant in the March for Animals, setting out specific legislative concerns, addressing the marchers, and becoming a part of the archival video made of the event.

The HSUS is convinced that religious people will increasingly adopt the animal and environmental protection cause and help to expand the boundaries of our ethical concerns. The HSUS acted as a sponsor of the "Caring for Creation Conference" hosted by His Royal Highness Prince Philip.

"Race to Save the Planet" is a major PBS television series of which The HSUS was a sponsor for the Washington, D.C. area broadcast. Additionally, The HSUS and the North American Conference on Religion and Ecology have distributed thousands of Facilitator's and Viewer's Guides to leaders across the country providing organizational follow-up to these important environmental broadcasts.

Acting on the recommendation of The HSUS, the Global Tomorrow Coalition has convened a Global Town Meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico. It will feature developing proposals for an energy plan that the Department of Energy is preparing for President Bush. The HSUS seeks to insure that the energy path of this country and the world will avert global warming and the massive extinctions of species that would follow. In this connection, The HSUS helped arrange field hearings of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee on the need for environmental

education and the threat of global warming to animals.

The HSUS-supported environmental legislation in the 101st Congress includes several bills to protect our biological heritage. The HSUS has supported a variety of bills which, if they were to pass, would develop a national biodiversity plan to protect rare wildlife, promote debt-for-nature exchanges to stop tropical deforestation, protect habitat ranging from ancient forest to coral reefs, and reduce the threats caused by pollution of our air, land, food, and water. We have devoted special attention to the legislation involving our National Wildlife Refuge System, as is further amplified in the Wildlife section.

YOUTH EDUCATION

Patty A. Finch, Vice President

The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE), is the youth education division of The HSUS. NAHEE is continuing in its commitment to ensure that ever growing numbers of youth are instructed in humane education, including an appreciation for environmental problems and their impact on both people and animals.

NAHEE instituted a major change in its publications this year. KIND News is now published nine times throughout the school year rather than the previous five times. Each September, teachers receive an 80-page super issue of KIND Teacher, allowing them to plan their humane education

curriculum for the entire year. Also included with the KIND Teacher are the KIND Club poster and 32 KIND Club I.D. Cards. NAHEE continues to receive assistance with the distribution of these materials from a large number of senior citizen volunteers. The volunteers provide invaluable help with bulk mailings, envelope stuffing, and helping to answer the large volume of children's correspondence received at NAHEE.

The number of KIND News subscribers continues to rise. An average growth of seventy percent per year has been realized for the last five years. This represents an eight fold increase in our total number of subscribers. We are now reaching well over a quarter of a million school children monthly. These children have proven themselves to be sincere activists, writing letters on topics such as the tuna/dolphin issue, and participating in our nine annual KIND Club Projects, including local support of shelters and the promotion of pet licensing.

To further promote the humane message using role models, NAHEE publications continue to feature celebrities. The KIND Club poster for 1990 features the popular group New Kids On The Block, and KIND News has included coverage of the humane activities of Christopher Reeve, Sting, The Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, Tony LaRussa, Debbye Turner (1990 Miss America), and others.

Productive Partnerships

This year NAHEE launched a mass promotion of the Adopt-A-Teacher partnership program. Through this program, NAHEE

substantially underwrites the cost of KIND News subscriptions, forming partnerships with local animal protection organizations and societies that wish to supply KIND News to area teachers. NAHEE has formed the same partnership with the 10,000 member clubs of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Through these partnerships, thousands of classrooms receive KIND News monthly at no cost to the school districts.

In a partnership with the Delta Society and Utah State University, in which NAHEE supplied curriculum materials, Dr. Frank Ascione studied the effectiveness of NAHEE's curriculum guide. Students at four grade levels were pre- and post-tested for humane attitudes towards animals and the development of empathy toward humans. A significant growth in both areas occurred at fourth grade, with mixed results at the other three grade levels. Interestingly, this parallels earlier studies that indicate fourth grade is also the most effective grade level to target when combating racism in children.

In another partnership, NAHEE and other HSUS staff assisted the prestigious National Association of Biology Teachers with the development of their newly published book, The Responsible Use of Animals in Biology Classrooms Including Alternatives to Dissection. Numerous NAHEE materials are referenced in the book, including our 1990 Alternatives to Dissection packet. This packet includes a methodical listing of traditional objectives of dissection, followed by thirteen alternative student lessons, all designed to meet at least one or more of the traditional objectives, but without the use of

dissection. An extensive list of resources is also provided.

NAHEE also teamed up with The HSUS Gulf States Regional Office to revitalize the Gulf States Humane Educators Association. Also, in cooperation with the New England Animal Control Association, NAHEE produced a new informal three-hour video tape available for free loan on effective humane education strategies.

International Partnerships

NAHEE's unprecedented international children's campaign, Helping Hands for Pets, was concluded this spring with hundreds of thousands of children in more than forty-five countries showing their concern over the worldwide pet overpopulation problem. On May 7, children across the world wore their handprints pinned to their shirts urging everyone to be a helping hand for pets by spaying or neutering their pets. Hundreds of U.S. classrooms made Helping Hands banners for public display. One such display took place in the concourse of the Empire State Plaza in Albany, N.Y. with 17,000 people a day viewing the exhibit. With the help of a generous grant from the Edith Goode Foundation, the Helping Hands for Pets materials were distributed at no cost to 15,400 classrooms in the U.S., upon teacher request. The RSPCA in Great Britain, our co-sponsor, saw 10,000 classrooms participate, as well as 134 members of Parliament pledge their support. The winning Helping Hands for Pets U.S. banners were presented to participating states' governors and to President Bush.

In another exciting project, NAHEE and the World Society

for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) have joined together to institute a national Humane Education Project in Costa Rica with the cooperation of the Costa Rican Ministry of Education. This year twelve classrooms participated in a successful field test of the program, using a specially designed curriculum based in large part on NAHEE materials. The NAHEE executive director assisted members of the Costa Rican Education Ministry in training the educators on how to best utilize the curriculum. It is planned that in 1991 there will be active use of a humane education curriculum in fifty or more classrooms with a complete evaluation of student gains. This program is the first nationally mandated humane education curriculum in the world.

Additional Outreach

NAHEE continued its outreach through its annual National Humane Education Teacher of the Year Award and its teacher seminars and workshops. NAHEE answers thousands of letters each year, and continues to monitor and evaluate new children's books, children's magazines and newspapers, and all major elementary and secondary teaching magazines and newspapers. Some publications, such as Weekly Reader, now often turn to NAHEE for pre-publication reaction to articles concerning human/animal relationships. This helps ensure that humane attitudes are conveyed to children in major publications other than our own.

Lastly, NAHEE is serving on a national committee, along with representatives of the U.S. Department of Education and

state departments of education, to develop national standards for environmental education. NAHEE is currently the only animal protection organization represented on the committee. NAHEE is working diligently to see that important concepts such as preservation of biological diversity and the nurturing of reverence for life are included in the national environmental education standards.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Roger A. Kindler, General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel provides legal services to virtually the full range of HSUS programs and activities, advises HSUS officers and Board of Directors, and carries on its own program of animal protection advocacy.

In the area of advocacy, the OGC prepared and filed an amicus curiae brief with the Eleventh Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in a case which will decide whether the constitutional right of free exercise of religion protects ritual sacrifice of animals. The OGC also submitted arguments to the Attorney General of Ohio urging an interpretation of Ohio's animal sheltering laws which prohibits mandatory pound seizure, a position which the Attorney General subsequently adopted. The OGC's co-representation of Jenifer Graham, who refused to dissect animals in her high school biology class, entered its third year, with the case currently before the U.S. Court of

Appeals in California. Finally, the OGC drafted a new pamphlet on the rights of animals, which reflects HSUS' own peculiar role and voice in that important and controversial subject.

In the area of facilitating the programs of other HSUS departments, the OGC provided the legal underpinning for the Beautiful Choice Campaign -- preparing contracts with cosmetic manufacturers, doing the necessary trademark and copyright protection work, and dealing with insurance issues. The OGC devoted similar attention to the nationwide call to boycott puppies raised in six midwestern states, to several major investigations of institutionalized animal abuse, and to HSUS efforts to enact favorable legislation.

Two lawsuits were brought against HSUS in the past year, one by dogfighters in whose prosecution The HSUS assisted in 1988. The OGC oversees the defense of those suits, which remind us that the price of carrying on aggressive and progressive animal protection programs is often counter-litigation.

The OGC also is in charge of promoting and protecting, by litigation when necessary, bequest income to HSUS, as well as providing legal services to controlled, affiliated, or closely allied organizations such as the Center for Respect of Life and Environment and the World Society for the Protection of Animals.

CENTER FOR RESPECT OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT

Michael W. Fox, Director

The Center for Respect of Life and Environment has made significant progress in linking animal protection concerns with the rising public concern over the environment. The central focus of CRLE is on advocating humane sustainable living through pursuing four program priorities: strengthening an ecological spirituality; building humane sustainable communities; protecting wild and sacred places; and the "greening" of academia.

Over the past year the Center has initiated projects to bring this humane sustainable agenda to the Christian church, planning professionals, academic institutions, and livestock and agriculture policymakers, both in the United States and abroad. Generous individual and foundation support ensure continued development of current CRLE projects: "Christian Responsibility in an Ecological Age: Towards a Humane Sustainable Church;" "The International Livestock Environmental Accountability Project;" and the "Humane Sustainable Agriculture Project."