

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

1988

**Presented by John A. Hoyt, President
at The Humane Society of the United States Annual Membership Meeting
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"A Sense of Where You Are"

If I were to mention the name Bill Bradley, I suspect that most of you would identify it with the able and energetic senator from the great state of New Jersey. But some of you will also remember that this same Bill Bradley was an All-American basketball player who, during his professional basketball days, was best known for his miraculous one-handed jump shot from the corner. Miraculous because he could release the ball blind without a clear view of the goal and, more often than not, the shot would be true.

When someone asked what sort of sixth sense guided the ball through the hoop, Bradley thought a moment, then said intuitively, "A sense of where you are."

That sentiment came to me as this annual meeting grew near because in a very fundamental way, our annual conference serves no more important function than to force us to pause ... assess ... and define just where as an animal protection organization we are.

Having a sense of where one is in relation to his goals or ambitions in life is a gift each of us would like to possess. Yet to have this kind of discernment is, I suspect, more than a gift; it is a condition that results from an honest assessment of what it is we are seeking to achieve and how effectively we are pursuing that goal. And what is true for each of us individually is equally true for our organizations, be they local, regional or national.

Knowing who we are and where we are is probably the most difficult task facing those of us working within the animal protection/rights movement today. And for the most part, I am increasingly concerned that few, if any of us, including The Humane Society of the United States, has fully mastered that challenge.

In the first place, we are, I fear, attempting to be all things to all people, when we would probably be further ahead if we were more committed to a lesser number of tasks and goals, and pursued those with a greater commitment of energy and resources. Or to put it another way, in trying to address virtually every major animal issue that surfaces, we have in many cases minimized our effectiveness in other equally important areas of concern.

Noted radio commentator and last year's recipient of The HSUS James Herriot Award Paul Harvey said in a recent commentary entitled "A Voice For The Voiceless":

"None of us can fight a thousand side fights without losing the war. We cannot and must not get defeated by a too huge agenda. What we can do is to confront the obvious inhumanities."

During a recent planning retreat of approximately 23 members of The HSUS program staff, we attempted to identify what this group regarded to be the most important issues currently facing The HSUS, those meriting our primary attention and commitment of time and resources. Let me list them briefly and without comment. They are as follows:

1. Alternatives to the use of animals for biomedical research, various testing procedures and other experimental projects now utilizing animals.
2. Intensive rearing of food animals.
3. The transportation of livestock and livestock auctions.
4. Unnecessary animal experimentation. This objective contrasts with item #1 above in that it was felt that there are certain experiments involving animals that should be opposed immediately, whether or not alternatives exist or should or could be developed.
5. Habitat preservation of endangered species.
6. Non-surgical sterilization.

Whereas these six areas of concern were those the staff felt most merited increased emphasis and support, they unanimously agreed that the following issues merit our continued attention and aggressive support:

1. Various issues affecting horses, such as wild horse roundups and slaughter, Tennessee walking horses, transportation of horses, riding stables, carriage horses, horse racing, etc.
2. Dog racing.
3. Tuna/porpoise.
4. Genetic engineering of animals.
5. Dog dealers and theft of dogs for research.
6. Trapping.
7. Anti-fur.

8. Wildlife trade.
9. Animals in education.
10. Humane (non-lethal) wildlife management.
11. Animal fighting.
12. Chimpanzee trade.
13. Humane education.

The fact that many of these latter issues were not among the previous six should not be interpreted as their being regarded of lesser importance as issues of concern. In many cases, they were viewed as equally important but were seen as already receiving major attention within our current program emphasis.

Yet it is clear from reviewing both lists, and the incredible amount of time and effort each requires, that we must begin to be a bit more selective about those issues we tackle in a major way, lest we lose the war altogether.

A second reason why we as organizations may not have a good grasp of where we are is because we have tended to become somewhat schizophrenic as regards our personality and mission.

Who of us, for example, has not been influenced by the advent of the animal rights movement, seeking to espouse a philosophy we were not fully prepared to accept, and embracing a dogma we could not fully affirm? Or how many of us have reluctantly, yet demonstrably, joined the protest rallies and office sit-ins, simply because we dared not be absent? And how many of us have found ourselves endorsing statements or supporting actions dictated by others because we feared their

criticism and censure? And have we not in some of those instances sacrificed integrity for acceptability and conviction for attention?

For more than 30 years The HSUS has regarded itself a moderate organization in a movement that embraces a wide spectrum of philosophies and practices. At the time of its emergence in the mid-50's, it was undoubtedly viewed by some as being too radical, an upstart organization of dreamers and fanatics. Yet when one compares its views regarding the use of animals for research to some other organizations of that day, especially the anti-vivisection societies, its positions were hardly revolutionary.

So also its views regarding the slaughter of animals for food as well as their care and transportation. While embracing a philosophy based on the conviction that animals should not be caused to experience unnecessary suffering and abuse, The HSUS sought solutions to the causes of animal suffering that were both reasonable and realistic. It was our belief that half-a-loaf was better than nothing at all and that any change for the better was a step forward.

And then came the animal rights movement and with it the emergence of a multitude of organizations which viewed themselves uniquely the saviours of animals. Those of us who had been working for the protection of animals for decades past were viewed with both suspicion and disdain. We were castigated because the change we were seeking was not all-encompassing; we were censured for our willingness to accept

compromise, even though such compromise often resulted in achievement; and we were condemned for being successful, for realizing both organizational growth and financial success.

And we were made to feel guilty and, all too often, we permitted ourselves to feel guilty. So we embraced the animal rights movement and acknowledged its self-appointed messiahs; we joined its protests; learned its language; and joined its parade. But in the final analysis, we have found it wanting.

Now, before anyone organizes a protest right here, let me reiterate what I am attempting to say. And I also ask your reflection on what it is you think you hear.

I am not for one moment dismissing the animal rights movement nor those who embrace its philosophy as being either ineffective or insincere. To the contrary, the message and tactics of this movement have dramatically exposed the horrendous ways in which literally millions of animals suffer at the hands of us human beings.

At the same time, it has had a profound impact on the life styles and attitudes of tens of thousands of people. It is a movement whose contributions are surely needed, and a movement which has greatly disturbed the status quo of how animals are treated in our society. But it is not, thereby, the full story, nor is it necessarily the most effective catalyst for bringing about fundamental and lasting change.

I am not a frequent reader of Ms magazine. But one cannot have lived with a wife and four daughters for more than a few years and not have been exposed to a few items

reflective of their life styles and interests. So occasionally I glance at Ms magazine, as I did this past month.

The September issue contained a sad yet enlightening article about Bess Myerson, Miss America of 1945, whose "fall" from stardom and success is chronicled by anthropologist and society columnist Shana Alexander. In that article there is a paragraph which I read several times, for in a very profound way it suggests why the animal rights movement, much like the women's liberation movement, may not be the most effective and viable answer to the problem of animal abuse and suffering in today's world. Let me share it with you.

"As for the women's movement, I often think we may have opened Pandora's box. We wanted to be equal. We insisted. We did it. But we forgot we were in a man's world; everything we saw, and felt and raged against was seen through that perspective. We were like the Eskimos who don't see snow, who have no word for snow, because they live in the world of snow. They have different words for falling snow, frozen snow, melting snow, sleeting snow, drifting snow, but no common linguistic root: snow. So when we decided to become equals, we meant, without thinking of it, equals in a man's world. We were playing by their rules, or defining equality in their terms. We forgot that we were different from men; we are other; we have different sensibilities. Today younger women across America are paying for our error."

We sometimes forget that in promoting the "rights of

animals" we are doing so in a world where animals do not have equal status; indeed cannot and will not have equal status. The human species, by its very nature, will never concede equality to animals and will, I predict, resist with increasing vehemence all attempts to endow them with such.

But what concerns me more is the fact that those who propound the animal rights philosophy and those who lead the animal rights movement seem to be unaware of this reality. They are living in a world of illusions, a world of mirrors, so that every time they see themselves on TV or read about themselves in the papers, or participate in an action that generates a response, they begin to believe that the world is changing at their hands and that the salvation of animals is just right around the corner.

So what is the answer? Do we stop trying? Do we concede defeat? Do we throw in the towel and admit we are outnumbered and outclassed?

Not at all! But we do, I think, begin to be a bit more honest about who we are and where we are. We do, I think, begin to retreat a bit from our self-created illusions and reassess the ways by which we chart progress and measure success.

We must, I believe, come to terms with the reality that whatever differences we finally make in a fundamental and lasting way are going to be the result of hard fought battles and long enduring engagements. The fireworks of the animal rights movement may light up the sky briefly but they are not

to be compared to the emerging brightness of sunlight breaking over the horizon.

I am proud of the efforts and achievements of The HSUS over the past several years and, yes, I am not disillusioned by our failures. For we knew when we began this effort many years ago that the task before us was formidable and the forces against us were legion. It is still so today; and though our strength has increased by multiples and our commitment remained sure, so also has the opposition become increasingly alert and unified, and commitment is a quality they are learning as well. But the light of a better existence for animals is breaking on the horizon, and slowly but surely new attitudes toward animals are being formed and embraced. And though it is certain that the forces opposing our efforts to prevent the abuse and suffering of animals are on the increase, I am confident that through persistence and perseverance we can make a difference and that, in the years ahead, we may yet know a world in which the abuse and suffering of animals is a history of the past.

In the pages that follow you will read about those programs and activities we have been pursuing this past year. Some will have resulted in successes; some in failures. But nowhere else in this movement will you read the reports of a staff more dedicated to this cause nor will you find anywhere in this movement a gathering of people any more able. And I assure you that, though we have sometimes been the targets of criticism and disdain from within the movement

as well as from without, and though we have occasionally been distracted from our larger mission in the interest of "immediate successes," we are not ashamed of who we are or where we are headed; and increasingly, I believe, we do have a right sense of where we are.

Before concluding this report, I would be amiss not to address recent news items, especially those printed by nationally syndicated columnist Jack Anderson; making reference to certain problems within The HSUS. As those of you attending this meeting are aware, we have this year experienced both tension and dissension within the board of directors, some of it directly critical of actions involving myself and HSUS executive vice-president and treasurer Paul Irwin, and other aspects of it critical of various board members.

Some of the concerns addressed by the board are those resulting from the rapid growth of The HSUS during the past few years and the inadequacy of certain procedures, as well as the lack of qualified staff, to cope with the consequences of that growth. Primarily, these are problems directly relating to certain accounting procedures and systems, all of which are currently under careful review. Additionally, our accounting staff is now being headed by a new controller, Mr. Tom Hunt, who comes to us after more than 15 years of similar experience with Catholic University. The board has also created or enlarged certain board committees to work with the staff in these important areas of financial administration, a process

which had already been initiated by our new chairman of the board, Bill Wiseman.

Another area of concern was one resulting from certain actions taken by a committee of the board that had been created several years ago to assist the chairman and president in matters relating to staff compensation and benefits, a committee that had been authorized to act on behalf of the board in matters pertaining to such compensation. Because that committee, often in the interest of respecting the confidentiality of certain major donors and benefactors of the Society, did not report its deliberations and actions to the full board, it was criticized by certain other members of the board.

Primary among those actions was a decision to provide a residence for the Society's president as a part of his compensation package. Based on the fact that such is common practice with colleges, churches, and various other similar institutions, the committee reasoned that this gesture was not inappropriate to The HSUS. Further, the action was prompted by the fact that a residence in the Washington area had already been given The HSUS expressly for this purpose but was not immediately available due to a life-tenancy arrangement. Additionally, the same person who had given this house to be used as a residence for the president had also just made an additional gift to The HSUS in the amount of \$100,000. Consequently, that committee saw fit to approve this action, but because it was not reported to the full board, its members

were severely criticized by certain other members of the board and its actions challenged.

As a consequence of these criticisms and various other actions of both board committees and staff, the board undertook a review of all its procedures and actions as well as those of the executive staff. Over the course of several months, two separate attorneys, as well as an independent auditing firm, worked with two special committees of the board to conduct an in-depth review of all matters that were the subject of criticism and concern.

As a result of those inquiries, the board has established several new committees, a process already underway, and has instituted a number of changes for improving operations and accounting procedures. It has also reviewed all actions of the committee assisting the chairman and president in matters pertaining to staff compensation and approved each action retroactively. It has now enlarged and expanded that committee and agreed that, in the future, all its actions and decisions will be reported to the full board as a matter of course.

Unfortunately, certain persons aware of the tensions and deliberations within the board chose to share them with the press, an action which not only does great harm to The HSUS but also serves to undermine our collective efforts on behalf of animals and, most assuredly, gives comfort to our enemies.

In conclusion, I wish to assure you that your board of directors remains a body of deeply committed and highly

competent individuals who, together with your president and staff, will continue to make The HSUS a leading force in the cause of seeking justice for animals and protecting them from harm.

PROGRAM AND COMMUNICATIONS

Patricia Forkan, Senior Vice President

The development and implementation of national campaigns dedicated to ending animal abuse fall under the purview of the Program and Communications section. In addition, the Society's actions on behalf of whales, dolphins and laboratory animals are part of this section's responsibilities. Another major program area covered is state and federal legislation affecting animals. The public relations department, the nationally syndicated television program Living With Animals as well as numerous HSUS publications are also part of this active section's work.

Campaigns

Following the successful beginning of last April's pet overpopulation campaign, known as "Be A Pal, Prevent-A-Litter," The HSUS began planning "The Shame of Fur Campaign," our largest anti-fur effort to date. Using the theme, "You Should be Ashamed to Wear Fur," The HSUS kicked off its campaign on October 3 by appealing to consumers, particularly women who work outside the home, in five major cities that are considered to be fur fashion centers.

This effort to convince consumers of the cruel way animals are raised and killed to make fur fashions has included media events in two of the cities, featuring

celebrities, fashion models, and HSUS spokespersons. Other campaign highlights are large highway billboards, large interior and exterior bus signs, street-level telephone booth signs, a variety of campaign literature, a videotape documentary on the fur trade, and a public service announcement.

The campaign, which is part of a larger, international effort to stop the fur trade, will be most concentrated October through January. However, The HSUS hopes that local communities nationwide will follow up by using HSUS fur campaign literature and the videotape, and promoting their own "The Shame of Fur" campaigns.

Whale/Dolphin Campaigns

The animal protection community has faced a tough year in demanding enforcement of the international moratorium on the killing of the endangered great whales. Although the moratorium was ordered in 1982 by the International Whaling Commission (IWC), three nations, Japan, Iceland, and Norway, continue to hunt whales -- under the guise of so-called "scientific research." In a transparent ploy to continue commercial whaling, the "studied" whales are killed and their meat is sold on the international market.

The HSUS has contributed in several significant ways to the effort to save the whales during this difficult period. The HSUS has joined in two lawsuits to force the U.S. government to impose sanctions required by law against Japan

and Iceland and is participating in a boycott of Icelandic fish products.

In addition, The HSUS sent a representative to the IWC annual meeting in New Zealand and helped organize two major anti-whaling demonstrations in Washington, DC.

The HSUS perseveringly seeks to work to bring political and economic pressure, and the pressure of public opinion, to bear on whaling countries and on the U.S. government which is required by law to impose economic sanctions on offending countries.

The HSUS continues to work as well on another marine mammal problem -- the tragic drowning of some 125,000 dolphins per year in the nets of the international tuna fishery. Since a shocking undercover videotape revealing the extent of dolphin death in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean was made early this year, The HSUS has renewed its long-standing boycott of all brands and kinds of tuna; educated the public and the media on the issue through mass mailings; and instigated a letter-writing drive aimed at U.S. tuna companies and Congress.

The HSUS aggressively lobbies Congress and other government agencies to enforce the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), and to make major changes in the MMPA that would strengthen protections for dolphins. The HSUS has also sued the government to formulate effective regulations to embargo tuna imports from countries whose fisheries kill large numbers of dolphins -- as required by the MMPA.

If a satisfactory resolution has not been reached by the time Congress adjourns for the year during the first week of October, The HSUS will only re-double its efforts on behalf of dolphins in the 101st Congress.

Laboratory Animals

The Laboratory Animals Department continued its fight to halt the reprehensible practice of pound seizure. This year, the Department provided the scientific expertise necessary to secure support for anti-pound seizure bills in the U.S. House and Senate. It also provided assistance to eight state and several local anti-pound seizure efforts.

The HSUS staff was active in campaigns to halt the testing of cosmetics and household products on animals, and we lobbied on behalf of such measures in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. We also testified in support of a federal bill that would outlaw the cruel LD50 test.

The HSUS continues to play a leadership role in promoting alternatives to exploitative uses of animals in research. The Department was chosen to write a comprehensive technical report on alternatives, which will appear in a forthcoming multi-authored book on animal research. The Department provided assistance to a commercial firm that successfully sought to establish the safety of its products without resorting to animal tests. The HSUS also provided assistance to several students seeking alternatives to animal-based laboratory exercises. One of those students had been rebuffed

by the University of North Florida, but with The HSUS's help won her fight to utilize alternatives.

The Laboratory Animals Department continued its efforts on behalf of chimpanzees. The HSUS hosted a workshop on conditions promoting the psychological well-being of captive chimpanzees. Organized by renowned chimpanzee authority and HSUS board member Dr. Jane Goodall, the workshop yielded a set of recommendations to aid in formulating regulations under the Animal Welfare Act that were submitted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The HSUS, testifying before a Congressional committee, vigorously opposed an unacceptable National Institutes of Health (NIH) program to breed thousands of chimpanzees for research and is working to ensure that new NIH plans to conduct chimpanzee research overseas do not entail the taking of animals from the wild.

State Legislation

The HSUS last year launched a major campaign to end legal cockfighting in the United States. Only five states have yet to enact the laws necessary to end this deliberate and unnecessary abuse. We are now targeting Arizona and Louisiana for our primary concentrated efforts. Local activists have been organized and will be using the extensive campaign material developed by The HSUS.

Our efforts to strengthen animal fighting laws continue to progress. There are now 39 states with dogfighting felony laws and 14 states with cockfighting felony laws--all since

1975! The states of Nebraska, Maine and North Carolina are new to the list. Vicious dog legislation has demanded much time and effort as almost all state legislatures meeting this year had bills introduced to tackle this difficult problem. Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, and Minnesota all were successful in enacting relatively good laws, with more expected during the next 12-15 months.

Enactment in Kansas of a bill to regulate puppy mills culminates years of work. Pet shops are also getting attention as laws or tough regulations were adopted in Connecticut and New Jersey. Pound seizure is closer to being banned in Virginia, Minnesota and West Virginia thanks in part to our efforts. We were also successful in getting the governor to veto a coyote bounty bill in Virginia as well as to halt efforts to legalize dog racing in such states as Maryland, North Carolina and others. We will continue to report to you in our publications on innovative state legislation and new laws so that we can all learn and benefit from these successes.

Federal Legislation

The HSUS has been working diligently on several landmark bills. In fact, this legislative year has yielded much action for animal welfare issues with the introduction of almost 50 bills and various amendments, as well as the passage of new laws.

Our most recent victory is the passage of an amendment

introduced by Senator John Melcher (D-MT) prohibiting the capture and importation of wild chimpanzees for research in the U.S. The amendment prevents federal funds from being allocated to any laboratory which uses chimpanzees obtained from the wild.

The world renowned primatologist, Dr. Jane Goodall, was in Washington working with our lobbyist to increase awareness within Congress. Dr. Goodall spoke with Senators, Congressmen, and staff during private visits and a special conference in the Senate set up by The HSUS's Legislative Department.

Although Congress failed to pass a moratorium on animal patenting in 1988, The HSUS played a leading role in a coalition with other animal welfare, public interest, environmental and farm groups and religious leaders in persuading 60 Members of the House of Representatives to cosponsor H.R. 3119 (Rose, D-NC), a two-year moratorium bill, and worked with Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR), who introduced similar legislation in the Senate.

The Pet Protection Act (a bill to end federal funding of pound seizure) introduced by Congressman Robert Mrazek and Senator Wendell Ford, garnered an impressive 102 cosponsors in the House and 15 in the Senate. The HSUS, working both individually and in association with the ProPets Coalition, made great headway on these bills. Unfortunately, the research community rose up with such a vengeance against this modest legislation that its passage was stopped. We are

pleased that Congressman Mrazek is already planning to re-introduce his bill in the 101st Congress. Senator Ford did get a revised version of his bill passed in the Senate which clamps down on how animal dealers obtain dogs and cats for laboratories.

The HSUS has also diligently worked on the passage of many other important bills. We were directly involved in the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act and passage of the Elephant Protection Act by the House of Representatives. Special emphasis has been directed toward the reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. We've also pushed many bills far along the legislative path, issued "Action Alerts" to you, our members, enlisting your participation in urging your Congressmen to take action on numerous issues, testified at various Congressional Committee hearings, and witnessed several bills go through final review stages, the last steps preceding floor votes. We have accomplished a great deal during the 100th Congress and are very anxious for even more success during the 101st Congressional session.

Public Relations

The HSUS continues to expand its public relations efforts. A wide cross-section of the media relies on The HSUS as the voice for the humane community and HSUS staff are regularly quoted in national media.

Several issues caught the media's imagination this past year, including the case of Jenifer Graham, the California

high school student who refused to dissect a frog. Stories on the case -- in which The HSUS provided legal assistance -- appeared in USA Today, the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, and on National Public Radio and network television.

Companion animal issues seem to continually touch a chord in the press and the "Be A Pal Campaign" for spaying and neutering garnered hundreds of articles across the country, including one in Glamour magazine. The HSUS's pet overpopulation message ran in a USA Today ad and the paper will feature April as "Be A Pal" month on its 1989 calendar. The "Hot Dog/Hot Car" campaign has grown and the message not to leave pets in hot cars is now on grocery bags in Safeway stores, in glove compartments of new cars at dealerships, and in National Park Service parking lots.

The HSUS anti-fur campaign, one of its most ambitious to date, featured a public service announcement by Sir Laurence Olivier, as well as the help of celebrities and high fashion models, who spread the message, "You Should Be Ashamed To Wear Fur." Earlier in the year, the trapping/fur issue was featured in ads in Self and Cosmopolitan magazines, and in news stories in Christian Science Monitor and Time magazine, and on Mutual Radio Network.

The HSUS public relations department worked closely with the media in getting the story out about a case of elephant abuse at the San Diego Zoo. Details appeared in the Los Angeles Times, Associated Press and United Press International stories, and on CBS News and NBC News, among others.

In addition, HSUS staffers and issues were featured on Good Morning America, the McNeil-Lehrer show, Entertainment Tonight, Nippon Television of Japan, the David Horowitz Show, Newsday magazine, Parade magazine, Town & Country magazine, Sports Illustrated, U.S. News & World Report, CBS Nightwatch, Fortune magazine, ABC's Nightline and 20/20, Vogue magazine, Fox TV's Current Affair.

Living With Animals

Produced by The Action Line Group Inc., Living With Animals continues to be the only program in production which covers the combination of pets, wildlife, and animal issues. Living With Animals is now beginning its fourth season. An average of 95 PBS stations air the program throughout the year. At this time The HSUS's animated logo is seen by millions of Americans every week at the beginning and ending of each program, signaling our involvement with helping make this show possible.

Close-Up Report and Animal Activist Alert

The Close-Up Report this year continued to fulfill its mission as the primary HSUS outreach publication. Reaching an average of 650,000 constituents and nearly 3,000 news media four times a year, the Close-Up Report not only expands HSUS membership but also publicizes the plight of animals in emergency situations and mobilizes public support for them.

Issues covered during the past year included the use of pets in research (pound seizure) and the abuse of chimpanzees in U.S. laboratories and their precipitous decline in the wilds of Africa. More recently, the abominable mass drownings of dolphins in tuna fishermen's nets, and an expose of the cruel fur trade, have also informed and moved hundreds of thousands of people.

Each issue of a Close-Up Report provides readers with a list of things they can do to help the animals they have just read about. The response to this call for action continues to be great. For example, early this year the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was inundated with more than 54,000 postcards -- an unprecedented number -- sent by Close-Up Report readers asking that the USFWS re-classify the chimpanzee as an endangered species.

Similarly, a canned-tuna boycott and letter-writing campaign on behalf of dolphins, organized by The HSUS and published in a Close-Up Report, has had a major effect on how the U.S. tuna industry and Congress view the tuna/dolphin dilemma. The anti-fur issue has just been mailed and we anticipate that record numbers of constituents and consumers will also participate in this campaign.

The Animal Activist Alert is the second HSUS publication that encourages activism on the part of the reader. The AAA is sent to those HSUS members and other animal protection organizations who have expressed a strong interest in writing letters, making phone calls, organizing community actions,

proposing legislation, and so on, on behalf of suffering animals.

Last year, the AAA continued its tradition of generating immediate action on behalf of animals on such issues as: the HSUS campaign to make cockfighting illegal in the last five states that still permit this brutal "sport;" stopping the inhumaneness associated with the practice of dog- and cat-eating in South Korea; participating in a boycott of Icelandic fish products in an effort to save whales; and protesting the routine testing of toy guns in the eyes of live animals.

AAA readers were also instrumental in convincing the governor and legislature of Kansas, the puppy mill capital of the country, to enact a law that dramatically improves the welfare of animals raised for sale in pet shops across the nation.

WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT

John W. Grandy, Vice-President

Fur/Trapping

During the past few months, The HSUS has planned and launched a major anti-fur and anti-trapping campaign. We also inaugurated a systematic and comprehensive survey of veterinarians and humane societies to thoroughly document the horrendous trap-caused injuries to people, pets, and non-target wildlife. To provide additional public information, we commissioned and are publishing a comprehensive monograph on trapping, furs, fur ranching, and the fur industry. We continued to promote local efforts to ban traps, and increased our campaign to alert consumers to the cruelties of fur through paid advertisements in Self, National Enquirer, and Cosmopolitan.

National Wildlife Refuges

We helped to develop and strongly supported the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act (HR 2724), a bill that would end sport and commercial hunting and trapping on National Wildlife Refuges (NWR). We organized a coalition of major animal protection organizations to support the legislation. In the meantime, we strongly opposed new hunting programs on refuges, and supported wilderness designation for the Arctic NWR to protect it from oil and gas development. We created a

comprehensive refuge computer database focusing on hunting and trapping statistics, and produced factsheets for all 50 states on refuge hunting/trapping programs plus statewide statistics. These will be most useful in aiding citizens in documenting wildlife abuse on refuges.

Sport Hunting

We intensified our campaign to expose the cruelty, brutality, and waste associated with sport and recreational hunting. Moreover, as real and perceived conflicts between deer and people increased, we responded by holding a conference to publicize non-lethal methods of dealing with these problems. We participated actively in efforts to use non-lethal alternatives in a number of localities (Princeton, NJ; White Oak Naval Surface Weapons Center, MD; Ryerson State Park, IL; Tyler State Park, PA). The HSUS also continued its fight for America's waterfowl by demanding closure of nationwide hunting seasons on ducks, many species of which are at the lowest numbers ever recorded. Finally, we strongly opposed hunting of tundra swans and mourning doves.

Marine Mammals and Endangered Species

Our recent lawsuit forced the National Marine Fisheries Service to designate the North Pacific fur seal as "depleted" under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, giving this species increased government protection. In addition, this action held the native subsistence kill of North Pacific fur seals to

its lowest level ever (approximately 1300). On the legislative front, we worked successfully for passage of the Endangered Species Act reauthorization in Congress and began a campaign to reauthorize the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

International Wildlife Trade

The HSUS strongly supported efforts to introduce, pass, and/or implement legislation to ban the import and sale of exotic wild birds in individual states, including New York; Pennsylvania and New Jersey (where bills are pending in the legislatures); and several others. The HSUS is also sponsoring a Wild Bird Clearinghouse (an informal working group of several organizations) to assemble and distribute vital information to national and state groups opposing the bird trade. We also worked diligently to formulate and pass legislation limiting the trade in elephant ivory. Finally, The HSUS took the lead in developing and winning a major lawsuit against the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which forced them to implement strict regulations that will vastly improve conditions for birds and mammals shipped into the U.S.

International Wildlife Protection

We continued our campaign to protect chimpanzees from the destruction inherent in international trade. To increase protection for chimps, we petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to upgrade their status from threatened to endangered; a remarkable 54,000 cards and letters were

received from the public supporting this petition, on which the Service will decide in November. We attended the triennial meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources where we helped defeat a resolution encouraging commercial wildlife exploitation and pushed for a worldwide conservation ethic, as well as a ban on the leghold trap. We spoke out against rainforest destruction and worked with a coalition monitoring the environmental effects of multilateral development banks in the Third World.

Wildlife/Human Conflicts

This represents an exciting new dimension in The HSUS's work, as citizens increasingly call upon us to find ways to live with wildlife and avoid problems. To this end, we held workshops in Ohio and New Jersey on "Humane Solutions to Nuisance Wildlife Problems," attended by over 300 people, and presented nuisance wildlife sessions at The HSUS Animal Control Academy. We began work on a manual and an exhibit on this topic, and continued our series of articles in Shelter Sense on humane handling of specific nuisance species. In addition, we co-sponsored a well-attended conference on chemical contraception in wildlife control.

General Federation of Women's Clubs

We continued our highly successful wildlife education/action program with this 400,000 member community

service organization.

Predator Control

Dr. John W. Grandy, HSUS Vice President for Wildlife and Environment, was appointed to the National Animal Damage Control Advisory Committee to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Importantly, Dr. Grandy, who is a recognized expert in predator and animal damage, is the only representative from the conservation and animal protection community. We continued to push for non-lethal, effective alternatives to lethal animal damage control (ADC), and have now begun preparation of a lawsuit to challenge the government's ADC program.

Wild Horses and Burros

Through legislative and administrative changes, and cooperative work with the American Horse Protection Association, we continued our strong support for protection of these animals. With the help of Grand Forks (ND) Humane Society, we initiated an investigation into the brutal treatment and deaths of hundreds of adopted wild horses in North Dakota. These horses were adopted through the fee-waiver provision of the Adopt-a-Horse Program, and were intended to be sold for slaughter. Largely as a result of our efforts, the Bureau of Land Management repossessed the horses, reevaluated the program, and canceled the fee-waiver adoption provision.

Captive Wildlife

We investigated exotic animal auctions, zoos, and other exhibition facilities. We mounted a major investigation of the beating of an elephant at the San Diego Zoo. This investigation and related publicity and support may result in California legislation to prevent further incidents. We strongly opposed exhibitions of giant pandas for entertainment/fundraising purposes at several major zoos. We worked with other groups and local authorities to successfully ban the Rivers Diving Mules Show from a large county fair. Finally, and in an overriding program, we have undertaken a major effort to expose the abuses to animals maintained in and produced by zoos. We are calling upon the responsible zoological parks to join with us in a major effort to end the massive animal abuse and suffering perpetrated by substandard zoos and roadside menageries.

Lawsuits

One of the most exciting aspects of our work during the past year has been the success that the wildlife division of The HSUS has enjoyed in court. With the help of major law firms working on a pro bono basis, we have won five major victories.

- 1) We won a decision which should help insure protection of endangered species habitat from activities funded by the U.S. throughout the world.

- 2) We won a lawsuit which will go far toward guaranteeing that The HSUS and similar organizations have the right to bring legal actions on behalf of the animals in U.S. District courts across the nation.
- 3) We brought legal action that resulted in having the North Pacific fur seal listed as depleted.
- 4) We brought legal action that kept a beluga whale from being held in captivity in an unsuitable facility.
- 5) We won a lawsuit to insure humane transport of exotic wild animals in the U.S.

COMPANION ANIMALS

Phyllis Wright, Vice President

The eight-member staff of the Companion Animals Section has directed programs and efforts toward the staffs and volunteers of the 2,854 municipal and private, non-profit animal agencies across the United States as well as the general public. Since the late 1960s, the Companion Animals Section has been working directly with individuals and organizations that contact this department for assistance. During the last twelve months, the department has continued to function as the recognized leader in animal sheltering and control and has expanded its ability to provide assistance on the local level.

Animal Sheltering and Control

We began the new year preparing for a series of special workshops on "Dangerous Dogs." The general public was greatly interested in dangerous dogs because of the increased number of fatal attacks and serious injuries from dog bites. We conducted the Dangerous Dog Workshops in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and California. With over 100 participants at each workshop, we focused our efforts on evaluating and strengthening animal control laws, diffusing the hysteria regarding specific breeds, and educating legislators and the public alike regarding responsible, workable dangerous dog legislation that protects both people and animals. Over 1,000

of our newly developed Guidelines for Regulating Dangerous or Vicious Dogs have been distributed.

The Professional Education and Training Service (PETS) seminar was conducted in Austin, Texas, and Rockford, Illinois. Over 40 executive and management level animal shelter staff members received management training and in-depth information on shelter standards. To date, 30 animal welfare agencies have formally committed themselves to the Humane Society of the United States' shelter standards.

The film A New Leash on Life, produced by the HSUS Companion Animals Section, has been sent to over 500 public broadcasting stations and is being shown in schools and at local humane society meetings across the country. This upbeat, 15-minute film covers the many areas of responsible pet ownership.

The spring and summer brought speaking engagements at state federations and local society annual meetings. We covered the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Arkansas. At each meeting, we spent two to three days working with the local shelter as well as giving the keynote address and participating in workshops.

Another ongoing function of the department is shelter evaluation visits. This past year, visits were conducted upon request at over 20 facilities in 18 different states. During the visits we conduct in-service training programs as well as review and evaluate all aspects of shelter operation.

One of the HSUS' most aggressive efforts to date has

been to address the tragic problems of pet overpopulation. The "The Be A Pal--Prevent a Litter Campaign" was launched in September, 1987, with a Close-Up mailing to 571,000 individuals. In February, 1988 PAL Campaign kits were mailed to 2,854 animal shelters and humane organizations across the country. Promoting April as National Prevent A Litter Month, these kits contained information about the problems of pet overpopulation and ways to overcome and alleviate them.

Response was very positive, with over 1,000 shelters, individuals and municipalities participating in the campaign. A total of over 120,000 material orders were mailed between the end of February and May 15th. The states of New Jersey and Utah declared April as "Be A PAL" month. The New Jersey State Veterinary Medical Association signed on with Governor Thomas Kean in that declaration. Veterinarians in several other states participated by providing low-cost spay/neuter surgeries during the month of April.

We plan to expand this campaign in the future, and will continue working in every state to reach the goal of reducing unwanted animals in our communities.

Another major effort by this department was the investigating of individuals or groups that lack the proper resources and facilities to humanely care for the large numbers of animals they had collected and housed. The Companion Animals section has been working with the Ulster County Sheriff and the New York State's Attorney on the largest case of animal abuse in the country and has helped to

put an end to the suffering of the almost 1,000 animals existing at the facility without proper food, water, shelter or medical attention. Companion Animals staff participated in the raid at this facility and assisted with evidence gathering for the case. A cooperative program of medical attention, physical labor, and the identifying and photographing of each animal was accomplished by local humane groups, the Companion Animals Section and two HSUS Regional Offices. The operator of the facility has been indicted on 25 counts of cruelty to animals under New York State law and is expected to be tried some time this month. Companion Animals staff and regional office staff have been requested to provide expert testimony at the trial. The New York State Attorney General has also begun civil proceedings to close the non-profit facility, charging that the operator committed fraud while raising funds for the care of animals.

A similar situation was found in West Virginia. Rather than go to court, the operators of the so-called shelter agreed to close the facility after several visits by HSUS staff. The claims of good intentions do not alleviate the years of pain and suffering the thousands of animals have endured.

Shelter Sense

In its 11th year, our monthly magazine Shelter Sense goes directly to over 2,800 animal shelters in the country. The magazine is designed specifically for animal sheltering and

control personnel and provides useful information on all aspects of shelter operation, field service, state and local legislation and equipment.

Animal Control Academy

The Animal Control Academy (ACA) is a two-week program held in various states each year. This year the ACA was conducted in Massachusetts, North Carolina, Michigan, Georgia, and Alabama. Over 140 students graduated with scores ranging from 72 up to 100. We are fortunate to have a special scholarship, The Marion Plummer Yeatman Memorial Fund, that enabled six students to attend the ACA this year. Since the first class in 1979, we have had 1,095 students. As the only program of its kind in the country, our graduates have been able to make "a difference for animals" on the local level.

FIELD SERVICES

Patrick B. Parkes, Vice President

The Field Services Section, comprising the Society's eight regional offices, the department of investigations, and the central records department has had a very heavy agenda of activity since our last annual conference in October 1987. Major investigations have been carried out in 22 states in the areas of dog and cockfighting, cruelty to racing greyhounds and horses, puppy mills, pet shops, zoos, auctions, badly operated animal shelters, and animal sacrifice. Some significant victories were achieved through this widespread investigative work.

Animal Fighting

In Colorado, working with local and state officials, we raided a dogfight operation and seized 37 pit bulls. The raid resulted in a felony conviction, the first in Colorado. In southwestern Ohio, working with FBI agents, sheriffs' departments, and investigators from county prosecutors' offices, we raided a large dogfight operation, arrested four people, and seized about 150 dogs. Significant in this case was that, for the first time, federal indictments were lodged against the individuals arrested. In Oregon, we joined state police in an investigation that closed down a big cockfighting ring. We also assisted in animal fighting investigations in

Tennessee, North Carolina, California, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, and Illinois.

Puppy Mills/Pet Shops

Puppy mills and pet shops were the target of several HSUS investigative operations during the year. Breeders and shippers in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Maine were visited and inhumane conditions photographed and documented. In Missouri, our field staff helped achieve enactment of a state law to license and regulate puppy mills -- the first law of its kind. Our statewide investigation of franchised pet stores in California produced evidence of abuses that will be used in future legal action. We identified and visited breeders not in compliance with U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations and notified the proper authorities. We investigated puppy mills shipping animals into California, using the information to push passage of Assemblyman Farr's legislation to prohibit importation of puppies under 12 weeks of age for commercial sale. In New Jersey, we helped establish strong consumer regulations for pet shops. New Jersey now has the best regulations for pet shops in the country.

Horse and Dog Racing

Our investigations into greyhound and horse racing abuses continued without letup. We documented use of live lures in training racing dogs in Kansas and Florida. We publicized

cruelty at dog tracks in Iowa. We fought bills to legalize dog racing in 13 states, winning in 11. Also in Iowa, we opposed legalizing use of certain drugs which often are given to horses before racing to mask pain. We investigated a serious case at Pimlico racetrack in Baltimore, Maryland, where a jockey blinded a filly with his whip. We vigorously protested the abuse to the Maryland Racing Commission, Governor Donald Schaefer and other officials. Our efforts prompted an avalanche of protest to the Governor.

Animal Sacrifices

National and regional investigators undertook an intensive investigation of animal sacrifices by Santeria practitioners in the Miami area. Main target was suppliers for ritual sacrifice who keep animals such as chickens, pigeons, quail, ducks, guinea hens, and goats in cramped cages or kennels with the least possible care to keep them alive. HSUS saw to it that several suppliers were arrested, and organized a citywide task force of responsible state and local officials to deal with the problem. In Hialeah, Florida, the Society also worked with city officials to retain a local ordinance banning all sacrificial killing within city limits.

Animal Auctions

In the past year, field staff collected data on dog dealers and livestock auctions in Mississippi, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Texas, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

Our staff visited zoos in 12 states, helping to close one particularly bad operation and reporting deficiencies in others to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We also cracked down on diving mule exhibitions, greased pig and similar events, stopping at least six of them.

Animal Sheltering and Control

In Ellenville, New York, HSUS regional and companion animals staff investigated and cleaned up the Animals Home Farm where hundreds of animals were starving in cruel and filthy conditions. Our field staff visited 31 animal shelters and assisted 47 other humane societies and animal-control agencies. In California and Arizona, our experts did in-depth evaluations of three major animal-control operations, recommending improvements to local officials. They extended help to a number of societies on how to enforce animal cruelty statutes and on the design of new or remodeled animal shelters.

Training Workshops

All regions strongly promoted national HSUS issues such as the "Be A PAL Campaign" against indiscriminate companion animal breeding. Regions held workshops, seminars, or training sessions on such diverse subjects as animal-control, humane control of "nuisance" wildlife, investigative techniques, humane philosophy and education, and large animal protection. Approximately 700 people from about 16 states

attended these sessions. Field staff also held workshops at several state federation meetings and taught sessions at law enforcement agencies and animal-control officer classes.

Legislation

Every field office had its hands full with legislation affecting animal protection. In California alone, over sixty bills went before the legislature. Legislation introduced covered the gamut from cat licensing to banning sales of wild-caught birds. Some significant laws enacted make dogfighting a felony in California, regulate animal pulling contests in Maine (a first), and license and regulate puppy mills in Kansas. Field offices supported or opposed legislation through mailings, media appearances, press releases, and preparing and presenting testimony.

Publicity

Many field activities received good publicity this year. Articles and news items appeared across the country in newspapers and on radio and television broadcasts. Significant were items on NBC's David Horowitz Show (puppy mills), in the New York Times (puppy mills), in the Sacramento Bee (trapping, dangerous dogs), and in several hundred local newspapers (dogs in hot cars). Additionally, we supplied information to the media on a wide variety of other important issues.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Murdaugh Stuart Madden, Vice President & General Counsel

The HSUS Legal Department is involved in a full range of legal concerns, from the litigation on behalf of Jenifer Graham in the frog dissection case, on which our Associate General Counsel alone has spent in excess of 600 hours, to the more routine dealings with Wills, trusts, and estates, overseen by our General Counsel.

They are at any given time involved in at least a half dozen matters in court such as the Graham case, a potential suit against pet stores that support the puppy mill industry, several contests in Will cases, and Amicus Curiae supporting briefs in matters such as the various attempts to expose and eliminate the "Santeria" ritual killings.

In addition to what we have described as litigation and Wills, trusts, and estates matters, we rely on their expertise in situations involving copyright and trademark because of the numerous publications produced by The HSUS. This office also reviews our exposure to suits of libel and slander and is assessing potential suits against us alleging that some of our hard-hitting publications have libeled some of the unsavory characters whom we are exposing or otherwise challenging through our investigations department.

Other areas of law upon which the General Counsel's Office is frequently called upon to render advice include "in-

house" subjects of insurance, employee benefits, personnel matters, contracts, Board procedures, maintenance of tax-exempt status, and planned giving under the tax laws. It also assists in analyzing and drafting statutes and ordinances, advises as to HSUS lobbying activities, and renders technical advice on certain aspects of matters on Capitol Hill and in state legislatures. For example, most recently this office reviewed some proposed extensive new regulations governing lobbying by tax-exempt organizations.

HSUS attorneys also spend a goodly amount of time advising and assisting other animal welfare organizations throughout the country in connection with matters that are new to some of the local organizations but are familiar to our legal department, such as the intricate rules having to do with the lobbying restrictions which apply to all charities.

HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Randall Lockwood, Ph.D., Director

The Higher Education Programs division promotes awareness of animal welfare issues at colleges, universities and professional schools and acts as liaison with a wide variety of educational and training programs aimed at students above the secondary level. The division also provides information about animal behavior, pet-facilitated therapy and the psychology of human/animal interactions to the general public, the media, and other organizations working in these areas.

During the last year, Higher Education has disseminated curriculum development material on animal issues to over 100 faculty members and dozens of campus-based student organizations. Our assistance has included providing display materials for campus fairs, aiding in establishing courses on animal welfare and animal rights, and assisting in the production of a series of videos on animal welfare aimed at veterinary students. Program staff have visited campuses in thirteen states.

We have also placed a high priority on working with training programs in subjects that are of vital importance to animal welfare, including animal health technology, animal control, law-enforcement, and social work. In the last year we have assisted five states in establishing or improving statewide training and certification of animal control

officers, and the program Director has directly participated in this training. We have also helped produce training materials on animal welfare concerns for distribution to 500,000 police officers.

The Director has addressed twenty conferences during the last year and was the keynote speaker for half of them. These included meetings dealing with veterinary medicine, education, animal control, and wildlife. In addition, Higher Education staff participated in several special HSUS workshops and conferences, including four workshops on humane concerns in dealing with dangerous dogs and dogfighting, two conferences on nuisance wildlife and three sessions of the HSUS Animal Control Academy.

The division has also been active in publications. In addition to contributing to HSUS magazines, including HSUS News and Children & Animals, program staff have also contributed articles to other journals and magazines including Agenda, Veterinary Practice Management, and the University of Dayton Law Review. Also, the Director served on the editorial board of three international journals dealing with animal welfare and human/animal relationships. We have also provided material on animal welfare for articles in the popular media, including Newsweek and Christian Science Monitor.

Another activity of Higher Education is to promote alternatives to the use of animals in higher education. We have collected and disseminated information on alternatives that are already available, and have encouraged the

development of new ones. We also worked closely with individual students or student groups seeking to find specific alternatives and have been successful in raising awareness of the seriousness of such students' ethical commitments to protect animals. We have also worked with student groups to draft legislation that would make it easier for students to seek the use of alternatives.

Finally, because of the division's close work with both law-enforcement training and professionals dealing with the psychology of animal cruelty, we are frequently called upon to provide assistance in the investigation and prosecution of cases of animal cruelty and neglect. During the last year we have assisted county, state, and federal authorities in cruelty cases in six states.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
HUMANE EDUCATION**

Patty A. Finch, Director

Periodicals

Publishing and promoting high quality humane education periodicals continues to be the top priority of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE), The HSUS's elementary and secondary education division. The look of both Kind News, NAAHE's newspaper for children, and Children & Animals, their teacher's magazine, was upgraded by the use of increased color and more sophisticated design. Both publications featured articles, games, teaching activities, and puzzles that addressed numerous animal protection issues including pet overpopulation, trapping, endangered species, dogfighting, and hunting. A reader survey of Kind News found teachers overwhelmingly supportive of the publication. In terms of the interest level of the articles, readability, difficulty of the concepts presented, and level of controversy, the vast majority (in many cases over 95%) of teachers surveyed felt that Kind News was right on target.

An intensified effort to promote Kind News and Children & Animals through the Adopt-A-Teacher program was also begun by NAAHE. In addition to offering the program to the General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC), a special effort was made to enlist the involvement of local humane societies. Part of this effort included offering local agencies the opportunity

to have their name and address printed directly on the front page of each issue of Kind News when they adopt 1000 or more teachers. So far, two humane societies have taken advantage of this offer, thus helping to dramatically increase the circulation of NAAHE's periodicals.

Ongoing Activities

NAAHE continued to assist individuals and organizations concerned about the biases and inaccurate information in the Project WILD curriculum materials.

At the secondary level, NAAHE provided materials and advice to numerous students, teachers, and humane education specialists on alternatives to dissection. In addition, NAAHE's suggestions and advice were instrumental in the revision of the Holt, Rinehart & Winston Modern Biology laboratory manual. As a result of NAAHE's efforts, the already released 1989 version of this widely used high school manual included information about alternatives to dissection and the rationale behind rejecting dissection in favor of more humane methods of animal study.

Through the Kids in Nature's Defense (KIND) club program, over 100,000 children had the opportunity to participate in direct action projects for animals over the past year. Such projects involved issues such as pet licensing, saving wild birds, and preventing roadkills.

NAAHE also continued writing articles on humane education for outside education and animal protection publications.

Articles accepted for publication this year included several in The Animals' Agenda and an article in Learning magazine, a leading teaching publication with a circulation of over 270,000 nationwide.

The extensive use of volunteers to assist in the answering of children's correspondence and complete numerous clerical tasks associated with bulk mailing continued to be one of NAAHE'S activities. All assistance was arranged through the Retired Senior Volunteer Program of Connecticut.

NAAHE selected Rita Roe Bartlett, a fourth grade teacher on the Bitburg Air Base in West Germany as the 1988 Humane Education Teacher of the Year. Bartlett, a teacher for 28 years, was cited for her effectiveness at providing a humane role model and for her outstanding record of making humane education a regular part of her students' educational experience. This year's runner-up was Virginia Wolfe, a fourth grade teacher from Macungie, Pennsylvania.

Materials Development

A presentation by NAAHE at the HSUS's Animal Control Academy resulted in the production of a three-hour video tape on humane education teaching techniques designed for use at teacher training workshops and similar events involving humane education specialists. The video tape is being made available on a loan basis and has already generated a great deal of interest.

NAAHE also developed a new informational brochure titled

"The Cycle of Abuse: What Educators and Others Should Know." Samples of this brochure, designed to alert teachers and animal welfare personnel about the connection between child abuse and cruelty to animals, were sent to over 200 editors, 60 departments of education, and a host of individuals and animal welfare agencies. Well over half of the 17,000 printed have already been distributed.

General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC)

NAAHE continued to work closely with the GFWC through the "Kids and Kindness" program. Over the past year, the number of clubs participating in the program has doubled. NAAHE is looking forward to further increased involvement during the coming year. As part of this year's work with the GFWC, NAAHE developed four new brochures designed to provide the clubs with information on the various ways they can promote humane education in their communities utilizing NAAHE programs and materials.

Outreach

As always, outreach through participation in various workshops and conferences was an important part of NAAHE's agenda. This year's activities included humane education presentations at the North Carolina Humane Federation Workshop, the HSUS Gulf States conference on humane philosophy and education, and the annual Humane Education Workshop at Stephen F. Austin University in Texas. NAAHE also reached out

beyond the United States this year by helping to get humane education programs established in Mexico and Puerto Rico, and presenting at an international symposium on humane education in Nottingham, England.

BIOETHICS/FARM ANIMALS

Dr. Michael W. Fox, Vice President

The expanding field of genetic engineering of animals covered by our Bioethics/Farm Animals division has brought us new challenges and opened up new and fundamental ethical questions.

We have taken every measure to oppose the patenting of genetically engineered animals, which cannot be interpreted in any other way than the official stamp of approval of the commoditization of life itself. We see this as a backward step for society in terms of the progress that has been made in encouraging respect for animals and for the sanctity of being. This view was unanimously affirmed by a consultation held with representatives of several Christian denominations in April 1988.

A fundamental, ethical question that genetic engineering biotechnology raises is whether or not it is a violation of the sanctity of being, or of the integrity and intrinsic nature of individual animals and of species, to introduce the genes of one unrelated species into another. So-called transgenic animals are being created now for various medical and agricultural purposes. But in terms of benefit to the animals per se, with the rare exception of an endangered species afflicted with a genetic disorder (such as the South

American maned wolf), we can see no justification for such invasive procedures being conducted on any animal.

Genetic engineering of laboratory animals to create various "models" of human diseases and as sensitive test-subjects for cancer-causing and other harmful chemicals, touted as advances in medical research, will mean more animal suffering. We are challenging the scientific and medical validity of many of these purported advances and are working to assure better protection for the animals since the majority that are used, namely mice, are specifically excluded from protection under the Federal Animal Welfare Act.

We are closely monitoring applications of genetic engineering biotechnology in agriculture and especially in farm animal production. If this technology is not integrated with a sound sustainable agriculture and with humane farm animal husbandry practices, serious ecological, animal health and welfare problems are to be anticipated. In order to forestall the latter, we are taking steps to have farm animals subjected to any form of genetic engineering provided protection under the Animal Welfare Act. This is especially relevant to the new frontier of factory animal farming that is called molecular farming. The biotechnology industry is referring to engineered farm animals that produce medically profitable drugs in their milk and serum as "protein factories." Already sheep have been engineered to produce

Factor IX in their milk, a substance used in the treatment of one form of hemophilia in humans.

Both nationally and internationally, considerable progress has been made in what is termed alternative, regenerative agriculture, which, with its prohibitive ethic of no pesticides on crops (or drugs in farm animals' food), bodes well for consumers and also for wildlife, since many species are harmed by pesticides and other agrichemical poisons. The Organic Food Producers Association of North America is leading this field by adopting basic humane guidelines for livestock and poultry producers that we have drafted and which we anticipate will be adopted by other associations worldwide. By its very nature, alternative agriculture means humane and environmentally sound food production. In contrast to a meat-based agricultural system, far fewer farm animals are raised, primarily for eggs and dairy products, since high-volume meat production is neither cost-effective nor humane. In order to make high-volume meat production marginally profitable, cruel factory-farming methods have evolved. Alternative agriculture could mean the end of factory farming, which may never be reformed or "improved" through animal protective legislation.