PRESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

Figure Out What You Care About...

On April 22, HSUS President John A. Hoyt delivered the following message on the steps of the U.S. Capitol before 350,000 people gathered in Washington, D.C., for Earth Day 1990.

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 life-styles we are ravaging her beauty and destroying her integrity, which have sustained and inspired 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. Someone recently coined a phrase which should, I believe, become the watchword of this Earth Day and every day:

Figure out what you care about,
And live a life that shows it.

And if we do, it is we, the people, who can return to Planet Earth the vitality and beauty that has marked her uniqueness among all the planets of the heavens.

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.

And, so, I urge you,
Figure out what you care about,
And live a life that shows it.

But it is not just ourselves who are impacted by our deeds and actions. For good or ill, we speak and act for all creation—
—the creatures of the forests,
—the mammals of the seas.
These are our brothers, our coinhabitators, 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. It is imperative, therefore, that you—

Figure out what you care about,
And live a life that shows it.

Yet it is not enough that we care, or even that we act, to alter how we think and live. We must also become empowered to develop a common agenda and a concerted action—to insist that those who deliberate our fate and that of the Earth itself, whether in the halls of government or the seclusion of board rooms, do so in response to our aspirations and demands. It is not enough that we have elected a few to govern the many; we must also empower the many to direct the few.

Across the face of eastern Europe, we are witnessing the power of the people as never before in all history. Such a power, I contend, need also be ours. It can, it must, and it will, if with determination and resolve we—

Figure out what we care about,
And live a life that shows it.

Is Planet Earth doomed? Not at all! Is despair tomorrow’s dawning? Not on your life! For I am confident that we, the people, do care; that we, the people, are committed to take whatever action is necessary to make Earth Day Every Day—today, tomorrow, and in the time of our lives.

And so, let us pledge here and now, once and for all, to—

Figure out what we care about,
And live a life that shows it.

John A. Hoyt
On January 21, TV's "60 Minutes" aired a scathing segment on the horrors endured by surplus zoo animals. Armed with extensive evidence, information, and footage supplied by The HSUS, "60 Minutes" reporter Meredith Vieria had zoo officials and animal dealers quaking in their boots. The segment painted the very real, very ugly picture of the cruelties perpetrated against "excess" zoo animals, which include being sold through auctions to ranches where they are hunted as game.

The HSUS has been at the forefront of efforts to protect surplus exotic animals. Through our work with "60 Minutes," an outraged public has joined forces with us to battle against the surplus zoo animal disgrace.

In response to criticism generated by the "60 Minutes" report, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) established a committee specifically to study surplus-animal issues. A Los Angeles city ordinance was passed that requires the humane treatment of animals being disposed of by zoos. Several zoos, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Oklahoma City, have announced that they will no longer do business with the commercial dealers highlighted in the news report. Perhaps most importantly, the general public has taken a renewed interest in the management of their local zoos. The HSUS is continuing to work construc-
tively with the AAZPA to find solutions to the tragedy of surplus animals. By scrutinizing breeding and disposition programs, we hope to force zoos to be responsible for the well-being of all of their animals every step of the way. This includes preventing surpluses of animals as well as treating surplus animals humanely. We are working to establish a "paper trail" through the U.S. Department of Agriculture to track transactions involving the disposition of excess zoo animals as well as pursuing legislation that would protect surplus zoo animals. We continue to publicize the cruelties of private ownership of wild/exotic animals as pets, and we are working to pass state legislation banning such ownership. Such bans could cause the bottom to drop out of the market by decreasing the demand for exotic animals. We encourage all zoo visitors to use their strongest tool—public pressure—to scrutinize zoo policy on "deacquisition" of animals and to share their findings with their local humane community and with The HSUS.

The HSUS will continue to demand responsible management of zoo collections and the humane treatment of all zoo animals, as well as put unwavering pressure on the zoo community to end the abuses of surplus animals.

COLOMBIA PASSES LANDMARK STATUTE

As drug and political wars raged on all sides, Colombian officials passed and signed into law last February what may be the most comprehensive animal-protection law in the world.

The National Statute for the Protection of Animals stresses humane, economic, and social values, recognizes the intrinsic value of all animals, and seeks to protect them from pain, suffering, injury, and disease "caused directly or indirectly by man."

The law establishes an agency to enforce its provisions as well as to coordinate all animal-protection efforts, public and private. It includes fines, mandatory jail terms, and loss of licenses and business suspensions for up to six months, in extreme cases.

The statute also calls for the establishment of a pilot humane animal-protection program for schools and prohibits most animal contests.

The statute is the result of five years' collaboration among the country's leading lawyers, biologists, legislators, and animal-protection experts from

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"Animals...It's Their World Too—Be a P.A.L.—Support The Humane Society of the United States" will flash from the sides of three Goodyear blimps this summer.

"BE A P.A.L." ON THE BLIMP!

Be a P.A.L.—"flashes from 3,780 lamps on the side of the Goodyear Blimp. "Support The Humane Society of the United States," followed by the "Be a P.A.L." cat and dog logo, scrolls by on the light boards mounted on each side of the giant airship, each board measuring 105 feet x 24.5 feet and visible for a mile away in the night sky.

"The message will run on both sides of three sister blimps during their spring/summer tour of the continental United States and Canada," reports Deborah L. Reed, HSUS manager of special projects. Ms. Reed first contacted the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and arranged for The HSUS's message to run on the dirigibles' message boards, free of charge.

The Enterprise, based in Pompano Beach, Florida, the America, out of Houston, Texas, and the Columbia, based in Los Angeles, will each carry the HSUS message on their summer tours beginning in May. They are scheduled to flash their message boards (which carry many announcements, 75 percent of them public-service announcements) over sporting events like the Kentucky Derby in Louisville, the Preakness Stakes in Baltimore, and the Indy 500 car race in Indianapolis. The blimps can be found hovering over the Super Bowl and World Series and flying over New York City, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Boston, Massachusetts.

(Flight schedules are constantly changing, so keep your eyes open for these airships!) Millions of people see the Goodyear blimps around the country and in Canada, and millions of people will read The HSUS's very special message, "Animals...It's Their World Too!" Look for it this summer!
Reflect for a moment...
how can I help animals even when
I no longer share their world...?

By your bequest for animal protection to The
Humane Society of the United States.
Your will can provide for animals after
you're gone.

Naming The HSUS demonstrates your lasting
commitment to animal welfare and strengthens the
Society for this task.

We will be happy to send information about our
animal programs and material which will assist in
planning a will.

Please send: Will information

Name __________________________
Address ________________________
City __________ State ______ Zip _____

Mail in confidence to: Murdaugh S. Madden, Vice President/Senior Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

HSUS 1990 Publications Catalog Is Here!

The 1990 edition of the HSUS publications catalog is now available, free for the asking. It lists complete descriptions, prices, and ordering information for almost 200 items, from periodicals, bumper stickers, T-shirts, and campaign buttons to informational fliers and how-to brochures. For your FREE copy, complete the coupon below and send it along with a stamped (45c postage), self-addressed, business-size envelope. Order yours today!

YES! Please send me a free copy of the 1990
Publications Catalog.

Name ________________________
Organization (if applicable) _______
Address _________________________
City __________ State ______ Zip _____

Mail to Publications Catalog, The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW,
Washington, DC 20037.
the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA). The HSUS helps underwrite the activities of the Colombia office of WSPA, which is overseen by Alvaro Posada-Salazar.

**BOTTOM DROPS OUT OF FUR MARKET**

We are winning the battle against fur! According to a Parents magazine poll, 85 percent of the people surveyed disapprove of killing animals for fur. Lands' End, the popular mail-order catalog, recently adopted a policy not to sell fur or leather products that are not by-products of the food industry. One of the world's most famous department stores, Harrods of London, closed its fur salon, a spokesman saying, "It's just not the done thing to wear a fur coat in public anymore. Harrods has to move with the times."

The fur industry is doing everything it can to stimulate sales, but the public just isn't buying. As sales drop, there is less demand for pelts. Mink breeders report that the entire North American mink crop is 40 percent below last year's, and American Trapper magazine stated that the wild-fur crop this past season was off by as much as 90 percent. Fur-apparel imports were down 18.6 percent in 1989, marking the second consecutive year in which the value of imports dropped.

The HSUS will continue its "Shame of Fur" campaign this fall. Antifur sentiment has become a mainstream movement through consumer education, and it cannot be quieted by the futile attempts of the fur industry to label it as "radical" or "fringe."

There is no way to buy and wear a fur without endorsing the cruelty of fur fashion. The alternatives to fur are abundant and cheap when one considers the priceless value of animal life.

**MOPPING UP AFTER SPILLS**

In February, the American Trader spilled 9,000 barrels of crude oil off the coast of Huntington Beach, California. The spill imperiled several rare species of birds, including the light-footed clapper rail, the California least tern, and the brown pelican.

Within hours of the spill, The HSUS rushed a check to the International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC) to help with out-of-pocket expenses in setting up a bird-rescue facility. During the weeks that followed, 565 oiled birds were received at the facility. Of these, 59 percent were eventually released back into the wild or transferred to facilities for convalescence or long-term care. The success rate is among the highest in a spill of this magnitude, according to Guy Hodge, HSUS director of data and information services. Mr. Hodge personally visited the rescue center and credits the success of the operation to state-of-the-art veterinary equipment, a staff experienced in wildlife rehabilitation, and trained volunteers.

Only oil spills such as the American Trader's attract the attention of the news media, but the accidental discharge of oil remains an everyday occurrence. There are about 7,500 official spills each year in the United States. Around the globe, more than 40 million gallons of oil have been spilled in the year since the Exxon Valdez tanker ran aground in Alaska.

The HSUS is turning its technical expertise to the Chesapeake Bay, the nation's largest estuary, which is particularly vulnerable to damage from oil spills. The HSUS is helping the Anne Arundel SPCA equip a building in Annapolis, Maryland, for use in the event of a major spill on the bay. Mr. Hodge, who has worked at more than two dozen spills, is conducting classes on oiled-bird rehabilitation for wildlife workers, animal-shelter personnel, and volunteers.

The HSUS will hold a session on oil spills at our 1990 Annual Conference (see conference details, page 11).
CHILDREN HELPING PETS

This May marked the end of a school-year-long international children’s campaign to help end pet overpopulation. The campaign was cosponsored by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England and by The HSUS through its National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE) division. The “Helping Hands for Pets” campaign involved:

- children in forty-five countries and NAHEE-recruited coordinators;
- 10,000 British classrooms;
- 15,400 classrooms in the United States (approximately 385,000 children); and
- the nearly 9,000 U.S. clubs of the General Federation of Women’s Clubs (GFWC).

The “Helping Hands for Pets” campaign included classroom lesson plans and an international pen-pal exchange for over 27,000 children, overseen by NAHEE. The campaign culminated May 7, 1990, the seventy-fifth anniversary of “Be Kind to Animals” Week, an American tradition that has spread across the globe. On May 7, children around the world wore paper cutouts of their own handprints to show their concern about the pet-overpopulation problem.

Several hundred classrooms of children created beautiful “Helping Hands for Pets” cloth banners, which were displayed throughout the United States.

NAHEE staff display the best children’s “Helping Hands” banner from Montana. It was sent to the state’s governor.

Animal Voices

Listen to the voices of the animal communities on top of Ring Mountain, overlooking San Francisco Bay. During this all-day excursion, Native American guide Kenneth “Chas-daska-dum” Cooper will provide instruction in a traditional way of perceiving the hidden voices of animals and nature. Learn how traditional wisdom about the sacred value of the mountains—and all creatures which dwell therein—might help today’s society to live in better harmony with nature.

1990 Post-HSUS Conference Special Offering

Sunday, October 28, 1990

Sponsored by the Center for Respect of Life and Environment (CRLE)

The trip is limited to forty people. We will leave from the Holiday Inn Golden Gateway lobby at 8:45 A.M. and return at 4:00 P.M. The cost is $50 per person (includes transportation and lunch), which must be paid by September 1, 1990. Make checks payable to CRLE (U.S. funds only) and send with this form to: Ellen Truong, CRLE, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 452-1100.

Number of people Total payment enclosed $ __________________________

Name __________________________________________________________

Address _________________________________________________________

City __________________ State ___________ Zip ________________________

HELLA HAMMS; REPRINTED COURTESY OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
INVESTIGATIONS

Puppy-Mill Media Blitz

HSUS boycott fires interest nationwide

A national boycott of puppies originating from six puppy-mill states, announced by HSUS President John A. Hoyt in May, set off an emotionally charged round of media coverage unprecedented in ten years. Frustrated over years of little or no action on the part of state officials in puppy-mill states, The HSUS called for the boycott at two press conferences on May 3 in Los Angeles and in Sacramento, California.

Puppy mills are mass producers of dogs—where puppies are regarded as a cash crop. Most are in six midwestern states—Iowa, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Puppy-mill animals are kept in filthy, substandard conditions, where they are "ill-conceived, ill-bred, and just plain ill," according to Mr. Hoyt.

Mr. Hoyt joined California State Assemblyman Sam Farr at the press conferences. Assemblyman Farr called for California consumers to boycott puppy-mill dogs. He released a report from the California Assembly Office of Research that showed, among other things, that a dog purchased in a pet store was three times more likely to be ill if it came from an out-of-state puppy-mill breeder than if it originated from a local California breeder.

The news conference, part of a presentation beamed by satellite throughout the nation, was covered by Cable News Network, as well as by local stations across the country. The "Today Show" on NBC announced the boycott the morning of the news conference, and local TV stations were able to pick up HSUS footage of puppy mills from the satellite.

"During investigations of these puppy mills, we've found dogs living in horrendous conditions—dogs with no protection from the freezing cold or burning sun," Mr. Hoyt said during the news conference. "Dogs are forced to have litter after litter until they are killed because they are bred out and useless to their owners."

The goal of the HSUS boycott is to pressure states to enforce whatever animal-welfare regulations they have and to pass legislation where none exists. We also hope to force the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which, through its Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, is in charge of overseeing the puppy mills, to enforce its regulations more vigorously.

News coverage of the boycott was complemented by puppy-mill segments prepared by national television talk and news series. Many featured HSUS staff and the documentation we provided. ABC's "20/20" broadcast a hard-hitting segment on puppy mills, reported by Roger Caras. HSUS investigators Gail Eisnitz and Bob Baker were major sources for the show's producers. We took the film crew to puppy mills to see conditions firsthand and even led crew members to a USDA inspector who had a puppy mill in her backyard! (The inspector was forced to resign as a result of the negative attention.) In the most moving scenes, HSUS investigators Bob Baker and Lisa Landres rescued a breeding dog from a puppy mill.

HSUS investigator Bob Baker announces our puppy-mill boycott at the May 3 press conference in Los Angeles. Puppy mills received nationwide television coverage after release of a California study and the HSUS announcement.
“We worked with ‘20/20’ for months to expose the wretched conditions these animals endure in puppy mills,” Mr. Baker explained.

Along with puppy-mill breeders and brokers, Mr. Baker appeared on the “Geraldo” show in May, where he delivered powerful on-camera rebuttals to their claims that our concerns about animal treatment were exaggerated. When one person tried to wriggle out of responsibility by blaming puppy-mill conditions on USDA’s poor enforcement, Mr. Baker responded that the USDA is like a police force: even if a policeman doesn’t catch you breaking the law, you’re still responsible for your actions.

Still in the works in June was a segment on puppy mills to be shown on CBS’s “Saturday Night with Connie Chung.” John Hoyt was interviewed for the show, and Investigator Lisa Landres took camera crews to puppy mills.

KPIX-TV, San Francisco’s CBS affiliate, broadcast a three-part series on puppy mills in May, sending crews along with Bob Baker to investigate several midwestern puppy mills.

The print media also jumped on the boycott bandwagon: the wire services picked it up immediately, and the upscale New York magazine 7 Days ran an article including quotes from Bob Baker and photographs provided by The HSUS.

A Gannett News Service puppy-mill story featuring Bob Baker went nationwide and resulted in an editorial in USA Today blasting puppy mills.

As pleased as we were with the snowballing publicity, not all of it had positive results. Immediately after the “20/20” segment, the governor of Kansas signed legislation making it a felony to photograph any animal facility, including puppy mills, without the permission of the owner. Ironically, someone investigating cruelty could be charged with a felony, while the person abusing an animal would be charged only with a misdemeanor in Kansas, one of the worst puppy-mill states. The new law, which was to go into effect July 1, also would hamstring the television camera crews that have done such a good job in the past few months exposing puppy-mill misery.

HSUS Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox, whose region includes Kansas, said the law would make investigations more dependent on law-enforcement agencies, which traditionally have put animal-cruelty cases at a low priority and left them to humane societies.

“The legislature should be concentrating on cleaning up conditions in these puppy mills, not covering them up,” he said.

Our New Age Journal insert on “The Caring Consumer” features this motif.

CAMPAIGNS

“New Age” for The HSUS
National magazine spotlights animal protection

There’s an exciting new movement out there. It’s a growing movement that links consumers throughout this country and around the world, and it’s based on the premise that what we choose to buy and use can literally affect the entire world and all who share it.

Particularly in this twentieth anniversary year of Earth Day, there has been an abundance of information on how to shop to save the environment. But, as HSUS President John A. Hoyt points out in the “President’s Perspective,” most of the information has addressed the issue from the perspective of human needs and interests. In the area of consumerism, as always, The HSUS is committed to representing the interests of the animals.

We were recently offered a unique forum for our messages by New Age Journal. The magazine, in conjunction with The HSUS, created a special advertising supplement. With the cheerful visage of the dollar bill’s George Washington, surrounded by ani-
mals, as a cover motif, the supplement offers a wealth of HSUS editorial copy.

The supplement, which will appear in the July/August issue of New Age Journal, will also be reprinted for distribution by natural food stores and The HSUS.

Our articles in the “Caring Consumer” supplement address a wide range of consumer choices that have an impact upon the welfare of the world and the animals that share it. We talk about the importance of eating with conscience, avoiding fashions produced inhumanely, consumer issues involving companion animals, and how to “shop green” in order to sustain a humane life-style.

We also introduce our new campaign, “The Beautiful Choice,” designed to help consumers identify cosmetics and personal-care products not tested on animals. The campaign will be launched in October with the help of actress Ana-Alicia, who will appear in public-service announcements and a print ad promoting “The Beautiful Choice.”

New Age Journal is an ideal medium for “The Caring Consumer.” With a circulation of 180,000, the magazine is sold by subscription, in book stores, and in natural food stores. For more than fifteen years, it has been a guide to alternative ways of living, presenting such diverse issues as holistic health, chemical-free farming, ethical investing, and environmental problems. Many of the same natural food stores that distribute New Age Journal also sell the products promoted through our “Beautiful Choice” campaign.

We hope you’ll support our efforts by picking up the July/August issue of New Age Journal with the “Caring Consumer” supplement. For additional copies, write to “The Caring Consumer,” The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

To subscribe to New Age Journal, write to Department 9027, 342 Western Ave., Brighton, MA 02135. A one-year subscription, bimonthly, is $15.

Ultimately, the success of all of our efforts will be measured in an increasing demand for, and supply of, products that are not tested on animals. You can help by selecting products that contribute to a more compassionate world.

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM KERBER

The Humane Society of the United States recently lost a dear friend and champion of animal protection with the death of William Kerber. Mr. Kerber was a very active member of the HSUS board of directors, commencing in 1966, for the better part of a quarter of a century. He was also the treasurer of our organization for many years prior to his resignation from that post in 1978. His term as our chief financial officer covered many of the lean years of The HSUS, when his fiscal conservatism and financial acumen were particularly meaningful.

Mr. Kerber had a long and very successful business career. He served as a top official on the U.S. War Production Board during World War II and returned to assist the federal government in the Office of Price Stabilization during the Korean War.

Mr. Kerber will be especially remembered for his keen interest in our facility at Waterford, Virginia (the National Humane Education Center), where, for a time, we owned an historic home.

Mr. Kerber and his wife, Sarah Oliver Kerber, who died in 1981, were devoted supporters of The HSUS in every way and will be sorely missed.

WINIFRED HALL

Winifred Hall, former director of The Humane Society of the United States, died on April 11 after a brief illness. She was born in England and married a Texan, G. Martel Hall, in 1925. They lived in China with their young children until 1938. A person of compassion and concern, Mrs. Hall developed the broader interest in the protection of all animals that would lead to her becoming a cofounder of the Humane Society of Nacogdoches County, Texas. Shortly thereafter, she was elected to The HSUS board, serving from 1965 to 1972. After leaving the national board, she was for several years a member of the advisory board of the HSUS Gulf States Regional Office. Throughout many years of personal efforts on behalf of animals, both in her community and at the national level, she maintained a lively interest in animal-protection activities abroad. Last year, Mrs. Hall was recognized by the American Association of University Women as an outstanding advocate for animal rights and welfare. She will be remembered for her dedication to the humane treatment of all animals.

Winifred Hall makes a point during the 1983 HSUS annual conference.
American Medical Association, please say it isn’t so.

Up to now, you’ve made a diligent and mostly successful effort to encourage and demonstrate self-discipline. Don’t get careless now.

The respected Humane Society of the United States, citing internal documents within the AMA, reports that your organization is now being solicited by the fur industry.

The fur industry’s desperation is understandable. The residents of Aspen, Colorado, are going to vote February 13; they may become the first city to ban completely the sale of furs. [Ed. note: this ban was voted down.]

The voluntary boycott of furs by those opposed has already diminished the fur business; has put some furriers altogether out of business.

The imminent vote, which could make such a ban mandatory, has fur-industry people closing ranks, pooling resources, enlisting allies. Ornamental furs have been a $2 billion business. Much is at stake.

Amazingly, animal-rights activists are only marginally responsible for the sudden panic in the fur industry.

Humane-itarians have always opposed fur for fun.

But there is a brand-new battalion in the Fur War’s army—a segment of protesters which has surprised even veteran animal lovers.

In January, radio commentator Paul Harvey brought the subject of fur to his listeners nationwide.

Mr. Harvey, an HSUS James Herriot award winner, kindly consented to share these thoughts with HSUS members.

These new reinforcements are not the product of the humane community, are not even likely to contribute money to an “animal cause.”

These are red-meat eaters and wearers of by-product leather. These newcomer protesters remained largely unimpressed by all traditional animal-activist arguments—until this one.

To wear fur is to make that animal give up its life, often in pain, exclusively to adorn oneself. And that, these new converts to the cause conclude, is obscene.

If fur as shelter from the elements was ever an excuse to strip a living creature of its skin, modern thermodynamic fabrics have eliminated that, even for Eskimos.

And thus has emerged a new and very large group of people opposed to fur coats. They are not crusading, not throwing paint, not picketing—but they are wielding the most devastating weapon of all: They are not buying furs.

Understand, these are mostly people utterly in favor of responsible medical research.

At least until now.

Now arises the allegation that the AMA is contemplating defending fur.

AMA, this is not your fight!

While it is entirely understandable that the AMA does not want all animal research outlawed....

Unless these two crusades are kept separate, some of the medical profession’s best friends may be forced to take sides on the other side.

Any alliance between the AMA and the fur industry inevitably would leave the impression that killing animals for medical research and killing animals exclusively for adornment are somehow comparable.

If that premise prevails, these alternatives remain: either killing animals for fur is as important as killing them for medicine or killing animals for medicine is as frivolous as killing them for fur.

This commentary originally was broadcast as part of Paul Harvey News, heard on radio stations nationwide, and is reprinted with permission.
remarkable year in environmental awareness will be drawing to a close as we meet in San Francisco for the 1990 HSUS annual conference. The prelude to and celebration of Earth Day 1990 will have made clear the need for continuing, vigorous commitment to the preservation of the earth. The HSUS's year-long leadership in articulating the needs of all of the planet's creatures will culminate in four days of inspiring—and inspired—discussion of the new decade's animal-protection and environmental challenges.

“New Perspectives on Animal Overpopulation,” our preconference symposium, will specifically address the most immediate problems facing those directly involved in community animal control. Keynote speaker and Joseph Wood Krutch medalist is Denis Hayes, cochairman of Earth Day 1990. The HSUS welcomes its new vice president for environment, Jan Hartke, as our program moderator and author Terry Gips, of the International Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture, as a featured speaker. A fair featuring cosmetics not tested on animals is also planned.

Our West Coast conferences are historically some of our best attended and best received; be part of this one, this year.
REGISTRATION FORM
1990 Annual Conference
The Humane Society of the United States

The conference registration form is for one person or a couple. If more than one individual or couple are attending, please copy this form and fill out additional copies for each registrant/couple to ensure proper preregistration.

Please check appropriate box

☐ HSUS Annual Conference
Oct. 25-27
Includes general sessions, workshops, and awards banquet. (Select meal type below.)
☐ Fish ☐ Vegetarian

Cost Per Person Total
$60

☐ Symposium on New Perspectives on Animal Overpopulation
Wednesday, October 24
Includes luncheon

$30

If you are unable to attend the entire conference, the fees per day and for the awards banquet are as follows:

☐ Thursday, October 25
$20

☐ Friday, October 26
$20

☐ Saturday, October 27
$12
Includes tour and mock oil-spill response of International Bird Rescue Center, Berkeley—1:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. (space limited to first 38 people.)

☐ “Reach A Teacher”—Saturday workshop
9:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
$ 5

☐ Awards banquet, Saturday evening
(Select meal type below.)
☐ Fish ☐ Vegetarian

$30

Total Enclosed

$ __

(Make checks payable to The HSUS: U.S. funds only. Cancellation fee of $10 will be charged after Thursday, October 18.)

A hotel registration form will be mailed upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations directly with the hotel prior to September 21, 1990.

Name

Address

City State Zip

Complete and return this form with payment to HSUS Conference, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

HSUS 1990 Annual Conference Schedule

TUESDAY, OCT. 23
7:30 p.m.–9:00 p.m.
REGISTRATION

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24
Preconference Symposium

8:00 a.m.–Noon
REGISTRATION

9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
NEW PERSPECTIVES ON ANIMAL OVERPOPULATION

9:00 a.m.–9:15 a.m.
Welcome/Introductory Remarks
Phyllis Wright, vice president, Companion Animals, HSUS

9:15 a.m.–9:45 a.m.
Too Much of a Good Thing? Animal Populations in Global Perspective
Dr. Randall Lockwood, vice president, Field Services, HSUS

9:45 a.m.–10:30 a.m.
Assessing the Problem
Phyllis Wright, vice president, Companion Animals, HSUS

10:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

11:00 a.m.–Noon
Panel: New Techniques of Population Control
Phyllis Wright, vice president, Companion Animals, HSUS;
Dr. Jay F. Kirkpatrick, Eastern Mountain College;
Dr. Gus W. Thornton, president, Mass. SPCA;
Dr. Mostafa S. Fahim, director, Center of Reproductive Science and Technology, University of Missouri-Columbia

Noon–1:30 p.m.
Luncheon for Symposium Attendees

1:30 p.m.–2:15 p.m.
Wildlife Population Problems
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24
Annual Conference Program

4:00 p.m.-6:30 p.m.
REGISTRATION

8:00 p.m.
Get Acquainted
Social/Cash Bar

THURSDAY, OCT. 25
8:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
REGISTRATION

9:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.
OPENING REMARKS
Jan Hartke, program moderator;
K. William Wiseman, chairman, Board
of Directors, HSUS;
John A. Hoyt, president, HSUS

1. Wildlife Refuge Reform Legislation
   Dr. John W. Grandy
   Jan A. Hartke

2. Ritual Sacrifice of Animals:
   An Examination of Cult Activity in America
   Dr. Randall Lockwood
   Marc Paulhus

3. Greening Your Community
   Dr. Michael W. Fox
   Dr. Richard Clugston

4. Animal Protection in the Southern Hemisphere: WSPA Update
   Alvaro Posada-Salazar
   Gerardo Huertas

5. Making Earth Day Every Day in the Shelter
   Phyllis Wright
   Patricia Forkan

8:00 p.m.
FILM FESTIVAL
John J. Dommers, moderator

FRIDAY, OCT. 26
8:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
REGISTRATION

9:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m.
GENERAL SESSION:
   to be announced

10:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.-Noon
PANEL DISCUSSION:
   Responding to Consumer Demands
   Patricia Forkan, senior vice president, HSUS, moderator;
   Keith A. Hauge, president and CEO, StarKist Seafood Company;
   Michael Waldock, president/U.S. Operations, The Body Shop, Inc.;
   Joan Bavaria, president, The Franklin Investment Fund

Noon-1:30 p.m.
Book Sale
Humane Education Materials
1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
WORKSHOPS

1. Animal Care and Use Committees: Friend or Foe?
Dr. Martin Stephens

2. Be a Caring Consumer: Campaigns for the 1990s
Deborah Reed
Pat Ragan

3. Predator Control, Livestock Over-Grazing, and Other Public Lands Subsidies in the West
Dick Randall
Steve Johnson
Dr. Tony Povilitis

4. Cross-Cultural Conflicts in Animal Protection
Dr. Randall Lockwood
Char Drennon
John Walsh

5. Organized Religion and Environmental Concerns
Lew Regenstein
Dr. Michael W. Fox

3:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m.
Afternoon Break

3:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
WORKSHOPS

1. Cruelty in Animal and Human Violence
Dr. Randall Lockwood
Frantz Dantzler
Eric Sakach

2. Exotic-Animal Auctions/Captive Wildlife
Lisa Landres
Paula Jewell

3. Humane Education: A Roundtable Discussion
Patty A. Finch
Dr. Frank Ascione

4. E.T., Call Collect! How to Conduct a Workshop for Euthanasia Technicians
William Hurt Smith

5. Modern Techniques for Controlling Wildlife Damage
Dr. John W. Grandy
Guy Hodge

8:00 p.m.
FEATURE PRESENTATION: To be announced

SATURDAY, OCT. 27
8:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
REGISTRATION

9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
Reach A Teacher
Patty A. Finch, vice president, Youth Education, HSUS;
Willow Soltow, editor, KIND Teacher, NAHEE

9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m.
The Philosophy and Practice of Wildlife Rehabilitation
Introductions: Dr. John W. Grandy
Guy Hodge

10:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

11:00 a.m.-Noon
HSUS Annual Membership Meeting
Elections Committee Report
Elections to the Nominating Committee
Treasurer's Report
President's Address

Presentation of Conference Resolutions

Noon-1:00 p.m.
Lunch—On Your Own

1:00 p.m.
Tour Bus Leaves for International Bird Rescue Center, Berkeley, California. (Tour followed by a mock oil-spill response)

1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
The "Beautiful Choice" Cosmetics and Personal Care Fair

4:00 p.m.
Bus Leaves Bird Rescue Center for Holiday Inn Golden Gateway Hotel

5:00 p.m.
Bus Arrives at Holiday Inn Golden Gateway Hotel

6:30 p.m.-7:30 p.m.
Reception/Cash Bar

7:30 p.m.
AWARDS BANQUET
John A. Hoyt, master of ceremonies
Presentation of the James Herriot Award
Presentation of the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal

Adjournment of Conference
For the second consecutive year, The HSUS’s “Shame of Fur” campaign pressured the fur industry and educated fashion consumers about the cruelty of fur fashions. Several large fur retailers closed, or considered closing, their doors because of declining fur sales, and fur-trapping reports continued to indicate a decrease in the seasonal kill of fur-bearing animals. Approximately 100 outdoor billboards advertised the HSUS campaign in more than 20 cities nationwide, the result of a cooperative effort between The HSUS and several local humane societies and SPCAs. In New York City, consumers saw 35 king-sized campaign posters on commuter buses in selected areas of the city and an animated campaign sign on Times Square.

Our tuna boycott, organized to protest the drowning of dolphins in tuna fishermen’s nets, gathered force as school cafeterias, restaurants, and food markets joined the effort. The HSUS helped to formulate legislation that would force tuna companies to label their products to indicate whether or not the tuna was caught using methods that are known to kill dolphins.

The HSUS helped to organize, and was the host of, the newly formed Global Cetacean Coalition, an ad hoc group of 40 national and international organizations whose goal is to extend the global moratorium on the commercial killing of whales to the year 2000 and to stop the accidental killings of cetaceans in drift nets and other fishing nets. The HSUS also pressed President George Bush to impose economic sanctions against Japan, the foremost outlaw whaling nation, and worked for two bills before Congress that would expand the President’s ability to impose economic sanctions against countries that subvert international fishery and whale-conservation agreements.

The newly redesigned Animal Activist Alert, The HSUS’s primary activist outreach publication, gave its readers valuable information to help them write letters, editorials, and op-ed pieces, organize demonstrations and educational events, and work on legislation.

In an effort to remedy the long-standing exclusion of birds, laboratory-bred rats and mice, and farm animals from the protections of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) when these species are used in biomedical research and other regulated activities, the laboratory animals department filed a petition with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). We also submitted comprehensive comments to the USDA, seeking to strengthen proposed regulations under the Dole/Brown amendments to the AWA that would improve conditions for animals in laboratories.

We testified in favor of the federal Consumer Product Safe Testing Act and assisted several statewide campaigns against pound seizure, working closely with The HSUS’s state legislative department.

We submitted written testimony to congressional committees to strengthen a government program on nonanimal research alternatives and began substantial collaborations with a major patient-advocacy organization and a professional research society to pursue mutual interests in alternatives.

The HSUS federal legislative affairs staff was a leader in the introduction and/or reintroduction of many important animal-protection bills in Congress, including legislation to prohibit inhumane practices in veal-calf raising, impose a moratorium on the patenting of genetically engineered animals, and institute a ban on the use of the Draize Test and Lethal Dose (LD-50) Test.

Our coalition work with family-farm groups, which began in connection with the animal-patenting issue, was expanded to include humane sustainable agriculture, which will be debated in Congress in preparation for the farm-bill reauthorization in 1990.

We sent letters to house and senate sponsors and submitted testimony that opposed acts of violence aimed at animal-research laboratories addressed by bills that would make such acts federal crimes. At the same time, The HSUS supported legislation that would protect whistleblowers and give individuals the right to sue the USDA for failing to enforce the AWA.

The state legislative department continued its efforts to get felony dogfighting laws passed in all 50 states. All 42 existing laws have been passed since 1975; Nevada, New Jersey, and Arkansas joined the ranks in 1989.

The HSUS increased its efforts nationwide to upgrade anticruelty statutes from misdemeanors to felonies and to give greater authority to officials to remove animals from abusive situations, with special efforts being made to assist dogs constantly chained in yards and animals kept outside in extreme weather conditions.

The HSUS produced more than 100 new printed pieces in support of its operations and programs. The HSUS News, the society’s award-winning membership magazine, reached more than
300,000 readers quarterly. Numerous advertisements in major national magazines; regional newsletters; and membership, conference, and workshop materials provided an important link to a far-flung membership.

The higher education programs division supported animal-protection issues to students and faculty at colleges, universities, and professional schools. The division also served as liaison to professional organizations dealing with animal-facilitated therapy, law enforcement, animal control, public health, and many other areas of human/animal interaction.

The staff of higher education has a special interest in the psychology of cruelty and kindness to animals, and we have worked with many local groups to establish coalitions of animal-protection and human-service agencies to draw attention to the common roots of violence against animals and people.

In 1989, The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education officially became The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE). The formal incorporation of environmental awareness into the education programs broadened the scope and educational impact of NAHEE activities.

In cooperation with the Royal SPCA in London, England, NAHEE launched its first international children's campaign, “Helping Hands for Pets.” A total of 15,400 teachers in the United States received the “Helping Hands for Pets” teaching packet for use throughout the 1989-90 school year. Forty-five other countries also participated in this children's campaign to help end pet overpopulation.

NAHEE's Children & Animals magazine was honored by the Educational Press Association of America as the most improved education publication of 1989. (Children & Animals has since been retitled KIND Teacher.) KIND News is the newspaper of the Kids In Nature’s Defense (KIND) Club. In the KIND Club's second year, membership climbed to 246,400.

MEMBERSHIP AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

The public-relations department distributed national press releases on a variety of program issues, ranging from The HSUS's fur campaign to pet tips to protecting the earth and all its creatures.

HSUS staff members were quoted extensively in the national media, including The Washington Post, The New York Times, Glamour magazine, and television's “USA Today on TV” and “20/20.” We worked closely with the producers of “LA Law” and provided the controversial trapping footage that appeared in the show's season premiere. The controversy was picked up, with The HSUS mentioned, by TV's “Entertainment Tonight,” The Washington Post, and Women's Wear Daily.

ENVIRONMENT, FARM ANIMALS, BIOETHICS

The wildlife and environment department supported the “Shame of Fur” campaign to end the wearing of fur by educating people about the cruelty of trapping and fur “ranching.” We remained at the forefront of efforts to end sport hunting and commercial trapping on national wildlife refuges.

We closely followed the management plan at Seal Beach National Refuge, California, opposing proposed destruction of foxes, opossums, and skunks. Finally, we successfully filed suit to protect deer from a shotgun hunt on the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia.

The HSUS continued to work for a closed season on black ducks and other waterfowl whose populations are at alarming and record low levels.

We spearheaded efforts to protect and enhance wild horses on public lands. We supported the development of a workable contraceptive for wild horses that would offer a nonlethal means of reducing the reproductive potential of wild horses and wildlife in specific problem areas.

At the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) meeting held in Lausanne, Switzerland, we took a leadership position in banning commercial trade in elephant ivory and in obtaining additional restrictions on commercial trade in other endangered or threatened species. We strongly opposed the continued importation of “trophy” elephant tusks into the United States.

We worked to end the pet trade in wild birds and to adopt measures to ensure the welfare and humane treatment of birds in captivity and in transit.

We presented strong testimony opposing “swim with dolphin” programs and worked with the National Marine Fisheries Service to improve regulations on the care and maintenance of marine mammals in captivity.

We prepared a booklet entitled A Practical Guide to Humane Control of Wildlife in Cities and Towns to help laypeople and municipal animal-control agents solve wildlife-related problems. We
also organized seminars to advance humane solutions to urban-wildlife problems.

The HSUS filed a lawsuit to protect ravens in the Mojave Desert in California from mass poisoning by federal agencies. As a result, the program was halted. In order to reduce raven predation of endangered juvenile desert tortoises, The HSUS and the Bureau of Land Management organized a volunteer program to make the desert tortoise area “raven proof” through nonlethal means. For areas where predators and livestock coexist, we also continued to press the U.S. government to budget more money for workable, nonlethal predator-control methods and to end the sale of inhumane and destructive poisoning programs.

In 1989, the Center for Respect of Life and Environment established four program priorities: strengthening an ecological spirituality; building humane sustainable communities; protecting and

The Humane Society of the United States

Statement of Financial Position at Year End

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Endowment Funds</th>
<th>Annuity Funds</th>
<th>Trust Funds</th>
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Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the Year

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<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
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<th>Endowment Funds</th>
<th>Annuity Funds</th>
<th>Trust Funds</th>
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<td>Dues and Contributions</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<td>Gifts and Grants</td>
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<td>Bequests</td>
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<td>Investment Income</td>
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<td>Expired Annuities</td>
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<td>Total Revenue</td>
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<td>$152,588</td>
<td>($24,521)</td>
<td>$308,281</td>
<td>$122,777</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Humane Education, Membership, and Program Services</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>$13,132,699</td>
<td>$51,833</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$253,433</td>
<td>$122,258</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures | $2,010,145 | $100,755 | ($24,821) | $54,848 | $519 |

1989 Departmental Expenditures

| Environment, Farm Animals, Bioethics (6.6%) | $100,651 |
| Fund-raising (15.9%)                        | $308,281 |
| Administration (9.5%)                       | $122,258 |
| Litigation (1.6%)                           | $54,848 |
| Investigations (1.1%)                       | $519    |
| Companion Animal Care (4.2%)                | $54,848 |

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appreciating wild and sacred places; and “greening” academic disciplines and professional practices.

Recognizing that religious teachings have much to offer in terms of awakening public conscience and concern for fellow creatures and earth’s creation, two relevant monographs were published, *St. Francis of Assisi, Animals, and Nature,* and *Animal Welfare and Nature: Hindu Scriptural Perspectives.* The Center also prepared a critical review of the inherent problems of modern agriculture and a vision of alternative farming practices in a new video program, “Steps Toward a Humane Sustainable Agriculture.”

The HSUS farm animals and bioethics staff monitored the harmful environmental consequences of intensive livestock- and poultry-production practices and consumer and animal-health concerns arising from an overdependence on drugs to keep such animals productive.

We are concentrating efforts to make livestock and poultry farming less inhumane by working with organic farmers and farming associations and with those individuals and organizations concerned about environmental and consumer risks of a chemical-dependent agribusiness that monopolizes almost the entire food industry. Recognizing that the adoption of a humane and sustainable alternative agriculture will not happen overnight, we have presented testimony in support of more humane veal-calf husbandry standards and continue to question the misapplication of genetic-engineering biotechnology (as well as the patenting of animals) in agriculture.

**COMPANION ANIMALS DIVISION**

The HSUS companion animals division is a resource for hundreds of animal shelters in the United States. In 1989, the division conducted comprehensive shelter evaluations of more than 30 facilities, offering local agencies expert advice on providing the best possible care for animals. We 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.

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

The Animal Control Academy held five sessions, graduating 150 students who will go on to improve the lives of animals in their communities. The only two-week training program of its kind, the academy trains animal-control officers to carry out their jobs with knowledge, humaneness, and the utmost professionalism. The academy also offered several sessions of a workshop entitled “Euthanasia: The Human Factor,” which provided valuable guidance and sup-

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**Departmental Expenditures for the Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Restricted Funds</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$6,447,382</td>
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<td>89,934</td>
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<td><strong>$15,142,844</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$13,132,699</strong></td>
<td><strong>$51,833</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,184,532</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2,010,145</td>
<td>$100,755</td>
<td>$2,110,900</td>
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</table>

**Departmental Expenditures**

- **Animals and Education (32.1%)**
- **Membership Information (12.0%)**
- **Membership Development (16.8%)**
port for shelter workers coping with the stress inherent in the job.

Shelter Sense, our newsletter for professionals in animal sheltering and control, brought successful ideas and programs to more than 3,000 shelters and animal-protection workers.

The “Be a P.A.L.—Prevent A Litter” campaign promoted the importance of spaying and neutering companion animals through a successful national effort for its third year. The HSUS provided expertise and many materials, free of charge, to shelters, organizations, and individuals who wished to fight the problem of pet overpopulation in their communities. With hundreds of billboards, fliers, bumper stickers, and T-shirts by the thousands spreading the “Prevent A Litter” message, the benefits of this effort extended to millions of people.

CRUELTY INVESTIGATION AND LITIGATION
INVESTIGATIONS AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The field services division and the investigations department investigated cruel methods of slaughter in packing plants and uncovered significant cases of nonenforcement of the federal Humane Slaughter Act. HSUS investigators undertook a major investigation of the transportation, handling, and sale of male “bob calves” in New York State. Abuses in pet shops, zoos, circuses, and animal shelters were other targets of our staff.

Perhaps the most significant investigation of the year was the Santeria trial in Florida, in which the HSUS played the major and crucial role. An October 1989 lawsuit questioned whether or not ritual animal sacrifice was constitutional. HSUS staff testimony, supported with photographs and investigative reports, was largely responsible for a court ruling that ritual killing of animals is not protected under the Constitution. The victory means we can continue to act against animal sacrifice as practiced by an estimated 2 million Santeria followers across the country.

We won significant victories in exposing cruelty in the training of greyhounds. In Alabama, our investigation led to the arrest of the largest dealer in jackrabbits, used in “coursing,” in the southeastern states. A shipment of 330 rabbits was seized en route from Missouri, and the truck’s driver and the dealer were arrested. Our persuasive documentation and evidence convinced the U.S. attorney that the dealer was in violation of the federal Lacey Act, which carries much heavier fines than violation of state antitorture laws or wildlife regulations.

We raided four Florida kennels and a greyhound-training track where rabbits were being used as live lures. In another case, our investigators found a greyhound kennel where 100 dogs were starved and neglected. The kennel owner and an associate were charged with cruelty and abandonment. These and other successful HSUS raids sent shock waves through the huge greyhound-racing industry and led to significant legislative changes in Kansas.

In Nevada, 36 pit bulls were seized and their dogfighting owner charged when an HSUS investigator led law-enforcement officers in a successful “bust.” In Pennsylvania, another HSUS investigator led state and local officials to a notorious cockfight operation. In Columbia County, Oregon, an HSUS investigator developed the information needed for a search warrant to raid what we considered the largest cockfight operation in the Pacific Northwest.

In Sandusky County, Ohio, our Great Lakes staff helped clean up a puppy mill, rescuing 42 dogs. Our Mid-Atlantic and New England staff helped rescue over 100 starving and diseased dogs from a New York dog-breeding kennel. In Cass County, Missouri, our Midwest investigator uncovered 18 starving horses and brought charges of cruelty.

Legislatively, The HSUS’s eight regional offices chalked up many successes. In the Gulf States, bear wrestling was outlawed in Arkansas, dog racing defeated in Oklahoma, and pound seizure overturned in Louisiana. West Coast staff were part of a state task force to establish badly needed guidelines for handling exotic animals. In New England, HSUS staff worked on a number of hunting and trapping bills. The Mid-Atlantic region noted with satisfaction the 12 animal-protection bills signed into law during New Jersey Governor Tom Kean’s administration. For the fourth straight year, the Midwest office reported that dog racing was blocked in Missouri, as were efforts to weaken Kansas’s puppy-mill law, the first law of its kind in the nation. North Central staff participated in the regulation of Wisconsin’s greyhound-racing industry. The Southeast office celebrated a major victory when Florida lawmakers added felony provisions to the state’s animal-cruelty statute. The Great Lakes region helped to defeat greyhound racing in Indiana and eliminated pound-seizure legislation in West Virginia.
LITIGATION AND LEGAL SERVICES

Throughout 1989, the general counsel's office continued its representation, in association with HSUS director O. J. Ramsey, of Jenifer Graham, the California high school student who sued her high school district because school authorities would not allow her to undertake alternative studies in lieu of dissecting animals in her biology class. This case continues to be a catalyst compelling the reexamination by students, parents, educators, and textbook publishers throughout the country of the need for animal dissection at the elementary and secondary school levels, and it continues to inspire similar lawsuits as other students who conscientiously object to dissection follow the example of Ms. Graham and The HSUS. The Graham case is an appellate proceeding before the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The general counsel's office submitted comments to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service urging the inclusion of the red ear slider turtle on the list of species protected by CITES—part of our efforts to protect this species that date to 1973. We also drafted a model cruelty-procedures statute that will prevent animals from being returned to defendants convicted, or even acquitted, of cruelty when the best interests of the animal require that it be permanently removed to another person's custody.

A central role of the general counsel's office is to provide legal assistance and support to other HSUS departments and programs. Some of the principal activities included preparation of an opinion on the implications under the antitrust laws of The HSUS joining with other organizations in attempting to force changes in government regulations affecting the care of animals.

SUPPORTING SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

The HSUS maintains a support staff indispensable in performing the functions necessary to conduct day-to-day operations. The president, the chief executive officer of the society, is charged with administering the total effort of the society on behalf of the board of directors. The treasurer and executive vice president is the chief operating officer and, in concert with the president, prepares the annual operating budget for approval by the board of directors. He has responsibility for all funds and securities of the society and makes disbursements therefrom in payment of expenses in accordance with the approved budget. In this capacity, he is responsible for the maintenance of all financial records necessary to meet the reporting requirements of federal and state governments. Annually, the treasurer's records are audited by an independent certified public accountant, and a report is made directly to the board.

The society maintains a headquarters building in Washington, D.C.; a center in Bethesda, Maryland; eight regional offices; the Animal Control Academy; and the National Humane Education Center, headquarters for NAHEE.

The society has a board of directors consisting of 24 members elected by the membership and numerous committees that direct the overall work of the organization. In addition to the efforts by the society and in direct furtherance of our animal-protection interests, occasional gifts are made to other organizations that further our philosophy, goals, and purposes.

MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The HSUS is funded through annual dues paid by its members as well as from additional contributions and legacies from members and others. Without this generosity and dedication, the work of The HSUS would not be possible. The HSUS produces and distributes information describing its program goals and ongoing endeavors to its constituency of more than 900,000 persons nationwide.

FUND-RAISING

The HSUS raises funds by a variety of means in order to underwrite its animal-protection programs. It is a fact of life that The HSUS, as any other not-for-profit organization, must "earn" the confidence of its members and donors in order to receive the funds required to operate. We do this by educating the public, as potential members and contributors, about the numerous activities and programs conducted by the society on behalf of animals and the ways in which our actions have made a difference. This is done through the HSUS News, quarterly Close-Up Reports, and other direct-mail communications. Through these various vehicles, as well as through selecting and encouraging deferred giving, endowments, and legacies, The HSUS has been successful in enlisting the support and participation of an ever-increasing number of persons who share our concerns and objectives.
HORSE AUCTION
NIGHTMARE

It was a cold, rainy Saturday morning when HSUS investigator Gail Eisnitz met with state humane officers, sheriff's deputies, and local humane society officials at the Front Royal, Virginia, Livestock Exchange. Auction business was brisk; trucks and trailers crammed with horses crowded the gravel parking lot, their owners prepared to sell their stock to the highest bidders.

For nearly a year, Ms. Eisnitz had spent her Saturdays documenting the deplorable conditions under which horses are being sold at Virginia auctions, in the heart of "horse country." It was this documentation that finally convinced a local Virginia prosecutor to file animal-cruelty charges against horse owners and dealers who peddle neglected and abused horses at auction for profit.*

Each year, thousands of horse auctions are held in the United States. These sales, generally held at county livestock markets weekly or monthly, attract farmers, ranchers, pleasure-horse owners, riding stable operators, and slaughterhouse buyers. Between 150 and 300 horses are auctioned off at each sale, totaling well over a half million annually, according to HSUS estimates. These animals include everything from healthy young thoroughbreds to broken-down old mules. Because the racing industry produces thousands of excess horses that don't prove fast enough at the track, these, too, can usually be bought, for $200 to $800 each.

Some people looking for inexpensive riding horses and ponies do purchase horses at auction, but many horses are too old, sick, lame, or temperamentally unsuited to be riding animals. The majority of horses sold at auction—usually between 60 and 90 percent—are purchased for slaughter.

Although some horses go to America's pet-food manufacturers, most of the horses slaughtered in the United States are processed into horsemeat and shipped overseas for human consumption in Europe and Japan.

"America's horse auctions have become dumping grounds for thousands of unwanted, abused, and neglected horses," says Ms. Eisnitz.

"Whatever that animal's condition—even if it's old and decrepit, seriously injured, or near death from starvation—there's always a buyer at auction. Most often, that buyer is the killer buyer."

Working closely with Virginia humane officer Bettjane Mackall, volunteer Patricia

* No charges were brought against the Front Royal auction itself.
Beal, American Horse Protection Association Representative Pat Rogers, and the Warren County Humane Society, Ms. Eisnitz documented the many abuses at Virginia horse auctions. The number one affliction was starvation. “It’s difficult to visit a horse auction in Virginia or elsewhere and not discover horses suffering from extreme malnutrition,” says Gail Eisnitz. “These horses were skeletons—they were like walking dead.”

The HSUS discovered hundreds of horses with broken knees, legs, and noses, dislocated shoulders, burns, and infected eyes, ears, and wounds as well as horses suffering from serious systemic infections such as pneumonia and strangles. These victims included:

- A badly bruised thoroughbred mare that had recently foaled but had apparently not received any subsequent veterinary care. The mare’s uterus had become infected, and, by the time the animal reached auction, it suffered from a raging fever, with blood and pus oozing from its vagina.
- A horse with a severe ear infection; the flesh on the outer ear had been mangled, and blood and pus seeped down the animal’s face. The odor of the infection could be smelled from ten feet away.
- A mare that had been forced to jump a cattle guard and become entangled in the metal rungs, sustaining traumatic injury to both hind legs. When the animal arrived at auction, the bandages covering its legs were blood-soaked, and flies were living on the exposed flesh. When a veterinarian removed the bandages, “it was difficult for us to believe what we saw,” says Ms. Eisnitz. “The skin had been ripped off both legs from the hock down to the ankle. Inside, you could see torn ligaments and tendons and the entire length of the bone.”
- An ex-race horse with a knee injury that had gone untreated for so long the animal’s leg was totally deformed. Its knee was swollen to the size of a cantaloupe, and the animal could barely walk. A second thoroughbred had a deep tissue infection, still oozing, in its foot.
- Untold numbers of horses, ponies, and donkeys with serious and painful foot problems including founder (inflammation of the very sensitive tissue inside a horse’s hoof), which makes it excruciating to walk. Many animals suffered from overgrown feet, the result of inadequate or nonexistent trimming. As a horse’s hooves grow longer and longer, they curl up, making it very difficult for the animal to stand and eventually rendering it a virtual cripple.

Animals arrive at auction in these appalling conditions for any number of reasons: owners haven’t realized the responsibility, time, or expense involved in caring for horses or can’t afford proper veterinary care when their animals become injured or sick. For many horses, the winter months are particularly bad; there is not enough pasture to sustain them, and cold weather forces them to use precious calories to stay warm. Denied necessary sustenance and in weakened condition, they are loaded on to trailers and shipped off to auction for slaughter.

Some horses—particularly the malnourished ones—are purchased by middlemen, dealers who take them home, fatten them up, and return them to the auction for sale at a profit to killer buyers. These animals may change hands repeatedly before they ultimately end up at the slaughterhouse door. Buyers from the country’s eleven federally inspected equine slaughterhouses will purchase just about anything at auction that will bring them a profit in the lucrative overseas horsemeat market.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that, in 1989, approximately 350,000 horses were slaughtered in federally inspected plants in this country, triple the number slaughtered annually just six years ago. An additional 80,000 horses are crammed into tractor trailers bound for Canadian packing plants. Due to less stringent food and drug regulations, Canada, too, has developed a large commercial horsemeat industry.

Transported by haulers who don’t care about the animals’ well-being, horses may be unloaded and left at the auction barn unattended for days on end. Without access to water, horses become severely dehydrated. Food is rarely provided, even for the most emaciated of animals.

While some horses are jammed together in incompatible groups inside large, unbedded pens, others may be housed individually in stalls that are too small for them. HSUS investigators have seen horses crammed inside closet-like enclosures—tiny stalls with boards over the top that make it impossible for the animals even to raise their heads in a normal fashion. The floors of pens and stalls become urine-soaked, and the animals become mired in inches of manure.

When it comes time for an animal to be auctioned, it is cruelly whipped and prodded up to the auction ring, then whipped repeatedly to make it show some signs of life. As the auction progresses, the killer pens become increasingly crowded. Young and old, healthy and sick, ponies and draft hors-
es, mares and stallions, all are forced together. Fighting erupts, horses are bitten and kicked. An old pony, once a faithful companion to generations of youngsters, a spirited racehorse with a broken leg, and a young, healthy mare crying out for her foal are lost in what quickly becomes a sea of anonymous animals.

Late in the day, the animals are loaded onto tractor trailers for the long haul to slaughterhouses or Canada. Crammed inside double-decker vehicles intended to haul hogs and cattle, these animals may endure days on the road, in subzero temperatures, without food or water. Those that slip and fall will never stand again and may be trampled to death.

The Virginia auction raid was months in planning, with The HSUS lining up facilities, manpower, and veterinarians to care for all the horses potentially to be seized. Humane officers had to be convinced to take on such a case, as it could involve the prosecution of numerous individuals for animal cruelty.

"We had an investigator inside the auction barn for two days before the scheduled raid," explains Gail Eisnitz. "Much to our surprise, he learned that auction officials were actually turning away individuals with abused animals." By the day of the raid, a written notice was being distributed to all individuals at the auction house informing horse owners that their "lame, crippled, or thin" animals might be seized by the humane society. The HSUS later learned that auction officials had received a warning about the raid two days before it was scheduled to take place.

Even with the advance warning, however, state humane officers were able to seize three horses in extremely poor condition and arrest one horse dealer. (He was later acquitted when authorities could not prove that he was responsible for the condition of the animals.) Seized were an Arabian mare and colt, both emaciated and parasite infested, and a thoroughbred gelding that had been sold to the slaughterhouse, despite the fact that its leg was broken and had apparently gone untreated for many months.

Immediately after the Virginia raid, a high-ranking state agriculture official came to Washington to meet with The HSUS to discuss possible solutions to the auction problems documented. We urged him to improve regulations and, more importantly, to upgrade enforcement of those regulations that already exist.

The National Enquirer ran an article on The HSUS's investigation and urged its readers to contact us if they wanted to help. More than 37,000 responses have poured in.

As a direct result of The HSUS's crackdown, concerned Virginia residents, outraged by the conditions we documented, joined forces to create a horse humane society in northern Virginia, specifically for the rescue and rehabilitation of horses from auctions.

But the key to ending widespread auction exploitation lies in prevention—preventing irresponsible horse owners and dealers from making a profit from abused and neglected animals. With the adoption of stronger regulations and stricter enforcement, owners will realize that distressed, abused horses cannot be auctioned off like used junk, and the trade in these pitiful creatures will eventually dry up. Without a way to market such animals, we hope unscrupulous dealers and uncaring owners will finally be driven out of business.

 Aren't Horse Auctions Regulated?

There are no federal laws specifically addressing horse auctions. While many states do have vague laws regulating the operation of livestock markets, few address the care or treatment of horses at auction. Only Massachusetts, New Mexico, and Washington require that these animals be provided food or water.

Where regulations do exist, they don't always protect the horses. Virginia regulations require the state inspector present at each livestock auction to inspect all animals and then "make proper disposition of all sick and diseased livestock." HSUS investigators have never seen any action taken when seriously ill horses are found at auction.

Because regulations are weak nationwide and because The HSUS receives complaints about auctions throughout the United States, we are in the process of writing to all fifty governors urging them to take action to improve horse-auction regulations and upgrade enforcement. To make this a successful effort, we are asking HSUS members to complete the attached coupon—or write a personalized letter to your governor—and mail it to The HSUS (200 L Street, Washington, DC 20037) so that we can include it with the letter we write to your governor.

Dear Governor:

Each year, thousands of sick, starving, and injured horses pass through horse auctions on their way to slaughterhouses in the United States and Canada. Because current regulations in our state are not effective in protecting these pitiful horses from mistreatment, we urge you to adopt stronger horse-auction regulations and respectfully request that you upgrade enforcement of all regulations governing livestock markets.

Sincerely,

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________

HSUS NEWS • Summer 1990
John A. Hoyt, president of The HSUS, (above and inset) speaks to an enthusiastic crowd on the west steps of the Capitol. Nearly 350,000 people (right) attended the rally in Washington, D.C., to hear spokespersons and celebrities address the environmental issues of Earth Day 1990.
“Welcome to the first day of the green future,” proclaimed Denis Hayes, cochairman of Earth Day 1990. A crowd of nearly 350,000 people had gathered on the west steps of the Capitol in Washington, D.C., for a giant celebration of ecological activism on April 22. The Earth Day 1990 Mall Rally was blessed with bright sunny weather after two days of rain, and the gathering had the festive air of the Fourth of July.

Taking the stage with Mr. Hayes were rally host Tom Cruise, singer John Denver, and “Cheers” star Woody Harrelson, just a few of the many celebrities and entertainers present. National and international policymakers, environmental leaders, and public-interest activists spoke of the environmental disasters occurring across the globe and of the need for individual involvement and for far-reaching policy changes.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt exhorted every individual to “Figure out what you care about, and live a life that shows it,” a refrain repeated by the crowd gathered about the rally stage. He spoke out strongly for the animals that share our environment and that are also affected by our deeds and actions, pointing out that “It is we, the people, who are the voice of the voiceless.” Like many of the day’s speakers, he spoke of hope for our future, but only if we are committed to living responsible lives.

Backstage in the celebrities’ tent, Senior Vice President Patricia Forkan spoke with Woody Harrelson about the fur issue. Mr. Harrelson is actively opposed to the wearing or buying of furs, and he traveled to Aspen, Colorado, last winter to support that city’s antifur initiative.

Actor Richard Gere voiced to Jan Hartke, HSUS vice president for environment, his concerns about mass deforestation and the destruction of natural resources in Tibet since the Chinese occupation in 1950. Mr. Gere recalled that many endangered species, such as the snow leopard, receive no protection and may soon be facing extinction.

John A. Hoyt presented rally host Tom Cruise with an HSUS “Animals . . . It’s Their World Too” T-shirt. Mr. Cruise had great praise for the recent StarKist Seafood Company decision to become “Dolphin Safe.” “I was impressed by how sincere and dedicated these celebrities are to making a difference,” commented Ms. Forkan afterwards. “They really are committed.”

Nearby, the 1990 Earth Day Expo wound up three days of exhibits with thousands of visitors browsing through—and taking home—environmental literature, T-shirts sporting a rainbow of Earth Day messages, and hundreds of white pine seedlings for planting. More than forty groups exhibited displays illustrating the environmental problems, phenomena, and issues

By Suzanne M. Anderson
Environmental activists, students, families, and the just plain curious streamed into The HSUS's tent on April 22 (right). Banners displayed our Earth Day message, “Animals...It's Their World Too.” HSUS staff and member volunteers (below) sold T-shirts, handed out informational pamphlets, and answered questions about fur, endangered species, pound seizure, tunafishing practices, and many other issues.

in which they specialized, including a tent that housed a tropical rainforest, a “styro-monster” built by student activists, and a thirty-six-foot high globe.

The HSUS tent was draped with two ten-foot high banners proclaiming our Earth Day message, “Animals...It's Their World Too!” HSUS staff, along with twenty-nine HSUS members who volunteered their time and came from as far away as Pennsylvania, took turns manning the tables, selling posters and shirts, and answering questions during the course of the three-day fair. Karen Miller, exhibit coordinator, reported, “We sold hundreds of T-shirts!”

Visitors were encouraged to sign the HSUS Caring Consumer Pledge, thereby promising to help animals by not wearing fur, using cruelty-free cosmetics, and not eating tuna caught in ways harmful to dolphins. (Copies of the pledge are available from The HSUS upon request.)

The HSUS regional offices also took part in stirring up environmental concern. In New England, regional staff set up a table at Wesleyan University and handed out literature concerning the many animal issues in which The HSUS is involved. The Great Lakes regional staff attended two fairs, and
Above: John A. Hoyt, HSUS president, shakes hands with rally host Tom Cruise. Right: Woody Harrelson, of TV’s “Cheers,” discusses the antifur initiative considered in Aspen, Colorado, with HSUS Senior Vice President Patricia Forkan. Below: Richard Gere expresses his concern over the environmental havoc in Tibet to HSUS Vice President for Environment Jan Hartke.

the director spoke on the topic, “Animals . . . It’s Their World Too!” Southeast regional staff attended activities held in Tallahassee, Florida, and the West Coast office set up an endangered species display at celebrations in San Francisco that drew 125,000 people. (See “Regions Review;” page 30.)

Now the real work begins. Time will tell if the messages of Earth Day sank into the hearts and minds of all who came to see the exhibits, to hear the speeches, and to learn what could be done.

We face a daily task that must manifest itself in changes of habit and attitude. For the sake of the animals, and ultimately for the sake of ourselves, we must figure out what we care about, and then live a life that shows it.
HSUS PRAISES GOVERNOR

The HSUS honored former New Jersey governor Tom Kean at a Christmas reception held at the Frelinghuy­sen Arboretum in Mor­ris County and attended by 150 animal-protec­tion leaders.

Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Aus­tenberg, Star Ledger columnist Lois Steven­son, and Rep. Dean Gallo praised the gover­nor for the twelve bills to protect animals he signed during his career.

John A. Hoyt, president of The HSUS, presented a hand­inscribed certificate of appreci­ation to the governor. Mr. Hoyt lauded Gov. Kean’s efforts to protect animals and the envi­ronment, making New Jersey a model for the rest of the nation.

While governor, Tom Kean passed laws outlawing the steel­jaw leghold trap, providing for state certification of animal­control officers, establishing a low­cost spay/neuter program, making animal fighting a fel­ony, and protecting wetlands.

Under his administration, the State Division of Consumer Affairs promulgated the strongest pet­shop regulations in the nation. “These will be the decades when Consumer Af­fairs said animals in pet shops must be treated as living creatures and not merchan­dice,” proclaimed Ms. Austen­berg. “It is, in good part, because of a governor whose caring embraces not only hu­mankind, but also those crea­tures who cannot speak for themselves.”

REP. GALLO SUPPORTS “P.A.L.”

When the HSUS Federal Leg­islative Affairs department needed a sponsor for a “Na­tional Prevent-A-Litter Month” resolution for April 1990, it turned to Rep. Dean Gallo (New Jersey) for help. During Rep. Gallo’s career as minority whip in the State Assembly, he organized meetings with representatives of the State Health Department, animal­protection leaders (including The HSUS), legislative aides, and members of the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Associa­tion, to discuss ways to curb the burgeoning pet population. The now famous New Jersey spay/­neuter bill resulted; to date more than 28,000 animals have been neutered and dozens of states have fashioned legislation after this bill.

So it was no surprise that Legislative Affairs Director Martha Cole Glenn would ask Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg to contact Rep. Gallo to introduce the “National Prevent-A-Litter Month” resolution for April 1990. While Rep. Gallo nor­mally shies away from introduc­ing resolutions, he made an exception in this case because of his long­standing interest in the spay/neuter issue.

The resolution was signed into law March 30 by President Bush after intense lobbying ef­forts by Rep. Gallo’s staff, HSUS staff, and many animal­protection groups and individ­uals nationwide.

Rep. Gallo was honored April 9 at a reception hosted by St. Hubert’s Giralda in New Jersey. Many of his colleagues who worked with him years earlier on the state spay/neuter bill were on hand to thank him for his leadership.

Ms. Austenberg thanked Rep. Gallo, saying he was “a man who took the time to listen to the concerns of all the peo­ple” and whom she was proud to call “a good friend.”

**A GREAT LAKES EARTH DAY**

The Great Lakes Regional Office took its Earth Day campaign to two college campuses in northwestern Ohio. Both Bowling Green State University and the University of Toledo invited the Great Lakes office to their Organization Days, held during their Earth Week Celebrations.

The oval of the campus at Bowling Green State University was filled with many organization tables and displays, and the Great Lakes office offered many HSUS informational brochures and materials proclaiming, "Animals...It's Their World Too."

Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland spoke at the University of Toledo along with State Sen. Linda Furney and others. Ms. Rowland described how we, as animal protectionists, can create a better earth through respecting the needs of animals.

**VICTORIES IN OHIO**

The Great Lakes Regional Office scored two major victories for animals last April in Ohio. The first victory came April 24 when Gov. Richard Celeste responded to the calls and letters of hundreds of Ohioans by vetoing a bill that would have permitted the use of Compound 1080 in poison collars on live sheep to kill coyotes.

The second victory occurred April 25 when Attorney General Anthony Celebrezze issued an opinion stating pound seizure (the release of dogs from pounds for sale to research facilities) was not mandatory. Mr. Celebrezze wrote, "A dog warden or poundkeeper has discretionary authority, pursuant to R.C. 955.16(B) and (C), to destroy an impounded dog without first offering the dog for sale to a qualified teaching or research facility which has requested dogs."

The Great Lakes office will now work in the several counties where animals are being sold to convince officials of the detrimental effects such sales have on animal control.

The attorney general's opinion was prompted by the Montgomery County commissioners. The commissioners were spurred to action by letters sent by the Great Lakes office last summer to counties known to sell dogs for research.

**MISSOURI PUPS RESCUED**

A Missouri man was found guilty of cruelty to animals in Dayton, Ohio, for transporting a van full of puppies under inhumane conditions. The puppies were destined for pet shops in the Great Lakes region and when it left central Missouri. They were transported in fifteen cages, eleven measuring only nine inches high.

Upon conviction of the van driver, the puppies were awarded to the Humane Society of Greater Dayton and have been adopted into carefully screened homes.

**GSHEA SYMPOSIUM**

On July 20, 1990, the Gulf States Regional Office, in association with the National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE) and the Gulf States Humane Educators Association (GSHEA), will hold the GSHEA Annual Education Symposium at the Clarion Hotel in Dallas, Texas. Dr. Amy Freeman Lee and Patty Finch of NAHEE will deliver the keynote addresses. Other speakers will address different educational tools available. Please call the Gulf States Regional Office at (512) 854-3142 for more information.

**COCKFIGHTING IN LOUISIANA**

In March, HSUS Louisiana constituents were urged to contact their state legislators asking them to cosponsor Rep. Garey Forster's anticockfighting bill. Louisiana is one of the four states in the nation in which cockfighting is still legal. According to the Louisiana antiracism law, chickens are not considered animals.

**ADOPT-A-TEACHER WORKSHOPS**

The Gulf States office held several Adopt-A-Teacher workshops during the months of March and April. Aimed at local humane societies, these workshops informed participants about the educational merits of the program and supplied humane societies with a new resource for support.
JAI ALAI PARK GOES TO DOGS

Bridgeport, Connecticut, Jai Alai officials have proposed converting their city's fronton into a greyhound park, a move they feel would generate $12 million for the state's coffers. But the New England Regional Office has joined forces with half a dozen animal-protection and animal-rights groups and with members of the United Auto Workers (representing the Jai Alai Players Union) to fight this proposal.

The plan has not yet formally been presented for the necessary state and city approval, and the coalition hopes to nip the process in the bud.

The HSUS opposes all dog racing because small animals (usually rabbits) are often used in training greyhounds and because a majority of greyhounds are destroyed, sometimes cruelly, when their usefulness ends.

MAINE CARIBOU PROJECT FAILING

Dr. John Grandy, HSUS vice president of wildlife and habitat protection, wrote to Gov. John McKernan on April 17, 1990, requesting a halt to Maine's Caribou Reintroduction Program. Since the onset of this program in December 1986, The HSUS has received letters and calls from our members and constituents in New England concerned about high caribou mortality due to transportation, predation, stress, brainworm disease, and other factors. The HSUS supported the concept of carefully planned reintroduction, but the continued failure and resulting suffering and death of Newfoundland caribou must stop.

EARTH DAY IN NEW ENGLAND

The New England Regional Office attended Eco-Fair festivities at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut. Program Coordinator Frank Ribaudo and Regional Secretary Sandra Tryon passed out materials and discussed animal and environmental issues with the many fairgoers.

Mr. Ribaudo was one of the day's speakers. He told students that The HSUS had officially embraced the environment at our conference in Houston, Texas, in October 1989, but that The HSUS has always demanded protection for the environment since our founding in 1954. Mr. Ribaudo quoted leading environmentalist Dr. Alan Hankin to the student audience, saying, "Become a politician. We need people who will act aggressively to make a change for our earth and not continue to study her death."

LAW PROTECTS PUPPY MILLS

The Kansas legislature passed and Gov. Mike Hayden signed a new law aimed at protecting research facilities, agriculture operations, and puppy mills by making it a felony for certain acts to be committed against these businesses. Even entering a facility to take pictures or videotape without the consent of the owner would be a class E felony (see article, page 7).

Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox said investigations are now dependent on law-enforcement agencies, which traditionally gave animal-cruelty cases a low priority and left them to humane societies.

COCKFIGHTING LAW UPHELD

A Wilson County district court judge has upheld the state's law prohibiting cockfighting in Kansas.

The ruling is the result of a lawsuit filed in October 1989 by the Kansas Game Breeders Association and Leroy Widener, one of its members. They asked the court to interpret Kansas statutes regarding cruelty to animals and to declare that the state "has not made the fighting of cocks, gamebirds, or chickens illegal . . . ."

In May 1989, Attorney General Robert T. Stephan reminded all the state's sheriffs that cockfighting is illegal in Kansas even when gambling is not involved. Mr. Stephan said state law prohibits cruelty to animals, which is defined as "intentionally killing, injuring, maiming, torturing or mutilating any animal." Animal is defined in the same act as "every living vertebrate except a human being," which Mr. Stephan said would include chickens.

The Kansas Game Breeders Association argued that the legislature never intended to prohibit cockfighting. However, in his order, Judge C. Fred Lorentz said the language of the statute is clear and that the legislature intends all vertebrates to be subject to the provisions of the cruelty to animals prohibition and that no exception exists for gamecocks.

Wendell Maddox and HSUS Investigator Bob Baker worked closely with Mr. Stephan last year to set up a $5,000 reward fund for information on Kansas cockfighting activity.
EUTHANASIA IN GEORGIA

After three years of effort, the Georgia legislature enacted a law to ensure that only humane methods are used to destroy unwanted dogs and cats in animal shelters. In the past, a few animal shelters used such barbaric methods as paralytic drugs, poison, electrocution, shooting, and even drowning to kill unclaimed pets.

The “humane euthanasia” bill was a culmination of efforts by the Southeast Regional Office, the Georgia Coalition for Animal Protection, and a determined legislator, Rep. Chesley Morton of Dekalb County.

DRUGGING RACEHORSES

Legislation that would have allowed racehorses to be legally doped has died in the Florida legislature. The seemingly innocuous bill initially proposed that any “therapeutic measure or medication” could be used on horses prior to a race as long as it was prescribed by a veterinarian.

The Southeast Regional Office successfully opposed the bill when we learned it would throw out Florida’s “no doping” law and sanction the use of performance-altering drugs, including steroids, hormones, and even stimulants.

DRUG BUST TURNS DOG BUST

In Mobile, Alabama, a drug bust turned into a dogfighting raid. While looking for drugs, the local sheriff’s department came across a large number of pit bulls staked out in a yard. The sheriff’s office called Southeast Regional Director Marc Paulhus and Investigator Ken Johnson, who were in town conducting a workshop, to assist with further investigation of the property. A considerable amount of dogfighting paraphernalia was uncovered.

The owner of the dogs is now facing felony dogfighting charges.

EARTH DAY SOUTHERN STYLE

Florida was experiencing beautiful weather on Earth Day, and the Southeast office took full advantage of it to get our environmental and animal-protection message before the public. Thousands of people turned out at Tallahassee’s Maclay Gardens, where more than fifty booths were set up throughout the park. The large crowds kept Southeast Regional staff busy with questions about issues ranging from alligators to dolphins to rain forests.

EARTH DAY BY THE BAY

San Francisco’s Crissy Field was the site of Environmental Expo by the Bay, one of the biggest Earth Day events in the nation. A crowd estimated at 125,000 perused the exhibits of approximately 150 organizations. West Coast regional investigators Eric Sakach and Kurt Lapham staffed the HSUS exhibit, which was devoted to endangered species and habitat destruction and featured a large suspended display unit, confiscated leopard skins and stuffed hawksbill turtles, and HSUS materials about wildlife and the environment.

CALIF. PET-STORE BILLS ADVANCE

In the wake of national publicity concerning puppy mills (see article, page 7), three related bills advanced one step further along the legislative process in California. A.B. 4300 prohibits retail pet dealers from knowingly selling sick or diseased dogs, and, as a penalty, prohibits violators from selling dogs at retail in the state of California for five years. A.B. 4357 requires specific information concerning the breeder and the dog to be posted conspicuously on the cage of any dog offered for sale in a retail pet store. Both bills were sponsored by Assemblyman Sam Farr.

The third and most critical of the so-called pet-store bills is S.B. 2224, authored by Sen. Diane Watson. S.B. 2224 regulates what information on a dog the pet-store owner must provide and what the store owner’s responsibilities are in cases of sick dogs. It also allows local district attorneys the latitude to prosecute pet stores on individual complaints instead of waiting for a long pattern of inhumane conduct. Kurt Lapham lent his expertise on the pet-store issue to Sen. Watson’s office and testified as an expert before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Other legislation currently undergoing hearings include A.B. 3482, introduced by Assemblyman Bruce Bronzan, which will allow laymen to continue to provide cosmetic tooth cleaning services for dogs and cats; and A.B. 2461, introduced by Assemblyman Jack O’Connell, which is California’s first serious attempt to outlaw the use of the archaic and inhuman Draize Acute Eye-Irritancy Test for evaluating the toxicity of cosmetics and household products. The HSUS’s Dr. Martin Stephens offered expert testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where the bill passed.
Dolphins such as this one will receive greater protection from the tuna fishery’s purse-seine nets and driftnets if stringent tuna-labeling legislation is passed in Congress.

MARINE-MAMMAL BILLS TAKE OFF

Since Congress reconvened at the beginning of this year, several marine-mammal protection bills have made significant progress.

In January, Sen. Joseph Biden (Delaware) and six colleagues introduced S. 2044, a tough tuna-labeling bill designed to reduce dolphin mortality. Meanwhile, H.R. 2926, the Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act, introduced by Rep. Barbara Boxer of California, gained the support of more than 160 cosponsors.

Then, in April, the StarKist Seafood Company suddenly announced it would no longer sell tuna caught in association with dolphins and would label their canned tuna “Dolphin Safe.” Two other major producers of canned tuna—Chicken of the Sea brand and Bumble Bee brand—followed suit with similar announcements the same day, but only Chicken of the Sea has agreed to the excellent StarKist standards.

Because other companies are claiming to have “Dolphin Safe” tuna, it is imperative that legislation establish government standards and enforcement to ensure conformity. In May, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries approved H.R. 2926, which requires that the label of any tuna product containing tuna harvested by purse-seine nets in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean or by driftnets on the high seas display the statement: “The tuna in this product was caught with methods that kill dolphins.”

As amended in committee, H.R. 2926 also includes a provision that bans the sale of all “dolphin unsafe” tuna products in the United States.

Also in May, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries approved H.R. 132, authored by Rep. Don Young of Alaska, which strengthens the “Pelly Amendment” to the Fishermen’s Protective Act by giving the President authority to embargo any products of nations subverting international fishery- and wildlife-conservation agreements. Current law allows the President to embargo fish and wildlife products only.

To address the continuing whale-slaughter problem, identical resolutions have been introduced in the House and Senate. H.Con.Res. 287, authored by Rep. Gus Yatron of Pennsylvania, and S.Con.Res. 126, introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island) and eight colleagues, call for a minimum ten-year extension of the International Whaling Commission’s moratorium on commercial whaling. The present moratorium is subject to review this year.

“PREVENT-A-LITTER MONTH” SIGNED

The lobbying efforts of The HSUS and our members nationwide paid off in April, when Congress passed our resolution officially designating April 1990 as “National Prevent-A-Litter Month.” Now Public Law 101-261, the resolution was sponsored by Rep. Dean Gallo of New Jersey and Sen. Alan Cranston of California. Passage of the resolution was a shining example of the successful grassroots efforts of HSUS members. Members can feel proud that the publicity generated by this national recognition of the pet-overpopulation problem continues to help shelters nationwide to promote their spay/neuter programs.

HSUS TESTIFIES ON ANIMAL ISSUES

Since January, The HSUS has submitted testimony to Congress in support of animal issues. We have requested:

• that $14 million be allocated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA);
• that a substantial portion of animal-damage-control funds be allocated to study and implementation of nonlethal con-
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HSUS TO PROTECT GRIZZLIES

Federal actions to protect the ten to twenty grizzly bears remaining in the Cascade Mountains of Washington have failed miserably. As a result, The HSUS and six state organizations filed a petition with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in March requesting the petition be have it declared endangered.

The Cascade Mountain grizzly population has so declined that The HSUS has filed a petition to have it declared endangered.

former senator Paul Tsongas on behalf of The HSUS and the Massachusetts SPCA;
• that expansion of animal-addiction research be prudent;
• that any federal legislation dealing with acts of violence against animal-research facilities protect those who witness and want to report violations of animal-protection laws;
• that the USDA Low-Input Sustainable Agriculture research program be expanded to give equal emphasis to animal as well as crop agriculture; and
• that an Organic Foods Production Act be passed that is responsive to the needs of animal agriculture (proposed by Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Patrick Leahy and Rep. Peter DeFazio).

USDA TO PROTECT FARM ANIMALS

On April 5, the USDA announced its intention to extend the protections of the AWA to “farm animals” used in biomedical research. Since 1970, the USDA has had a Congressional mandate to regulate farm animals used in biomedical research, but it has never followed through. Regulations that have been issued by the USDA do not extend the protections of the Act to the pigs, sheep, goats, and other farm animals used in biomedical research.

The HSUS, with the Animal Legal Defense Fund, filed a petition in November 1989 requesting that the USDA begin regulating farm animals as well as other warm-blooded species (birds and laboratory-bred mice and rats) that are used in biomedical research but are not protected.

In announcing its long-overdue decision, the USDA solicited suggestions for appropriate standards for such animals. The HSUS has convened a series of meetings of interested animal-protection organizations and will be submitting joint comments to the USDA.

The HSUS will also continue to urge the agency to begin protecting birds and laboratory-bred mice and rats.

CHIMPANZEE RECLASSIFIED

In response to a petition filed on March 21 by The HSUS, the Jane Goodall Institute, and World Wildlife Fund, the Department of Interior announced that wild populations of the chimpanzee and all populations of the pygmy chimpanzee were reclassified from their “threatened” status to the more critical “endangered” status under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Captive chimpanzees remain listed as threatened and are subject to special regulation.

THANK YOU

The HSUS extends its appreciation to the following members of Congress who have recently introduced legislation on behalf of animals:

• Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada, for introducing S. 2346, the Veal Calf Protection Act of 1990, which would mandate minimum standards for the humane care of veal calves.
• Rep. Jack Fields of Texas and Rep. Claudine Schneider of Rhode Island, for introducing H.R. 4563, the African Elephant Preservation Act. This bill gives the President the authority to prohibit importation of all wildlife and fishery products from the People’s Republic of China unless that country agrees to stop its commercial trade in elephant products by January 1, 1991.
• Rep. John York, for introducing H.R. 4604, which would end the use of steel-jaw leghold traps in the United States.
• Rep. Wayne Owens of Utah, for introducing H.R. 4289, which would require the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit fish or wildlife-product imports into the United States from countries violating international fish- or wildlife-conservation agreements.
• Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, for introducing S. 2169, which would impose a five-year moratorium on the granting of patents on genetically altered or modified animals. Twice before, The HSUS has testified in favor of such a moratorium.
FRUSTRATIONS WITH PROSECUTORS—II

In the Winter 1990 HSUS News, we discussed the role of prosecutorial discretion in the American criminal justice system and described the various valid factors that inform a prosecutor’s thinking in deciding whether or not to pursue a complaint of animal cruelty. We also emphasized the importance of developing a good working relationship with a local prosecutor prior to a case breaking.

If you are certain of the strength of your case, have already attempted to meet the prosecutor’s objections, and are still running into a flat refusal to pursue the case, for suspect reasons, on the part of the prosecutor, explore the following ways to circumvent or overcome prosecutorial discretion:

1. Research the law of your state to determine if a private person or organization may obtain a civil injunction, a court order directing a defendant to cease acts of cruelty. North Carolina law, for example, provides for such a remedy, which may be pursued independently of a criminal prosecution. In order for a civil injunction action to succeed, it must usually be based on a specific statute providing for such remedy, not on the general adjudicative powers of the court.

2. A small number of states, including Ohio, allow humane societies to prosecute cruelty cases directly or to hire private attorneys to act as prosecutors. Pennsylvania has a more general procedural statute empowering a court to appoint a private prosecutor when a district attorney neglects or refuses to act upon a criminal charge regularly returned. You will need to find and rely upon a statute authorizing such private prosecutions.

3. Determine whether your state’s attorney general can file criminal charges—which would, in effect, overrule a local prosecutor—or whether the local prosecutor has the final say. If the prosecutorial chain of command begins with the attorney general or the attorney general has independent prosecutorial authority, you may wish to approach the attorney general’s office directly in the absence of cooperation from local authorities. This should be done sparingly, knowing that the prosecutor will resent your having gone over his/her head. Always keep in mind that there will be other cases on the horizon for which you will need the cooperation of the local prosecutor.

4. In some states, the governor has the power to appoint special prosecutors when it appears that the local machinery of criminal justice has become ineffective.

5. Prosecutors are frequently susceptible to public opinion, expressed in terms of letters and telephone calls or through media attention, particularly in jurisdictions where the prosecutors are elected rather than appointed. The underlying theme of a public-relations campaign should not be merely to put pressure on a prosecutor, but rather to remind him/her that the public takes offenses against animals seriously and expects the laws protecting them to be enforced and that the cruelty case at hand is worthy of reconsideration.

6. Check to see if your state has a prosecutors’ council or other administrative body that seeks to promote uniformity of decision-making among public prosecutors. Such an agency would probably not be able to compel a local prosecutor to change his/her mind but might be influential.

7. Seeking an order from a court to force a prosecutor to pursue a case (a writ of mandamus) is often the first approach activists think of but is also the least likely to succeed. The doctrine of separation of powers bars a court from interfering with prosecutorial discretion, which is an executive function. A prosecutor’s decision not to pursue a case is inherently discretionary, which makes such a decision largely immune to a private action for a writ of mandamus. On the other hand, the courts have been known to step in when a prosecutor’s decision not to prosecute can be shown to have been based on a “corrupt motive” or invalid factors, such as political considerations, money, and personal relationships with the would-be defendants, which should not enter into prosecutorial decision-making. Such instances are comparatively rare and the proof would have to be crystal clear. In addition, a provable blanket policy by a prosecutor not to entertain any animal-cruelty cases might also prove fertile grounds for judicial review. Again, such instances are rare.

The availability and usefulness of these options will vary from state to state. As with many other aspects of animal protection, there is no substitute for a thorough working knowledge of your state and local laws.

The Law Notes are written by HSUS General Counsel Roger Kindler and Senior Counsel Murdaugh Stuart Madden.
Spotted puppies and a pensive black cat or a peaceful gathering of winter's creatures—which will it be for your season's greetings? Both cards are 7" x 5", on recycled paper, and in full color. The puppies card comes with red envelopes and the greeting, "Wishing You Good Cheer This Holiday Season." The wildlife scene comes with white envelopes and "May This Season Bring Peace To All Living Creatures" as a greeting. Each package of twenty-five cards and envelopes costs $8. Supplies are limited, so order now!

Last year's cards, chickadees on a mailbox and kittens in a wreath, are available at $7 per package of twenty-five cards and envelopes, while supplies last.

Wildlife Scene by artist Robert Hynes (C90A)
Puppies and Cat by artist Ken Malecke (C90B)

Greeting Card Order Form

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All orders must be prepaid and will be filled while supplies last. Make all checks payable to The HSUS and send to HSUS Greeting Cards, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. We ship UPS; please provide a street address or use the removable label provided on the back of this magazine. Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.
We often assume that all children love animals. Unfortunately, that's not always true. Children have to be taught to care, especially if they are to grow up to be caring, concerned adults.

That's why humane education is so important. You can help make it happen in our schools by participating in the HSUS "Adopt-A-Teacher" program. It's quick and easy!

For more information, write to The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education, a division of The HSUS, P.O. Box 362G, East Haddam, CT 06423.