ANIMAL-PROTECTION PROGRAMS
PUBLIC EDUCATION, MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION, AND PUBLICATIONS

The HSUS closely monitored the media’s interest in animal-protection issues in 1991. When Sears, Roebuck and Company spoke to National Rifle Association and Wildlife Legislative Fund of America representatives and later dropped HSUS plush animals from its 1991 Wish Book, the news of Sears’s decision was carried by ABC News, the Associated Press (AP) wire service, The New York Times, and USA Today. Interestingly enough Sears said it does not do cause-related marketing, but its track record to date says otherwise.) After a news conference highlighted an HSUS/HSI investigation into bird smuggling, stories appeared in USA Today, the Journal of Commerce, and the AP wire service. After The HSUS helped raid the “Super Bowl” of cockfighting in Ohio, Cable News Network carried a long feature story about the raid. When The HSUS became the first animal-protection group to monitor the Iditarod International Sled Dog Race, stories appeared in the AP wire service, the Wall Street Journal, and The Washington Post. HSUS staff discussed companion animals on “Good Morning America,” NBC-TV’s “A Closer Look,” and “The Joan Rivers Show,” and in People Weekly magazine, The Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, the National Enquirer, USA Today, Newsweek, and Ladies Home Journal.

The HSUS News, the society’s full-color quarterly magazine, was mailed to more than 400,000 members. The Animal Activist Alert (AAA), The HSUS’s activist and legislative newsletter, kept its readers up-to-date on federal and state legislation and supplied information to help them write letters on a variety of animal-protection issues. The Student Network News (SNN), a new student-activist page, made its debut with the September issue of AAA.

The HSUS produced scores of new materials, from brochures and scholarly monographs to holiday greeting cards and attention-getting novelty items, in support of its programs and operations. Most popular of these newcomers were bright, colorful brochures on spaying/neutering companion animals, distributed through veterinarians’ offices and animal shelters, and on choosing a pet for life, designed as part of the “Until There Are None, Adopt One” campaign. A new, more versatile HSUS logo was conceived and executed for later implementation. An eye-catching booth featuring the signature animal images of the “Adopt One” campaign was created for use in exhibit halls and trade shows. Posters, ads, reproducibles, regional newsletters, and conference, workshop, and campaign materials were printed and distributed throughout the year. Reprints of articles from HSUS periodicals and perennial favorites among HSUS publications remained available through our catalog for use by activists, educators, pet owners, and humane societies.

Due to the overwhelming demand, an updated version of the HSUS Pocket Guide to the Humane Control of Wildlife in Cities and Towns was reprinted by Falcon Press Publishing, Inc. We continued to encourage humane solutions to wildlife problems encountered in households and other urban settings through our publications, workshops, and seminars.

CRUELTY INVESTIGATIONS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

In September 1991 The HSUS conducted a major investigation into the illegal ivory trade and its effect on African elephants. This investigation yielded dramatic evidence of widespread poaching and a vigorous trade in illegal ivory.

Based on our investigation and extensive legal research, The HSUS initiated a lawsuit designed to stem the flow of endangered species from zoos to profit-making corporations such as circuses.

The effort was fueled by accounts of the transfer of an endangered Asian elephant, named Lota, from the Milwaukee County (Wisconsin) Zoo to a circus-training facility. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) seems to prohibit such transfers of endangered species from zoos to profit-making entities, but that specific point has never been confirmed by a court. Our lawsuit charged the Department of Interior (DOI) with inadequate enforcement of the ESA.

A victory for Lota would mean a landmark development in ESA law and would guarantee increased federal protection for at least several hundred endangered animals each year.

For the first time, The HSUS conducted a thorough examination of Alaska’s Iditarod International Sled Dog Race. Investigators observed not only the race but also the kennel operations of top mushers, including that of Iditarod champion Susan Butcher. Recommendations made to the Iditarod Trail Committee served as guidelines for change.

Issuing a joint statement with Ms. Butcher, The HSUS was the first animal-protection organization to protest against the continuation of a senseless expedition across the Northwest Territories that claimed numerous sled dogs’ lives.

The HSUS launched a major investigation into the management of Yellowstone National Park. We investigated both the management of species and the effects of management decisions on individual animals, such as the grizzly known as Bear #134.

Our work and the resulting publicity encouraged many other individuals, organizations, and media to look more closely at the ways in which our national parks are managed.

HSUS investigators discovered that parrots and other birds were being illegally smuggled out of Honduras for the U.S. pet trade. This investigation has led to the development of a facility in Honduras in which wild birds are rehabilitated and returned.
The HSUS continued to work actively with the media to educate the public about the risk of purchasing dogs from pet stores and the cruelties involved in bringing dogs to those pet stores. The mass commercial dog-breeding industry admitted to a one-third decrease in demand for puppies as a result of our campaign. Lower demand caused the closing of many so-called puppy mills. HSUS investigators took the Kansas attorney general on a tour of puppy mills in Kansas that resulted in a “shake-up” of the state agency responsible for regulating commercial kennels, the appointment of a full-time attorney for the sole purpose of prosecuting puppy mills, and the introduction of legislation to improve enforcement. Legislation to regulate commercial breeding kennels was introduced in other states as well due to our efforts.

The HSUS was successful in preventing the New York State Racing and Wagering Board from legalizing the drugs Butazolidin and Lasix. We also blocked efforts by racehorse breeders in the United States to convince authorities in England, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Australia, and Canada to legalize the administration of these drugs prior to racing in their respective countries.

The HSUS assisted an effort that banned rodeos in Pittsburgh. Our investigators attended a rodeo school to better educate the public about the cruelties associated with rodeo and make this so-called sport less attractive to potential spectators.

HSUS investigators participated in the instruction of law-enforcement agents, animal-control officers, and humane agents through training sessions throughout the country.

The regional efforts of The HSUS were expanded with the opening of the Northern Rockies Regional Office in Billings, Montana, to serve the needs of that state, Wyoming, and Idaho. The effectiveness of the South Central and Mid-Atlantic staff was enhanced by the addition of personnel to those regional offices.

Staff from the Great Lakes and South Central offices assisted the Ohio Department of Agriculture and other law-enforcement agencies in simultaneous raids of two cockfights in southern Ohio. In the “Super Bowl” of cockfighting, more than four hundred people were charged with a variety of crimes. The raids led to the introduction of legislation that would make cockfighting a felony in Ohio.

The Gulf States office worked with television crews in Oklahoma to uncover the horrors of cockfighting, which is legal there. All regional offices provided general assistance and training to a variety of local law-enforcement agencies on effective ways to investigate cockfighting and dogfighting.

The Southeast office helped launch an intensive media campaign to defeat efforts to convert a defunct horse track into a dog-racing facility. This effort was successful despite strong opposition from the racing industry. The North Central office successfully opposed efforts to overturn a Wisconsin law that prevents the dog-racing industry from using dogs trained in states where live lures are used. A nine-month-long investigation by the Southeast office staff led to the arrest of five people involved in the illegal importation of jackrabbits to be used as live lures in the training of racing dogs. That office also prevented the Florida legislature from overturning 1990’s hard-fought restrictions on the drugging of racehorses.

The HSUS regional offices continued to attack the puppy-mill problem. Midwest staff led a team of investigative reporters through puppy mills in Nebraska, which resulted in a week-long television exposé on conditions in that state. Regional staff participated in raids on substandard breeders and dealers in Ohio, Kentucky, and Georgia. The Great Lakes office introduced comprehensive legislation in Ohio that would set standards for breeders and provide remedies to owners who had purchased sick animals. Similar efforts have been introduced by the Gulf States office for Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The HSUS regional offices gave high priority to combating the abuse of sick and injured livestock brought to auctions. Investigators in six regional offices surveyed livestock handling practices at thirty-three auctions. They documented problems that were widespread and largely unaddressed by the livestock industry. In response to reports of stolen horses being sold for slaughter, the West Coast office gained passage of a California state law that was used to prosecute killer-buyers.

West Coast investigators responded to complaints about a California horse-endurance ride in which several animals had to be euthanized. (The rules of the event have been changed to prevent future problems.)

We played an important role in regional efforts to protect wildlife in nature and in captivity. The New England office inspected and worked toward positive reforms at six zoos in that region. The Mid-Atlantic office generated massive grass-roots support that helped lead to the passage of New Jersey’s wild-bird bill, the strongest in the nation.

The New England office continued to work for “reverse posting” and other reforms. The Mid-Atlantic staff protested against deer hunting on the Great Swamp Wildlife Refuge and delivered more than 11,000 postcards to state legislators protesting against the annual Hegins, Pennsylvania, pigeon shoot. The Southeast office succeeded in blocking the nomination of a candidate with a history of wildlife violations to the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as part of continuing efforts to put individuals concerned about wildlife protection on such commissions.

All ten regional offices were called upon to respond to the growing problem of wolf-dog hybrids as pets. We developed fact sheets enumerating the difficulties that result for people, pets, wildlife, and...
hybrids themselves from the breeding and sale of these animals.

The HSUS regional offices also provided in-depth assistance in establishing standards and practices to animal shelters and local humane societies. The director of the West Coast office was appointed to the California State Task Force on companion-animal overpopulation. The New England office gave special attention to the spread of rabies in the Northeast.

Nearly all regions responded to growing recognition of the problems caused by animal collectors, individuals who often keep hundreds of cats, dogs, or horses in inhumane conditions. In the last year, regional staff have been asked to help coordinate major actions involving collectors in five regions. More than one thousand animals were involved.

A very different kind of rescue was accomplished by West Coast staff, who coordinated an airlift that saved a horse and four mules left stranded following a storm in the High Sierra.

Finally, the regional offices continued to serve as a major source of training and professional enhancement for people in local humane societies, animal-control agencies, and related professions.

For twelve years the HSUS Animal Control Academy has provided professional training to individuals involved in animal care, control, and sheltering. In 1991 the Academy held twenty-one sessions across the country, graduating 110 students in two-week sessions and 395 in “Euthanasia: The Human Factor” workshops. Since its inception the Academy has trained more than 2,800 individuals.

WILDLIFE, ANIMAL-HABITAT, AND SHELTERING PROGRAMS

Staff members increased their public-outreach activities and lobbying efforts in support of H.R. 330, which would eliminate recreational and commercial hunting and trapping on refuges. Although successful in preventing the passage of more destructive legislation, we struggled to create laws fully protecting wildlife on refuges. In cooperation with the Conservation Endowment Fund, The HSUS launched an initiative to provide permanent protection for the Centennial Valley in Montana and improve conditions at the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, also in Montana.

We intensified our efforts to educate the American public about the suffering caused by the slaughter of elephants for ivory and importing wild birds for the pet trade. A wild-bird rehabilitation center to facilitate release of smuggled birds confiscated by government officials in Honduras went hand-in-hand with our legislative, public-outreach, and investigative efforts and will be replicated in other countries as the wild-bird trade is curtailed.

The HSUS strengthened efforts to promote alternatives to shotgun and bow-and-arrow hunting as solutions to conflicts between wildlife and people, and urged public-land managers to adopt more humane solutions. The Centennial Valley in Montana, and protecting wildlife on refuges. In cooperation with the National Wildlife Federation, we struggled to create laws fully protecting wildlife and the nonselective and inhumane treatment of captive animals.

We increased our efforts to save the bison who cross outside the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park by encouraging public input into management decisions and urging state and federal officials to end the annual bison hunt.

In an effort to end the massive, wasteful slaughter of wildlife and the nonselective and inhumane techniques used by the federal Animal Damage Control program, The HSUS began to develop and coordinate a nationwide legal challenge to how the program is conducted.

The HSUS scored an important victory in 1991 when it helped to gain passage in the European Parliament of the Morris Report—a proposal to end the dumping of “dolphin-deadly” tuna into Europe. The HSUS spearheaded a wide-ranging grass-roots effort in Europe that included speeches, student briefings, press conferences, and high-level meetings to ensure the report is now turned into European Community law.

Thirty-four manufacturers joined “The Beautiful Choice,” the HSUS’s national campaign to promote consumer use of cosmetics and other personal-care products not tested on animals. We promoted the campaign at both natural-products and environmental trade shows and through an attractive print advertisement featuring celebrities. That ad appeared in the year-end, double issue of Rolling Stone. The HSUS continued to distribute complimentary kits of campaign materials to retailers nationwide and abroad and to assist consumers who called or wrote for information about locating a store selling products in the campaign. Several participating manufacturers featured our logo on their products or on in-store, point-of-purchase materials and in their advertising.

The “Shame of Fur” campaign, now in its fourth successful year, focused on working with local...
## Statement of Financial Position on December 31, 1991

<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>
<th>Total 1991</th>
<th>Total 1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>$3,198,883</td>
<td>$270,889</td>
<td>$755,930</td>
<td>$277,291</td>
<td>$734,133</td>
<td>$5,237,126</td>
<td>$7,864,028</td>
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<td>Receivables, Deposits, and Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>$756,602</td>
<td>(63,021)</td>
<td>(8,237)</td>
<td>(123,423)</td>
<td>(103,207)</td>
<td>458,714</td>
<td>278,646</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>8,843,714</td>
<td>69,053</td>
<td>2,466,778</td>
<td>3,658,369</td>
<td>648,866</td>
<td>15,686,780</td>
<td>14,963,349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>8,590,066</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,590,066</td>
<td>2,726,277</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$21,389,265</td>
<td>$276,921</td>
<td>$3,214,471</td>
<td>$3,812,237</td>
<td>$1,279,792</td>
<td>$29,972,686</td>
<td>$25,832,300</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Liabilities          |                    |                  |                 |               |             |            |            |
| Fund Balances        | $1,279,657         |                 |                 |               |             | $1,291,296 | $701,404   |

| **Total Liabilities**| $20,109,608        | $276,921         | $3,214,471      | $3,800,598    | $1,279,792  | 28,681,390 | 25,130,896 |

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Endowment Funds</th>
<th>Annuity Funds</th>
<th>Trust Funds</th>
<th>Total 1991</th>
<th>Percentage of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues and Contributions</td>
<td>$7,528,799</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,528,799</td>
<td>35.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and Grants</td>
<td>$4,967,244</td>
<td>$136,658</td>
<td>$10,500</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,129,402</td>
<td>24.33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bequests</td>
<td>5,992,777</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$6,392,777</td>
<td>30.33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>1,029,116</td>
<td>87,739</td>
<td>(7,042)</td>
<td>241,236</td>
<td>$143,409</td>
<td>1,494,458</td>
<td>7.09%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Literature</td>
<td>527,778</td>
<td>3,281</td>
<td>1,533</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>533,838</td>
<td>2.53%</td>
<td>685,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Other Income</td>
<td>139,262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(139,262)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>$20,184,976</td>
<td>$227,678</td>
<td>$404,991</td>
<td>$117,142</td>
<td>$144,487</td>
<td>$21,079,274</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenditures         |                    |                  |                 |               |             |            |            |
| Animal-Protection Programs: |                  |                  |                 |               |             |            |            |
| Public Education, Membership Information, and Publications | $5,847,703         | $100,334         |                 |               |             | $5,948,037 | 33.93%              |
| Cruelty Investigations and Regional Offices | 2,230,608          | 40,387           |                 |               |             | 2,270,995  | 12.96%              |
| Wildlife, Animal Habitat, and Sheltering | 1,609,097          |                 |                 |               |             | 1,609,097  | 9.18%               |
| Youth and Higher Education | 649,437           |                 |                 |               |             | 649,437    | 3.70%               |
| Legal Assistance, Litigation, Legislation and Government Relations | 816,603            |                 |                 |               |             | 816,603    | 4.66%               |
| Bioethics and Farm Animals | 380,277           |                 |                 |               |             | 380,277    | 2.17%               |
| Gifts and Grants to Other Humane Organizations | 195,815            | 7,047            | $500            |               |             | 172,416    | 2.14%               |
| Payments to Annuities |                    |                  |                 |               |             | $208,492   | 2.14%               |
| Supporting Services: Management and General | 1,329,663          | 3,366            | 12,601          | 20,632        | 16,394      | 1,382,656  | 7.89%               |
| Membership Development | 2,733,754          |                 |                 |               |             | 2,733,754  | 15.60%              |
| Fund-raising | 1,153,654          |                 |                 |               |             | 1,153,654  | 6.58%               |
| **Total Expenditures** | $16,946,611        | $151,134         | $13,101         | $229,124      | $188,810    | $17,528,780 | 100.00%             |

Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures | $3,238,365 | $76,544 | $391,890 | ($111,982) | ($44,323) | $3,550,494 | $2,752,762 |

The society's audited financial statements are available upon request.
THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES 1991 ANNUAL REPORT

humane societies and other organizations to place billboards in strategic U.S. cities.

The HSUS fights daily against the tragic problems of dog and cat overpopulation in the United States and promotes compassion and respect for companion animals through a variety of programs, campaigns, and activities.

We addressed the pet-overpopulation crisis through hard-hitting educational and campaign-related materials. Hundreds of communities use “Be a P.A.L.—Prevent A Litter” materials to promote awareness of dog and cat overpopulation.

The “Until There Are None, Adopt One” campaign addressed overpopulation and responsible pet ownership from a new perspective. By working to reduce dog and cat births through the “Be a P.A.L.” campaign and increase responsible adoptions of shelter animals through the “Adopt One” campaign, The HSUS fought pet overpopulation from both angles of the problem.

We increased the number of on-site shelter evaluations and devoted more of our resources to aid communities in need of animal-control program improvements.

Circulation of Shelter Sense increased in 1991 to more than 4,000 readers. A special “Until There Are None, Adopt One” campaign edition of Shelter Sense was mailed to thousands of animal-protection organizations and facilities across the country.

The HSUS brought its message of humane care and control of companion animals to thousands of individuals through regional lectures, workshops, and conferences.

In a banner year for legislation mandating responsible pet ownership, we worked directly with individual communities, helping them propose tough new laws aimed at stemming the enormous tide of homeless animals that enters shelters across the country every day.

YOUTH- AND HIGHER-EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE), The HSUS’s youth-education division, launched an HSUS student membership program in order to meet the needs of junior and senior high school students. Students can receive The HSUS’s AAA, containing SNV, the special insert designed for secondary-school-level youngsters.

NAHEE also promoted student membership and activism through dissemination of the HSUS Student Action Guide, which included instructions for forming an Earth/animal-protection club and planning activities.

NAHEE provided assistance to teachers and students who object to dissection and was featured in an article on dissection in Education Week.

NAHEE conducted workshops for humane educators and teachers, reaching more than seven hundred participants. Particularly noteworthy was an international conference in London, co-chaired by NAHEE. The expanding implementation of the Costa Rica Humane/Environmental Curriculum (to which NAHEE contributed significantly) was one of many successful programs highlighted there.

The General Federation of Women’s Clubs’ (GFWC) sponsorship of KIND News (NAHEE’s monthly newspaper for children) continued; more than 84,000 children received the GFWC edition. Regular readership of KIND News increased by 96,000 students in 1991. Thanks to a grant from Philips Lighting Company, the October KIND News issue was distributed to more than two million children, reaching every public elementary school in the country. The enthusiasm generated by that issue resulted in one KIND Club member testifying about global warming at a special senate hearing in Washington, D.C.

Hundreds of KIND News readers entered an HSUS-sponsored national poster contest focusing on the need for the U.S. wildlife refugees to become safe havens for animals.

NAHEE was honored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III Center for Environmental Learning with a nomination for excellence in environmental education.

The Center for Respect of Life and Environment (CRLE) became the higher-education section of The HSUS in 1991. CRLE staff responded to hundreds of requests from students for information on careers, education programs, and environmental ethics in the classroom. As a result, we began developing improved resource materials for students, teachers, and career counselors. We also began several major projects designed to foster concern for animals and the Earth among academics and professionals in key fields. These included “Religion in the Ecological Age,” which considers the implications of the environmental crisis for theology and religious ethics. CRLE began planning a “Consultation on Ethical Relations with Other Creatures,” designed to span areas of agreement and tension among environmental, animal-protection, and Christian-faith communities. CRLE staff participated in efforts by the International Coordinating Committee on Religion and the Earth and the North American Coalition on Religion and Ecology to frame an Earth charter and agenda for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (or Earth Summit).

“Land Ethics and the Land Professions” promoted sustainable land-use ethics to guide the management of human settlements, farm lands, and natural areas. A survey of current land-ethic-based theory and practice in the planning field was completed.

CRLE encouraged colleges and universities to develop curricula, campuswide programs, and outreach services that were ecologically sound, socially just, and humane. We began to develop materials that describe how colleges and universities can re-
form their missions to promote humaneness and sustainability as well as develop their campuses as EcoCommunities.

In the fall CRLE began publishing Earth Ethics, which examines the basic assumptions, attitudes, and beliefs that underlie human beings’ relationship with the natural world as they evolve toward an Earth community.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE, LITIGATION, AND LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The HSUS and the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) cleared a major hurdle in our lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which had failed to provide Animal Welfare Act protection to the millions of birds, mice, and rats used in biomedical research. A court ruled that The HSUS and ALDF had “standing” to bring the suit, clearing the way for us to submit affidavits and present oral arguments in this important case.

The HSUS succeeded in compelling the federal government to promote more actively the development of alternative research and testing methods to those utilizing animals. We bestowed the first annual Russell and Burch Award upon a scientist who made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of alternative methods, and we co-sponsored and co-organized a symposium on alternatives in sportsmedicine research in conjunction with the American College of Sports Medicine.

The HSUS continued fighting for an end to the testing of cosmetics and personal-care products on animals. Staff testified in favor of relevant statewide legislation in several states.

The HSUS continued its administrative challenge to the emergency and proposed rules issued by the Florida Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering that allowed the use of corticosteroids in racehorses, despite a state statute expressly forbidding such use. In response to The HSUS’s success in obtaining an administrative decision striking down the emergency and proposed rules, the Florida Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering withdrew its emergency rule.

Legal assistance, advice, guidance, and support were offered to HSUS departments, divisions, and sections by the Office of the General Counsel. Such assistance commonly takes the form of preparing contracts, registering and protecting HSUS trademarks, arranging for insurance coverage, working with local counsel, advising on personnel issues, and prepublication review of publications.

The HSUS also provides advice, guidance, research, and materials to owners of pets killed or injured while trespassing on neighboring land; to tenants who are facing eviction or other legal difficulties as a result of owning pets in rental housing; to owners whose pets have died or been seriously injured as a result of alleged malpractice by veterinarians; and to individuals and local organizations regarding the interpretation of state cruelty laws in specific cases. Income from bequests is important to the financing of HSUS programs and activities. The HSUS monitors and, when necessary to protect its interests, intervenes in estate litigation throughout the country.

The HSUS continued both to seek congressional appropriations for federal funds that further the cause of animal protection and to promote the introduction of bills in the U.S. Congress that would also accomplish this purpose. Appropriations approved for fiscal year ’92 included $1 million for the National Toxicology Program, a federal interagency program whose mission is to promote the use of toxicity-test validation through nonanimal tests; $120,000 for the National Organismic Standards Board, which will establish guidelines for the use of the “organic” label on food and ultimately advise the secretary of agriculture on the use of this label; and $750,000 for U.S. Department of Commerce research into the development of alternatives to the dolphin-deadly purse-seine net. We worked with Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada, who successfully fought for the reallocation of $400,000 within the DOI’s budget for research, development, and administration of a pilot immunoncontraception program for wild horses.

During the Gulf War, The HSUS encouraged 3,000 shelters nationwide to consider establishing foster-pet programs to accommodate U.S. servicemen and women who needed housing for their pets while they were in the gulf.

New bills introduced in Congress as a direct result of HSUS encouragement included S. 1291, which would impose a five-year moratorium on the patenting of genetically engineered animals, and H.R. 3718, which would provide remedies for consumers who purchase unfit dogs from pet stores and some commercial breeders.

The HSUS was a coalition leader in a major effort to discourage Congress from responding favorably to Bush administration initiatives to weaken the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). This effort intensified when a three-judge panel convened by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ruled in August 1991 that the embargo provisions of the MMPA are
a barrier to trade. We worked with other groups to discourage Congress from approving the Uruguay round of GATT and the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement if environmental considerations are not factors in those deliberations.

The HSUS lobbied for passage of legislation that would ban the importation of wild-caught birds into the United States; protect veal calves; modify animal-research-facility break-in bills that, as written, would impede legitimate investigations; end purse-seine fishing on dolphins by December 31, 1992; and stop hunting and trapping on wildlife refuges.

The HSUS contacted more than 70,000 of our members in order to gain passage of good state laws on the Draize Acute Eye-Irritancy Test, racing, prevention of cruelty, spaying and neutering of companion animals, euthanasia methods, and puppy mills. Progress was made with the enactment of California breeding-paper and pet-shop laws and pound-seizure repeal in South Dakota. The HSUS continues to be the best resource for activists for information on state laws.

**BIOETHICS AND FARM ANIMALS**

Several new developments in genetic engineering put The HSUS in the forefront of the debate over the appropriate application of biotechnology in agriculture, especially from the international perspectives of animal patenting, impact on the environment, biodiversity, and farm-animal welfare. Other animal-protection/environmental organizations, especially those in the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom, used our materials to help create an informed public to maximize the benefits of such new technology and minimize its risks.

We forged a strong alliance with farmers, ranchers, and producer associations who share our philosophy and principles of humane, sustainable, and socially just agriculture. They joined us in preparing a directory for consumers who wish to “eat with conscience” and facilitate the transition to humane and sustainable farming and food systems.

A report of the inherent problems of intensive, industrialized animal agriculture was completed, based on an extensive evaluation of research from around the world. We continued our work with producers and organic-farming associations to establish humane animal-husbandry guidelines.

We published a study of an alternative feeding regimen for beef cattle that links crop and forage rotation with better livestock nutrition and health. Having taken a leading role in establishing a Future of Animal Agriculture Council, The HSUS helped develop the credibility and effectiveness of that organization’s annual conference. The trends encouraged our best hope for transforming intensive livestock and poultry husbandry into a more humane, ecologically sound, “greener” agriculture of the near future.

**SUPPORTING SERVICES MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL**

The HSUS’s support staff carries out the day-to-day operations necessary to sustain the society’s work. The president is charged with administering the society on behalf of the board of directors and the chief executive. The president, who also serves as treasurer, prepares the annual operating budget for approval by the board of directors. He is responsible for overseeing the society’s assets, making disbursements for expenses in accordance with approved budgets, and maintaining the financial records necessary to meet federal and state reporting requirements. The treasurer’s records are audited annually by an independent certified public accountant, and a report is made directly to the board.

The society maintains a headquarters in Washington, D.C., a center in Bethesda, Maryland, where the Companion Animals and Publications sections and the financial and data-processing departments are located, ten regional offices that conduct many of the field operations, the Animal Control Academy, and the National Humane Education Center, headquarters for NAHEE, the youth-education division of the society.

The society’s board consists of twenty-four directors, who are elected by the members of The HSUS and form numerous committees that direct the overall work of the organization.

**MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

The HSUS is funded through annual membership dues and through contributions and legacies from members and others. Without their generosity and dedication, the work of The HSUS would not be possible. The society produces and distributes literature describing its goals and current endeavors to a constituency of more than one million Americans.

**FUND-RAISING**

The HSUS funds its animal-protection programs through a variety of means. The HSUS, like all other not-for-profit organizations, must earn the confidence of its members and donors in order to continue to generate the funds required to operate. It does so primarily by educating the public about its numerous activities and programs on behalf of animals and the ways in which those efforts have made a difference. Among the vehicles for such information are the quarterly publication HSUS News, the Close-Up Report, and direct-mail communications. By making those contacts and encouraging endowments, legacies, and deferred gifts, The HSUS has succeeded in enlisting the support and participation of an ever-increasing constituency that shares its concerns and objectives.