Animal-Protection Programs

Public Education, Membership Information, and Publications


In June an HSUS representative appeared on CNN at the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting in Scotland. In response to Norway's decision to resume commercial whaling, The HSUS/Humane Society International (HSI) launched a boycott in November at a much-publicized news conference in Washington, D.C.

Puppy mills continued to be a topic of intense interest to the press. Stories appeared in People and Life magazines featuring interviews with an HSUS investigator. The Life story won a prestigious Genesis Award for excellence in media.

In July HSUS concerns about the Chincoteague pony swim were reported in USA Today and by every metropolitan Washington, D.C., newspaper and television station.

The HSUS was "on the air" with "Animal Talk," a radio show broadcast by satellite throughout the country. The HSUS News, the society's full-color quarterly magazine, continued its tradition as the society's premier communication. Creation of HSI spawned a specially designed section on HSI activities in the HSUS News. The Animal Activist Alert, 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 HSUS produced scores of new materials, from educational brochures and campaign enhancements to conference workshops and programs. We created and produced a full-color scholarly monograph for the 1992 meeting of delegates to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and materials for the meeting of the IWC. Previously printed materials, including banners and handouts accompanied our representatives to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June. We created successful exhibit booths for Animal Care Expo '92 and high-spirited printed pieces for our celebrity tennis tournament in Malibu, California.

To help meet the growing public demand for information about the humane resolution of conflicts with wildlife, we continued to distribute the Pocket Guide to the Humane Control of Wildlife in Cities and Towns.

EarthKind

EarthKind, an HSUS affiliate, had a prolific year. A new quarterly publication, EarthVoice, provided an opportunity to get the EarthKind message to a growing constituency. The EarthKind Student Network News was distributed to high school students nationwide. Supported by EarthKind, the book Birds in the Eastern National Parks was researched and developed. EarthKind was instrumental in offering colleges and other groups the opportunity to see A Sense of Wonder, a play based on the life of Rachel Carson, which dramatizes the impact on the natural world of the overuse of pesticides.

In Africa EarthKind undertook efforts intended to arrest the catastrophic decline of rhinoceroses. EarthKind developed strong working relationships with African leaders whose courage and commitment hold promise for the effort to preserve rhinos on the wild lands they roam. In Asia EarthKind helped to create a sanctuary to protect endangered species such as the barking deer. By teaching local people the importance of preserving the rain forests, EarthKind contributed to human, sustainable development. In Brazil EarthKind helped establish the Rondon-Roosevelt Center in the Botanical Gardens of Rio de Janeiro, an example of progress stemming from the enthusiasm generated by the Earth Summit. In Russia EarthKind opened an office to address the environmental threats faced by the people and creatures of that vast land.

Humane Society Internacional

HSI—the international arm of The HSUS—extended a helping hand to our Latin American neighbors. Through its Mexican office, HSI worked to develop a model anticulturally and humane education program in the state of Morelos. We also worked to raise standards for the slaughter of farm animals and to develop an animal population-control plan. HSI supported a humane-society clinic offering spay/neuter services in Jalisco.

The newly formed Asociaçao Humanitaria Para la Proteccion Animal de Costa Rica, an affiliate of HSI, worked with us to develop a model veterinary clinic and animal shelter in a suburb of San José.

HSU/HSI investigators were active in several African countries documenting the illegal trade in ivory and rhino horn, meat, and hides. In Namibia HSI supported a cheetah conservation project that seeks to work with local farmers to research and implement techniques for preserving the cheetah in its natural habitat. In Zimbabwe HSI provided support for anti-poaching efforts by the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management. In conjunction with several other organizations, we urged a boycott of Taiwanese products in an effort to force Taiwan to enforce its own laws against the import and sale of products from endangered species.

The HSUS/HSI project to establish a model wild-bird rehabilitation facility in Honduras was completed, and operation of the facility was turned over to Fundación Cuero y Salada. CITES asked HSUS/HSI to assist in developing additional cen-
HSI worked to increase pressure on European institutions to include environmental and animal-protection perspectives in trade and other international agreements. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) met with HSI and other groups to discuss how OECD could better integrate environmental considerations into its own deliberations and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). After two years of HSUS/HSI lobbying, the European Council of Ministers approved landmark marine-mammal protective legislation making it illegal for all European vessels fishing for tuna or other fish to purse-seine on marine mammals. In November HSI announced that it was launching a global boycott of Norwegian products as part of an effort to block Norway from resuming commercial whaling.

HSUS/HSI played an active role in CITES. We led an effort to form an effective international coalition to promote animal protection in all matters pertaining to CITES.

For the seventeenth year, The HSUS—and now, HSI—was represented at the IWC annual meeting. Our strategy was to emphasize issues such as humane killing, non-consumptive use of whales, and the establishment of a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic. We were able to prove that, contrary to assertions made for ten years, the explosive (penetrating) harpoon is not a humane method of killing whales.

HSUS/HSI participated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, or Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro. Our strong lobbying efforts resulted in text included in Agenda 21 that specifically exempts marine mammals from a requirement of sustainable use.

Cruelty Investigations and Regional Offices

The HSUS attended the 1992 Kentucky Derby and met with Thomas Meeker, president of Churchill Downs, the Derby's home. We demanded of the racehorse industry that it (1) ban the use of drugs, whether to disguise injury or enhance a horse's performance; (2) clean up or close down several racetracks that are clearly inhumane; (3) call for a ban on young horses in the Triple Crown races; and (4) end the slaughter of thousands of racehorses each year for pet food and human consumption.

The HSUS launched a nationwide investigation into the exotic-animal industry, and its connection with the zoo establishment. The HSUS has tracked transactions involving animals from zoos and has learned that some of these creatures are dying on hunting preserves.

The HSUS observed Alaska's Iditarod International Sled Dog Race. We have sought to upgrade the rules and conditions for the dogs through extensive meetings with the Iditarod Trail Committee and race sponsors.

The HSUS spearheaded a nationwide campaign to stop the transfer of bears from national lands, such as Yellowstone National Park, to research laboratories. We let experimenters know that their actions with regard to wildlife will be scrutinized.

In perhaps the most important litigation ever concerning captive elephants in the United States, The HSUS appealed a tragic district-court opinion in the case of Lotta the elephant. The opinion removed most of the legal protection for elephants, cats, and other members of endangered species condemned to life in circuses. We greatly increased our efforts to protect all elephants in captivity in the United States. The HSUS led a nationwide fight to stop the use of elephants for rides.

After the horrifying crashes of horses and riders during the 1992 Olympic equestrian three-day event, The HSUS assembled a team to devise a set of recommendations that would reduce the risk of injury and death to horses. The HSUS sent the recommendations to the equestrian bodies that conduct three-day events domestically and internationally and met with the U.S. group's eventing committee. Rule changes for all U.S. three-day events resulted.

Our investigators went to the Alaskan Pribilof Islands to continue our protest of the annual hunt of North Pacific fur seals. Reports of our experiences and recommendations were forwarded to authorities.

The commercial dog-breeding industry admitted to a one-third decrease in sale of puppies as a result of our campaign against puppy mills, and many cruel breeding establishments were closed. The Puppy Protection Act, which we strongly supported, was introduced in Congress to address the puppy-mill problem. Legislation to regulate commercial kennels was introduced in several states as well. As a result of HSUS investigative findings documenting the lax enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Bush administration ordered an Inspector General's investigation of the USDA. The resulting report severely criticized the USDA's enforcement of the AWA.

The HSUS worked successfully with the media to expose cruelties associated with greyhound racing and persuade state legislatures to prevent its expansion into nonracing states.

Following the death of fifty puppies on an airline flight, The HSUS sent letters to major airlines that ship live animals inside and outside the country requesting the opportunity to review each airline's current policy and procedure for shipping live animals.

Staff from the HSUS Southeast office spent more than a month on the scene helping coordinate relief activities in south Florida in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew. Gulf States staff coordinated donations of pet food and participated in their distribution in the hardest hit areas of Louisiana.

When Hurricane Iniki devastated Kauai, Hawaii, the West Coast office shipped portable cages and other supplies to provide temporary housing for pets and shelter animals. When Typhoon Omar struck Guam, The HSUS donated
funds toward rebuilding the island's only shelter.

Regional staff conducted more than 100 smaller-scale assessments of shelter needs. The North Central Regional Office was relocated to the Chicago metropolitan area to better centralize HSUS efforts.

The Mid-Atlantic office mounted a campaign to block the transfer of hundreds of thousands of dollars from New Jersey's Animal Population Control Fund to its rabies fund. This transfer would have undermined that state's outstanding spay/neuter program. The New England office worked successfully for the passage of a Connecticut law establishing a spay/neuter program similar to that in New Jersey. The Midwest office was instrumental in passing the Animal Care Facilities Act in Missouri, which requires state licensing and inspection of all facilities breeding, selling, or caring for animals. After studying conditions in Arkansas animal shelters, Gulf States staff met with aides to then-Governor Bill Clinton; he later appointed a committee to find solutions to problems we identified.

The Northern Rockies office initiated an investigation of suspected puppy mills in the region. Cruelty charges were filed in four cases. The Great Lakes office closed a major puppy mill in Indiana, rescuing 255 dogs. The Midwest office was responsible for the closing of a large kennel in Missouri. The South Central office assisted local authorities in raiding a Tennessee puppy mill, confiscating nearly half of the 80 dogs found.

South Central staff monitored the annual pony penning and swim in Chincoteague, Virginia, and attended the Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration to investigate conditions there. The Southeast office helped defeat a Florida bill that would have exempted rodeo and ranch animals from state animal-cruelty statutes. Efforts by the North Central office led to the cancellation of horse-pulling contests at an Illinois county fair.

Staff from the Southeast and West Coast offices assisted law-enforcement authorities in searches that led to the arrest of several suspected Florida dogfighters and the seizure of 30 dogs. The timely arrest, with assistance of West Coast staff, of more than 200 people on cockfighting and weapons charges helped defeat a bill that would have made it all but impossible to prosecute cockfighters in California. The largest number of felony arrests ever to occur at a dogfight was recorded in the Great Lakes region following HSUS assistance at a Saginaw, Michigan, raid.

Workshops dealing specifically with investigating and prosecuting animal cruelty were conducted in seven states. Aided by a grant from the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, staff from the Mid-Atlantic and South Central regions conducted the first HSUS three-day intensive training workshop on investigating large-animal cruelty.

The Northern Rockies office coordinated a volunteer project to remove illegal barbed-wire fencing from the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range. The New England office inspected and worked toward positive reforms at six zoos in that region, leading to the closing of one and major changes in a second.

Staff was called upon to deal with problems in eight jurisdictions associated with wolf-dog hybrids, estimated to number 300,000 nationwide. HSUS workshops dealing specifically with the wolf-hybrid issue were conducted in four states.

Regional offices organized or participated in dozens of workshops throughout the country dealing with cruelty investigation, animal care and control, euthanasia, animal-adoption counseling, pet overpopulation, urban wildlife problems, and professionalism in animal-protection efforts.

Wildlife, Animal-Habitat, and Sheltering Programs

The HSUS strengthened its efforts to reform management of the nation's National Wildlife Refuge System through new activities, including a poster contest and congressional reception. To protect the precious Centennial Valley and the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge in Montana, we stepped up our cooperative effort with the Conservation Endowment Fund.

Our extensive campaign to end the cruel and destructive wild-bird trade resulted in passage of the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 and 100 airlines' refusal to ship birds. The information provided by our seal-hunt investigation in Pribilof, Alaska, was critical to our campaign to pressure the government to limit subsistence killing of seals.

We increased our support for noninvasive, safe, and humane immunocoontraception in wildlife; we began pilot research projects to assess the effectiveness of contraception in white-tailed deer in Front Royal, Virginia, and in wild horses in Nevada. Because zoos produce many unwanted animals, we began pilot fertility-control programs on more than thirty species of animals in zoos around the world, including the Bronx, Toronto, and Cologne Zoos.

In an effort to eradicate substandard captive-animal facilities, we focused on downsizing and/or closing ailing zoo facilities and began developing the concept of regional bioparks.
The Humane Society of the United States
Contributions to The HSUS are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.

Statement of Financial Position on December 31, 1992

<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 1992</th>
<th>Total 1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>$8,161,429</td>
<td>$319,463</td>
<td>$751,895</td>
<td>$609,800</td>
<td>$213,165</td>
<td>$10,055,752</td>
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<td>Receivables, Deposits, and Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>766,918</td>
<td>(36,164)</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>318,234</td>
<td>113,324</td>
<td>1,163,170</td>
<td>458,714</td>
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<td>Investments</td>
<td>10,828,454</td>
<td>69,655</td>
<td>2,472,698</td>
<td>2,591,222</td>
<td>1,038,215</td>
<td>17,000,242</td>
<td>15,686,780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>9,150,215</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,150,215</td>
<td>8,590,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$28,907,016</td>
<td>$352,952</td>
<td>$3,225,451</td>
<td>$3,519,256</td>
<td>$1,364,704</td>
<td>$37,369,379</td>
<td>$29,972,686</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td>$1,103,333</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,115,333</td>
<td>$1,291,296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund Balances</td>
<td>27,893,683</td>
<td>340,952</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,364,704</td>
<td>36,254,046</td>
<td>28,681,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</td>
<td>$28,907,016</td>
<td>$352,952</td>
<td>$3,225,451</td>
<td>$3,519,256</td>
<td>$1,364,704</td>
<td>$37,369,379</td>
<td>$29,972,686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1992

<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 1992</th>
<th>Percentage of Total 1991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues and Contributions</td>
<td>$8,472,889</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,472,889</td>
<td>20.97%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gifts and Grants</td>
<td>4,720,508</td>
<td>$137,776</td>
<td>$13,765</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,882,049</td>
<td>17.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bequests</td>
<td>11,949,364</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,949,364</td>
<td>43.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>1,407,812</td>
<td>$21,890</td>
<td>$15,846</td>
<td>(95,769)</td>
<td>$62,880</td>
<td>1,412,329</td>
<td>5.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Literature and Other Income</td>
<td>644,203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>645,568</td>
<td>2.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expired Annuities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>533,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>$27,194,476</td>
<td>$161,031</td>
<td>$29,611</td>
<td>(85,769)</td>
<td>$62,880</td>
<td>$27,362,199</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures

Animal-Protection Programs; Public Education, Membership Information, and Publications; Cruelty Investigations and Regional Offices; Wildlife, Animal Habitat, and Sheltering; Youth and Higher Education; Legal Assistance, Legislation and Government Relations; Zoos and Farm Animals; Grants and Gifts to Other Humane Organizations; Payments to Annuities; Supporting Services: Management and General Membership; Development; Fund-raising; Total Expenditures; Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures

The society's audited financial statements are available upon request.
After studying the alarming illnesses, injuries, and deaths of marine mammals in captivity, we concluded that killer whales, beluga whales, and pseudorcas simply cannot adapt to captivity. In response to accidents involving injury to elephant trainers and keepers, as well as to the serious inhumanity of maintaining elephants in zoos, circuses, and traveling shows, The HSUS/HSI condemned the maintenance of elephants in captivity.

The HSUS continued to advocate nonlethal and permanent, humane resolutions to conflicts over bison at Yellowstone and provided expert testimony to stop inhumane and destructive research on bison. The HSUS developed a legal challenge to end predator-control activities on one-third of the Bureau of Land Management's land in the western United States after learning that the federal Animal Damage Control program was not complying with the National Environmental Policy Act. The HSUS documented that aggressive, illegal predator-killing programs were being conducted on millions of acres of public lands.

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 continued to distribute complimentary campaign kits to retailers and to assist consumers seeking a store selling products in the campaign. The HSUS continued our "Shame of Fur" campaign and began development of approaches to more diverse segments of the public that persist in wearing fur.

The HSUS targeted both sides of the pet-overpopulation crisis. Our "Be a P.A.L.—Prevent A Litter" campaign, in its fifth year, spread the spay/neuter message to thousands of pet owners; our "Until There Are None, Adopt One" campaign continued to extol the virtues of shelter animals.

More than 1,000 animal-care and -control professionals attended Animal Care Expo '92, an animal-care and -control trade show with a sophisticated training component. Participants learned about the products and services of more than 100 exhibitors and chose from among 44 educational seminars.

The HSUS introduced its Professional Animal Services team, an innovative, professional consulting service for local governments and nonprofit agencies that provides comprehensive evaluations of local animal-sheltering and -control programs.

In a substantive report to the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), The HSUS provided input on animal euthanasia. Many of our views were incorporated into the AVMA's newest report on the subject, to be released in 1993.

Shelter Sense continued to provide timely news and information to more than 4,000 readers, most of whom work for local humane organizations.

We responded to thousands of requests for information from individuals and the media on topics ranging from animal care to keeping cats indoors.

Youth- and Higher-Education Programs
Center for Respect of Life and Environment
The Center for Respect of Life and Environment (CRLE), The HSUS's higher-education section, brought presentations of A Sense of Wonder to college campuses across the United States. Follow-up workshops, involving students, professors, and administrators were held at seven institutions of higher learning.

CRLE sponsored "EcoCommunities: Toward Global Sustainability," a conference at Cornell University, as part of its efforts to foster humane, sustainable communities. The CRLE symposium "Respecting Life and the Environment" addressed the development of an Earth ethic and the practices that embody this ethic.

CRLE sponsored the Indigenous Peoples Media Center and helped make possible a meeting between indigenous leaders and representatives of Global Legislators for a Balanced Environment at the Earth Summit. We participated in "Religion and Ecology" events and recruited leaders in this movement for our 1993 "Theological Education to Meet the Environmental Challenge" conference.

CRLE published the quarterly Earth Ethics, which raised critical issues concerning the relationship of humans to animals and the Earth. Staff responded to hundreds of requests for information related to careers and educational opportunities working for animals and the environment.

National Association for Humane and Environmental Education
The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE), the youth-education division of The HSUS, produced three new elementary-education resources: a bilingual coloring book on responsible pet care, a guide to children's books that encourage appreciation for animals and the environment, and "The KIND News Guide to Saving the Earth and Its Animals!" NAHEE also published the first annual edition of Student Network News.

NAHEE encouraged student activism and membership in The HSUS through dissemination of The HSUS Student Action Guide. To date, 35,000 guides have been distributed. NAHEE was also featured prominently in several national magazines, including Family Circle and Buzzworm.

With the help of EarthKind, the award-winning KIND News became part of the CO2 Coalition to reduce carbon dioxide emissions nationwide. A KIND News student representative testified at a special U.S. Senate hearing on global warming as part of the first children's "State of the Earth" address.

KIND News readership passed the half-million mark. The April issue of KIND News reached at least one teacher in every public elementary school in the country—and more than one-and-a-half million students—thanks to a special partnership with EarthKind and Ace Hardware Corporation. EarthKind and KIND News representatives attended one...
Legal Assistance, Litigation, and Legislation and Government Relations

The HSUS and the Animal Legal Defense Fund won our lawsuit against the USDA, which has failed for more than twenty years to provide AWA protection to the millions of birds, mice, and rats annually used in experimentation in the U.S. The HSUS convinced Congress to adopt several of our recommendations for bringing greater oversight and accountability to the U.S. military's vast and secretive animal-research programs.

The HSUS filed an administrative petition with the USDA calling upon the agency to issue comprehensive annual profiles of animal research in this country. Such information would enable The HSUS to concentrate more effectively its efforts to change the status quo for animals in laboratories.

The HSUS worked successfully with Congress and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) to make the development and evaluation of alternatives to animal testing a priority at the NIEHS. We also bestowed our second annual Russell and Burch Award upon a scientist who has made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of alternative methods in biology education.

Landmark bills for which The HSUS lobbied heavily were passed by Congress. The International Dolphin Conservation Act directs the U.S. State Department to seek agreements with foreign countries establishing a five-year international moratorium, beginning March 1, 1994, on the catching of tuna using purse-seine nets set over schools of dolphins. HSUS lobbying efforts were also instrumental in the passage of the Wild Bird Conservation Act; Congress passed the Driftnet Moratorium Enforcement Act, which implemented the United Nations resolution calling for a global moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas by December 31, 1992.

The HSUS actively participated in negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992, the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act of 1992, and the Sea Turtle Act contain key provisions that would vitiate the current version of NAFTA. We worked with the administration and members of Congress, encouraging them to negotiate environmental side agreements to remedy this problem.

The HSUS testified on the use of animals in military research by the Department of Defense (DOD); many of our recommendations were subsequently incorporated into the House Armed Services Committee's report for the 1993 DOD authorization bill.

The HSUS was also able to convince members of Congress to modify the Animal Enterprise Protection Act, eliminating provisions that would have threatened to curtail HSUS investigative operations and discourage whistleblowers. The HSUS sought congressional appropriations of federal funds for important animal-protection programs, including the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the National Organic Standards Board, and the National Toxicology Program.

The HSUS was a strong force behind the introduction of the Puppy Protection Act, which would provide remedies for consumers who purchase unfer or sick dogs from pet stores. The HSUS was instrumental in the introduction of legislation to prohibit "downers" (animals who are too sick or injured to walk unassisted) at stockyards, testifying at a congressional hearing on the problem. The HSUS also participated in the Endangered Species Coalition and strongly supported an Endangered Species Act reauthorization bill.

The HSUS contacted more than 114,000 of our members in order to gain passage of good state laws on issues such as cockfighting, puppy mills, carriage horses, bear wrestling, shelter standards, trapping, animal testing, and cruelty statutes. We made numerous contacts with legislators that resulted in laws such as the South Carolina Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Missouri puppy-mill inspection law, and the Connecticut spay/neuter program.

We also responded to more than 500 requests from activists who needed information to pursue legislative change at the state level.

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O. J. Ramsey, Esq.

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Terry C. Thompson, Meredith, NH
Carroll S. Thrift, Knoxville, TN
Robert F. Welborn, Esq., Frankfort, CO
David O. Wieders, M.D., Rochester, MN
Marilyn E. Wilhelmsen, Houston, TX
K. William Wiseman, Arrowsic, ME

The Office of the General Counsel, with the law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, prepared and filed a brief in United States v. D. with the U.S.
Supreme Court. The brief argued that religious ideology is not a sufficient justification for killing or abusing animals and, therefore, the ordinances enacted by the city of Hialeah, Florida, banning animal sacrifice in religious ceremonies were constitutional.

The Office of the General Counsel prepared contracts, managed HSUS trademarks and other intellectual properties, applied for tax exemptions for HSUS properties and facilities, arranged for insurance coverage, worked with outside counsel on defensive litigation, advised on personnel issues, and reviewed publications prior to printing.

The Office of the General Counsel also provided services to humane societies and HSUS members across the nation. Such assistance includes providing advice, guidance, research, and materials to owners whose pets have died or been seriously injured as a result of alleged malpractice by veterinarians; to individuals and local organizations regarding the interpretation of state cruelty laws in specific cases; to humane societies desiring to operate their own veterinary clinics and maintain their tax-exempt status; to tenants who face eviction or have suffered discrimination as a result of owning pets in rental housing; and to owners of pets killed or injured while trespassing on neighboring land.

Bioethics and Farm Animals

The annual "Future Trends in Animal Agriculture" symposium covered a number of controversial issues, including the continuing expansion of intensive livestock and poultry "factory farms." The resulting animal-health and -welfare, environmental, and consumer-safety concerns were documented in our video and monograph publication The Place of Farm Animals in Sustainable Agriculture.

We sought to build a strong consensus in opposition to agribusiness, particularly factory farming. We were especially encouraged by the National Organic Standards Board Livestock Committee's consideration of our recommended guidelines and principles for humane livestock and poultry husbandry. With the involvement of farmers and ranchers, we effectively helped expand the concept of sustainable farming to include the humane treatment of animals.

Our staff testified on behalf of downed-animal legislation and other agricultural initiatives in Congress. Our efforts to make eggs from uncaged hens available in major retail outlets in the Washington, D.C., area found strong consumer support. We continued to work for the development of standards in organic farming.

We pressed for moratoria on animal patenting and on government approval of bovine growth hormone within the European Economic Community and in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Australia. We continued to question the ethics of animal-gene engineering and the socioeconomic, environmental, and animal-protection risks and benefits of this new technology.

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 chief executive, in concert with the president, is charged with administering the society on behalf of the board of directors. The 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 Gaithersburg, Maryland; ten regional offices; the Animal Control Academy; the National Humane Education Center; and facilities for NAHHE. The society's board consists of twenty-four directors, who are elected by the members of The HSUS.

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 1.7 million Americans. The society continues to provide information to the general public with the intention of enlisting new members.

Fund-Raising

The HSUS undertakes 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 resources required for operations. It does so primarily by educating the public about its numerous activities and programs on behalf of animals and the ways in which these 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.