

2006 HSUS Annual Report
Celebrating Animals | Confronting Cruelty

Charging Forward for Animals



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES



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The HSUS by the Numbers

(2006 year end totals)

E-Mails to Members and Constituents

47,665,613

Members and Constituents

9,980,589

Visitors to hsus.org

4,228,979

Advocacy Actions by Web Visitors

1,656,553

E-Community Members

975,000

Animals Treated and Cared For

24,539

Print and Video Media Hits

15,925

Courses and Workshops Attendance

12,719

Courses and Workshops Given

2,076

Staff and Consultants

569

Ending Abuse and Suffering An Epic Battle on Many Fronts

This *2006 Annual Report* lays out the facts and numbers of our work at The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)—impressive by the standards of any nonprofit group in America or elsewhere. The greatest achievement, though, is something that statistics can't really capture. It is the relief of animal suffering, in all the works of mercy, through which we at The HSUS leave our true mark in the world.

We never let ourselves forget that this is our mission—more important than anything else we do. Where others trade on exploitation and cruelty, our charge is to appeal to human compassion. Where others regard all creatures of the world as so much raw material, as mere resources to be taken and used, we appeal to human responsibility. And in a world where animals are deprived of habitat, confined in factory farms, or degraded and killed in blood sports, we appeal to human charity. We speak to the better qualities in the human heart, to the sense of empathy and moral concern that most people feel toward animals.

It is hard work, and thanks to your own great generosity and compassion we have been able in recent years to join the battle on many fronts. In Canada, where every year the ice floes are stained with blood by seal hunters, we're acting to stop the slaughter permanently with a boycott of Canadian seafood. In Congress, we have advocated for legislative reforms to crack down on trophy hunting, horse slaughter, animal fighting, puppy mills, and many other forms of cruelty.

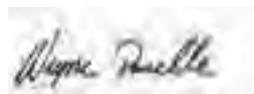
In state capitols, we are helping to raise standards for the treatment of farm animals, with successes you will read about in this report. For many years, reforming the livestock industry in America seemed the most hopeless of animal protection causes. That time has passed, and today we are witnessing a great movement of conscience away from the worst abuses of factory farming.

We have no illusions about the challenges we confront. We know that great reforms are the work of many people and many years. But we don't use the excuse of time to postpone the work of today. Every day at The HSUS, we move forward. We stay on the offensive against cruelty. This report shows the results, in real victories gained and millions of animals spared from misery.

No other organization has the strengths of The HSUS. Our scientists, lobbyists, investigators, attorneys, disaster specialists, veterinarians, and others have the experience, training, and resources to do the work you expect of us. We are now some 10 million members strong, and we are putting that influence to good use each day with lawmakers, corporate CEOs, and other decision-makers.

Above all, our best asset is your conviction. When animals are spared from abuse and suffering through the work of The HSUS, that happens because you choose to act. When animals are rescued from disaster or given shelter or veterinary care, you are the ones who saved them.

Our more than 400 staff members are in your debt, too. I hope that in the years to come we can continue to count on your kindness and generosity. The goal is to add more victories every year to augment those stories of causes won and cruelties overcome that you will read about in this report. And that we can only accomplish together.



Wayne Pacelle
President & CEO



Uncaging the Victims of Factory Farming

Remarkable Progress for Reforms



Sows in gestation crates. ©FARM SANCTUARY



Hens in battery cages. ©THE HSUS

Conditions in factory farms are improving. Campaigns conducted by The HSUS during 2006 to change the worst abuses began paying off with significant victories for pigs, calves, and chickens.

In the November elections, The HSUS led the drive for an Arizona ballot initiative that resulted in 62 percent of voters approving a ban on sow gestation crates and veal calf crates. Smithfield Foods Corporation, the nation's biggest pig producer, quickly announced it would phase out the use of the crates for its 1.2 million breeding sows.

Smithfield's decision is perhaps the most monumental advance for animal welfare in the history of modern American agribusiness. A week later, Maple Leaf Foods, Canada's largest pig producer, followed Smithfield's lead. Soon after, Strauss Veal and Marcho Farms announced they would end the practice of confining veal calves in tiny crates.

Our campaign to encourage restaurants, food service providers, and grocery chains to stop selling eggs from hens confined in battery cages made major strides. More than 150 colleges and universities have eliminated or greatly reduced their use of battery cage eggs, a trend mirrored by a growing number of large retailers. Whole Foods Market refuses to sell them and Trader Joe's rejects them for its private line of eggs. Other companies that have made good progress on the issue include Yahoo, Oracle, AOL, Best Buy, Nordstrom, Ben & Jerry's, and Bon Appétit's chain of 400 cafes.

Revealingly, in response to The HSUS's No Battery Eggs campaign, the president of the United Egg Producers was quoted in an issue of *Egg Industry* magazine as saying, "I'm afraid we're losing the battle."

We moved on two related fronts to reform poultry killing methods that cause enormous suffering for many of the more than nine billion birds the USDA claims are exempt from the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act (HMSA). After filing suit in 2005 against the U.S. Department of Agriculture to enforce the HMSA protections for poultry, we began an intensive lobbying campaign in Congress to require this protection.

Present poultry slaughter methods are unreliable and cruel. Birds are hung upside down in leg shackles on a fast-moving line, electrocuted into paralysis, sliced in the neck with mechanical knives, and dunked in vats of scalding water—some while still alive.

The HSUS is now working to encourage the poultry industry to adopt a better slaughter method called controlled atmosphere stunning in which the birds suffer far less when killed using inert gasses such as nitrogen or argon.



©AUSLON BODAI

"The animal movement has long been right about factory farming. This campaign demonstrates that we're no longer just on the right side, we're also on the winning side."

—Paul Shapiro, Director, Factory Farming Campaign



A Gourmet Serving of Cruelty

Measured against the sheer volume of pigs and chickens raised in factory farms, the 500,000 ducks and geese used in U.S. paté de foie gras production are barely a blip on the cruelty radar. But force-feeding them to produce the fatty liver that gourmands purchase for up to \$100 a pound is a nasty business.

Jamming a foot-long metal pipe down a bird's esophagus two or three times a day and pumping a pound of corn mash into the animal's stomach is the equivalent of forcing a human to eat 45 pounds of pasta daily. Veterinary studies show the birds suffer stress, injury, pain, diseases of the respiratory and digestive tracts, and high rates of preslaughter mortality from blood toxicity, nerve damage, suffocation, and other complications.

In the past, attempts by The HSUS to curb force feeding or ban foie gras from menus have been derided by restaurants and their patrons, but in the wake of our growing campaign, attitudes are changing. In 2004, California announced it would gradually phase out foie gras production, and last year our offensive focused on New York State and Chicago.

Joined by other humane and food safety groups, The HSUS sued the Empire State to block more than \$400,000 in taxpayer funds—granted by former Governor George Pataki's administration under questionable legal circumstances—to expand the Hudson Valley Foie Gras company, the nation's largest and wealthiest producer. We also sued Hudson Valley for the facility's alleged violations of the Clean Water Act.

In Chicago, the city council heeded growing pleas for compassion and banned foie gras sales in restaurants and food stores. To date, more than a dozen countries have prohibited force feeding to produce liver paté.

The True Price of Pork and Eggs

Industrial animal agribusiness, the cause of massive degradation of land and water and now blamed for contributing more pollution to global warming than vehicle emissions, is also the single greatest direct cause of animal suffering. Each year in the United States, the meat, dairy, and egg industries raise and slaughter nearly 10 billion animals. More than nine billion are chickens, who are killed with virtually no protection from even the most inhumane slaughter practices.

Nearly 300 million laying hens are packed into tiny "battery cages," each bird accorded less space than a single sheet of 8.5x11 inch writing paper. Unable to spread their wings or act naturally, they suffer immensely. Extreme confinement in barren wire cages causes external injuries to feet and feathers and the development of osteoporosis, leading to bone fractures and chronic pain. They are kept alive for 18 months before they are considered "spent" and are slaughtered.

The 100 million pigs jammed into overcrowded pens in large buildings also endure tremendous abuse. Forced to live in fetid filth and unable to socialize naturally, wallow, forage, or root, these highly intelligent animals become bored and frustrated and develop psychotic behaviors. About five million are breeding sows, isolated and immobilized for months in gestation crates that barely allow them to move. The only sunlight, fresh air, and exercise that factory hogs ever get is at the end of an electric prod between the transport truck and the slaughterhouse kill floor.

No Battery Eggs Campaign

Cage-free egg use and hens affected.

Entity	No. of Eggs per Year	No. of Hens Affected per Year
Andronico's Market	4.8 million	18,461
AOL	500,000	1,923
Ben and Jerry's	100 million	384,615
College of the Atlantic	43,200	166
Dartmouth College	194,220	747
Georgetown University	1.5 million	5,769
Google (cafeterias)	860,000	3,307
JoPa	28,000	107
Mercy Center	more than 21,000	80
MFS Events (major Ohio caterer)	more than 500,000	1,923
New Hampton School	120,000	461
Phillips Exeter Academy	80,000	307
Tufts University	2,320,000	8,923
University of Connecticut pilot program	40,000	153
University of Iowa pilot program	99,840	384
University of Wisconsin-Madison	735,000	2,827
TOTAL	more than 111 million	430,153

Taking the Fight to the Courts

Aggressive Litigation Gets Fast Results



Heading to slaughter. ©ANDY HIBBERT/ECOSCENE/CORBIS

For decades, millions of farm animals have been transported by truck over long distances for days, often in harrowing conditions. Many suffered and died because the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) excluded trucks from an 1873 law—the nation’s first federal animal welfare legislation—that mandates offloading animals for food and rest every 28 hours. More than a century ago, interstate shipping of farm animals was feasible only by rail. Today, a mere five percent travel by train, rendering this vital humane statute meaningless.

In 2006, thanks to a legal petition filed by the trailblazing HSUS Animal Protection Litigation team, the USDA reversed this short-sighted policy. It was a significant victory for millions of animals in the ongoing battle to reform industrial meat production, the nation’s single greatest source of institutional animal abuse.

Two years ago, The HSUS had no organized offensive litigation program. With the resources saved by the combination of The HSUS and The Fund for Animals in 2005, we launched a far more ambitious legal agenda. Today, our 12-attorney team is augmented by dozens of law students and more than a hundred pro-bono attorneys. It is the country’s largest animal protection litigation initiative.

In two short years, we have built a litigation SWAT team that has filed more than 25 new cases. While legal campaigns can take years to wind their way through the courts, the program racked up a dozen victories in 2006.

In addition to long-distance farm animal transport, the litigation team achieved court decisions that halted lethal research on Steller sea lions; blocked the opening of national wildlife refuges to sport hunting; closed



Tending a wounded pigeon shoot victim. ©BRONIA GALUZZO

two major cockfighting pits in Louisiana; enforced a ban on canned hunting in Oregon; halted a massive Pennsylvania pigeon shoot; and prevented the killing of wolves in several states. Our campaign against horse slaughter was strengthened enormously by federal court rulings that all but assured the demise of the industry in 2007.

The HSUS also won key court judgments allowing some of our most groundbreaking lawsuits to proceed to trial. Our suit challenging the USDA’s refusal to protect some nine billion chickens and turkeys killed for food each year under the federal Humane Methods of Slaughter Act was given the green light to move toward a final decision in 2007. And we won a similar decision in our suit challenging the killing of endangered species in canned hunts.

Today, our growing litigation team gives us a powerful new weapon in the fight for a more humane world.



©GLENWOOD JACKSON

“Those who profit from animal cruelty have large teams of specialized lawyers representing their interests in the courts, and they have been doing so virtually unopposed for years. But the free ride is over.”

—Jonathan Loworn, Vice President, Animal Protection Litigation



Longtime activist Doris Day has devoted much of her life to key humane initiatives from animal testing to new anticruelty and protection laws.

The HSUS Family

In 2006, the Doris Day Animal League (DDAL)—founded in 1987 by the recording, film, and television star—became The HSUS family's newest member. In the past, we have worked closely with DDAL on numerous issues including greyhound racing cruelty, the testing of household products and cosmetics on animals, and relief for the animal victims of Hurricane Katrina.

The year also saw the full engagement of the Humane Society Legislative Fund, a 501(c)(4) lobbying organization working on Capitol Hill and nationwide to secure legislation, support humane candidates for office, and educate the public on animal protection issues. Last November, in its first foray into election work, 86 percent of HSLF-endorsed candidates for the U.S. Senate, and 91 percent of those seeking House seats, won their races. HSLF also produced a *Humane Scorecard* ranking members of the 109th Congress on how they voted on major animal legislation (www.humanescorecard.org).

Over the decades The HSUS family has grown to include Humane Society International, with offices around the globe, and the Wildlife Land Trust, which works to preserve wildlife habitat at home and abroad. The Fund for Animals, the world-famous advocacy organization founded by Cleveland Amory, joined us in 2005 and operates direct care facilities for animals from coast to coast.

Combining forces with other humane groups enables us to bring more expertise to issues affecting animal welfare, use dollars and resources more wisely, foster greater cooperation within the animal movement, build greater depth of program activity in areas of overlapping concern, and increase our effectiveness.

New Legal Protections for Animals

From Capitol Hill to statehouses nationwide, The HSUS's lawyers and lobbyists helped to write and pass new laws to benefit animals and to defeat measures that would harm them. Fortunately, humane issues continued to enjoy bipartisan support, and we saw progress on many of our key legislative goals.

The HSUS led the fight to achieve passage of the federal Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act and the successful closing of a trophy hunting tax loophole. Several other measures were either adopted or moved forward in the U.S. House or Senate, but failed to be approved when time ran out or they ran afoul of legislative roadblocks. Issues included animal fighting, bison protection, canned hunting, factory farms, horse slaughter, primates as pets, and puppy mills.

In state legislatures, we helped to pass 68 positive measures and defeated 11 that would have had negative effects on animals. The laws covered animal fighting, cruelty, dangerous dogs, disaster planning, exotic pets, hunting and trapping, spay/neuter programs, wildlife protection, and other issues. Two highly successful HSUS-led ballot initiatives banned dove hunting in Michigan and sow gestation crates and veal calf crates in Arizona.

Progress in the Testing Lab

A formal HSUS proposal to the federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods, backed by thousands of letters from our members and constituents, has

set into motion a process to end the use of the notorious Lethal Dose 50 Percent (LD50) test used for each new batch of Botox® Cosmetic produced by California-based Allergan, Inc.

The first step in ending the tests was an international workshop of U.S. and European governments at which scientists, officials, and other experts examined alternative, nonlethal methods for testing the cosmetic, which has sales of more than \$980 million a year.

Botulinum, the active ingredient, is a paralyzing nerve toxin that also causes food poisoning. Injected under human skin, it temporarily smoothes out wrinkles. Injected into mice, it causes differing levels of muscular paralysis. Those given a high enough dose slowly suffocate to death, undoubtedly after considerable suffering. Its potency is measured by determining how much Botox is needed to kill half of the animals.

The LD50 test is now widely considered inhumane, outdated, and unreliable. Leading toxicologists criticize the test's scientific value because of the substantial variability in results. Many companies producing consumer products have long since abandoned it in favor of alternative tests. European authorities have identified several that—once validated—might be substituted in Botox testing.

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The Next Time Disaster Strikes Animals Won't Be Left Behind



Care for a border collie. ©THE HSUS



Save the turtles! ©THE HSUS

The aftermath of Hurricane Katrina revealed that planning for pets during disasters was woefully inadequate at every level of government. Authorities refused to allow evacuees to bring their pets to safety, and thousands were abandoned by owners fleeing the rising floodwaters.

When Congress turned its attention to the issue in a post-Katrina assessment, we provided guidance for the introduction of the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) bill to ensure adequate planning for moving companion animals out of harm's way.

From drafting the bill to launching a major national media campaign for its passage, The HSUS led the way and the PETS Act was signed into law in October.

In state capitals across the country, we also successfully pushed for stronger measures to protect pets. In addition to a resolution in New Mexico and new laws in California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont addressing planning for companion animals during disasters, Ohio and South Dakota passed laws allowing the establishment of pet trusts to ensure that animals will be cared for after their owners die. Alabama, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Utah strengthened spay/neuter laws, bringing the total to 31 states that now have pet sterilization requirements for shelters.

A series of cruelty cases involving large numbers of domestic animals kept The HSUS busy throughout the year. They included the largest cat hoarding incident in Idaho's history with nearly 500 felines—emaciated and suffering from parasites and diseases—rescued from filthy trailers. A kitten mill holding more than 300 animals was also uncovered in the state.

We also helped rescue nearly 60 dogs being kept in squalid livestock trailers in Oklahoma. Our testimony in this case was instrumental in securing six felony counts of animal cruelty against the perpetrators.

In our collective effort with local authorities and humane groups, volunteers wearing hazmat gear rescued some 300 dogs from filthy, cramped wire cages at a Tennessee puppy mill. Many of the dogs had spent their entire lives having little contact with people or other animals. After veterinary examinations, we helped transport the dogs to an emergency clinic and shelter where they found—for the first time in their miserable existence—ample food and water, soft bedding, and space to stretch out.



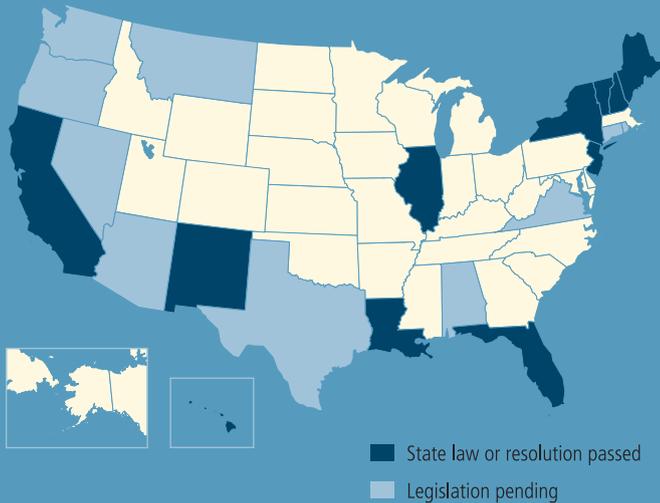
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“It’s a horrible feeling when you look a dog in the eye who needs your help but have to walk away because, legally, there is nothing at that moment that you can do. It’s

incredible when you figure out a way to help, and looking the same dog in the eye, say, ‘I’m back girl, let’s get you out of here.’”

—Stephanie Shain, Director of Outreach, Companion Animals

States with Laws or Pending Legislation on Pet Disaster Plans (as of December 31, 2006)



Putting Puppy Mills Out of Business

Supporting the vital work of local animal shelters—finding new homes for unwanted dogs and cats and providing pet owners with the knowledge they need to prevent them from relinquishing their animals in the first place—has always been an HSUS priority. Today, we increasingly target the source of millions of homeless companion animals in the United States, the mass commercial breeding operations known as puppy and kitten mills.

This industry puts profits above the welfare of the animals, who are often kept in horrific conditions

and bred repeatedly without any hope of ever leaving their cages. Puppies and kittens produced often develop severe physical and behavioral problems. Many end up in shelters, adding to the problem of what to do with the nation's 6–8 million unwanted dogs and cats, half of whom are euthanized.

We hammered away at this wretched industry in 2006, helping to draft and lobby for the federal Pet Animal Welfare Statute (PAWS), which would close a loophole allowing puppy mills that sell dogs over the Internet to avoid oversight. The HSUS President and CEO Wayne Pacelle testified in favor of the bill, which also included an import restriction that would prevent puppy mills in Eastern Europe, Asia, and other regions from exporting dogs under six months old into the United States for commercial sale.

The foreign puppies, shipped to the United States in the chilly cargo holds of airliners, are most marketable at three months or younger. At that tender age, their immune systems are weaker and the animals are highly vulnerable to diseases and other threats.

While the measure did not receive floor action in 2006, we are using the support we built to ensure the momentum continues and action is taken in the 110th Congress—for the good of people and especially for the good of the dogs.

Care for Those in Greatest Need

Owners of pets and working animals in impoverished rural areas at home and abroad often have little or no access to veterinary care or the

resources to pay if care is available. But our Rural Area Veterinary Services (RAVS) program brings to disadvantaged communities free veterinary treatment, spay and neuter surgeries, and owner education programs. At the same time it provides invaluable training for veterinary students who we hope will carry on this humane work throughout their careers.

During 2006, the RAVS team:

- Provided more than 31,000 free treatments with a total estimated value of more than \$1.1 million. They included surgeries, emergency care, and preventive medicine services to animals in underserved rural communities in the United States, Latin America, and the Pacific Islands
- Conducted clinical training in surgery, anesthesia, and animal protection for more than 900 volunteer veterinary students
- Developed a formal Web-based curriculum and testing program for veterinary student volunteers
- Entered into an agreement with Mississippi State University to develop a RAVS program for the Mississippi Gulf Coast
- Offered animal-owner education on 12 Indian reservations and in 17 Appalachian communities

Rural Area Veterinary Services—2006

Communities	45
Clinic Days	143
Number of Treatments	31,528
Estimated Value of Treatments	\$1,104,843
Number of Animals Helped	8,646
Volunteers	909
Veterinary Students	653
Veterinarians	102
Veterinary Technicians	75
Veterinary Technician Students	5



The Depravity Worsens Animal Fighting Takes an Ugly Turn



Face of a fight victim. ©VICKI FRANCE/BIG STOCK PHOTO

Last year saw a resurgence of vicious spectacles known as hog-dog rodeos. The fights are lopsided contests, and our investigation indicated they are staged in 10 southern states from Florida to Arizona. Pit bulls and other trained attack dogs are loosed on defenseless wild pigs whose tusks have often been removed with bolt cutters. The feral hogs typically suffer severe or fatal maulings; disturbingly, the fights attract families with children.

With help from The HSUS, five members of a hog-dog fighting ring were arrested in Florida, including the president and vice president of the International Catchdog Association.

Our staff assisted in the investigation and prosecution of an Arkansas dogfighting ring, resulting in that state's first felony conviction for possession of dogs with intent to fight them. We conducted surveillance with Iowa police in a case of suspected dogfighters from Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Our assistance in a Wyoming case resulted in authorities charging a suspect with animal cruelty and with breaking into an animal shelter to retrieve his fighting dogs.

Our six-year campaign to mandate nationwide felony penalties for animal fighting gathered momentum on Capitol Hill and all but assured successful passage of the Animal Fighting Prohibition Enforcement Act in 2007. In significant state legislative victories, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina approved



A dog tears into a hog. ©THE HSUS

new felony laws banning hog-dog fights. Our letters of complaint to several companies and to the U.S. Attorney in Texas persuaded Amazon.com, Best Buy, Circuit City, and other suppliers to stop selling dogfight videos.

The pace of cockfighting investigations never slackens, and in two of our biggest cases, local law enforcement raided a large California animal fighting ring in which more than a thousand gamecocks were seized and three key players arrested. In Oklahoma a cockfighting pit on Indian land was raided by federal authorities who had been in consultation with HSUS staff for months.

The Louisiana Senate approved a cockfighting ban by a vote of 30 to 4, but the measure died before final passage. However, this represented groundbreaking progress in the only state where cockfights remain legal, and the vote positioned us well for winning a ban in 2007. California, Illinois, and South Carolina increased penalties for participating in or attending cockfights, and we helped defeat an Oklahoma bill that would have allowed possession, transportation, and training of gamecocks.

In our ongoing offensive against blood sports, we persuaded prosecutors in numerous criminal cases of animal fighting and other cruelty to upgrade misdemeanors to felonies. We offered rewards for information in dozens of cases that led to arrests and reaped a number of convictions.



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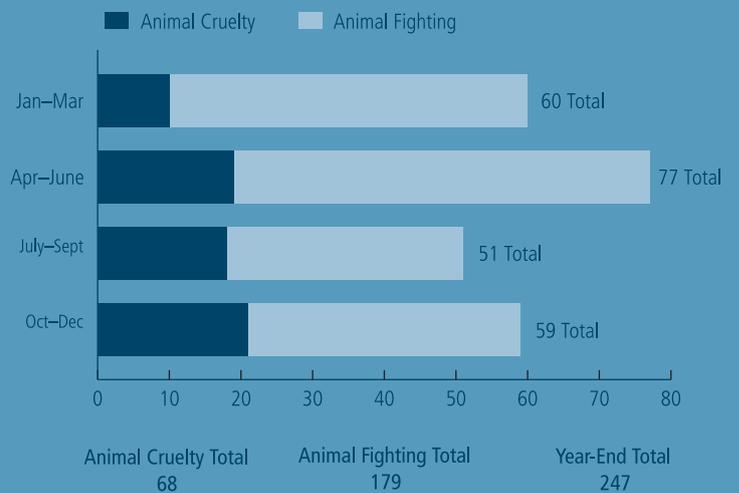
©THE HSUS

“Animal fighting is truly horrible. I’ve seen a pit bull with most of her lower jaw torn off and a rooster whose chest had been sliced wide open. That rooster bravely let me pick him up and hold him as he took his last breath. These images inspire me to be the most effective advocate for animals that I can be.”

—John Goodwin, Deputy Campaign Manager, Animal Fighting Issues

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Cruelty Cases with Direct HSUS Involvement in 2006



Animals Cared for at Animal Care Centers in 2006

	Avian	Mammals	Reptiles	Amphibians	Total
Cleveland Amory Black Beauty Ranch	162	1,049	29	—	1,240
Cape Wildlife Center	829	756	77	4	1,666
The Fund for Animals Wildlife Center	405	267	—	1	673
Total animals cared for by animal care centers in 2006	1,396	2,072	106	5	3,579

Animals in Media

Genesis Honors the Best



The HSUS President & CEO Wayne Pacelle, actor James Cromwell, and Joan McIntosh.

The power of the media to project the joy of celebrating animals and to promote their humane treatment was demonstrated anew at the 20th Anniversary HSUS Genesis Awards staged before a glittering audience at California's Beverly Hilton Hotel in March. The ceremonies presented awards in 21 print, television, and film categories and honored dozens of talented individuals from news and entertainment media.

The annual celebration recaptured some of the extraordinary events that occurred in 2005, from the massive effort to rescue animals abandoned in the wake of Hurricane Katrina to such perennial concerns as fur, factory farming, and wildlife abuses. It also marked the retirement of HSUS Vice President Gretchen Wyler, who founded the Genesis Awards, headed our Hollywood office, and has devoted her life to animal welfare causes.

Wyler, whose 50-year theatrical career ranged from Broadway to Hollywood, recalled in her farewell remarks a television moment from 1986—the Genesis Awards founding year—that illustrated just how far animal messages had penetrated the media, particularly in entertainment. Actor Tom Selleck drew considerable attention on the show *Magnum P.I.* when he made a simple statement that killing whales was wrong. Now, she noted, animal themes are standard fare throughout news and entertainment programs, and 21 of the best in 2005 were recognized at the event.



Genesis Awards founder Gretchen Wyler.

Wyler came up with the idea for an awards show because she strongly believed that honoring members of the media encourages them to spotlight more animal issues, thus increasing public awareness and compassion. The annual event began as a luncheon with 140 attendees and quickly grew into a large gala in Beverly Hills, California, with more than 1,000 guests.

Beginning with the first ceremony, Genesis Awards entries have been submitted by the public and by media professionals. Categories span television, film, print, radio, music, and the arts. The awards committee chooses winners by secret ballot and the 17 committee members are selected because of their lengthy personal histories in working for the animals. Each averages more than 15 years “in the trenches.”

Since its inception, close to 250 members of the Hollywood entertainment community have joined representatives from the media, social, business, and humane communities at the Genesis Awards show as supporters and presenters. They have included such luminaries as James Cromwell, Pierce Brosnan, Martin Sheen, Kelsey Grammer, Bill Maher, David Hyde Pierce, Dennis Franz, Sidney Poitier, Ed Asner, Milton Berle, Ellen DeGeneres, Hal Holbrook, Jack Lemmon, Lyle Lovett, Walter Matthau, Isabella Rossellini, and Jimmy Stewart. The taped event is edited to become the *Genesis Awards Television Special*, airing nationwide and exposing millions of viewers to animal wrongs—and animal rights.

The 20th Anniversary Genesis Award Winners



Actress Kate Walsh.

Larry King Live producers and Genesis Award winners Tim Scowden and Nadine Shubailat; *Crossing Jordan* actor Steve Valentine (right).

Musician Moby.

Outstanding Feature Film—Animated

Wallace and Gromit: The Curse of the Were-Rabbit—Eccentric adventures of a man and his dog

Outstanding Feature Film

An Unfinished Life—A bear's roadside zoo confinement symbolizes the need to be free

Outstanding Family Feature Film

Duma—A boy's relationship with an orphaned cheetah cub

Outstanding Documentary Film

The Wild Parrots of Telegraph Hill—San Francisco's colorful flocks and the man who cares for them

Outstanding Dramatic Series

CSI: "Unbearable"—Canned hunting, surplus zoo animals, and the trade in bear parts

Sid Caesar Comedy Series

Rodney—Humorous take on how not to butcher a cow

Outstanding Cable Documentary

Jane Goodall: When Animals Talk—The untapped brainpower of nonhuman animals

Outstanding National News Feature

ABC World News Tonight—African elephant cull, wild horse slaughter, and farm animal intelligence

Outstanding TV Network News Magazine

ABC News Primetime—Brutal trapping of wild dolphins for "swim with" programs

Outstanding TV Talk Show

CNN: Larry King Live—China's cruel dog and cat fur industry

Brigitte Bardot International

Japan Times—Exposé of Japan's dolphin slaughter to protect fisheries

Outstanding Children's Programming

Higglytown Heroes: "Kip's Shadow"—Lesson on companion animals and the plight of strays

Outstanding Local PBS Documentary

Visionaries: "Beyond Shelter"—Humane education and persevering with difficult dogs

Outstanding Local News Series

KGO-TV (Bay Area)—Cage-free eggs and the Trader Joe's campaign

Outstanding Local News Feature

KNBC-TV (Los Angeles)—LA Zoo elephants and the LAPD animal fighting task force

Outstanding Periodical

American Conservative: "Fear Factories"—The inhumane practices of factory farming

Outstanding Newspaper Magazine Feature

New York Times Magazine: "Planet of the Retired Apes"—Government research chimps enjoy the golden years

Outstanding Series of Newspaper Articles

Washington Post—The HSUS unearths trophy hunt tax break scam

Outstanding Cartoonist—Ongoing Commitment

Bizarro—Wry, edgy animal humor that never fails to hit the mark

Outstanding Newspaper Editorials

Santa Barbara News Press—44 insightful editorials exploring an array of animal issues

Drawing a Bead on Blood Sports Shooting Down Hunters and Tax Cheats



Trophy animals. ©TED SOQUI/CORBIS

In a major victory, nearly 70 percent of Michigan voters rejected a proposal on the November ballot that would have reopened the state to mourning dove hunting. The vote crowned a two-year grassroots campaign by a coalition of humane, conservation, farming, and faith-based groups led by The HSUS.

Special interests including the National Rifle Association, the U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance, and Safari Club International had previously lobbied hard to overturn Michigan's 100-year-old ban on dove hunting. In 2004, the legislature bowed under the pressure and passed a bill reclassifying mourning doves as game birds. That fall, shooters killed more than 28,000 doves. In response, our coalition volunteers collected 275,000 signatures—73 percent more than needed to place a statewide measure on the ballot.

In Oregon, the canned hunt industry was dealt a setback. The case involved a game farm owner who continued to allow paying customers to shoot confined deer on his property more than seven years after The HSUS successfully urged the state's Fish and Wildlife Commission to ban the hunting of fenced exotic or game animals. After a lengthy court battle, the owner appeared to be winning until we asked the Oregon Supreme Court to consider the issue. In November, the judges ruled in our favor.

Bills to allow canned hunting in Indiana and New Hampshire were also defeated.



New Jersey bear hunt. ©ROBERT SCIARRINO/STAR LEDGER/CORBIS

Internet hunting is another blood sport bereft of skill or challenge. Shooters from anywhere in the country log on to a website, survey live targets, line up their shot, and kill fenced animals by firing remote-controlled guns with the click of a computer mouse. During the year, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and South Carolina prohibited this inhumane and unsporting practice.

These victories brought the number of states that outlaw Internet hunting to 25. In yet another blow to online shooters, we convinced Internet auction giant eBay to remove all canned hunt auctions from its website, with more than 100 canceled in the first week alone.

We logged another victory in federal court when a district judge declared that U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service policies opening or expanding sport hunting in 37 national wildlife refuges were unlawful.

Another major blow against egregious hunting practices came when a trophy hunting tax scam was shut down following a two-year HSUS investigation. We revealed that trophy hunters were donating their taxidermy mounts to phony museums and receiving large tax deductions—money used to finance their next big game shooting excursions.

In Congress, The HSUS worked closely with Sen. Charles Grassley (R-IA) to successfully close the tax code loophole, protecting wildlife around the world and saving American taxpayers an estimated \$49 million over the next decade.



Sen. Charles Grassley and trophy mount. ©TOM WILLIAMS/ROLL CALL

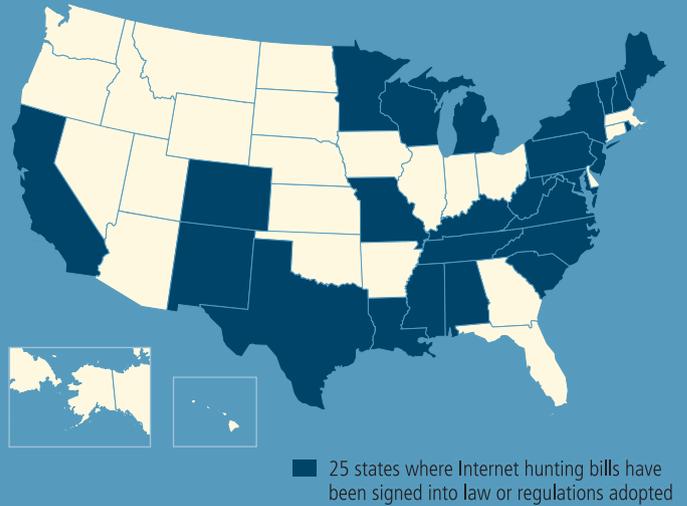
©GLENWOOD JACKSON



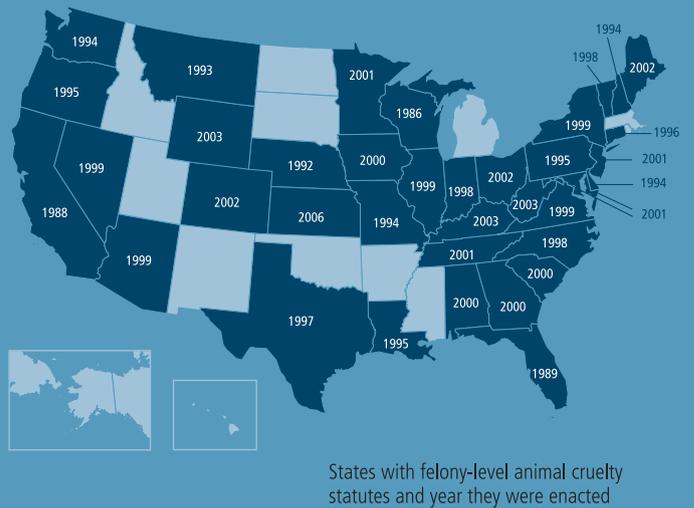
“In just two years, we’ve banned the sick practice of Internet hunting in 25 states. There’s no sport in shooting an animal remotely and we have a 50-state strategy to eradicate this pay-per-view slaughter. I aim to see the day when society uses technological advances to help animals, not to create new ways to harm them.”

—Michael Markarian, Executive Vice President, External Affairs

Internet Hunting Bans



States with Felony-Level Animal Cruelty Statutes



Cruelty as Spectacle and Entertainment

They're euphemistically called tournaments, roundups, and shoots. The quarry is any creature who can be dispatched in large enough numbers to entertain those who enjoy killing animals—many they regard as “vermin”—on a grand scale.

A century ago, wealthy safari-goers in Africa and Asia laid waste to vast numbers of big game. In the United States, market hunters all but wiped out bison on the Great Plains and succeeded with the passenger pigeon. Today's popular targets include snakes, pigeons, prairie dogs, coyotes, and sharks—even pen-raised game birds. Vice President Dick Cheney drew widespread criticism at a Pennsylvania canned hunt when he and a small group of friends shot 417 pheasants released in front of their guns like so many live skeet. After lunch, his party killed hundreds of mallard ducks.

The fact that these animal massacres are legal doesn't stop The HSUS from trying to halt them. In 2006, we campaigned hard at some of the 20 shark tournaments and 25 rattlesnake roundups we knew about to increase public awareness. Sharks, a keystone species, are under enormous pressure worldwide from finning and fishing, and their senseless slaughter and mutilation in contests only encourages utter disregard for their lives.

In rattlesnake roundups, contestants spray gasoline into the snakes' hiding places and use poles tipped with fish hooks to extract them. Roundups end with grotesque scenes of torment and public slaughter.

At prairie dog contests, shooters blast away as the animals pop out of their burrows, killing them by the hundreds in their vast colonies. A planned Wyoming hunt on federal land was halted by the government after we complained about its cruelty and its ecologically reckless nature.

The HSUS returned last year to Pennsylvania, location of the infamous Hegin live pigeon shoot that The Fund for Animals successfully ended in 1999. Our new campaign resulted in cancellation of another pigeon derby in Lackawanna County in which 15,000 birds were scheduled for live target practice.

In Oxford, North Carolina, our team gathered evidence to support an injunction to ban a five-day shoot at the private Dogwood Gun Club that killed an estimated 40,000 to 60,000 birds. The future of this event, which draws shooters from around the country, remains in legal limbo, but The HSUS plans to return each year until the massacre is ended.



Tiger shark caught at a Martha's Vineyard tournament.

History of State Ballot Initiative Wins

1990	Calif.	Bans cougar hunting
1992	Colo.	Bans spring, bait, and hound hunting of black bears
1994	Ariz.	Bans steel-jaw and other traps on public lands
1994	Ore.	Bans bear baiting, cougar hunting with hounds
1996	Alaska	Restricts airborne wolf and fox hunting
1996	Calif.	Defeats cougar hunting resumption
1996	Colo.	Restricts steel-jaw and other traps
1996	Mass.	Restricts steel-jaw traps, hound hunting of bears and bobcats
1996	Ore.	Defeats resumption of bear baiting, hound hunting of bears and cougars
1996	Wash.	Bans bear baiting, hound hunting of bears, cougars, bobcats
1998	Ariz.	Bans cockfighting
1998	Calif.	Bans cruel and indiscriminate traps and poisons; bans horse slaughter
1998	Colo.	Defeats uniform livestock rules; regulates hog factories
1998	Mo.	Bans cockfighting
2000	Ala.	Defeats bill to ban wildlife ballot issues; prohibits airborne land-and-shoot wolf hunting
2000	Ariz.	Defeats bill to require two-thirds majority on wildlife ballot issues
2000	Mont.	Bans new game farm licenses
2000	Wash.	Restricts steel-jaw and other traps
2002	Ariz.	Defeats expansion of greyhound racing gambling
2002	Fla.	Bans hog gestation crates
2002	Ga.	Permits specialty spay/neuter license plates
2002	Okla.	Bans cockfighting; defeats signature requirement for animal issues
2006	Ariz.	Bans hog gestation crates and veal calf crates
2006	Mich.	Bans mourning dove hunting

Last Roundup for Equine Butchers

No More U.S. Horsemeat for Foreign Gourmands



Entering the killing chute in Juarez, Mexico. ©THE HSUS



Awaiting slaughter at a Texas plant. ©THE HSUS

Horses have become beloved icons of American culture—living symbols of both the bonds we share with our animal companions and of our very national character. In 2006 nearly 100,000 American horses were butchered at two slaughter plants in Texas and one in Illinois, and another 30,000 were shipped to Canadian and Mexican kill floors, all to end up on European and Japanese dinner tables. The HSUS is leading the charge to end this abhorrent practice and we made unprecedented progress in 2006.

Working closely with Capitol Hill staff, we helped to craft the American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act to outlaw the killing of horses for human consumption. The House overwhelmingly approved the measure but in the Senate—where support was also strong—the legislation was blocked by longtime opponent Sen. Conrad Burns (R-MT), who was later defeated for reelection, thanks in part to voter education efforts by the Humane Society Legislative Fund. The measure was reintroduced with strong support in both chambers and most congressional leaders favored a permanent ban. Prospects were strong for passage in 2007.

During 2006, our undercover investigation into horse slaughter documented the cruel conditions the animals endure during the vast distances they are transported from auction to slaughterhouse. We also revealed a barbaric killing method in a Mexican abattoir. Repeated stabs in the neck with a short knife leaves the horses paralyzed—but still sensitive to pain—before they are hoisted by chains for their throats to be slit.

Our litigation staff worked aggressively to keep horses out of the slaughterhouse. We helped secure a ruling from the Fifth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals enforcing a Texas law banning the sale of horsemeat for human food, which all but closed the state's two horse slaughterhouses. Finally, we won a court ruling that temporarily closed down the country's remaining plant in Illinois in 2007.

Congressional action is urgently needed to keep the doors of the nation's equine butcheries permanently closed, but at year's end, the trend was inexorable: the horsemeat industry in the U.S. was on its last legs.



Nancy Perry, Vice President, Government Affairs, and chief HSUS lobbyist on horse slaughter. ©THE HSUS

Raccoon Dog Fur Investigation

Top Fashion Designers and Retailers Snared



Raccoon dogs. ©LAURI SIPP

The image is indelible.

At a crowded street market in China, a small raccoon dog is hung upside down by his rear legs and skinned alive for his fur. Filmed by undercover investigators, the incident was yet another example of the widespread callous treatment of animals killed for their fur in a nation that has virtually no animal welfare laws.

It closely followed July's mass killing of 50,000 dogs in Yunnan province to combat rabies. Many were beaten to death in the streets, and that atrocity prompted The HSUS to sharply criticize the Chinese government, lead a protest demonstration at China's embassy in Washington, and offer to help establish a humane and effective rabies control program in some of the southern provinces if the mass killing programs were halted. Our offer was ignored.

The graphic dog video stands as testimony to the horrors of the fur trade, and we used it as a launching point for action. Estimates of raccoon dogs killed in China for fur range from 1.5 to 4 million, and the world's most populous nation is the world's biggest exporter of so-called "budget fur" used mostly for trim on hoods and collars.

An HSUS investigation using mass spectrometry methods tested fur trim on coats sold by some of the biggest retailers and fashion designers in the United States. Falsely advertised or labeled with such names as raccoon, coyote, rabbit, or "faux," or carrying no label at all, 20 of the 25 coats tested were identified as raccoon dog fur, and three as domestic dog fur. It's illegal to import, export, sell, or advertise any domestic dog fur in the United States. Fur from other animals—



Domestic Chinese dogs raised for fur. ©THE HSUS/KARREMAN

including raccoon dogs—must be properly identified in advertising and labeling, but only if its value exceeds \$150.

The retailers involved included Bloomingdale's, Burlington Coat Factory, J.C. Penney, Loehmann's, Lord & Taylor, Macy's, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, and Saks Fifth Avenue. Among the designers and brands involved were Andrew Marc, Calvin Klein, DKNY, Michael Kors, Oscar de la Renta, Sean "Diddy" Combs' Sean John brand, and Tommy Hilfiger.

Many of the retailers and designers disavowed prior knowledge of the problematic fur and pulled offending items from the sales rack, swore off raccoon dog fur, and said they would support better labeling. Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger, putting animals and consumers first, pledged to go fur-free. Fourteen companies who failed to take appropriate action were named by The HSUS in a legal petition filed with the Federal Trade Commission.

Taking action on Capitol Hill, U.S. Reps. Jim Moran (D-VA) and Michael Ferguson (R-NJ), backed by The HSUS, introduced the Dog and Cat Fur Prohibition Enforcement Act. The legislation aims to protect consumers and animals by outlawing the import of fur from raccoon dogs and closing the \$150 loophole so that all fur has to be labeled, regardless of value.

The HSUS investigation continues.



Fashionable and Cool: Spreading the Fur-Free Ethic

Our fight against fur during 2006 spanned the globe from China's squalid street markets to the fashion runways of New York. The HSUS sponsored the debut collection of Project Runway winner and fur-free designer Jay McCarroll at the close of September's Olympus Fashion Week, and we later held our second annual Cool vs. Cruel contest for college students studying to be tomorrow's clothing designers.

McCarroll, a dedicated animal activist and rising star in the fashion world, presented his new spring collection of colorful sportswear to an audience of more than 500, including celebrities, designers, and reporters. Teaming up with The HSUS marked the latest chapter of cooperation between the fashion industry and the world's largest humane organization.

The entire show was animal-friendly—from the fabrics to the makeup to the food. Even the goody bags were cruelty free and included a DVD of McCarroll speaking about the harsh realities of fur. "I've never even thought of fur as a material; it's a thing of the past," he said. "I want to eliminate fur from people's repertoire by educating them about the cruelty of the industry."

The Cool vs. Cruel contest inspires fashion students from The Art Institutes network of colleges to reinterpret a designer fur garment using faux fur and other alternative materials. Before the competition began, students at colleges from San Francisco to New York viewed HSUS multimedia presentations on fur farming and trapping. The 2006 winner received an internship with designer-to-the-stars Marc Bouwer, whose dresses have graced Angelina Jolie, Eva Longoria, and Tyra Banks.



Jay McCarroll. ©THE HSUS/FRANK LOFTUS



“The beautiful side of the fashion industry can be intoxicating and overpowering. It’s easy to put the cruelty of fur out of your mind when you’re

surrounded by beautiful people, stunning clothes, and lavish parties—not to mention the money. Our job is to cut through these distractions and make the cruelty issue top of mind for those in the industry.”

—Kristin Leppert, Manager, Fur-Free Campaign

Join the Growing Seafood Boycott Canada's Shameful Seal Hunt



Paul McCartney and seal pup. ©MARK GLOVER

The HSUS campaign to end the repugnant killing of baby seals on the ice off Newfoundland and in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence gathered critical momentum last year. We placed the Canadian government on clear notice that we will continue to increase the pressure until the savagery is permanently ended.

In March, Paul and Heather McCartney joined The HSUS's veteran anti-seal hunt campaigner Rebecca Aldworth to protest the pending massacre of some 354,000 infant harp and hooded seals. "Canada is known as a great nation ... but this is something that leaves a stain on the character of the Canadian people," Paul said. "We are absolutely committed to making sure this is the last slaughter of baby seals in Canada anyone will ever have to witness."

Unfortunately, his optimism was not borne out—at least for the 2007 hunt—but there were clear signs of mounting international opposition. Following the prohibition of seal product imports by Belgium, Croatia, Mexico, and Panama (the United States has long banned them), other nations including Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands were also moving to close their markets.



Canadian fur production. ©THE HSUS

In September, more than 400 members of the European Parliament signed a declaration calling on the 27-nation European Union (EU) to prohibit all trade in seal products, with Britain and Germany saying they will press the EU to adopt the ban. And there was further evidence that The HSUS-led campaign to end the hunt through a seafood consumer boycott was beginning to bite.

More than 2,000 U.S. restaurants, grocery chains, and seafood distributors and some 330,000 individuals have pledged to reduce or end their purchase of seafood from north of the border. The boycott is aimed squarely at the sealers. They are fishermen who earn, on average, less than five percent of their total income from killing seals and the rest from commercial fisheries such as snow crab and shrimp.

Canadian government trade statistics reveal that exports of snow crabs—the primary target of the embargo—have dropped by a staggering \$351 million CDN since we launched the seafood campaign in March 2005. This represents a 36-percent decline compared to pre-boycott levels. The annual value of the hunt, which is subsidized by the government, is less than \$20 million, earned from the sale of pelts and oil and of genitalia for the Asian aphrodisiac market.

Protesters have targeted the seal massacre for decades. Most of the killing takes place in the spring when hunters club or shoot hundreds of thousands of seal pups—numbers that are not sustainable. A 2001 veterinary study concluded that 42 percent of the carcasses examined were likely skinned while the animals were alive and conscious, marking the Canadian hunt as not only the largest slaughter of marine mammals in the world, but also the cruelest.

Deer in the Backyard; Squirrels in the Attic

Living in Harmony with Your Wild Neighbors



©KEITH BLACK/INDEX STOCK



©MICHAEL DEYOUNG/CORBIS



©ISTOCKPHOTO

Eight of every 10 Americans now live in urban and suburban areas. Each day in our local travels, we see woods and fields giving way to development, destroying the habitat and homes of wild animals. Forced to find other areas to survive, these animals have little choice but to try and cohabit with us. And that's when human-wildlife conflicts begin.

Deer munch on ornamental shrubs and trees. Squirrels and birds nest in attics and chimneys. Skunks tear up lawns to find insects. Bears and raccoons are drawn to trash cans or take advantage of pet food left outside. Geese cluster in parks and golf courses and crows roost in suburban neighborhoods. Animals are forced to cross highways, exposing them—and us—to collisions. People become increasingly annoyed, problems fester, the exterminator is called, animals are killed.

Now, there's an environmentally responsible, lasting, and humane answer. During 2006, we completed development of a new program called Wild Neighbors: Humane Wildlife SolutionsSM to help home and business owners resolve conflicts with wildlife while protecting the lives of the animals involved.

Through this program, The HSUS carefully removes wildlife from buildings and offers consumer education, entry prevention, and damage repair, providing a successful model for other groups and businesses to emulate. We intend to make these humane practices the established professional standard throughout North America within a decade, preventing the deaths of untold numbers of wild animals in the process.

The HSUS operates the largest urban wildlife protection program in the world, focusing on humane resolution of human-wildlife conflicts as well as the positive contribution that each of us can make in our backyards to provide sanctuary and habitat for our wild neighbors.

One of our major ongoing programs protects urban geese. We increased our cooperation with state and municipal agencies nationwide to stabilize populations and introduce conflict abatement programs. To keep flocks in check, goose control centers oil or shake eggs to render them infertile, or remove them from the nest. In Seattle; Detroit; Montgomery County, Maryland; and elsewhere, our intervention has worked to the benefit of thousands of geese who would have otherwise been rounded up and killed.

With our advice, the development and construction industry is learning how to minimize its impact on wild nature by adjusting building schedules to avoid seasonal events, such as nesting. In 2006, we used radio-telemetry to assess the consequences of moving highly vulnerable box turtles and other animals to protected areas. And we answered more than 7,000 calls to our wildlife hotline to the satisfaction of more than 85 percent of callers. Our goal: to be good neighbors to our wild residents.

The Continuing Slaughter of Marine Mammals Spoiling Japan's Appetite for Whale Meat



Sperm whale. ©HIROYA MINAKUCHI/MINDEN PICTURES

Ending the Canadian seal hunt remains a major focus of our international efforts to protect marine mammals, but growing pressure on other warm-blooded ocean vertebrates and on marine ecosystems is also a significant concern of Humane Society International (HSI). Despite the global moratorium on commercial whaling, Japan continued to thumb its nose at the humane and conservation communities and at nations that oppose the practice. Under the guise of scientific research, it killed some 1,200 minke, sei, sperm, Bryde's, and fin whales for human consumption and pet food, along with some 20,000 Dall's porpoises and other small cetaceans.

We worked closely with the International Whaling Commission and member governments to try and end the Japanese slaughter. Joining with Greenpeace and the Environmental Investigation Agency, we successfully pressured the Japanese company Kyodo Senpaku to end its whaling operations and its parent company Nissui, one of the country's biggest whale meat distributors, to get out of this odious business.

We also convinced 7-Eleven in Japan to stop selling whale, dolphin, and porpoise products in its 1,300 stores. Our continued work with Japanese supermarkets has reduced cetacean product sales by at least \$6 million.

Precipitous declines in global shark populations are wreaking ecological havoc on marine ecosystems. Close to 75 million sharks are killed each year to supply fins for soup in a brutal and wasteful harvest where the animals are tossed overboard to drown or bleed to death. A workshop organized by HSI and a Costa Rican partner resulted in



Japanese whaler. ©JEREMY SUTTON-HIBBERT/HANDOUT/EPA/CORBIS

the establishment of a seven-nation Coalition for Sharks to implement finning legislation in South and Central America and lobby the United Nations for stronger controls.

A campaign conducted with local groups in the Netherlands Antilles halted the planned construction of a dolphin aquarium in St. Maarten. In Mexico, we joined local activists in a successful effort to ban imports and exports of marine mammals for subsistence and commercial purposes.

In Peru, HSI has been partnering with a local organization to stem the illegal killing of dolphins along the country's Pacific coastline. In 2006, we conducted undercover investigations into local markets selling illegal dolphin meat and held three workshops to train 115 police officers. In addition, we led raids of illegal dolphin markets in Lima and Trujillo, where three vendors were arrested and some 120 pounds of dolphin meat confiscated.

Effective lobbying with our allies also helped influence the U.S. Congress to divert funding for an anti-submarine warfare training range off the Carolinas and finance a full environmental analysis of its impact on marine mammals. Other HSUS marine wildlife programs helped to protect U.S. and Russian polar bears, dolphins in the Dominican Republic, and endangered marine turtles in Bali, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic.

HSI: Our Growing Overseas Commitment

Humane Society International, active in more than 35 nations, trained scores of veterinarians, technicians, and dog catchers in India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan in rabies vaccination, sterilization, emergency rescue, and other veterinary medical skills. Thousands of high school students and others in India, Kenya, and Peru were exposed to animal welfare issues through our support of humane education programs.

Last year, we promoted bird conservation and sustainable bird watching tourism in El Salvador and collected population data with local group SalvaNATURA for more than 150 terrestrial bird species found in two national parks. HSI also trained local community members to serve as guides for park tourists.

In Bali, we completed the final segment of a three-year model Animal Welfare Training (AWT) initiative and worked closely with religious leaders and government officials to establish humane slaughter programs compatible with Islamic halal rules that govern killing methods. Malaysia, Sumatra, and Thailand have expressed interest in similar training programs involving humane transport and slaughter. We also marked the second year of conducting intensive workshops in this critical area of animal welfare in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Indigenous communities in the Australian outback will benefit from new animal welfare programs being developed down under, and an HSI construction grant will help underwrite the rebuilding of a veterinary teaching school in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, that was destroyed in the 2004 tsunami.

In 2006 HSI helped prevent the sale of 60 tons of ivory by three southern African countries. If the sale had been permitted by the organization that regulates international wildlife trade, elephant poaching would have escalated even further.

HSI helped animal victims of the 2006 hostilities between Lebanon and Israel with financial support and expertise, and we assisted with disaster relief efforts following flooding or earthquakes in Europe, Grand Bahamas, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Our far-flung programs helped to protect and conserve a wide range of wildlife including painted dogs in Zimbabwe, orangutans in Indonesia, wild birds destined for the European pet trade, and chimpanzees in Sierra Leone and Guinea.



Scientific whaling? ©REUTERS/CORBIS; ©FLIP NICKLIN/MINDEN PICTURES

©GLENWOOD JACKSON



“The world has begun to awaken to the plight of animals. Over the past decades I have seen treaties adopted aimed at saving endangered wildlife, placing

a moratorium on commercial whaling, reducing the killing of fur-bearing animals, and more recently recognizing the need to change animal agriculture practices. None has been easily achieved, and none can be considered final.”

—Patricia Forkan, President, Humane Society International

Financial Operations Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2006

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,359,137
Receivables	20,182,113
Prepaid expenses, deferred charges and deposits	2,881,296
Investments, at market value	150,039,531
Fixed assets, net of depreciation	16,397,260
Total Assets	<u>\$ 218,859,337</u>

Liabilities

\$ 20,373,297

Net Assets

Unrestricted	142,006,266
Temporarily restricted	28,207,483
Permanently restricted	28,272,291
Total Net Assets	<u>198,486,040</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 218,859,337</u>

Consolidated Statement of Activities

Revenue, Other Additions and Transfers	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Contributions and grants	\$ 66,855,832	\$ 15,547,031	\$ 5	\$ 82,402,868
Bequests	25,720,810	4,683,424	—	30,404,234
Investment income	635,830	(2,835,559)	7,202,960	5,003,231
Sale of literature and other income, net	4,133,634	691,796	—	4,825,430
Total Revenue and Other Additions	<u>\$ 97,346,106</u>	<u>\$ 18,086,692</u>	<u>\$ 7,202,965</u>	<u>\$ 122,635,763</u>
Transfers (net assets released from restrictions)	26,283,493	(26,283,493)	—	—
Total Revenue, Other Additions, and Transfers	<u>\$ 123,629,599</u>	<u>(8,196,801)</u>	<u>\$ 7,202,965</u>	<u>\$ 122,635,763</u>
Expenses and Other Deductions				
Animal-protection programs				
Research and education	\$ 6,667,880	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,667,880
Field Services and Disaster Response program	19,445,945	—	—	19,445,945
Domestic cruelty prevention program	5,490,949	—	—	5,490,949
Wildlife programs	12,497,277	—	—	12,497,277
Animal care facilities	6,608,349	—	—	6,608,349
Campaigns, litigation, and legislation	17,501,936	—	—	17,501,936
International animal programs	8,876,168	—	—	8,876,168
Strategic communication	11,602,105	—	—	11,602,105
Supporting services				
Management and general	5,700,180	—	—	5,700,180
Fund-raising	14,112,951	—	—	14,112,951
Total Expenses and Other Deductions	<u>\$ 108,503,740</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 108,503,740</u>
Change in Net Assets from Operations	\$ 15,125,859	\$ (8,196,801)	\$ 7,202,965	\$ 14,132,023
Realized and unrealized gain on investments	10,241,596	583,896	(1,652)	10,823,840
Change in Net Assets	<u>\$ 25,367,455</u>	<u>\$ (7,612,905)</u>	<u>\$ 7,201,313</u>	<u>\$ 24,955,863</u>
Net Assets at January 1, 2006, as previously reported	\$ 116,638,811	\$ 34,934,689	\$ 21,070,978	\$ 172,644,478
Adjustments to reflect change in reporting entity—HSLF and DDAL	—	885,699	—	885,699
Net Assets at January 1, 2006, as adjusted	<u>\$ 116,638,811</u>	<u>\$ 35,820,388</u>	<u>\$ 21,070,978</u>	<u>\$ 173,530,177</u>
Net Assets, end of year	<u>\$ 142,006,266</u>	<u>\$ 28,207,483</u>	<u>\$ 28,272,291</u>	<u>\$ 198,486,040</u>

Our Goals for 2007

In the coming year, The HSUS and our affiliates will continue our work to celebrate animals and confront cruelty.

- Make gains against the worst abuses in the factory farming industry—battery cages, gestation and veal crates, and inhumane transport and slaughter.
- Halt cockfighting in its last legal hideaways. We aim to ban cockfighting in New Mexico and Louisiana and to pass a law in Congress to make it a federal felony to transport animals for fighting.
- Squeeze Canada's fishing industry with an economic boycott until the nation ends the miserable and grotesque plunder of baby seals in Atlantic Canada.
- Pass legislation in a series of states and in Congress to prohibit “canned hunts” and Internet hunting.
- Permanently close the horse slaughter industry in the United States and stop any transport of live horses for slaughter to other countries.
- Ban the trade in captive primates for the pet trade through federal legislation and pass state laws cracking down on the exotic pet trade.
- Build our rewards program for animal cruelty cases to bring people to justice who engage in malicious acts of cruelty, and continue our investigations to raid dogfighting and other illegal animal fighting operations.
- Spay or neuter more than 100,000 animals through Spay Day USA and our Rural Area Veterinary Services programs, and continue our support for low-cost or no-cost spay/neuter clinics in the Gulf Coast and other regions of the country.
- Build our Wild Neighbors: Humane Wildlife Solutions program to give homeowners sound, humane options for handling conflicts with wildlife in their backyards.
- Pass laws in another half dozen states to account for the needs of pets and other animals in disasters, and continue our disaster training programs in hundreds of communities.



NEW LEAF PAPER®
ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS STATEMENT
of using post-consumer waste fiber to make fiber

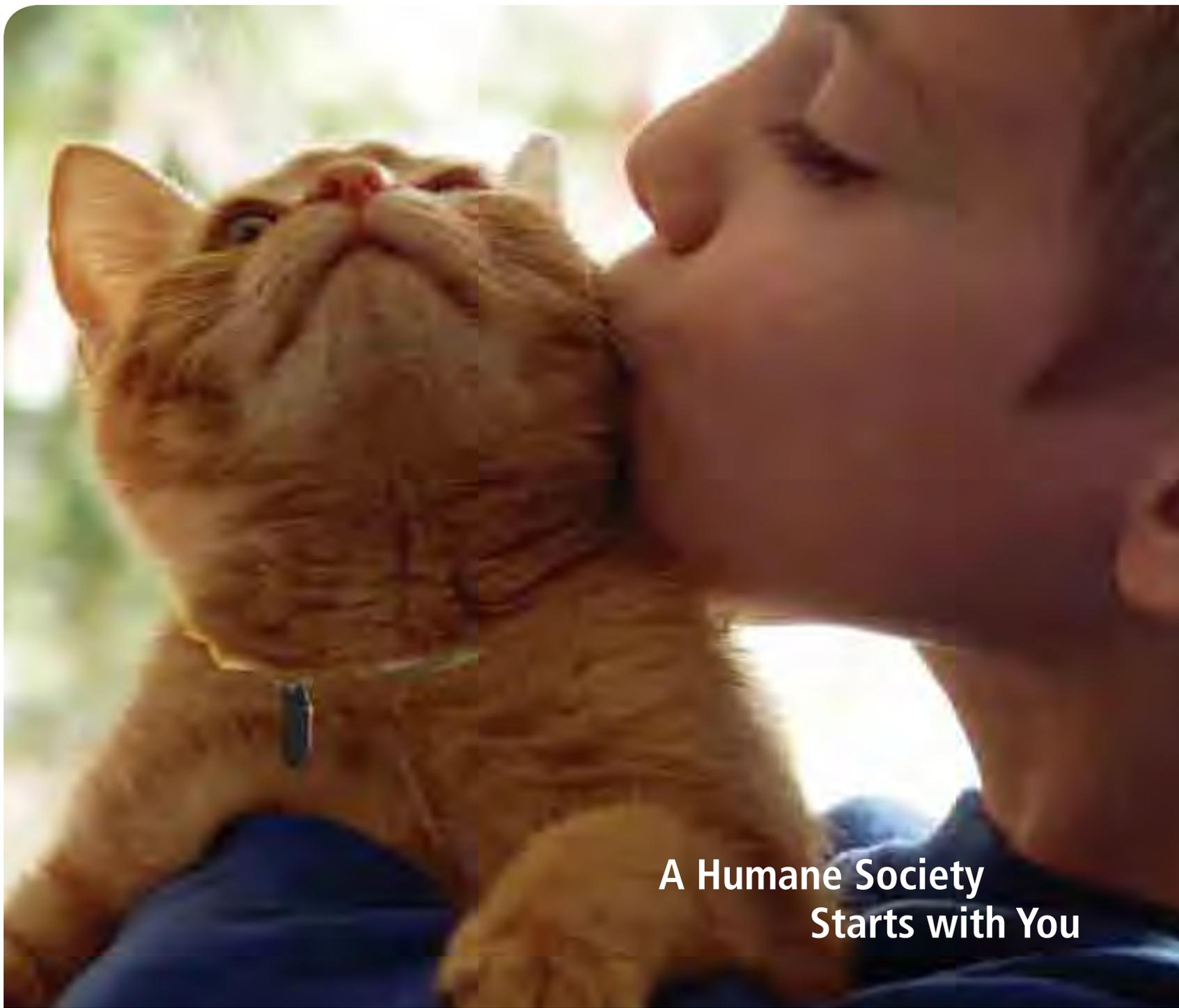
The Humane Society of the United States saved the following resources by using New Leaf Recycled Paper, made with 100% recycled fiber and 50% post-consumer waste, and processed chlorine-free.

trees	water	energy	solid waste	greenhouse gases
102	22,277	46	4,873	8,235
full grown	gallons	kilowatt hours	pounds	pounds

Calculations based on research by Environmental Defense and other members of the Paper Watch Force.

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ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY™



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