

cussed the theory of HSUS branches many times and I will not cover the same ground again. I am quite convinced that state organizations of this kind are a necessary and even inevitable unit of the national organization of the humane movement. No other form of organization, as far as I can see, can extend our work and our influence into the vast areas of the United States in which there now are no local humane societies and in which, for the most part, no local humane society can be organized. We think that we now know how to organize and activate viable and highly useful state branches but we need more money than we now have in order to launch them. I hope and believe that we shall find a way to organize at least twenty new state branches in the next five years.

I am sure that I speak for the full Board of Directors of the HSUS as well as for the staff and the membership when I say that we intend to achieve, in the imminent future, an effective federal law to protect laboratory animals. How quickly that can be achieved depends upon the degree of unity that the humane movement puts into this project. The HSUS will spare no money, no manpower, and no effort to get this desperately needed job done.

I shall not recite again the problems and tasks of the humane movement that I mentioned at the beginning of these remarks. The HSUS in this coming year will be working on every one of those problems.

It is time for me to conclude. I hope that somehow I have managed, in all of these words, to convey to you my own conviction—my wholly confident conviction—that in the next five years we can and we will rejuvenate the humane movement, magnify its influence in American life many-fold, save vast numbers of animals from suffering, and, most important and, indeed, the climactic goal—move the next generation significantly toward reverence for all life.

Following are resolutions adopted by the conferees:

I—Condition of the humane movement and program development

WHEREAS, the committee recognizes need for a long range program to accelerate the rate of growth of the humane movement, and

WHEREAS, a plan that embraces the elements inherent in the promotion of the humane cause must be formulated, and

WHEREAS, consideration has been given to the major categories pertinent to a five-year development plan including legislation, education, communication, organization, and public relations, be it

RESOLVED, That this committee recommends:

(1) Continued and intensified action in support of the Randall bill for protection of laboratory animals; amendment of the federal humane slaughter law and enactment of new state humane slaughter laws; development by The HSUS of a uniform code of anti-cruelty laws that can be recommended to all state and local governments;

(2) Development by The HSUS of a comprehensive program in techniques of education for humane leaders; increased education of public officials, the general adult public, and school children through all existing avenues; and support by all Branches, Affiliates, and individual humanitarians in development of the National Humane Education Center;

(3) Development of a program designed to improve communication and understanding among international, national, state and local humane organizations;

(4) Intensified effort in program development and establishment of additional state branches, organization of new humane societies in at least eighty communities of the nation, and continuing cooperation and assistance to unaffiliated humane societies;

(5) Greater utilization of advertising and publicity in public relations activities; and

(6) Full financial and moral support of The HSUS by all humanitarians through gifts and bequests to implement inauguration and development of these recommendations.

II—Laboratory animals

WHEREAS, in terms of the number of animals and magnitude of cruelties involved, experimentation in laboratories ranks as one of the three leading humane problems in the United States, and

WHEREAS, strong legislative controls applied to animal experimentation can eliminate virtually all of the cruelties which now exist in laboratories, and

WHEREAS, additional influential support can be gained by obtaining formal resolutions by local, state, regional and national associations of churches and civic organizations, be it

RESOLVED, That all local and national societies and individual members of humane societies heighten the program of informing the public of common laboratory cruelties, utilizing all available media, in pursuit of enactment of the Randall Bill, H.R. 4856, as the practical level of protection now attainable for laboratory animals.

III—Shelter policies and programs

WHEREAS, the operation of animal shelters for the rescue, care, and protection of animals and the policies and standards adopted and maintained by humane societies and city and county governments are a community responsibility and a means of public education, and

WHEREAS, fulfillment of these objectives depends on modernization and improvement of animal shelter and animal regulation programs, be it

RESOLVED, That this committee recommends, as initial steps:

(1) Adoption by public and private animal shelters of the policy of not placing unspayed female animals;

(2) Charges, as such, should not be made for services given directly to animals although a minimum gift or contribution, as reimbursement for costs of boarding or other out-of-pocket expenses directly related to the service provided, may be required in connection with animal placement services;

(3) Local humane societies should assume responsibility for observation and evaluation of pound operations in their communities, including the adequacy of existing ordinances, enforcement procedures and physical facilities, bringing the attention of the public to deficiencies with specific recommendations for improvements.

IV—Surplus breeding of cats and dogs

WHEREAS, the breeding of unwanted animals creates widespread suffering for animals, and a drastic reduction must be achieved in the breeding of kittens and puppies for which there can be no homes, and

WHEREAS, an estimated ninety per cent of America's humane societies release unspayed female animals for adoption, and

WHEREAS, the humane movement itself should stop contributing to the surplus animal problem and means should be found by which all humane societies would adopt a policy that no female animal should be

given out in adoption unless it has already been spayed or the society can make certain that it will be spayed, be it

RESOLVED, That this committee recommends:

(1) That, as a means of bringing public opinion, and that of supporters of humane work, to bear on societies that release unspayed females, The HSUS should publish an inexpensive one-page leaflet for insertion in mailing by societies and individuals, explaining that humane societies that place unspayed females are themselves adding to the suffering, and urging that individuals channel their contributions to humane societies who do adhere to the policy of requiring that all female animals adopted from their shelters be spayed, and

(2) That The HSUS initiate a program designed to offer guidance to societies in developing spaying programs.

V—Humane education programs

WHEREAS, humane societies are principally educational organizations with the role of informing the community of the needs of animals and the use of animals in the development of the psychology and character of children, and

WHEREAS, guidance in the effective use at all levels of humane education program materials and methods should be provided through consultation on a national level with leaders of education theory in elementary schools, colleges, and universities and through production of motion pictures, booklets, brochures and other audio-visual materials, be it

RESOLVED, That the American humane movement in its task of advancing the humane ethic through education

(1) Inaugurate and pursue a coordinated national program of humane education, using the professional methods of psychology, psychiatry, and educational methodology, and

(2) Participate in vigorous support of efforts of The HSUS in establishing and development of the National Humane Education Center as the most significant and far-reaching contribution to extending nationwide and world-wide the philosophy and the practice of true humanitarianism.

VI—Protection of wildlife from cruelty

WHEREAS, inhumane methods of fur trapping continue in the United States with no united effort by the American humane movement to abate this cruelty, and

WHEREAS, the hunting of animals for sport is regarded as an evil without a pretense of justification, be it

RESOLVED, That the humane movement take these actions to eliminate the cruelties of sport hunting and trapping:

(1) Obtain and distribute information on the development and use of humane traps, particularly in areas where trapping is a major industry;

(2) Inaugurate contests through humane education programs in schools, churches, and youth groups for essays, photography, posters, slogans, and speech contests on the subject of wildlife to foster understanding of responsibility for protection of wildlife;

(3) Acquire available legal reference material regarding game laws and encourage prosecution for violations of existing laws involving animals and birds, both wild and domestic, with greater publicity directed through news media and humane society bulletins of such prosecutions;

(4) Initiate legislation outlawing the use of steel leg-hold traps or the use of guns, traps, bows and arrows or other lethal weapons by children and teenagers and requiring inspection of trap lines every 24 hours.

VII—Laws and law enforcement

WHEREAS, legal safeguards for the protection of animals from cruelty and prosecution of cases of cruelty to animals are based almost exclusively on state laws enacted in the last quarter of the 19th century with few efforts toward improvement and strengthened enforcement, be it **RESOLVED**, That

(1) The HSUS issue appropriate analysis, warning and suggested approach for revision to all state and local humane organizations regarding the new American Law Institute model Penal Code as it relates to cruelty to animals;

(2) The HSUS re-evaluate the present state of attempts to control and prohibit dog and cat stealing and issue recommendations and proposals for effective remedial action; and

(3) The HSUS urge every local and state organization of the humane movement to seek an active, local, practicing attorney to serve on its Board of Directors.

Treasurer's Report

By Edward M. Bostick, Falls Church, Va.

(This report, required by HSUS by-laws, was presented at the Corporation meeting.)

It is a pleasure to report to you, at this annual meeting, because our treasury is momentarily in better condition than at any other time in the last three years.

I hasten to say, however, that from the viewpoint of a Treasurer this is faint praise, even though encouraging. Our financial condition has been exceedingly precarious and often really frightening in the last three years and although the health of our treasury seems to be improving I cannot prudently say that the patient is out of danger. Nevertheless, I wish to put emphasis on the fact of improvement.

These are the facts.

In the first eight months of this year—through August 31—we received for our General, Reserve and Restricted Funds a total of \$119,000 (I am going to round off the numbers throughout this report).

In the same period we spent, on general operating expenses, \$109,000.

We contributed \$6,500 to other humane societies and we made miscellaneous other disbursements of \$500.

Income of the General, Reserve and Restricted Funds during the eight months exceeded the total of expenses, gifts and miscellaneous other disbursements by some \$3,600. This is mighty close budgeting and shows very precise expense control. The surplus of income over expense was very small but the important fact is that it was a surplus. There have been comparable periods in the past when we ran large deficits.

I hope that you will be interested enough in the society's finances to wish to study a breakdown of income and expenses. You will find a condensed but full statement of these items posted prominently in this room and copies of that statement are available for anyone who wants one.

I turn now to our balance sheet.

At August 31, 1963, the society had assets of \$510,000. Our liabilities were only \$13,200. Our net worth, therefore, was just under \$500,000.

You will be terribly misled, however, if you do not attentively follow me in the remainder of this report. It is mouth-filling and pleasant to say that The HSUS has a net worth of a half-million dollars. But, as the statement posted publicly in this room reveals, most of our assets are in the form of trust funds which provide nothing at all, at this time, for the ordinary expenses of The HSUS. We hold some of these funds, indeed,