

## Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) FAQ

The HSUS does not run any shelters. They do administer state federations of humane shelters that consist of paid memberships from various animal shelters. They also publish recommended guidelines for operating a shelter, managing adoption and humane education programs, and conducting cruelty investigations. Via this network of state federations, they do manage to align animal shelters with their ideas about animal ownership and they encourage legislative activism that supports their agenda.

HSUS publications are filled with statistics and numbers which will horrify you as to the scope of animal shelter problems. However, please be advised that HSUS rarely if ever sites a direct reference to support their numbers. Figures are extrapolated and facts are manipulated. One example is that animals are moved from shelter to shelter to create inflated numbers by counting the same animal over and over.

HSUS a “humane society” in name only. While most local animal shelters are under-funded and unknown, HSUS has accumulated \$113 million in assets and

built an empire by capitalizing on the confusion its very name provokes.

Most animal lovers are unaware that HSUS raises enough money to finance animal shelters in every single state, with money to spare, yet it doesn't operate a single one anywhere. That's right, it does NOT operate one humane shelter.

In 1995 the Washington (DC) Humane Society almost closed its animal shelter due to a budget shortfall. HSUS, also based in Washington, DC, withdrew an offer to build and operate a DC shelter at its own expense that would serve as a national model. In exchange for running the shelter, HSUS wanted 3 to 5 acres of city land and tax-exempt status for all its real estate holdings in the District of Columbia. The DC government offered a long-term lease, but HSUS refused to proceed unless it would "own absolutely" the land. The district declined, and what might have become the only HSUS-funded animal shelter never materialized.

The Animal Rights movement chides people for using animals in any way, shape or form – but they are notorious for using animals to raise money for their

war chests. HSUS is a vast global network that spreads its influence, power and politics wherever it is. The other animal rights organizations also interconnect globally to create an even larger web of deceit.

HSUS spends millions of dollars to lobby via its Political Action Committee (HumaneUSA PAC). This is the largest electioneering arm of the national U.S. Animal Rights movement. Members include HSUS, the Fund for Animals, the Farm Sanctuary, ASPCA, Doris Day Animal League, the Animal Welfare Institute, the Ark Trust, the Animal Rights Foundation of Florida and others.

HSUS seeks to create ever stricter regulation that will economically cripple meat and dairy producers; eliminate the use of animals in biomedical research labs; phase out pet breeding, zoos, and circus animal acts; and demonize hunters as crazed lunatics.

HSUS does sensationalize, and often creates various animal campaigns in order to generate sympathy and concern from the general public, as well as their generous donations.

## The Birth of HSUS and PeTA and the Ties that Bind them Together

In 2004 Wayne Pacelle was named president of the world's richest animal-rights organization, the Humane Society of the United States. Pacelle began his animal rights career working at the anti-hunting group the Fund for Animals. There he helped Paul Watson and his violent Sea Shepherd Conservation Society raise money for ships. He also assisted Alex Pacheco and Ingrid Newkirk (who both created the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) They all worked together on an undercover investigation of a primate research lab.

Pacheco, was part of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and supported "direct action" sinking of whale ships. Arson, property destruction, burglary, and theft are 'acceptable crimes' when used for the animal cause," says Alex Pacheco. Rumored to be a "commander" of the Animal Liberation Front -- a criminal group listed as a domestic terrorist organization by the FBI -- Pacheco has been subpoenaed in connection to ALF activities

Pacelle's wife, Kirsten Rosenberg, works for Ark Trust, now the HSUS Hollywood office. Prior to being named president of HSUS, Pacelle was an Executive Dir. & National Dir. of the Fund for Animals; a former president of the Animal Rights Alliance; a former chairman of the Animal Rights Network Inc. and a former editor, The Animals' Agenda magazine

HSUS and PeTA have shared key employees throughout the years. It is well known that Ingrid Newkirk has allies on the HSUS BOD, such as Wayne Pacelle. Their alliance was forged when he held the position of VP for media and government affairs. Pacelle was hired by the HSUS directly from Cleveland Amory's Fund for Animals. Amory was also the mentor of PeTA co-founder Alex Pacheco.

A few former PeTA employees and associates, who are now employed at HSUS, include the chief computer programmer, the head of its national and international investigations (who also oversees the HSUS affiliate, the Wildlife Lands Trust) Two key HSUS investigators, people throughout the

HSUS corporate structure and employees in its lab animal section began their careers with PeTA. During the 1990's, HSUS assimilated dozens of staffers from PETA and other animal-rights groups, even employing John "J.P." Goodwin, a former Animal Liberation Front member and spokesman with a lengthy arrest record and a history of promoting arson to accomplish animal liberation.

The change brought more money and media attention. Hoyt explained the shift in 1991, telling National Journal, "PETA successfully stole the spotlight ... Groups like ours that have plugged along with a larger staff, a larger constituency ... have been ignored." Hoyt agreed that PETA's net effect within the animal-rights movement was to spur more moderate groups to take tougher stances in order to attract donations from the public.

### The Sticky Web Catches More Flies : Scandal Abounds

HSUS is a multinational conglomerate with ten regional offices in the United States and a special Hollywood Office that promotes and monitors the media's coverage of animal-rights issues. It includes a huge web of organizations,

affiliates, and subsidiaries. Some are nonprofit, tax-exempt “charities,” while others are for-profit taxable corporations, which don’t have to divulge anything about their financial dealings.

The complex infrastructure of HSUS allows it to hide donations and grants (both to the affiliate, and in turn, to other AR organizations) without public scrutiny. For instance, the HSUS Wildlife Land Trust collected \$21.1 million between 1998 and 2003 and spent \$15.7 million of that amount on fundraising expenses that directly benefited HSUS. This arrangement allowed HSUS to bury millions of dollars in direct-mail and other fundraising costs in its affiliate’s budget, giving the public (and charity watchdog groups) the false impression that its own fundraising costs were relatively low.

Until 1995, HSUS also controlled the Humane Society of Canada (HSC), which Paul Irwin had founded four years earlier. But Irwin, who claimed to live in Canada when he set up HSC, turned out to be ineligible to run a Canadian charity because he actually lived in Maryland. Irwin’s Canadian passport was ultimately revoked and he was replaced as HSC’s

executive director. The new leader later hauled HSUS into court to answer charges that Irwin had transferred over \$1 million to HSUS from the Canadian group. HSUS claimed it was to pay for HSC's fundraising, but didn't provide the group with the required documentation to back up the expenses. In January 1997 a Canadian judge ordered HSUS to return the money, writing: "I cannot imagine a more glaring conflict of interest or a more egregious breach of fiduciary duty. It demonstrates an overweening arrogance of a type seldom seen."

HSUS and its affiliates have received embarrassingly low scores from established charity watchdog groups. Worth magazine gave HSUS a "D" rating for spending as much as 53 percent of its expenses on fundraising. And online rating service Give.org noted that the huge HSUS corporate family does not have an active governing board overseeing the overall structure, and criticized the organization for holding only three board meetings during 2000, two of them on the same day. Charity Navigator gave only one star (out of four) to HSUS's Earth Voice International, and zero to the Humane Society

of the United States Wildlife Land Trust.

## Hiring the Animal Liberation Front

Even seasoned animal-rights veterans were surprised in April 2000 when the Humane Society of the United States sent John “J.P.” Goodwin on an anti-fur junket to China. Goodwin was not just any animal activist: he was then an avowed member of the terrorist Animal Liberation Front (ALF). Less than a year later he was formally identified as an HSUS legislative affairs staffer; Goodwin would later change his rhetoric to match HSUS’s corporate policy of not endorsing violence as a protest tactic.

Goodwin, a high-school dropout who had previously co-founded the Texas-based Coalition to Abolish the Fur Trade, pulled no punches when it came to his priorities. “My goal is the abolition of all animal agriculture,” he had written to one Internet activist mailing list.

Goodwin himself has been arrested and convicted for being the ringleader of a gang that vandalized fur retailers in multiple states during the 1990s.

The animal-rights newspaper Animal People News profiled Goodwin in 2000,

noting that he “gleefully announced a string of Animal Liberation Front mink releases and arsons against furriers and fur farms” while a “spokesman” for the underground terrorist group.

Goodwin also fielded press inquiries after a Petaluma, California, slaughterhouse arson in February 1997, and shocked the public with his comments on the March 1997 arson at a farmer’s feed co-op in Utah. Referring to a fire that caused almost \$1 million in damage and could easily have killed a family sleeping on the premises,

Goodwin told The Desert News: “We’re ecstatic.”

J.P. Goodwin doesn’t represent HSUS’s only intersection with the animal rights movement’s violent underbelly. Miyun Park, a Washington, DC anti-meat activist hired by HSUS in 2005, was acknowledged in 1999 as a financial benefactor of No Compromise magazine, a publication that supports the ALF and promotes arson and other violent tactics. And in the investigation leading to the 2005 animal-enterprise terrorism trial of six SHAC (Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty) activists, Park was among those named in at least

six federal wiretap warrants.

Ariana Huemer, an HSUS government-affairs employee, may figure in the case of fugitive animal-rights bomber Daniel Andreas San Diego. An FBI evidence recovery log from the search of San Diego's car describes a check Huemer wrote to him. San Diego, currently on the FBI's "Most Wanted" list, is presumed responsible for 10-pound shrapnel bombs detonated in 2003 at two California biomedical research companies. One of these bombs was accompanied by a "secondary" device, timed to detonate after paramedics and firefighters arrived on the scene.

During 1998 and 1999, the Humane Society of the United States reported to the IRS that it made small financial contributions toward the operation of WASTE.org, an Internet website that was then the main distribution point for the "communiqués" of the terrorist Animal Liberation Front (ALF). In addition to hosting the ALF's "Frontline" mailing list, WASTE.org hosted a list for the HSUS-coordinated "Inter Campus Animal Advocacy Network" (I-CAAN); the official mailing lists of a Minnesota group called

Compassionate Action for Animals (CAA); and mailing lists for approximately a dozen other organizations. CAA, originally called the Animal Liberation League, was started by activist Freeman Wicklund -- who has spoken openly about his desire for other activists to “embrace the Animal Liberation Front.”

Questions remain about HSUS’s support of the WASTE server. In 1999 HSUS’s operating budget was over \$50 million, and it already operated at least four other e-mail lists -- all operated from its own network servers. Why did the group need an outside server for its I-CAAN mailing list? And why use this particular server, one that also happened to host a terrorist group’s press operations, instead of one of hundreds of other commercially available services?

Some of HSUS’s hefty fundraising expenses have ended up in the pockets of the notorious fundraising company Share Group, Inc. The telemarketing firm made headlines during the 2000 Democratic National Convention when the DNC and the Gore 2000 Presidential Campaign both dropped Share Group after a

reporter pointed out that former owner Michael Ansara was still involved in the company. Ansara had been ordered to surrender control of Share Group, after he pleaded guilty to a felony conspiracy charge related to a money-moving scheme for Ron Carey's 1997 Teamsters Union presidential reelection campaign.

In the fundraising business, returning 30 to 35 percent of funds raised to a given charity is considered acceptable. But according to reports from New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer, Share Group kept \$2.18 million between 1999 and 2000, and passed on only \$273,560 to HSUS -- a return rate of only 11 percent.

In New York, Share Group only gave HSUS \$16,543 of the \$1.08 million it raised during the year 2000 -- a return of only 1.53 percent. In 2004, Share Group raised over \$1 million in HSUS's name, but HSUS wound up paying over \$173,000 for the privilege. This dismal record probably didn't surprise HSUS: back in 1996, Share raised \$60,045 and returned nothing.

The 2001 Letter of Agreement between the two groups

shows that HSUS agreed to a minimum guarantee of only 1 percent of the gross receipts. The Illinois Attorney General's office reports that HSUS paid Share Group over \$1.87 million for 2001 fundraising that netted less than \$750,000 to the animal-rights group -- a negative 150 percent return.

### Hurricane HSUS

The HSUS boasted that it raised over \$5.5 million in one week to deal with the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Apparently their [http://www.activistcash.com/organization\\_overview.cfm/oid/136](http://www.activistcash.com/organization_overview.cfm/oid/136) \$113 million in assets was not enough to provide adequately for pets displaced by Katrina. For \$5.5 million, you'd expect HSUS to conduct a major rescue effort, but according to their press release: "<http://www.prnewswire.com/cgi-bin/stories.pl?ACCT=104&STORY=/www/story/09-05-2005/0004100170&EDATE=>> So far, The HSUS has helped to rescue more than 300 animals in Louisiana and Mississippi, including dogs, cats, ferrets, and a seal."

CBS News reported that the <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/09/06/earlyshow/living/petplanet/main81>

7239.shtml> Houston SPCA rescued nearly 1,000 animals and sent them to a temporary shelter near the Astrodome. The Houston Chronicle reported that <<http://www.chron.com/cs/CDA/ssistory.mpl/nation/3337537>> the Louisiana SPCA is handling an additional 700. According to <<http://www.guidestar.org/>> the Guidestar nonprofit directory, the two organizations' combined resources are less than 8 percent of HSUS's \$95,000,000 annual budget. And the <<http://www.petfinder.com/disaster/>> Petfinder service notes that the <<http://www.vetmed.lsu.edu/>> LSU School of Veterinary Medicine in Baton Rouge is sheltering another 600 animals -- without anything close to a \$5.5 million payoff.

If indeed HSUS did help "more than 300" animals, that means they spent approximately \$17,000 for every animal rescued! <<http://www.salvationarmyusa.org/>> The Salvation Army reports that <<https://secure1.salvationarmy.org/donations.nsf/donate?openform&projectid=USN-hurricane05>> a \$100 donation "will feed a family of four for two days [and] provide two cases of drinking water." Perhaps HSUS has decided that a ferret's life is worth 160 times the assistance required by

its owner and  
his entire family.

The Decatur (AL) Daily News reports that shortly after Katrina hit, HSUS representatives began calling Alabama newspaper reporters to find out how many chickens needed help. "<http://www.decaturdaily.com/decaturdaily/news/050904/disaster.shtml>> They wanted to come here and capture any chickens running loose and homeless," state veterinarian Tony Frazier told the Daily News. "They were going to find homes for the chickens."

### International Rumor Mongering

In 2000, the Humane Society of the United States was refused entrance to the 16th meeting of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Animals Committee for "filing false accusations about CITES member nations." HSUS had made wild allegations to the CITES Secretariat about illegal trade in ivory between Namibia and Taiwan, and Zimbabwe and China, supposedly in exchange for military armaments, equipment, and helicopters. When pressed for documentation, HSUS declined to supply any. The CITES

Secretariat issued an official Notification (#2000/060) about the HSUS-instigated allegations, noting that absolutely no evidence existed to support HSUS's claims.

## Nevertheless Money, Power and Politics Still Rule and HSUS Marches On

In 2002, the multi-million-dollar conglomerate gave less than \$150,000 to hands-on humane societies and animal shelters. Worse, HSUS employees have complained to the press that their organization wastes its resources on fundraising expenses and high salaries for its chief executives. Robert Baker, an HSUS consultant and former chief investigator, told U.S. News & World Report: "The Humane Society should be worried about protecting animals from cruelty. It's not doing that. The place is all about power and money."

HSUS lobbies heavily to change the laws of communities across the country.

Like other national animal-rights groups, HSUS has learned that pouring huge sums of money into ballot initiative campaigns can result in legislative victories in a way public relations and lobbying never could.

When John Hoyt took over its presidency in 1970, the Humane Society of the United States had 30,000 members and an annual budget of about \$500,000. By 1994, HSUS's annual revenue had grown to \$22 million. In 2003, that number jumped to \$123 million, including nearly \$3 million in investment income. At the end of 2003, the nonprofit HSUS declared assets totaling over \$113 million, including almost \$16 million in cash and over \$80 million invested in securities. It pays over \$11.8 million in annual salaries, and another \$3 million in employee benefits and pension contributions. When HSUS merged with the Fund for Animals in 2004, the group announced that its 2005 operating budget alone would be \$95 million.

Raising money is First Priority. The Second mantra is "the Means Justify the Ends." HSUS will even adopt conflicting positions in order to satisfy individual patrons. Two HSUS donors once wrote to John Hoyt with very different views of the sinking of Icelandic whaling ships by Paul Watson's violent Sea Shepherd Conservation Society in the late 1980s. In one response, Hoyt agreed with the donor that Watson's

actions were wrong,  
writing: “I am unequivocally opposed to any and all acts  
of violence in the  
pursuit of efforts to protect animals from abuse and  
suffering.” In the  
other, he declared that Sea Shepherd’s work was “indeed,  
a daring and  
masterful bit of James Bond on behalf of the great  
whales.”

HSUS recently joined the lucrative third-party  
certification business. Some  
environmental and animal-rights groups have developed  
“eco-labels,” offered  
(for a price) by sponsoring organizations to certify food  
and clothing as  
environmentally friendly. HSUS is a founding member of  
the Humane Farm  
Animal Care coalition.

### School Activism 101

The Humane Society of the United States has gained  
entry to countless  
segments of polite society. One of the more worrisome  
consequences of this  
is the group’s relatively unfettered access to U.S. schools.

Through its National Association for Humane and  
Environmental Education  
(NAHEE), as well as a series of animal-rights-oriented  
publications, HSUS

spreads animal-rights propaganda to schoolchildren as young as three.

One package, titled *People and Animals -- A Humane Education Guide*, suggests films and books for teachers to present to their students. In these recommended teaching tools, sport hunters are called “selective exterminators” and “drunken slobs” who participate in a “blood sport” and a “war on wildlife” with “maniacal attitudes toward killing.” Another teachers’ guide contains anti-circus stories in which animals are repeatedly depicted as overworked and abused.

At the same time, HSUS hypocritically complains that it is inappropriate for the federal government to distribute educational materials about the need for laboratory research animals, complaining: “These materials inappropriately target young people, who do not possess the cognitive ability to make meaningful decisions regarding highly controversial and complex issues.”

### The “Humane” Web

In addition to the HSUS flagship offices in Maryland and

DC, the organization's global network includes control over the following legal corporations (this list is evolving as new information becomes available):

Nonprofit affiliates:

Alice Morgan Wright-Edith Goode Fund (DC);

Alternative Congress Trust (DC);

Animal Channel (DC);

Association Humanataria De Costa Rica;

Center for the Respect of Life and Environment (DC);

Charlotte and William Parks Foundation for Animal Welfare (DC);

Conservation Endowment Fund (see ICEC) (CA);

Earth Restoration Corps. (DC);

Earthkind Inc. (DC);

Earthkind International Inc. (DC);

Earthkind USA (DC);

Earthkind USA (MT);

Earthkind UK [also affiliated with the International Fund for Animal Welfare];

Earthvoice (DC);

Earthvoice International (DC);

Eating with a Conscience Campaign (DC);

HSUS Hollywood Office (formerly The Ark Trust Inc.) (CA);

Humane Society International (DC), which also operates

The International Center for Earth Concerns (ICEC) in Ojai, California,

The Center for Earth Concerns in Costa Rica, and

The Conservation Endowment Fund in California;

Humane Society International Australian Office Inc.;

Humane Society International of Latin America;

Humane Society of the United States (DE);

Humane Society of the United States (MD);

Humane Society of the United States (MT);

Humane Society of the United States (PA);

Humane Society of the United States (VT);

Humane Society of the United States California Branch  
Inc. (CA);

Humane Society of the United States New Jersey Branch  
Inc. (NJ);

Humane Society of the United States Wildlife Land Trust  
(DC);

Humane Society of the United States Wildlife Land Trust  
(KS);

Humane Society of the United States Wildlife Land Trust  
(OK);

Humane Society of the United States Utah State Branch  
(UT);

Humane Society University (DC);

Institute for the Study of Animal Problems (DC);

Interfaith Council for the Protection of Animals and  
Nature (GA);

International Society for the Protection of Animals (UK);

International Wilderness Leadership Wild Foundation  
Inc. [d/b/a The WILD  
Foundation] (CA);

Kindness Club International Inc. (DC);

Meadowcreek Project Inc. (AR);

Meadowcreek Inc. (AR);

(NAHEE) National Association for Humane and  
Environmental Education (DC);

(NHES) National Humane Education Society (VA);

The Farm Sanctuary helps them distribute HSUS  
Humane Curriculum materials  
for teachers and classrooms

Species Survival Network (MI);

State Federation of Humane Societies

Valerie Sheppard Humane Society University (DC);

Wildlife Rehabilitation Training Center (MA);

World Federation for the Protection of Animals Inc.  
(DC);

World Society for the Protection of Animals (DC);

World Society for the Protection of Animals (IA);

World Society for the Protection of Animals (ND);

World Society for the Protection of Animals (VT);

World Society for the Protection of Animals - Canada;

World Society for the Protection of Animals -  
Deutschland;

World Society for the Protection of Animals International  
(UK);

World Society for the Protection of Animals UK (UK);  
and

Worldwide Network Inc. (DC).

For-profit affiliates:

The Humane Catalog (VA);

Humane Equity Fund [defunct] (DC);

Humane Society Press (DC);

Humane Society of the United States Connecticut Branch  
Inc. (CT);

Humane Society of the United States Virginia Branch Inc.  
(VA);

World Society for the Protection of Animals (MA);

World Society for the Protection of Animals - Australia;

World Society for the Protection of Animals Executor Services (UK);

World Society for the Protection of Animals Trading Company (UK).

## NOTABLE QUOTES

“[T]he Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is not affiliated with, nor is it a parent organization for, local humane societies, animal shelters, or animal care and control agencies ... The HSUS does not operate or have direct control over any animal shelter.”

— From a 2001 disclaimer issued by the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)

“The life of an ant and that of my child should be granted equal consideration.”

— HSUS senior scholar Michael W. Fox

“The Humane Society should be worried about protecting

animals from cruelty.

It's not doing that. The place is all about power and money.”

— HSUS consultant and former HSUS Chief Investigator Robert Baker, in U.S. News & World Report

“I'm not an admirer of HSUS. They've always been primarily a direct-mail operation, and what's known in animal rights circles as a credit-grabber.”

— HSUS co-founder Cleveland Amory

“My goal is the abolition of all animal agriculture.”

— HSUS grassroots coordinator John “J.P.” Goodwin

“We've started picketing outside the homes of the [department store] executives ... Those executives do not deserve a break. They do not deserve to go home and rest.”

— J.P. Goodwin describing his anti-fur strategy

“HSUS really needs to be called to task for its triple sided hypocrisy. When HSUS addresses scientists they say they support animal research as necessary. When HSUS addresses the public they say it is

evil but sometimes  
necessary. When HSUS addresses its members and other  
animal rights groups,  
they say it is evil and unnecessary.”

— Dr. Pat Cleveland of the University of California, San  
Diego

“If we could shut down all sport hunting in a moment, we  
would.”

— Associated Press

“Our goal is to get sport hunting in the same category as  
cock fighting and  
dog fighting.”

— Bozeman (MT) Daily Chronicle

“We are going to use the ballot box and the democratic  
process to stop all  
hunting in the United States ... We will take it species by  
species until  
all hunting is stopped in California. Then we will take it  
state by state.”

— Full Cry magazine

“We have no ethical obligation to preserve the different  
breeds of livestock  
produced through selective breeding ...One generation  
and out. We have no

problems with the extinction of domestic animals. They are creations of human selective breeding.”

— Animal People News

“We would be foolish and silly not to unite with people in the public health sector, the environmental community, [and] unions, to try to challenge corporate agriculture.”

— “Animal Rights 2002” convention

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<http://www.animalscam.com/>

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Sue

Monthly Legislation Report

[mnlreport/typepad.com/the\\_monthly\\_national\\_legi/](http://mnlreport/typepad.com/the_monthly_national_legi/)