APPENDIX I

A. LISTING OF ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

For the sake of brevity, the terms "animal rights," "animal welfare" and "animal protection" are used as follows. "Animal rights" refers to individuals or groups who have fundamental objections to both animal killing and animal suffering. "Animal welfare" refers to individuals or groups who have fundamental objections to causing animal suffering but who are prepared to accept the painless killing of animals for "necessary" human ends. "Animal protection" is a more general, collective term for all groups (including the two just described) interested in promoting the well being of animals.

This is not a complete list of all animal protection groups, or even all that address animal research issues in some form. However, most of those that contribute to the public debate in a significant way are included.

American Anti-Vivisection Society (AAVS)
Suite 204, Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046 (215/887-0816)
1992 budget - $988,000; assets - $5.8 million

The AAVS was the first anti-vivisection (AV) society in the U.S. (founded in 1883). It formed a loose partnership with the National and New England AV Societies in the 1970s and 1980s when all three became more active in the debate after a long period of relative dormancy (other than mailings to their own supporters). Under former executive director Bernard Unti (a historian and bibliophile), the organization started to develop more detailed (i.e. scientific) criticisms of animal research and contracted with Dr. Robert Sharpe, a British chemist and antivivisectionist, to prepare material for brochures and pamphlets. The Demeter Fund was established to fund alternatives research and Dr. John McArdle was brought on board as science advisor and administrator of the Fund. The Demeter Fund has now filed to incorporate separately as the Alternatives Research and Development Foundation.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)
441 East 92nd St., New York, NY 10128 (212/876-7700)
1992 budget - $20.3 million; assets - $30.7 million

The New York-based ASPCA, the oldest animal protection organization in the United States (founded in 1866), avoided criticism of animal research for much of the twentieth century. In the mid-seventies, the organization became more activist and has been rebuilding a national membership and reputation. It now has a constituency of over 400,000...
developed via direct mail. Roger Caras, the ABC TV personality, serves as president. Stephen Zawistoski, who holds a Ph.D. in animal behavior, is building links between the ASPCA and academic scientists. Amelia Tarzi, a European-trained lawyer, directs the Alternatives Center at the ASPCA which was started with Lasker money.

The American Humane Association (AHA)
63 Inverness Dr., East, Denver, CO 80112 (303/792-9900)
1992 budget - $5.1 million; assets - $5.4 million

This was the nation's first national animal protection group. It was founded in 1877. It is relatively conservative in the positions it takes and is better defined as an animal welfare than animal rights organization. It is recognized for the work it does on animal shelter issues and for its Hollywood office which scrutinizes the use of animals in films. Adele Douglass, in the AHA Washington office, is one of the most knowledgeable and effective lobbyists for animal protection in Washington. The AHA also has a Child Protection Division.

Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF)
1363 Lincoln Ave., #7, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415/459-0885)
1992 budget - $1.2 million; assets - $108,000

This organization is composed of lawyers who promote animal rights through the legal system. They accept cases that challenge the mainstream legal view of animals as merely property. They support the Students' Hot-line for advice on dissection and animal experimentation issues. Roger Galvin, one of the founding members of the ALDF, was the Montgomery County attorney who prosecuted Edward Taub in the Silver Spring monkey case. Steven Wise, who played a significant role in setting up the Cambridge, MA, city ordinance overseeing animal research and who argued against animal patenting before the Court of Patents and Appeals, is president of ALDF. Joyce Tischler is the executive director.

Animal Protection Institute (API)
P.O. Box 22505, Sacramento, CA 95822 (916/422-1921)
1992 budget - $2.0 million; assets - $457,700

This group was established in 1968 and built up by its founder, Belton Mouras (now no longer at API), using direct mail and print advertising. They are best known on the West coast although they do employ a lobbyist in Washington. Dr. Tim Manolis, a zoologist, serves in a professional role covering animal research among other duties.
Animal Rights International
P.O. Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10024
(212/873-3674)
1992 budget - $115,500; assets - $73,000

This is a one-person organization run by Henry Spira who organized the first animal research protest (against sex experiments on cats at the American Museum of Natural History) that was successful in stopping research on animals. He subsequently organized the Draize and LD50 campaigns in the US that resulted in the spending of millions of dollars on alternatives research by corporations. Spira is an animal rights activist who is willing to negotiate for practical solutions where appropriate (and where everyone, especially the animals, benefit). Spira has taken some unpopular stands but his success at stimulating real progress has gained him the respect of many animal activists while his willingness to negotiate with "the other side" has given him credibility in industrial circles.

Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights (AVAR)
P.O. Box 6269, Vacaville, CA 95696-6269 (707/451-1391)

AVAR was formed by veterinarians Neil Wolff and Nedim Buyukmihci. It has concentrated on issues such as the use of animals in veterinary education and animal use and treatment in the veterinary profession.

Animal Welfare Institute (AWI)
P.O. Box 3650, Washington, DC 20007 (202/337-2332)
1992 budget - $723,000; assets - $768,000

This group was founded by its current head, Christine Stevens, in 1951, who has a significant record of legislative achievement on behalf of animal protection behind her. She is considered one of the most effective lobbyists for animal causes in Washington. The Animal Welfare Institute has focused mainly on animal research, trapping, wild animal issues, and marine mammals and has fought for legislation and regulation through its lobbying arm, the Society for Animal Protective Legislation. Christine Stevens has been a major player in the passing and amending of the Animal Welfare Act.
Doris Day Animal League (DDAL)
111 Massachusetts Ave, NW, #200, Washington, DC
20001 (202/842-3325)
1992 budget - $1.8 million; assets - $269,900

The DDAL was founded to work for animals through legislative advocacy. Their main spokesperson, Holly Hazard, is an attorney and lobbyist in Washington.

Friends of Animals (FOA)
P.O. Box 1244, Norwalk, CT 06865 (203/866-5223)
1992 budget - $3.7 million; assets - $1.7 million

FOA was founded in 1947 by Alice Herrington and has traditionally focused on low-cost spay/neuter programs, trapping and animal research issues. They have been the lead organization in the protests against the use of dogs by U.S. Surgical Corporation located near them in Connecticut. Priscilla Feral is their current president.

Fund for Animals (FfA)
200 West 57th St., New York, NY 10019 (212/246-2096)
1992 budget - $1.9 million; assets - $8.5 million

The president of the FfA is Cleveland Amory, the author of numerous books and a media personality. He is also on the board of directors of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society. Although basically an animal rights organization, the many branch offices have considerable latitude and the basic organizational position varies from branch to branch. The FfA has not concentrated on animal research or alternatives issues.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)
2100 L. St., Washington, DC 20037 (202/452-1100)
1992 budget - $16.9 million; assets - $36.5 million

This is the largest of the national animal welfare organizations. Since 1980, their membership has grown from 55,000 to around 500,000 and their constituents (people on the donor list) number around 1.5 million. Their budget has grown from just under 3 million to almost 19 million in 1992. The organization has a set of standard policy documents, but individual staff are given relatively wide latitude to develop and implement policy.
The laboratory animal department has been granted vice presidential status and is headed by Martin Stephens, a Ph.D. in the life sciences, who supports dialogue and negotiation. The HSUS has established a Scientific Advisory Panel, headed by David Wiebers, a Mayo Clinic neurologist, that advises on animal research issues. Other professionals associated with HSUS are vice president Randall Lockwood, a Ph.D. in animal behavior and psychology, and Michael Fox, a well-known veterinarian and dog and cat behavior expert who is now focusing on farm animal issues and the ethics of biotechnology. Paul Irwin is currently president of HSUS and John Hoyt, former president, is CEO of Humane Society International and remains an influential voice at HSUS.

The HSUS and the MSPCA jointly paid for the services of Paul Tsongas, the former senator from Massachusetts. Tsongas’ efforts helped to gain more money for the NIH’s Biomedical Models and Materials Resources program in 1990.

**In Defense of Animals (IDA)**

21 Tamal Vista Boulevard, #140, Corte Madera, CA 94925  
(415/924-4454)  
1992 budget - $981,000; assets - $219,000

This is a relatively new animal rights group in the San Francisco Bay area. The head of the organization is Elliot Katz, a veterinarian. A direct-mail fund-raising campaign has resulted in substantial membership growth. Under the coordination of Michael Budkie in Cincinnati, IDA spearheaded the campaign against Procter and Gamble’s use of animals in testing and research. IDA tactics appear to favor confrontational approaches and media exposure.

**International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR)**

421 South State St., Clarks Summit, PA 18411 (717/586-2200)  
1992 budget - $586,000; assets - $398,000

This is the first of the animal rights groups to be established in the U.S., but it has now been surpassed by other groups who have been more effective in gaining both media visibility and funds. This group has a special interest in the pound animal issue and has taken a hard-line stand against any use of dogs or cats in laboratories. Helen Jones is the head of the organization.
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals (MSPCA)
350 S. Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02113
(617/522-7400)
1992 budget - $20 million; assets - $60.3 million

The MSPCA is the third-oldest animal welfare group in America and the richest in terms of endowment (about 60 million dollars). However, the bulk of their annual budget is earmarked for their animal hospitals, a system of state-wide shelters, and their law enforcement officers who enforce animal cruelty laws and other animal statutes. Although the title suggests a state focus, this organization has a national presence and is usually identified as one of the “big four” and grouped with the AHA, ASPCA and HSUS. Their lobbyist, Martha Armstrong, is a very effective player in Washington and Massachusetts. The MSPCA and HSUS have also jointly paid for the lobbying services of former US senator, Paul Tsongas.

The president is veterinarian Gus Thornton. The vice president for hospitals, Peter Theran, has a special interest in animal research issues (he was in charge of laboratory animal programs at Boston University for many years) and has been named director of CLAW - the Center for Laboratory Animal Welfare.

The Medical Research Modernization Committee (MRMC)
Box 6036 Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163
(Approximate budget in $10,000’s)

This is a small group of health professionals who have an animal rights viewpoint. However, due to limited resources, they have proven most effective as advisors to the larger groups. The leader of MRMC is an ophthalmologist, Stephen Kaufman, who is currently based in Ohio. The organization publishes a newsletter and other materials, including an annual “Perspectives” volume that uses a scientific approach to argue against animal research and testing. Individuals associated with or published by the MRMC include Dr. Irwin Bross, a biostatistician who has challenged the thinking of the cancer establishment for years; Dr. Nedim Buyukmihci, a veterinary ophthalmologist who is co-founder of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights; Dr. Eric Dunayer, veterinarian and animal activist; Dr. Ulrich Fritzche, a Seattle physician; Dr. Marvin Kraushar, a New Jersey physician and member of the HSUS Science Advisory Board; Dr. Brandon Reines, a veterinarian with an interest in medical history; Dr. Harvey Sapolsky, an MIT arms policy expert; and Dr. Kenneth Stoller, a California pediatrician.
National Alliance for Animals (NAA)
P.O. Box 77012, Washington, DC 20013 (703/527-1539)
1990 budget - $16,000

This group played a leading role in organizing the “March for the Animals” on June 10, 1990, in Washington, D.C. that brought 25,000 people to demonstrate in front of the Capitol Building. They are an animal rights organization with limited resources. They have focused on legislation and legislative workshops.

National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS)
100 East Ohio St., Chicago, IL 60611 (312/787-4486)
1992 budget - $1.5 million; assets - $3.4 million

NAVS supports the International Fund for Ethical Research (IFER) that provides about two grants of $25,000 a year for alternatives research. Their main spokesperson, Donald Barnes, used to conduct psychology research on animals for the Department of Defense before renouncing the work as useless and abusive. He is an effective speaker on both live panels and in the media.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS)
333 Washington St., Boston, MA 02135 (617/589-0522)
1992 budget - $1.9 million; assets - $6.7 million

NEAVS provided the first major grant for alternatives research in the U.S. in 1980. A few years later, it was “taken over” in a membership battle by a group of individuals with close ties to PETA (see below). Since then, NEAVS has provided funding support for a variety of animal rights projects and programs and has continued with its education programs in New England.

People for the Ethical treatment of Animals (PETA)
P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015 (301/770-744)
1992 budget - $8.1 million; assets - $3.6 million

PETA is the largest and most visible of the animal rights organizations. From a small group of activists who, in 1981, exposed the conditions at the Institute for Behavioral Research (the Taub/Silver Spring monkey case), they have grown to a national organization with a staff of more than sixty and an annual budget exceeding eight million dollars. PETA pioneered the tactic of the undercover investigation and their exposés have made national headlines. Apart from the Silver Spring monkey case, PETA also released video footage of a head trauma laboratory in
Pennsylvania and brought complaints against numerous other research institutions for abuse of research animals.

PETA has an active Compassion Campaign against the use of animals in product testing and, together with IDA, are very visible players on the testing issue. Their tactics have involved calls for boycotts, stockholder resolutions, and mailing campaigns. Recently, PETA released a letter from L'Oreal stating that the company would perform no more product testing on animals. Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco, who head up the organization, are the main public spokespeople on these issues.

Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM)
P. O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015 (202/686-2210)
1991 budget - $1.1 million; assets - $90,100

This organization is run by psychiatrist, Neal Barnard. PCRM has in the past received substantial support from NEAVS and produces a variety of heavily referenced publications. The AMA is anxious to identify PCRM as a fringe group and not in the mainstream of medical thinking. Barnard is intelligent and articulate. He stresses science and health, avoiding overt ethical arguments. In PCRM literature, there is heavy emphasis on the negative aspects of meat consumption and this issue has drawn large student audiences. The PCRM's promotion of the "New Four Groups" (food) coincided with the upheaval over the USDA's announcement of its new food pyramid and received prominent media attention. They were organizers of the widely covered press conference at which Benjamin Spock told mothers not to feed cow's milk to their infants. PCRM conducts a summer student internship program which supports a variety of student research projects.

Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PsyETA)
P. O. Box 1297, Washington Grove, MD 20880 (301/963 4751)
1991 budget - below $100,000

PsyETA was founded to raise the issue of animal care and welfare within the community of psychologists in general and the American Psychological Association in particular. They publish a newsletter and a journal Society and Animals. The executive director, Dr. Kenneth Shapiro, is editor of Society and Animals.
Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW)
4805 St. Elmo Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814 (301/907-3993)
1991 budget - ca. $300,000

SCAW was modeled after the British organization, Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, which is known for its scientific and technical approach to animal welfare issues. SCAW's original board contained representatives from animal protection organizations but it is now drawn entirely from university academics and industry scientists. SCAW holds conferences on animal care and use issues and has produced useful conference proceedings and other publications that mainly address technical aspects of laboratory animal care and use.

United Action for Animals (UAA)
205 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017 (212/983-5315)
1990 budget - $877,000.

UAA was founded in 1967 by Eleanor Seiling who brought her own unique style and prose to the animal research issue. She was critical of many, especially the compromisers in the animal movement who did not agree with her that there were already more than enough alternatives. After her death several years ago, the organization drifted and began losing assets. They recently hired Brandon Reines, a veterinarian, who writes about medical history and contends that most medical discoveries are made in the clinic with subsequent animal studies simply dramatizing the earlier discoveries. The 1990 budget figure is misleading because they spent much more than they took in during 1990 and 1991 and the current budget is likely to be closer to $200,000 than $1 million.

WARDS (Working for Animals in Research, Drugs and Surgery)
1660 L Street, NW, Suite 612, Washington, DC 20036
(202/785-0423)
1992 budget - ca. $300,000

WARDS was established by Peyton Dunn in the late 1950s to help push through laboratory animal welfare legislation. The organization has supported responsible animal research but has focused its efforts on improving animal care. Currently, the organization publishes a general newsletter and a quarterly aimed at the laboratory animal community called Science and Animal Care. They have supported a program for laboratory animal technician training and several projects at veterinary schools. They have also cosponsored several workshops and conferences with SCAW.
APPENDIX I

B. LISTING OF RESEARCH ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama Association for Biomedical Research
P.O. Box Box 55335, Birmingham, AL 35255 (205/934-7677)

Americans for Medical Progress (AMP)
1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 907, Arlington, VA 22207-3401 (703/412-1111)
1992 budget - $2.3 million

This organization, founded to educate the American people about the benefits of medical research including the role of laboratory animals, received a grant of $980,000 from U.S. Surgical Corporation in 1991 and Leon Hirsch, president and CEO of U.S. Surgical, serves on the board of directors. Since then, AMP has distributed a biweekly column to, and placed numerous advertisements in, national and local newspapers, produced television ads (plus a half-hour television program) and developed education and public outreach programs through its subsidiary, Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation. Susan Paris is the president.

California Biomedical Research Association
48 Shattuck Square, Box 114, Berkeley, CA 94704 (510/644-0829)
3010 Wilshire Blvd., Box 238, Los Angeles, CA 90010

The CBRA is one of the more active state organizations.

Connecticut United for Research Excellence (CURE)
5 Brookside Dr., P.O. Box 5048, Wallingford, CT 06492-7548 (203/294-3521)
1992 budget - $265,000

CURE is a coalition comprised of nearly 60 member organizations that was organized in 1990 to provide information to the public on the real life applicability of biomedical research. It is one of “the network” of state organizations and is well-known for BioRap, a newsletter for middle grades that is now distributed in six states. CURE also serves as resource to media and members of state general assembly. The president is Deborah Pasquale.
Educators for Responsible Science
10 Bay St., Suite 63, Westport, CT. 06880 (203/222-7933)

The group is closely associated with Americans for Medical Progress.

Foundation for Biomedical Research (FBR)
1991 budget - $1.2 million; assets - $2.4 million

The FBR is the “sister organization” and educational arm of the NABR (see below). It has produced a wide range of educational publications and videotapes of high quality.

Georgia Association for Biomedical Research
P.O. Drawer 22275, Atlanta, GA 30322 (404/727-7428)

Health, Safety and Research Alliance of New York
P.O. Box 1256, Murray Hill Station, NY, NY 10156 (212/263-6505)

Join Hands
529 14th St NW, Suite 544, Washington, DC 20045

The organization was founded in 1990 by a number of companies who were concerned about public knowledge about animal testing. The organization produces educational programs and materials for the public on animal testing issues. Paul Ford is the executive director.

Massachusetts Society for Medical Research (MSMR)
1440 Main St., Waltham, MA 02254-9134 (617/891-4554)
1992 budget - $300,000

The MSMR was founded in 1953 by medical schools, universities, hospitals and societies engaging in animal research to order to support the advancement of research in biology, medicine, pharmacy and veterinary medicine. In the past few years, they have focused on the research animal issue, and, while stating they support limited and humane use of animals, have undertaken aggressive campaigns and education programs for students, teachers, legislatures and the general public with the intent of counteracting the message of the animal rights organizations and to gain support for biomedical research. They have developed and distributed a very comprehensive curriculum for middle and secondary schools, People and Animals: United For Health.
MSMR is one of the more active and better-known members of the state “network.” Debra Cavalier is the president.

**Maryland Society for Biomedical Research**
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, 720 Rutland Ave.,
Baltimore, MD 21205

**Michigan Society for Biomedical Research**
University of Michigan, Med Sci II, M7730, Ann Arbor,
MI 48109 (313/763-8029)

**Missouri Association for Biomedicine**
Washington University, Box 6081, 660 S. Euclid Ave., St.
Louis, MO 63110

**National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR)**
818 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 303, Washington, D.C.
(202/857-0540)
1992 budget - $619,900; assets - 1.5 million

The NABR, established in 1979 and consolidated in 1985 with the National Society for Medical Research (which was established in 1946 in Chicago), is an organization of more than 350 institutions such as universities, medical, dental and veterinary schools, hospitals, academic and professional societies, pharmaceutical companies, laboratory animal breeders and other research-intensive companies. They advocate responsibility in the use of laboratory animals and the development of alternatives, and their literature states that they are “the only national nonprofit organization dedicated solely to advocating the vital role of humane animal use in biomedical research.” They have developed excellent links with Congress and the Executive Branch in Washington and they were instrumental in the passing of the Animal Enterprise Protection Act of 1992. This act makes it a federal crime to cause physical disruption to the functioning of an animal enterprise. The NABR’s focus is on legislative and regulatory activities where the FBR is focused on education. Frankie Trull is the president of NABR.

**New Jersey Association for Biomedical Research**
P.O. Box 8449, Elizabeth, NJ 07208 (908/355-4456)

**North Carolina Association for Biomedical Research**
Box 25459, Raleigh, NC 27611 (919/829-3911)
Ohio Scientific Education and Research Association  
P.O. Box 14424, Columbus, OH 43214-0424

Oregon Biomedical Research Network  
Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, 505 N. West 185, Beaverton, OR 97006 (503/645-1141)

Pennsylvania Society for Biomedical Research  
P.O. Box 1163, Camp Hill, PA 17011 (717/731-3557)

Research! America  
99 Canal Center Plaza, Alexandria, VA 22314 (703/739-2577)  
1992 budget - $900,000

This organization, formed in 1989, is an advocacy and public outreach organization. Their focus is raising public awareness about and gathering support (funding) for medical research. The president is Mary Woolley.

Texas Society for Biomedical Research  
401 W. 15th St., Austin, TX 78701 (512/370-1660)

Virginia Association for Biomedical Research and Education  
P.O. Box 5608, Richmond, VA 23220 (804/371-6555)

Washington Association for Biomedical Research  
200 Broadway, Seattle, WA 98122 (206/621-8556)

West Virginia Association for Biomedical Research  
P.O. Box 4286, Star City, WV 26550 (304/292-2689)

Wisconsin Association for Biomedical Research and Education  
750 N. 18th St., Suite 133, Milwaukee, WI 53233 (414/933-9500)
# C. BUDGETS, EXPENSES AND ASSETS OF SOME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

## 1. ANIMAL PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

*(For either calendar or fiscal year 1992)*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>1992 Budget</th>
<th>Total Assets</th>
<th>Spent on Programs</th>
<th>Spent on Overhead</th>
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*Animal People, December, 1993*

## 2. RESEARCH ADVOCACY *(For either calendar or fiscal year 1991)*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>1991 Budget</th>
<th>Total Assets</th>
<th>Spent on Programs</th>
<th>Spent on Overhead</th>
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<td>166,521</td>
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</table>

The state research-advocacy organizations operate on annual budgets that range from $50,000 to over $200,000. Figures for the national organizations may not be obtained via income tax returns filed for tax exempt organizations as some do not list themselves as non-profit organizations. Many professional societies and scientific organizations have also become actively involved in the debate over animal research, including the National Institutes of Health and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.
D. **TRENDS IN FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND ANIMAL ORGANIZATIONS**

(The following tables give the expenses for representative organizations individually and as a group.)

### 1. ENVIRONMENTAL

(Yearly budgets in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nature Conservancy</td>
<td>156.0</td>
<td>137.7</td>
<td>202.0</td>
<td>214.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilderness Society</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defenders of Wildlife</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Wildlife Fund</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Audubon Society</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>260.1</td>
<td>244.3</td>
<td>314.9</td>
<td>327.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. ANIMAL PROTECTION - "WELFARE"

(Yearly budgets in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASPCA</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSPCA</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSUS*</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.1*</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHA</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Protect. Inst.</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Welfare Inst.</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>63.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The HSUS has recorded the most dramatic increase in funding, increasing from 2.62 million in 1980 to 16.49 million in 1990. In the 1980s, the growth rate ran at 62% per annum.

**There are small differences between HSUS Annual Report figures and the figures reported in Animal People.

### 3. ANIMAL PROTECTION - "RIGHTS"

(Yearly budgets in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PETA*</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doris Day An. Prot. League</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter. Fund. An. Welf.</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends of Animals</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defend. of An. Rights</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund for Animals</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phys. Com. Resp. Med.</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Defense of Animals</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Between 1980 and 1990, PETA grew from an annual income of $20,000 to $8.8 million.
### 4. ANTIVIVISECTION

(Yearly budgets in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Eng. Antiviv. Soc.</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>not avail.</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Antiviv. Soc.</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer. Antiviv. Soc.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. RESEARCH ADVOCACY

(Yearly budgets in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FBR</td>
<td>Not obtained</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Not obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABR</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURE</td>
<td>Not in existence</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSMR</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures compiled from Animal People, December 1992, January/February 1993, December 1993; Animals’ Agenda, April, 1992; MSMR Annual Reports; FBR Annual Reports, and provided by the Nature Conservancy)

OF THE $90.1 MILLION SPENT BY ANIMAL ORGANIZATIONS IN 1992, PERHAPS 15-20% WOULD HAVE BEEN DEVOTED TO ANIMAL RESEARCH ISSUES AND CAMPAIGNS. THE RESEARCH ADVOCACY GROUPS THAT SPECIALIZE IN ANIMAL RESEARCH PROBABLY SPEND AROUND $5 MILLION ANNUALLY BUT THIS FIGURE DOES NOT INCLUDE EXPENDITURES BY HEALTH PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT BODIES.