

NEWSLETTER



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Japanese Snow Monkeys at Shimokita

Photo: S. Matsuoka
Courtesy: Primate Society of Japan
Nature Conservation Committee

Happy Holidays To Our Members

INSIDE: STORM OVER HOUSING STANDARDS

December 1990

Dear IPPL Supporter,

As another year comes to an end, we at IPPL would like to thank you for your continued support this year. Thank you to everyone who sent gifts, large or small!

Thank you to everyone who wrote letters or circulated petitions to help the world's beleaguered primates!

This year saw the first jailing ever of a primate smuggler: Walter Sensen of West Germany. This was brought about solely because of IPPL's hard work investigating and demanding action.

This February, IPPL received a phone-call from Leonie Vejajiva in Bangkok, Thailand. Leonie told us about the confiscation of six baby orangutans on Bangkok Airport. The desperately sick baby animals, who had been shipped in bird crates, had been placed in her care. IPPL and the Orangutan Foundation provided assistance and sent a care-giver to help Leonie and Margaret Himathongkom with the animals. All six orangutans returned to Dr. Birute Galdikas' jungle camp in Borneo but two later died of the complications of their traumatic trip.

On the home front, the 18 gibbons at IPPL's sanctuary all did well this year and we were glad that three successive hurricanes (Klaus, Lili, and Marco) just missed us: we had severe flooding but none of those 150+ mile-an-hour winds that caused us so many problems in September 1989.

The end of the year sees those of us in the US battling the weakening of the regulations that were supposed to make life less miserable for laboratory primates.

We hope that you and all the animals in your life will have a Happy Holiday Season.

All best from all of us at IPPL to all of you,

Shirley McGreal

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, IPPL

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IPPL

POB 766

Summerville, SC 29484

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A SMUGGLER SPEAKS

The *Bangkok Post*, one of Thailand's most influential newspapers, published a major expose of the wildlife trade on 26 August 1990. The brilliant investigative work was done by Pichai Chuensuksawadi and Supradit Kanwanach.

The series consisted of four articles: 1) "Wildlife Trader Shrugs off Critics," 2) "Thailand Still Crucial Link in Wildlife Trade," 3) "Cambodia Latest Link in Lucrative Indochina Connection," and 4) "Loopholes Hinder Animal Protection."

The most remarkable of the articles was the story about how the notorious Thai wildlife smuggler Preecha Varavaishit of Pimjai Birds "*shrugs off his critics*."

Among the animal species Preecha has trafficked heavily over the years are gibbons, orangutans, and baby Asian elephants. He supplied large numbers of baby gibbons to a US laboratory from 1973-75, shipping them right out of Thailand under the noses of wildlife and Customs officials.

Preecha has trafficked not just the wildlife of Thailand but that of countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. He was briefly jailed in Laos in October 1987 on charges that he forged Laotian wildlife export permits. High-level intervention from an as-yet unidentified Thai diplomatic source secured his release.

Pimjai was very frank with the *Post* reporting team. Among his comments were:

[Thai government officials] *have never questioned me and they don't dare. Why don't the senior officials arrest me if I did wrong? The Forestry people can stop the trade if they want to and they have the authority to do so. But then if you issue more laws, then they can get more* [Preecha refused to clarify this statement]... *I get a lot of quota "lom"* ["lom" = "wind" in Thai and Pimjai means that he gets quotas above the legal limits] *and who, I ask, authorizes this? ... If government officials did not give their cooperation, I would not be able to do business. Don't blame me alone. They work as a team. If they take legal action against me, I will reveal everything ... I'm bored with* [international conservationists] *and I have nothing to say to them.*

Preecha also claimed that he was quitting the animal trade to go into the real estate business. He stated that he had paid US \$5,000 to be able to operate in Laos. He had paid US \$10,000 to Vietnamese authorities for permission to operate in Vietnam for two years. Preecha claimed that he was no longer active in Vietnam and was seeking a refund of his \$10,000. He denied having exported orangutans and gibbons from a non-existent zoo in Cambodia.

Preecha was fully aware of the international criticism levelled against him. IPPL has frequently asked Thai authorities to take action against him. Preecha told the *Post*, "*Whatever is distributed finally ends up in my hands anyhow.*"

Preecha noted that Thai wildlife officials occasionally arrest small-time animal dealers at the Chatujak Weekend Market, but never the major animal dealers.

Preecha stated that he was giving up the wildlife trade at the request of his wife. IPPL hopes that this is true but fears it is

not!

Khun Phairothe Suvannakorn, Thailand's Director-General of Forestry, expressed doubts that Preecha seriously intended to give up the animal trade. Phairothe stated, "*Only the crooks work with the crooks. I admit there are corrupt officials who facilitated the wildlife smuggling gangs but hardly any of them could now provide assistance to the gangs.*"

Phairothe noted that the corrupt officials were transferred when his department became aware of their activities. Others had faced legal and disciplinary action.

Unfortunately, the most frequent method of handling governmental corruption in Thailand is to transfer corrupt officials to other departments. This does not lessen the total quantity of corruption but merely moves it around. It is possible that corrupt officials in other departments could be transferred into the Forestry Department!

Khun Phairothe announced, "*I challenge Mr. Preecha to disclose which officials cooperate with the smugglers.*"

So far, it appears, Pimjai is not naming names.

Free copies of these revealing and lengthy articles are available to IPPL members and for \$2 to non-members. Get your copy from *IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484.*

THREE BABY GIBBONS AND A PREGNANT FRENCHMAN

On 7 October 1990, a French man who looked somewhat "*pregnant*" was stopped on Bangkok Airport as he was about to board a Thai Airways flight to Paris.

Underneath the French man's coat were three baby gibbons, all female, with their fingernails painted scarlet. The animals were confiscated and, incredibly, the man trying to smuggle them on the flight was allowed to board the flight without being questioned.

The three adorable gibbon babies were placed with Wildlife Fund of Thailand volunteers Leonie Vejjajiva and Margaret Himathongkom. Tragically, two of them have since died. The veterinarian who tried to save one of the animals told the *Los Angeles Times* that the pathetic baby girl gibbon had been "*tortured to death*," and reported that she had been suffering from "*malnutrition, stomach disorders, and extreme trauma*." Some of the animal's teeth had been filed down to the gums, and other teeth had been pulled out by the roots with pliers.

The baby gibbons' mothers had all been shot from the trees so that their precious babies could be captured and sold.

THAI AUTHORITIES HAD CAUGHT A WILDLIFE SMUGGLER RED-HANDED!

What did they do? Jail him?

THEY DID NOTHING, THEY MERELY TOOK THE GIBBONS AND ALLOWED THE FRENCH CROOK TO PROCEED ON HIS WAY.

Khun Boonlert Angsirijinda, the respected Chief of the Wildlife Conservation Division's Law Enforcement Section, incredibly told the *Los Angeles Times* that, in the case of tourists:

THREE BABY GIBBONS CONTINUED

"IF YOU CONFESS, THERE IS NO PENALTY. YOU HAVE TO GIVE UP THE ANIMALS, BUT YOU CAN LEAVE THE COUNTRY."

It is hard to imagine how the "pregnant" smuggler could have denied that he was smuggling gibbons from Thai-



Orphaned Baby Gibbon at Vejjajiva Sanctuary, Bangkok, Thailand

land. In any case, without questioning, there would be no way to find out whether the French smuggler was indeed a private party or an animal dealer! IPPL believes him to be an animal dealer.

In the case of Thailand these days, it is difficult to decide whom members should contact to express their grief and outrage at the appalling outrages inflicted on wild animals in this Buddhist nation. Smuggler Preecha's comment that all protests get into the animal dealers' hands is all too likely to be true. Similar seemingly hopeless situations prevail in Indonesia and Singapore.

Nonetheless, we can't and won't give up. Let's try Thailand's Foreign Minister this time! He may be more sensitive to the filthy name the abuse of wild animals is giving Thailand. Please write him and tell him that you have been appalled to learn of the continued internal and international trafficking in Thai wildlife, that you are shocked that the animal dealer Preecha Varavaishit openly told the press that Thai wildlife officials were "partners in his deals," and that you want to see Thailand's wildlife traffickers brought under control. Please tell him that you will not visit Thailand until you have an assurance that action has been taken on your complaint. Request forcefully that your letter be answered.

Address: His Excellency Dr. Subin Pinkayan
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Wang Saranrom
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Overseas air mail to Thailand costs 45 cents per half ounce, 90 cents per ounce.

IPPL

"MINISTER LINKED TO SHADY CHIMPS DEAL"

This was the heading of Uganda's leading newspaper "New Vision" on 28 September 1990.

The article that followed told a sad tale: four young chimpanzees were exported from Uganda to the Soviet Union on 10 September 1990, on export license serial number 1232 dated 2 September and signed by Chief Game Warden Moses Okua.

The chimpanzee export had been approved by the Deputy Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, Dr. Wilson Nadiope.

Initial reports were that two Siberian tigers would be shipped from the Soviet Union to Uganda in "exchange." However, as of 28 September 1990, no tigers had arrived at Entebbe Zoo and no preparations to house tigers were observed! In any case, Uganda would be a terrible home for tigers used to the cold weather of Siberia.

The Commissioner for External Trade in the Ugandan Ministry of Commerce, Mr. James Tibekyinga, stated that, "We did not issue any export license for the chimpanzees." He added that any exportation without his Ministry's knowledge would be illegal, because, "All exports and imports must be sanctioned by this Ministry."

Although chimpanzees are "scheduled animals" under Uganda's Game Act, the chimpanzees were exported as "non-scheduled animals." Uganda is not a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, but the Soviet Union is, and should not have issued an import permit for chimpanzees.

Sources from Ugandan Customs stated that they had been told by the exporter, Swedish animal dealer Ingemar Forss, that the tigers were to reach Entebbe ten days after the exportation of the chimpanzees.

The export license named Ingemar Forss of Zoo Sovincirk, 10144, Moscow, USSR. However, Ingemar Forss of Rosegarden K, Denmark, was listed on the Ugandan export permit.

According to *New Vision*, Mr. Forss, holder of Swedish passport number DP-166045, was intercepted at Entebbe Airport on 2 September, about to board a Kenya Airlines flight with the four chimpanzees. He was turned away.

On 10 September, Forss returned to the airport with the chimpanzees. He carried more documents and a letter from Deputy Minister Nadiope directing the Director-General of Customs and Excise to clear export of the chimpanzees.

Forss and the four chimpanzees left on Ethiopian Airlines. The chimpanzees were checked as "accompanied luggage."

New Vision was able to obtain copies of two letters signed by Wilson Nadiope. The first dated 31 August 1990, stated:

This refers to your application wherein you sought a license to export four chimpanzees in exchange for a pair of tigers. I am pleased to inform you that your request has been granted. This means that you will be issued with free export permits from the Game Department to export them to your destination. You can now proceed to the Zoo, to collect the four chimpanzees.

MINISTER LINKED CONTINUED

Nadiopé's second letter, dated 3 September 1990, was addressed to the Uganda Customs. The letter was titled, "*Clearance of Export of Four Chimpanzees.*" Nadiopé stated:

The bearer hereof has been granted permission to export four live chimpanzees in exchange for a pair of tigers. The export permit has been issued and the international movement permit is to be issued by the Director of Veterinary Services in respect of the above-mentioned chimpanzees. Please comply and facilitate the customs clearance regulations.

According to *New Vision*, the international movement permit number 2054, which was for dogs and cats, was issued to Forss by the Commissioner of Veterinary Services on 3 September 1990. The health certificate was an undated note signed by the Curator of Entebbe Zoo, Dr. Nelson Onen. Sources told *New Vision* that Dr. Onen "scribbled the note at the Customs desk."

IPPL has obtained a copy of a "want list" issued by Forss from his new base of operations in the Soviet Union. It includes a long list of endangered species, most of them protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. This list is reproduced on this page.

The name Forss will be familiar to long-term IPPL members. Forss was involved in the "*Polish Connection*" wildlife shipments from Asia to Poland. Among the species involved were Douc langurs, tapirs, and lorises.

Polish zoos would keep a percentage of the animals (usually 30%) and send the rest on their way to other zoos. As a result of international publicity about this smuggling itinerary generated by IPPL, Poland joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in March 1990.

In 1988 Forss took up residence in Malaysia and circulated a list of available animals which included Bornean orangutans, Sumatran orangutans, Proboscis monkeys, gibbons, siamangs, Malayan tapirs, black panthers, Lowland and Mountain anoa, Komodo dragons, two species of leaf monkeys, greater palm cockatoos, Eclectus parrots, and many more species of mammals, birds, and reptiles. Later, he was to claim that all these animals were legal zoo surplus. Forss also expressed his interest in obtaining gorillas and chimpanzees.

The Director of the Malacca Zoo stated that Forss had sought to deal with him but that he had refused, because the species which Forss wanted to trade were totally banned from commerce under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Shortly after press articles about Forss' involvement in the international wildlife trade, he left Malaysia.

The four chimpanzees exported from Uganda were all or mostly animals confiscated from poachers and smugglers. In December 1989, two baby chimpanzees that had been smuggled from Entebbe Airport aboard a Uganda Airlines flight to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates were intercepted by UAE Customs and returned to Entebbe. The hapless animals had been squeezed into a poorly ventilated wooden box. Both animals were in terrible physical condition on their return to Uganda.

It would be appalling if these same animals were again exported from Uganda. This would make any return of confiscated animals to the country of origin an unsatisfactory alternative to zoo placement of confiscated wildlife. It would be very hard to say whether, from a chimp's perspective, being the pet of an Arab sheik or being a circus or laboratory animal in the Soviet Union would be worse!

Animal dealers do not traffic in animals on a "charity" basis. They are in business to make money. Even if there were an "exchange" the dealer would get something. The investigation of what happened must follow "the money trail." **WHO PAID FORSS WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, AND INTO WHAT BANK ACCOUNT? WHAT DID FORSS PAY WHOM, WHEN, WHERE, AND HOW?**

From IPPL's perspective, *New Vision's* description of the Minister's chimp deal as "*shady*" is appropriate. Mr. Moses Okua, who signed the export certificate, appears somewhat hypocritical. On 12 December 1989, the day after the return of the Dubai chimps, he had told *New Vision* that:

I am so delighted that this has happened . . . This is the beginning of the international cooperation in the fight against the extinction of endangered species . . . I am happy that CITES is intensifying the crackdown on chimp exports.

Okua told *New Vision* that he had written to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species "*requesting them to assist in blowing up the market for these primates.*"

In addition to Forss, other foreign animal dealers are setting up in Uganda and attempting to export vast numbers of monkeys and other wild animals, with the Soviet Union a possible buyer of many of them. The wildlife of Uganda was decimated during the days of Idi Amin's brutal dictatorship and needs total protection both from foreign predation and the naivety (at best) of local officials.

IPPL has contacted many overseas agencies and individuals about "*The Entebbe Four.*"



*Baby Chimpanzee
Victim of Poachers*

We hope that you will help start an international outcry about this sordid chimpanzee deal. Here's what you can do.

1) **PLEASE** get the enclosed petition filled and mail it to *President Yoweri Museveni, Office of the President, State House, Parliamentary Building, POB 7168, Entebbe, Uganda*. If you have lots of animal-loving friends, please make extra copies before getting your's filled. Please contact Headquarters if you need extra petitions.

2) **PLEASE** write a letter to *Mr. Samuel Sebagareka, Minister of Tourism and Wildlife, Kampala, Uganda*. Request that he investigate the role of Deputy Minister Wilson Nadiope in the export of four chimpanzees from Uganda to the Soviet Union and take any necessary action. Request that foreign dealers not be permitted to export any Ugandan wildlife. Request that Uganda extend and enforce legal protection to all its wildlife and join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

3) **PLEASE** write *President Mikhail Gorbachev, Kremlin, Moscow, Soviet Union*, asking that he personally investigate the importation of four chimpanzees to the Soviet Union by the company Sovincirk. Draw his attention to the fact that Ingemar Forss, a foreign wildlife traffic with a dubious past, is conducting business activities in the Soviet Union which will blacken the Soviet Union's reputation.

OVERSEAS AIR MAIL COSTS 45 CENTS PER HALF OUNCE, 90 CENTS PER OUNCE.

BRIGITTE BARDOT SPEAKS UP FOR CHIMPANZEE

Brigitte Bardot, the French movie actress, has started a campaign to get Chloe Chimpanzee moved from the basement of a Japanese laboratory where she has lived for several years.

Chloe and an orangutan named Doudou were sent from France to the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University in 1984. They were to be used in sign language studies. Doudou has since died in still mysterious circumstances, and Chloe now lives in a basement cage. When Shirley McGreal of IPPL and Dr. Bernadette Bresard visited Chloe in August 1990, they found her alone in a cage. Several chimpanzees were living together in an adjoining cage. The cages were dismal and the outdoor parts of the units were surrounded by a pit full of debris.

Brigitte Bardot would like to see Chloe sent to a good zoo or to a rehabilitation center. If you agree, please write:

*The Director, Primate Research Institute
Kyoto University
Inuyama City, Aichi, 484, Japan*

DOUBLING YOUR GIFTS!

Many companies now double their employees' gifts to their favorite charities. Many IPPL members now get their donations doubled by their employers. Please check whether your place of employment has a "matching gifts" program.

IPPL-UK HELPS BABOONS

Thanks to the wonderful work of IPPL's British branch, four ex-laboratory baboons are now living happily at the Guilsborough Wildlife Park in England. The baboons have settled in beautifully.

Congratulations to Cyril Rosen, Mayvene Bell, and all concerned!

*Rescued
Baboon*



STORM OVER PRIMATE HOUSING STANDARDS

In 1985 the United States Congress passed the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act. Among other things, Congress instructed the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to prepare regulations to ensure the "psychological well-being" of nonhuman primates.

Parts I and 2 of the regulations were published in 1987. During that same year, USDA, whose Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is charged with preparation of animal welfare regulations, established a committee of primatologists, selected by the National Institutes of Health, the major funder of animal experimentation in the United States. The Committee's task was to work on primate housing standards for Part 3. In April 1987, this committee developed a comprehensive report which led to proposals published on 15 March 1989.

A 60-day period for public comment followed. Thousands of comments supporting the proposals (which, although disappointing to IPPL in some aspects, at least provided minimum standards) reached the Department of Agriculture, but experimental extremists opposed them and started to work to sabotage them. By January 1990, APHIS had abandoned the March 1989 draft.

On 14 March 1990, the Animal Legal Defense Fund amended an ongoing complaint about the delay in the regulations alleging that USDA had unreasonably delayed finalizing and implementing the Part 3 Regulations. The Department of Agriculture stated that the final draft would be ready in February 1991. However, in August 1990, a totally unsatisfactory new proposal was published. The result will be more and more delays as new comments are considered, which will probably ensure that February 1991 will come and go without any regulations in place.

The National Association for Biomedical Research, whose machinations caused much of the 5-year delay, told its members in an Alert on the new regulations that it planned to seek a year's delay for preparation of facility compliance plans and a 5 year delay in implementation of new primate housing standards.

The cage sizes specifications divide primates into six groups: the table is reproduced as Table I.

Group	Pounds	Kg.	Floor area/animal ft ²	m ²	in	Height cm
1	Under 2.2	Under 1	1.6	0.15	20	50.8
2	2-2-6.6	1-3	3.0	0.28	30	76.2
3	6.6-22	3-10	4.3	0.40	30	78.2
4	22-33	10-15	6.0	0.56	32	81.28
5	33-55	15-25	8.0	0.74	36	91.44
6	Over 55	Over 25	25.1	2.33	84	213.36

However, the regulations stated nothing specific about how environmental enrichment should be accomplished, instead leaving the matter up to facility veterinarians to create plans for their facilities, each facility developing its own "performance standards," which would mean that the veterinarian's evaluation of the well-being of the primates at

his/her facility would prove the merit/lack of merit of the plan.

On learning of these draft regulations, interested parties began to contact the Department of Agriculture. Experimental extremists began to organize their membership into writing letters. A Texas university prepared form letters that even secretaries signed! Animal protection organizations also contacted their members outlining the draft regulations and providing APHIS' address for comments.

After the closing date, IPPL reviewed all comments. A majority opposed the new regulations, calling them vague and unenforceable. Probably for the same reason, experimental extremists liked them. What was surprising was that so many scientists, in spite of heavy pressures, expressed strong support for specific and enforceable standards. It seems that the extremist lobbies are claiming to speak for far more people than they are in fact speaking for. Many veterinarians spoke up for strict standards: however, laboratory veterinarians supported the "performance standards" concept.

Some of the veterinarians made rather bizarre and badly-informed comments which raise serious concern about whether laboratory veterinarians are the animals' "best friends." Not one laboratory veterinarian expressed any doubts about his/her competence to develop environmental enrichment plans for primates.

Of the thousands of letters, IPPL has chosen a few that we feel will interest our readers around the world. Space limitations permit us only to include extracts: please let us know if you need full copies of any comments. If you wrote a letter to APHIS in response to IPPL's Alert, thank you for your participation.

SHIRLEY MCGREAL, INTERNATIONAL PRIMATE PROTECTION LEAGUE

In writing the new regulations purportedly setting forth how laboratories should provide "*a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates*," the Department of Agriculture appears to have been most concerned with the psychological and economic well-being of the sub-species of Human Primates known as Primate Dealers and Primate Experimental Extremists and their lobbyists.

Thus, the intention of the Congress to make laboratory primates' lives better has been totally flouted by APHIS.

At the present time, many thousands of human primates make their livings off the suffering of nonhuman primates. Many of these people live in beautiful homes in nice neighborhoods. Their children are able to attend good colleges. Scientists and animal dealers jet to medical congresses and International Primatological Society Congresses at great expense (often at the taxpayers' expense) and enjoy lots of fun and parties. Yet many of these same people maintain their nonhuman primates in minimum size cages and resent and resist the suggestion that the quality of life of the animals suffering in part for their direct economic benefit should be improved.

Primate experimenters claim to be using primates because they are like humans - then, when it is suggested that life be made better for these animals, they start saying that little or nothing is known about what constitutes "*primate well-*

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

being."

More and more is being learned daily about primates' genetic similarity to humans - with the result that a growing number of people are questioning whether they should be experimented on at all - but insisting that, as long as primates are used, they deserve nothing but the best conditions from the human race, since their lives and sanity are being sacrificed for us - who really, from the primates' perspective, have done little to deserve this sacrifice.

On Page 33448, APHIS reports that, in response to the last draft of the regulations, it received 623 comments from animal dealers, 2890 from what it calls "*the research community*" and 7173 from what it calls "*the general public*." APHIS chose to classify comments from humane societies and groups concerned with animal welfare and animal rights as emanating from "*the general public*." This classification shows a mind-set at APHIS that is totally inappropriate.

First of all, there is no such thing as "*the research community*." There are certain lobbyists and lobbying organizations who are the self-appointed representatives of animal experimenters but many experimenters and doctors do not join these lobbies. Some scientists are members of animal protection groups like the International Primate Protection League and the Physicians' Committee for Responsible Medicine, and others stay in contact with IPPL but ask not to be identified for fear of reprisals by what they consider paranoid directors of primate research facilities.

IPPL is shocked that cage sizes **less than the minimum** could be used by animal dealers and research laboratories with the approval of the APHIS Administrator or the facility's committee. Under no circumstances should cages less than the miserable minimums be allowed to any party, by anybody. The facility committees usually act under a veil of secrecy and non-accountability to the public, and legal penalties are prescribed for Committee "*whistle-blowers*." How can a cage less than 2 x 2 feet, 20 inches high, be "*innovative*?"

The "*public representative*" on laboratory animal committees is all too often an institutional flunky - and can always be outvoted any-way.

Further, animal dealers should never be allowed variances from minimum standards under any circumstances. Conditions found on several primate dealers' premises by the Centers for Disease Control in the wake of the Ebola outbreak were so shocking that several facilities were closed down for months, something which APHIS has never done to a primate dealer, to the best of IPPL's knowledge.

At one dealer's facility, monkeys in top-tier cages were found by

CDC to be urinating and defecating on to monkeys in bottom-tier cages. This is a totally disgusting condition for such clean animals as monkeys to endure.

On Page 33499, many commenters are quoted as stating that the paperwork requirement for exemptions from the exercise requirement would impose "*excessive paperwork*" on the veterinarian, and subject his "*expert*" decisions to "unqualified" review, and, worst of all, be known to the public through the Freedom of Information Act if submitted as part of Annual Reports. These "*cry-babies*" should not be appeased. The public pays for most primate experimentation and has a right to know how groups of primates and individual primates live, especially those living in conditions not conducive to their well-being. **The more information the public can get under FOIA, the better.** Decent facilities have nothing to hide!

These experimenters living on our nation's "*scientific welfare program*" appear to feel superior to, and totally ungrateful to, the public which supports them. They seem to want us to "*pay up and shut up*." It does seem that APHIS chose to appease these complainers by stating that the records shall be kept at the facility and "*be made available to USDA officials or officials of any pertinent funding Federal Agency on request*." The poor tax-payers are completely blocked out. All of the plans should be collected by APHIS and made available to the public at a public reading room and under the Freedom of Information Act.

IPPL totally opposes the removal of the requirement for a varied food diet for primates, and instead having this added as an option "*environmental enrichment*."

IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal recently attended the International Primatological Society Congress in Japan and observed no experimenter carrying monkey chow pellets. At some congress banquets at least 50 food items were offered which the experimenters ate with gusto and, in some cases, greed!

While the regulations were under preparation, the Department of Agriculture allowed one animal dealer to

maintain primates in rusty, under-sized cages while waiting for the final regulations. This same dealer claimed that he was informed by the Department of Agriculture as early as 1988 that the final cage sizes would be the same as the NIH cage sizes. This gives the impression that everything was "*rigged*" and that people were wasting their time making comments.

The table of minimum cage sizes leaves a clear impression of "*deja vu*." Indeed they are "*deja vu*." They are the pathetic cage sizes that have been in use for many years and in which



Laboratory Monkeys In Standard Caging
Courtesy: Lifeorce

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

tens of thousands of once-free primates have lived out lives of misery and suffering. All the effort and public concern that went into getting the 1985 Amendments passed is not reflected at all in these cage sizes. APHIS has clearly capitulated to the experimental extremists now in control of NIH primate politics. There is no way that a Rhesus monkey housed in a cage 2.15 x 2 feet, 30 inches high, can live in a state of "psychological well-being."

It is unfortunate that APHIS appears to have totally capitulated to self-serving and well-funded vested interests in preparing these draft regulations.

PETER D. WOOD **D.Sc. Ph. D, Stanford University School** **of Medicine**

My disappointment at the progressive weakening of regulations for Improved Standards for Laboratory Animal Welfare by the Office of Management and Budget has gradually turned to disgust. The clear intent of Congress, that specific standards be adopted, continues to be ignored.

Research involving animals remains an unfortunate necessity in some areas of medicine. But please note that many decent biomedical researchers will refuse to perform animal work, and hence the sale and use of laboratory animals will wither, if feasible, Congressionally-approved humane standards for housing, exercising, and cage cleaning are not enacted and enforced.

I believe you are seriously underestimating the strength of feeling on this issue among medical researchers. If you will not facilitate the rapid enforcement of elementary humane standards of care for laboratory animals, you will lose the support of the researchers themselves. You are simply making their already difficult situation with respect to animal experimentation even less tenable in the eyes of the public.

MR. AND MRS TONY LA RUSSA **Baseball Family, Oakland, California**

The recently-issued document makes a mockery of the words "Improved Standards." We are outraged that under these inadequate standards dogs' rights to be exercised can be denied through the "performance standards" loophole: primates can be kept all their lives in even smaller cages than previously.

As American citizens we deplore the efforts of the biomedical lobby to destroy the only legislation to protect laboratory animals. The American people and Congress worked hard to establish the Animal Welfare Act. It must NOT be destroyed by special interests. The American people and Congress care about laboratory animals, whose well-being depends on a strong Act with specific standards.

LAURIE WHITEHEAD **Concerned Citizen, Fort** **Washington, Maryland**

I particularly want to object to the statement:

IPPL

While such procedures at research facilities [e.g. psychological well-being plans and exemptions to minimum housing standards] would be subject to APHIS review, we do not believe it is necessary for proper enforcement that they also be made available to the general public.

Given budget considerations, your staff is relatively small given the task of enforcing these detailed regulations at so many facilities. You either must put a great deal of blind faith in such facilities or employ super-human staff able to review unbelievable amounts of material and visit numerous sites across the country daily. While there might be good reason for the general public not to make site visits, they could view records of care to ensure that they meet the requirements on paper. You might also state that any veterinarian should be allowed to conduct scheduled site visits. This allows parties outside of the research field to help monitor conditions in an acceptable manner.

BRIAN KEITH **Cambridge, Massachusetts**

I have worked as a secretary at Harvard for 12 years and at MIT for 6. I know, and know of, a good many researchers who use animals in experiments. The bottom line is that researchers and their funders are the last people who should be legally allowed to monitor themselves. **They have not done it and they will not do it.** Yes, some few will, but even they turn a blind collegial eye to the many other researchers whose professional egos cause them to focus only on the end result, with little or no concern for the means.

Without the minimal constraints of the Animal Welfare Act and its 1985 Amendments, there is far too much leeway for flagrant abuse, both of the animals and of the research funding system. I know it from experience, and I will not believe you don't know it. Please use the lessons of experience to do this one kind act for the animals who give their pain and their lives for our benefit.

MARILEE BURRELL **Cambridge, Massachusetts**

I have worked both in a university lab and a private corporation. From my experience, I know that responsible scientists and facilities have no problems following the federal guidelines. But because there are unscrupulous people in any profession, guidelines are needed, especially when the health and well-being of living beings are involved.

To allow institutions and corporations to set their own animal care standards is to set no standards at all. It is also very convenient for your department - no involvement, no work. It is unconscionable.

CLOVER GOWING **Ph. D, Community Health Educator,** **Kirkland, Washington**

To propose that non-human primates need not be

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removed from their cages that are being steam-cleaned is preposterous. There is no way to explain to the experimental subject, *"This won't hurt, it's just noise and vapor."* To clean adequately the cage with steam requires that the cage be empty. It's different from asking your spouse to raise her feet while you vacuum under the chair.

ANDREW SALM, M.D., Los Angeles, California

Although a physician, I loathe abuse and torture of animals, no matter what the cause. There's no cause worthy of such cruelty. The laboratories and animal dealers are opposed to all humane regulations. That's more reason for supporting Part 3 of the Improved Standards.

The dogs, monkeys, cats and rabbits are social animals and need more room to groom each other, more room to socialize, and exercise for health. What use are sick animals for research? So far the research establishment has never cared. All they want are "models."

The animal abusers cry about *"Cost."* Anyone wanting to do vivisection should pay, and pay plenty. Life is not cheap. Maybe they will do serious research, not the 99% frivolous research going on now. Maybe high cost will avoid these thousands of duplications. I hope it will stop the 99% of research which is **STUPID**.

P.H., PH.D., Attorney, Sacramento, California

I speak from experience as a graduate student when I express to you the need for improved, humane working conditions for laboratory animals.

Of all the animals, the most heart-breaking to me was the treatment of the animals with the most highly evolved social needs - the primates, and the unfortunate companion animal dogs purchased from local pounds.

Many of the primates literally went mad, rocking back and forth in their tiny cages, in the manner of an autistic child or a catatonic-schizophrenic adult.

The young primates, kept one to a cage, cried and reached out through the bars when a human passed by, desperately seeking any kind of social contact. I was told by knowledgeable veterinarians that the animals were kept in isolation cages for the convenience of the researchers, not because the research required such isolation.

Several primates I saw had turned their despair and aggression towards themselves, pulling out their hair, scratching open wounds on their bodies, and biting themselves.

It was an Orwellian nightmare and those of us who were Ph.D. candidates could only ask hard questions about the need for such treatment but we could do little else.

The academic and medical communities respond to the new regulations that the cost of these renovations will shut down their facilities. With typical moral arrogance, they counter moral arguments with economic ones, even insisting, in their arrogance, that no studies exist to show that increased space and

contact with other animals is in the animals' best interest.

I was (and am) a good enough scientist to acknowledge that the unfortunate chimpanzee, isolated in that cage, shares 99% of my DNA. If I insist on the sacrificing the animal's life in the pursuit of "science," do I not owe him - as a relative - a humane and reasonably comfortable environment while he awaits his death? We give that much to our death-row inmates in San Quentin Prison - exercise, the company of others, and the modest amusement of books and television. And this for the worst of our species - our murderers.

So, pass good regulations, gentleman, and then enforce the hell out of them! Make unannounced visits to the laboratories, and demand to see all the animals. What you will find is science - and humanity, at its very worst.

PETER AND BARBARA STASZ St. Paul, Minnesota

All creatures, 2-legged and 4-legged, need exercise and companionship on a daily basis. Companionship is very important. It keeps a creature from going insane. We wouldn't want to be locked up always in a cage, and it should not be allowed for laboratory animals, either.

[Peter Stasz continues] I have been involved in the biomedical research field for 21 years . . . It is true that when high-ranking officials come to tour the facility, everything is ship-shape, but be aware that this is not the situation that you would see on a day-to-day basis.

PETER VAN DE BUNT IPPL, Germany

According to my information, the new draft regulations have been outlined primarily by the regulated researchers, dealers, and exhibitors. Wasn't the reason for the 1985 Amendments to the Animal Welfare Act exactly the unacceptable housing standards promoted by these people?

JAMES McMILLAN Veterinarian, Tacoma, Washington

I strongly urge you to resist any demands on the part of the animal "rights" fanatics (a "fanatic" is an irrational zealot) for movement away from the position represented by these *[performance]* standards toward anything more restrictive and therefore expensive . . . I am a laboratory animal veterinarian.

ROLFE LaFORGE Retired Psychology Professor

I urge that no regulations:

- 1) impose significant paperwork or

- expense:
- 2) specify required feeding, housing, or behavioral regimens,
 - 3) specify or imply that certain professionals (e.g. veterinarians) have greater competence with respect to the well-being of animals than qualified professionals in other specialties,
 - 4) fail to provide for their justified waiver.

DAREN DEAN USA

Why are you permitting personnel in the Office of Management and Budget to stymie the will of Congress by weakening regulations under the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Amendments? Why has the OMB delayed action for more than four years? Could it be because the money-hungry officials of some industries, research laboratories and animal dealers have persuaded the OMB to weaken the few standards for dogs, cats, and monkeys that were proposed several years ago? Yes, I think that "persuasion" just might have something to do with it. Gee, I wonder what their motivation might be. Do you think it might have something to do with money?

... We abolished human slavery and we'll abolish animal slavery - some people do care about every living creature's right to life more than every living creature's right to drive a Mercedes and to have a second home in the Caribbean.

Please do the right thing and keep the Animal Welfare Act alive. It's crucial at this ecologically degenerative time in our earth's history that someone say *"Enough. That's as far as we can go and still have souls, love to give, and respect for nature and all of the beauty that it has given us."*

LEWIS SLY Veterinarian, University of Tennessee, Nashville

It is not apparent what will be the final disposition of standard operating procedures... How will APHIS inspectors handle these institutional plans and any exemptions that are allowed under the rules? Clearly these reports should be exempted from Freedom of Information Act requests as they may endanger experimental programs and the security of facilities.

LOUISE CHAWLA Psychology Professor, Kentucky State University

Having read about the revisions to the regulations that have been made under pressure from laboratory lobbyists, I am writing to express my dismay at these revisions. I work in Kentucky's state capital, among friends who work for state government, and the revisions that are currently proposed are a classic case of "non-regulations" that are so vague that they are unenforceable. In effect, they are a giant step *backwards* from

the inadequate standards that already exist and they clearly subvert the expressed will of the Congress and the American people. To allow facilities to make their own plans in accordance with "currently acceptable professional standards" is a joke. All-too-common cruel practices have made the 1985 Act necessary in the first place: and it puts the fox in charge of guarding the hen-house. It is like asking the Savings and Loan Industry to regulate itself.

Laboratory lobbyists have attempted to paint concern for animal suffering as an *"extreme"* position: whereas members of Congress know, through the numerous letters that they receive, that this is in fact a widely-held citizen concern. As long as laboratories attempt to shirk and frustrate this concern, they will find themselves working in a position against mainstream sentiment and they will feel compelled to defend themselves by putting the money they have not spent on animal comfort into security systems instead. It will be wiser, as well as more humane, to respond to the American public's concerns and maintain the original strict enforceable codes for Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals.

NANCY CAINE Psychology Department, Bucknell University

One issue is particularly troubling to me. The proposed regulations take the position that the attending veterinarian is most capable of and is to be given the primary responsibility for deciding what constitutes *"psychological well-being."* Just as I would defer to a veterinarian's judgment regarding some disease state or physical problem in one of my animals, I would hope and expect that a veterinarian would defer to me, a comparative psychologist, on matters of behavioral normality and pathology. With all due respect, veterinarians are NOT trained to evaluate animal behavior: animal psychologists ARE.

THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

The American Heart Association is an active member of the National Association for Biomedical Research and participates in its Washington Animal Research Network. We heartily approve them changes made by APHIS. [IPPL Note: *Take these people off your holiday gift list!*]

THE AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (comments on the 15 March 1989 draft)

We fully support the comprehensive comments contained in the letter from the National Association for Biomedical Research. We believe the animal welfare standards are being changed arbitrarily. There is no evidence that current requirements are not sufficient for laboratory animal care. [IPPL Note: *another group to take off your holiday gift list!*]

STEPHEN KAUFMAN, M.D. Medical Research Modernization Committee

On behalf of the Medical Research Modernization

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Committee, an organization of over 700 physicians and other health care professionals, I would like to express profound dissatisfaction with the evolving standards of the Animal Welfare Act. The will of Congress was to establish guidelines that would improve not only the welfare of animals but also the quality of scientific research, because healthy, low-stressed animals are a prerequisite to meaningful animal research.

Revised regulations rely heavily on self-regulation by research institutions - a situation that has failed miserably in the past. Undercover operations and laboratory break-ins (while not endorsed by the MRMC) have revealed that standards of animal care in many, if not most, research facilities, are abysmal.

Proposals that allow individual institutions to establish their own guidelines make the Animal Welfare Act virtually meaningless. Furthermore, they undermine scientific research by permitting unacceptable, high-stress, living conditions. A critical part of scientific research is that different laboratories must be able to compare data. For almost all kinds of research, data from a laboratory with a high-stress environment cannot be compared reliably that from a laboratory that has low-stress living conditions.

Researchers themselves recognize this to be true. Unfortunately, they believe they can resolve this "problem" by having uniformly poor standards of animal care. This keeps costs to a minimum while retaining an aura of scientific validity . . . I hate to be cynical, but one cannot help but conclude that the main goal is to produce publishable data - even if it is worthless. With such poor standards of research, it is not surprising that many members of the scientific community have fought animal welfare reforms so vigorously. Anything less than a set of standards which are uniform, enforceable, and rely on outside inspection and control as much as possible is an abrogation of responsibility not only to animals but to taxpayers who underwrite the research.

ANTHONY MOVSHON **Professor of Neural Science and Biology,** **New York University**

One important change in the revised proposal was **REMOVING** the requirement to vary the diet of nonhuman primates. A steady diet of nutritionally balanced laboratory chow with the recommendation of supplements as part of the enrichment program is much more to the benefits of the animals. Constant changing of the diet can lead to diarrhea.

[IPPL Note: The gibbons at the IPPL Sanctuary start eating fresh and wholesome produce from the day they arrive. One taste of good food, and they never touch pellets again! And they don't get diarrhea! Dr. Movshon, how do the wild primates survive without laboratory chow? Is Man really improving on nature?]

KARL CLARK **Veterinarian, Clarkes Summit, Pennsylvania**

I recommend that emphasis be placed on providing

primates with natural unprocessed fruits. It is my experience that primates are enriched by food variety, and that the clinician can judge the well-being of an animal based upon the consumption or lack of consumption of these foods. In addition, there are occasions when sick animals will refuse all food except for citrus fruits. If we really want to do primates some good, provide them with these food alternatives.

PETER GERONE **Director, Delta Primate Center**

These regulations are a vast improvement over those previously proposed. As presently written, I believe that the welfare of dogs, cats, and nonhuman primates will be safeguarded without placing undue obstacles in the path of legitimate research with these species.

DORANN BANKS **Yale Law School**

As I read the proposed regulations, APHIS will allow the regulated dealer or exhibitor to maintain its own plan for APHIS' inspection, detailing the environment adequate for the psychological well-being of primates . . . Allowing each individual dealer or exhibitor to devise their own plan is not only creating the potential for abuse but it destroys the very nature of unified regulations. As a result no exhibitor can be sure of the Department's regulations, and will, given economic pressures, be motivated to provide the lowest possible standard of care . . .

APHIS has a statutory duty to issue regulations: asking the researchers, dealers and exhibitors that are to be regulated to formulate the standards is an illegal delegation of that duty. APHIS risks its reputation and the Court's censure by allowing responsibility for rule-making on key issues to be delegated to the regulated dealers, exhibitors and research industries.

Record-keeping is an essential component to the enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. The construction of plans or "written procedures" cannot compensate for a daily record and log of all procedures. Assuredly APHIS and the entire USDA is under both time and economic pressures: allowing the research facilities to keep no detailed records makes these pressures almost insurmountable.

It is impossible to realistically enforce regulations, which the USDA is statutorily required to do, when the regulated individuals are allowed to retroactively estimate whether they are following their own plan. The telephone companies do not allow their customers to "estimate" their long-distance phone charges nor do gasoline stations allow their patrons to "estimate" the amount of gas they pumped. The reason, of course, is that while some individuals may be honest, in a situation where there is a contested issue, records are essential to ensure a degree of accuracy.

Similarly, record-keeping is essential for the proposed requirements for Environmental Enhancement to Promote the Psychological Well-being of Primates.

The regulations must determine the minimum care

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below which the dealers, exhibitors or research facilities *may not go*.

CATHERINE BALLIU Cortech Inc. Denver, Colorado

Even though it may be easy for animal rights activists to condemn these new rules as "*weak*," the USDA listened to their input as well as input from the researchers using the animals. Guidelines can't be adopted for purely anthropomorphic reasons, or because some people believe that nonhuman primates or dogs will lead more enriched lives if they have larger cages.

LUCILLE KAPLAN Attorney, People For The Ethical Treatment Of Animals

APHIS's decision to replace substantive requirements for the provision of environmental enrichments designed to promote the psychological well-being of primates with vague "*performance*" guidelines is the direct result of usurpation of the regulatory process by the industries Congress intended APHIS to regulate. APHIS does not hesitate to admit, in the following Supplementary Information passages, that animal researchers, the underwriters of animal research, animal research advocacy and lobbying organizations, and animal exhibitors' advocacy organizations were, **TO THE COMPLETE EXCLUSION OF ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS**, brought intimately into the rule-making process.

We actively sought input from the various professional communities that are subject to the regulations. We formed a committee to study the psychological needs of primates maintained by the research community and to make specific recommendations to us . . . This Committee was composed of APHIS representatives AND TEN MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COMMUNITY. The members were experts RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH . . . OBSERVERS FROM NIH WERE ALSO PRESENT DURING COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS.

We also sought and obtained input from organizations SUCH AS THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH WHICH REPRESENT FACILITIES UTILIZING NONHUMAN PRIMATES IN THEIR RESEARCH.

We invited animal exhibitors to participate in the development of regulations . . . the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS formed a Primate Study Committee to develop materials concerning space requirements and the various environmental enrichments required

by different species of nonhuman primates.

Nowhere in these "*credits*" is there a reference to any animal protection organization. At no point in the drafting and consultation stages of the proposed regulations were the animals supposed to be protected by the Animal Welfare Act represented directly and without conflict of interest.

It is not enough that animal protectionists are permitted to submit comments on proposed primate standards, long after policy determinations concerning these standards have been made by APHIS in consultation with the animal users who are supposed to be regulated **AT ARM'S LENGTH** by APHIS. There is no excuse for the active solicitation of input from the regulated users of animals, or for the glaring and deliberate exclusion of animal protectionists from policy-making and rule drafting.

It is, moreover, laughable that APHIS should attempt to justify this course of conduct by pretending that the regulated users of animals represent the "*public*" more so than animal protection oriented citizens and citizen groups, who have no financial or career-related vested interests in uses of animals in dealerships, exhibitions, and research facilities.

WE THEREFORE URGE IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS THAT THE PROPOSED PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF PRIMATES BE REMANDED TO A COMMITTEE COMPOSED NOT ONLY OF ANIMAL USERS, BUT OF ACKNOWLEDGED REPRESENTATIVES OF ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS PRIOR TO THEIR PUBLICATION AS FINAL RULES.

MICHAEL ALBERSMEYER Veterinarian, White Sands Research Center, New Mexico

I am concerned with the requirement for physical enrichment. I question whether it is truly effective considering the expense to execute. Pairing of some animals cannot be done without a negative effect upon one or the other.

RONNI S. LAWRENCE Consulting Nutritionist

I think the cost estimates mentioned in the preamble are greatly inflated, since the regulations ask for nothing that a well-run laboratory does not already provide. Biomedical outlays are in excess of \$12.8 BILLION a year so the least that scientific institutions and animal dealers should do is provide decent care and housing for the animals they use.

PATRICIA MARCH Cancer Survivor

As a cancer survivor, I am deeply concerned with the issue of animal experimentation. Having had chemotherapy

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and radiation therapy, I am reminded by some that I may be alive as a result of animal testing. While that may be true to some extent, it is very hard to realize that these wonderful living, breathing creatures, guilty only of being born into a different species, had to suffer, or worse, die, so that I might live. If this is true, then the very least one could ask is that they have some reasonable comforts.

STEPHEN PAKES **Veterinarian, Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas**

It is not generally accepted that animals other than man are capable of experiencing the state of strong feeling known as emotion. Therefore, in Section 3.19 (b) the term "emotional" should not be used in describing distress or harm.

[IPPL Comment: Dr. Pakes' comment is one good reason why one cannot leave the welfare of laboratory animals solely to veterinarians. Mammals and birds are capable of deep attachment and emotions - many juvenile chimpanzees do not survive the deaths of their mothers].

ANN ROGERS **Roanoke, Virginia**

Since dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities are being asked to write their own rules, and since most operators of such facilities have not been trained and are generally inexperienced in the writing of government regulations, we are running the risk that operator-written "plans for compliance" would be improperly organized, poorly written, illogical or redundant, or possibly vague and difficult to understand. I am not attempting to cast aspersions of the intelligence of operators of animal facilities, nor am I trying to imply fraudulent motives on their part . . . Yet it has been my experience as an instructor of English composition and free-lance writer that the majority of the professional population, which would include such operators, although they are intelligent, capable, and well-meaning, are not very good at organizing their ideas into clear, concise, concrete prose. I have worked with professionals in many fields, including college administration, educational services, banking, construction, law, and law enforcement. A very small minority of people in these professions, whose writing I have seen, had even the most fundamental skills in putting their ideas on paper.

I am afraid that when it comes time for the USDA inspectors to go from facility to facility to read each plan for compliance, they will come up against a Pandora's box of ill-conceived, poorly-written regulations. Each inspector will be required to puzzle over the meaning of these plans for compliance. There will hardly be time for all this extra work and the inspectors will become hopelessly bogged down.

Even if each operator-written plans were concise, clear, and carefully-conceived, the job of having to read and interpret each one separately before making a judgment as to

the facility's compliance adds an unnecessary burden to the inspectors. I understand that there are currently only 42 Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care inspectors and that the Animal Welfare Act requires them to inspect 1296 registered research facilities, many of which have as many as 10 or 20 separate locations.

They also, together with 21 animal health technicians, must inspect premises of 4415 dealers, 1504 exhibitors, 282 intermediate handlers, and 145 carriers. To ask these inspectors to read and interpret some 7,000 different sets of rules seems to me to be an absurd way of monitoring compliance with the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act.

One could imagine an addendum to such a plan - let the facilities do their *OWN* reading of their *OWN* guidelines, then let them perform their *OWN* inspections!

But this absurd addendum bears far too much resemblance to the actual plan as it has been re-proposed!

Operators of animal facilities are not skilled writers of regulations, even though they are capable of reading and complying with regulations that have been written by the appropriate regulatory department of government. The ability to read and comply with a regulation does not imply an equal ability to write that regulation. The USDA inspectors' ability to read and interpret standard government guidelines for the care of non-human primates, does *NOT* imply the inspectors' ability to read and interpret some 7,000 different versions of the regulations, the majority of which have been written by individuals completely inexperienced in formulating and writing government regulations.

I would strongly urge the USDA to adopt precise, concrete, standard guidelines.

HUGH EVANS **Laboratory Of Behavioral Toxicology,** **New York University**

The replacement of the previous engineering standards with performance standards that will protect animal welfare and that are practical and enforceable is amongst the most notable improvements. I am also pleased that section 3.81 now gives institutions the responsibility to prepare their own plans to enhance the psychological well-being of primates. That will insure good animal care while accommodating specialized institutional needs.

I strongly urge you to eliminate the expectation for social housing. What is now common practice that will need to continue, in many circumstances indefinitely, will need to be treated as exemptions to the proposed rule. How can standards be considered "*minimum*" when nearly every regulated facility will need exemptions?

NANCY MOSER **Administrator, SEMA Laboratories**

APHIS should be complimented for preparing sound animal welfare standards that are both practical and enforceable. As a member of the research community, I am especially

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Laboratory Chimpanzees In Standard Size Cages
Photo: Michael Fox

pleased to note APHIS assurances that these regulations should not interfere with research efforts. The replacement of the previous engineering standards with performance standards and giving the institution the responsibility to prepare its own plan to meet the animal welfare standards, will enable facility management and scientific staff to develop a workable system which can insure good animal care and accommodate specialized institutional needs and circumstances.

[IPPL NOTE: SEMA is the Maryland laboratory whose practice of keeping chimpanzees in "isolettes" so distressed Dr. Jane Goodall. SEMA was charged in 1987 with threatening and harassing APHIS inspectors, and was fined \$2,500 and ordered to cease and desist. SEMA has also been charged with six further violations of Animal Welfare Act violations.]

Ms. Moser copied her letter to Dr. Frederick King, Director of the Yerkes Primate Center[.]

DUANE RUMBAUGH Language Research Center Yerkes Primate Center

APHIS should be complimented for preparing sound animal welfare standards that are both practical and enforceable. As a member of the research community, I was especially pleased to note APHIS assurances that these regulations should not interfere with research efforts. The replacement of the previous engineering standards with performance standards and giving the institution the responsibility to prepare its own plan to meet the new animal welfare standards will enable facility management and scientific staff to develop a workable system which can insure good animal care and accommodate specialized institutional needs and circumstances.

[IPPL Comment: Dr. Rumbaugh directs the Language Research Center which is on a separate property from the main Yerkes Primate Center. He and his wife Dr. Sue Savage Rumbaugh have received millions of dollars of taxpayer funds for chimpanzee and bonobo sign language studies. Their

chimpanzees are kept in excellent conditions. These studies have shown how intelligent and communicative chimpanzees are - one would have hoped that Dr. Rumbaugh would have extrapolated from his findings that primates indeed need housing that will be conducive to their psychological well-being and that strict standards must be established for chimpanzees and other primates less lucky than the wonderful animals who brought him fame. Dr. Sue Savage Rumbaugh did not sign her husband's letter].

JOYCE SIRIANNI President, American Society of Primatologists

We support this approach to the regulations wholeheartedly because it will enable facility management and scientific staff to develop workable systems to ensure good animal care while accommodating specialized institutional needs and circumstances.

... It is not clear whether the documentation referred to in this section (including the plan for environmental enhancement and any exemptions from that plan) will be kept on file at APHIS or at the facility to which it pertains. We submit that the documentation should be kept on file at the facility, where it is open to inspection by federal agency representatives only. If it were subject to the Freedom of Information Act, it could be used by political groups to target individuals and their facilities for acts of terrorism.

As members of the research community, we are especially pleased to note APHIS assurances that these regulations should not interfere with research efforts.

[The American Society of Primatologists consists of around 600 members (IPPL has over 10,000) and includes biomedical experimenters and field primatologists. Dr. Sirianni sent out an Action Alert asking ASP members to write in support of the amended "performance standards" regulations so as not to lose "our hard-won gains." Many outraged recipients of the ASP mailing (ASP members were apparently not consulted on this position paper) sent copies of the Alert to IPPL, feeling that the primates not the primatologists were supposed to benefit from the "hard-won gains" the regulations might bring. Dr. Sirianni's comments about "terrorism" are typical of the experimental extremists' strategy to discredit animal activists: we at IPPL cannot name one experimenter killed by "terrorists" - unfortunately, it is wonderful people fighting to save our planet - people like Dian Fossey, George Adamson, and Francisco (Chico) Mendez - who are on the receiving end of "terrorism," not to mention the hundreds of unknown park wardens killed ever year trying to protect the world's wildlife, (INCLUDING PRIMATES), from poacher-terrorists supplying animals to animal dealers. Note too the repetition of catch-phrases in the last three letters which tends to confirm Ms Rogers' earlier comments about the lack

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of articulateness among professionals and makes one wonder whether the last three writers weren't copying a form letter].

JEREMY DAHL **Anthropologist, Yerkes Primate Center**

I take exception to references in the proposed regulations giving discretion to veterinary staff on deciding many sets of issues concerning standards. In my personal experience, I have found that a majority of veterinary staff with responsibilities for primate care of non-human primate species are woefully lacking in knowledge concerning the animals' natural habits, normal behavior and social organization in the wild (particularly feeding behaviors and preferred foods), and environmental biophysics. Moreover, many express an emphasis on ready access to the animals that places critical constraints on the design of enclosures that would maximize well-being while allowing for medical access (albeit this access would be possible but require some additional effort) . . .

The regulations could be further enhanced by placing discretion in the hands of the veterinary staff *AND* behavioral scientists with specialized knowledge of the species in question. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely: if veterinary staff were not placed in such a position of power, I think it unlikely that they would so abuse the input of knowledge from their colleagues.

NANCY AND ROBERT GOLD **Primate Partners, Sacramento, California**

We are delighted that primate enrichments are now a must. We have used numerous playthings, mirrors, perches, swings and task-oriented feeding objects for years.

STEVE SAPONTZIS **Philosophy Department** **California State University, Hayward**

Until my resignation at the beginning of this month, I was a community member on the Animal Welfare and Research Committee at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory [LBL]. Based on my experience on that committee and on what other community members have told me about their committees, the LBL committee has been doing an excellent job of honoring the published regulations for the Animal Welfare Act.

Nonetheless, I am deeply disturbed to learn that APHIS is contemplating having each institution devise its own standards for exercising dogs and for psychological enrichments for primates. I am distressed because I am sure that even at as good an institution as LBL, there will be no improvements for animals under this system . . .

Primates at LBL have been housed in cages that would be expensive to replace. Since the staff feels comfortable with that cage size for primates, these are the cages they

will probably incorporate in their plan. The staff is also very skeptical about the proven need for or benefit of psychological enrichments for primates: consequently, their plan may not include any changes in this regard. . . **THE CONDITION OF THESE ANIMALS WILL IMPROVE ONLY IF INSTITUTIONS ARE GIVEN MORE DEMANDING STANDARDS TO MEET AND TOLD THEY MUST MEET THEM.**

MARK SUCKOW **Veterinarian, Purdue University,** **Lafayette, Indiana**

I vigorously object to the requirement in 3.81 that:

Dealers, exhibitors and research institutions must develop, document, and follow a plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates.

I urge you to restate this requirement with qualifying language to free facilities not using nonhuman primates from this burden, or to eliminate this requirement altogether . . .

I object to the specific size requirements of primate primary enclosures . . . I feel that a performance standard . . . which requires space sufficient for nonhuman primates to make normal postural adjustment is a more appropriate standard for evaluating adequacy of housing individual primates . . . I strongly urge APHIS to delete the [minimum cage size] table entirely . . .

I question the requirement which requires an environmental enhancement plan to be developed according to "currently accepted professional standards" . . . In fact, accepted professional standards do not yet exist in this area . . . I therefore urge you to reword this statement to reflect that, until such standards can be established, that any environmental plan be based on the judgment of the attending veterinarian, or to drop this requirement altogether.

CAROLYN CROCKETT **Animal Behaviorist,** **Washington Primate Center**

I am very much in favor of each facility developing an environmental enhancement plan. However, a few changes and clarifications are needed. First of all, as a Ph. D. in Animal Behavior (Psychology) specializing in studies of psychological well-being, I am very familiar with the literature and general information regarding enrichment techniques. The majority of these techniques have been developed and studied by behavioral scientists, not by veterinarians. Thus, I would like to see the second sentence modified to read:

Such a plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals, reference guides, AND WHEN POSSIBLE IN CONSULTATION WITH A BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, and

as directed by the attending veterinarian.

KENNETH GOULD
Reproductive Biologist,
Yerkes Primate Center

Such semantic manipulations as the replacement of terms such as caretaker and animal handler with "caregiver" serve only to provide emotional color . . .

I believe the protocols should be available for APHIS/USDA inspection, but should not be provided to APHIS as historically the Freedom of Information Act has been abused as a means of providing "ammunition" via excerption and misquotation for groups determined to halt research with and for animals . . .

Delete the requirement that a plan *MUST* include specific provisions to address the social needs. This mandatory requirement conflicts with the logical release of animals from requirement of social grouping when in conflict with approved, recorded, research proposals . . .

I think it is important that the reduced, but still very significant cost of these proposed regulations to the research community not be ignored. In this respect, I think there should be some provision for a "phase-in" period for full implementation. Such a period of, say, 3-5 years would actually aid in the full and complete application of, and compliance with, the regulations . . .

WILLIAM RAUB, Ph. D
Acting Director, US National Institutes
of Health

The currently proposed regulations will enable biomedical research institutions to develop their own specific policies and procedures consistent with legislative intent, in order to achieve high quality programs in compliance with the regulations. The NIH further finds the proposed regulations to be financially realistic, functionally executable, and accommodative of specialized institutional needs and circumstances.

Allow me to express my gratitude . . .

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION

AVMA echoes the kudos that APHIS has received from the National Institutes of Health and the biomedical research community for a transition from engineering standards to performance standards . . . An appropriate phase-in over several years should be provided for the new enclosure sizes for cats and nonhuman primates.

[IPPL Comment; how many thousands of primates will die waiting for better quality living? In any case, the prescribed minimum cage sizes are the same as the tiny cage sizes currently written into the NIH Guidelines].

DOUGLAS BOWDEN
Director, Washington Primate Center

[Dr. Bowden discusses Section 3.8(b)(5), When more than one nonhuman primate is housed in a primary enclosure, the minimum space requirement is the sum of the minimum floor area space required for each individual primate]

This proposed regulation raises a very serious concern. Some institutions successfully house two juvenile macaques (1/5-3.0 kg animals that would individually require a Group 2 cage [floor area, 3 square feet, height 30 inches: IPPL] together in a Group 3 cage [4.3 square feet, height 30 inches: IPPL]. This provides 43% more space, and, additionally, allows the social contact that is presumed to be [emphasis added] important for its psychological well-being. This practice is particularly important in BSL-3 animal housing areas where work with SIV [Simian Immunodeficiency virus] and HIV-2 [Human Immunodeficiency Virus] work is conducted. These are very specialized facilities that are extremely heavily used and that cannot be duplicated. Adoption of the requirement that "n" animals housed together must have "n" times as much space as one animal would reduce the housing capacity by at least 25%. This would essentially reduce an institution's AIDS-related research program by 25%.

[IPPL Comment: Monkeys used in such painful and usually fatal experimentation surely deserve the absolute best in housing and care: quibbling over a few feet of space seems somehow unmindful of the distress of the monkeys as they die for us]

HARRIET VOIGT, Ph.D
Psychologist, San Francisco, California

I am a strong dissenter within the profession of psychology, inasmuch as I perceive the American Psychological Association to be oppositional in its stance regarding animal welfare.

As a psychologist, I urge you to move forward with the protections you propose, and to minimize the compromises urged upon you by professional and research groups based upon arguments for expediency and some kind of "non-interference" doctrine. None of your proposed standards, in my view, adversely impact in any substantive way the ability of research labs to effectively conduct research.

When used as consumable goods, laboratory animals need all the friends they can find!

FRANK RICCIARDI
Summit, New Jersey

I personally cannot accept animals being used in the first place, but I am sickened at the thought of cleaning the animals' cages by hosing them down while they are still in it just to save time. Then why not just wash down our hospital floors and patients at the same time? It would save time and money. And what about those newspaper reports about the monkey who suffered horribly because some impatient zoo-keeper scalded him because he pulled his braid? If that monkey were a child, the man would be behind bars in prison because then it would be

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

murder. If it's a helpless animal we call it a shame and brush it off, but if it's a human we call it child abuse which is illegal.

I ask you in closing, to please consider all those innocent animals that don't have a right to live because of humans, but even worse are being mistreated and tortured even as I write this letter.

ROBERT BALLINA, M.D. Provo, Utah

I expect the US Department of Agriculture to reject the re-proposals currently submitted by those same people who have for too many years neglected or abused their animal charges. The US Department of Agriculture has too few inspectors as it is, and is unable adequately to police laboratories. The answer is not to delete the laws, but to provide more stringent and humane requirements, and hold laboratories responsible for adhering to the laws.

J. B. NEILANDS Professor Of Biochemistry, University Of California, Berkeley

My remarks are made as a research scientist holding currently funded grants from the NIH and the USDA.

Specifically, I suggest that as a reasonable trade-off for the privilege of using animals in research that you:

- 1) Insist that animals be removed prior to cleaning of a cage,
- 2) Provide for adequate exercise of dogs,
- 3) Arrange for the social well-being of primates, including the keeping of complete records for purposes of inspection, and
- 4) Increase the minimum sizes of cages for experimental animals.

There was a time when I thought that laboratory animals were good models for the human. Now, having read some of the literature on the subject, I find that animals have limited applicability to other species, including the human. Epidemiology and prevention are the "*better ways to go*."

Furthermore, I no longer regard the human as the most important animal... most destructive, perhaps, but certainly not the most important.

RODNEY ROBISON Veterinarian, Califon, New Jersey

I am writing to comment on the APHIS Reproposed Regulations, Parts I, II and III. I am gravely concerned about the serious and irreparable damage that the regulations could do to biomedical research in the USA!

First, you have not **SHOWN ANY NEED** exists for the proposed new regulation. What perceived "**problems**" do these regulations purport to address? None that I know of except to limit, regulate and hamstring biomedical research. **NO EVIDENCE** of any scientific necessity **WHATSOEVER** is provided by you...

IPPL

While I am in support of the NABR [*National Association for Biomedical Research*] critique, I feel that they do not go far enough. I sincerely believe that the best place for the APHIS Reproposed Regulations, Parts I, II, AND III, is **IN THE WASTEBASKET**.

LARRY CUMMINS Laboratory Veterinarian, Highrolls, New Mexico

I am very much opposed to the possible requirement of pairing individually caged animals to enhance their psychological well-being. In my 19 years of clinical and colony management experience, this concept is wrong in greater than 50% of the cases.

MICHAEL SWINDLE Veterinarian, and Peter Fischinger, M.D. Medical University Of South Carolina

Comments on March 1989 draft: The anthropomorphic reference to human beings does not take into consideration the fact that different species of animals have different responses to pain and distress... It is unacceptable to consider that any painful procedure in a higher mammal necessarily has a relationship to the responses anticipated in lower mammals. Species differences must be taken into account...



*Singly-Caged Lab Monkey
Courtesy: PETA*

Because your definition of a painful procedure is written anthropomorphically, it implies that all covered animals would routinely require analgesics unless it interferes with the scientific protocol. This is contrary to standard veterinary practice in which it is not routine to administer post-operative analgesics for all procedures...

The requirement to report exceptions to the regulations to the USDA as part of the annual report is unacceptable due to the risk of the scientific staff. Due to the increasing terrorist tactics of the animal rights movement and the USDA's

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

responsibility to release all documents under the FOI Act, some degree of anonymity must be provided to investigators who must perform multiple survival surgery or who justifiably withhold analgesics for painful procedures . . . identification of these procedures only serves as a means to distribute information to the animal rights movement . . .

The requirement for exemptions [*to environmental enrichment requirements*] to be documented in the annual report again puts the veterinarians and scientific staff at risk to radicals in the animal rights movement. The exemptions for studies such as surgical manipulation must be put in the regulations without a requirement for annual reporting.

Comments on August 1990 Draft from Michael Swindle: Although still costly to research institutions, at least it is **LENIENT ENOUGH** [*emphasis added*] to allow research to still be performed on large animals.

CHARLES SNOWDON President, Animal Behavior Society

Our major concerns have to do with the exclusive role of the attending veterinarian in determining the adequacy of plans for psychological well-being of non-human primates. There is a great reservoir of expertise among animal behaviorists that should be drawn upon in evaluating psychological well-being.

VALERIE STANLEY FOR THE ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

The 1985 Amendments to the Animal Welfare Act designated the Secretary of Agriculture as the person responsible for promulgating standards on the topics of humane handling, care, treatment and transportation of animals by dealers, research facilities, and exhibitors . . . Congress did not authorize the Secretary to delegate the responsibilities for rule-making to the regulated animal dealer, research, and exhibitor industries. Yet, in general, the tone, and many specific regulations proposed August 15, 1990, do indeed represent a delegation of rule-making authority to these agencies . . .

Before the 1985 Amendments, USDA had never been required to issue regulations on the exercise of dogs or the psychological well-being of primates. USDA's initial regulatory approach on these two topics, as reflected in the regulations it proposed March 15, 1989, constituted an appropriate, legal response to a Congressionally delegated duty to issue regulations. It is clear that USDA understood its responsibility and undertook it painstakingly by issuing specific regulations . . .

[*In the August 1990 proposed regulation*] USDA has adopted a laissez-faire approach on its regulations for a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of primates. It provides that dealers, exhibitors and research facilities:

Must develop, document, and follow a plan for environmental enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. Such a plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in

appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian.

Here, rather than determining what factors in a physical environment are necessary to promote the psychological well-being of primates and writing specific standards including minimum requirements directing that these be provided, USDA delegates these duties to the dealers, exhibitors, and research facilities. Had Congress intended the regulated entities to determine which rules they would follow and to what extent they would provide for primates' concerns, Congress could and would have passed amendments expressing these as goals. It did not.

It is important for APHIS to remember that, while the regulated entities always claim that they have the interests of their animals at heart, these interests, or the extent to which these interests are going to be served, are **ALWAYS** being balanced against what it **COSTS** the particular entity to do so. That is why it is inappropriate and ineffective to leave the whole area of determining compliance in the hands of entities which have demonstrated their preoccupation with cost and whose treatment of animals necessitated the passage of the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act . . . The 1985 Amendments to the Animal Welfare Act were passed in response to numerous incidents of cruelty to animals that were allowed to exist under the current regulations . . .

APHIS is statutorily required to provide for animal welfare outside the experimental room and researchers have been recognized as dictating treatment during experimental procedures. USDA has over-reacted to the criticism by the biomedical research industry that USDA must not interfere with research by taking the unprecedented step of allowing researchers to determine when and how they will comply with the standards not only during experimental procedures **BUT AT ALL OTHER TIMES**.

WAYNE THOMAS Attorney, Lay Member Of The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Texas

I can assure you that IACUC members' concurring or nonconcurring views of animal welfare as maintained and practiced in our institutions and facilities are routinely made a part of the IACUC's Inspection reports to the various facilities and are, as a result, available for inspection by APHIS personnel. This should certainly be sufficient to meet the APHIS monitoring objectives without adding another layer of reports on an already administratively overburdened IACUC at the expense of scientific research to find cures for life-threatening diseases . . .

My further concerns are also expressed by the comments of the National Association for Biomedical Research . . . I fully endorse the comments of NABR.

[*From the Animal Legal Defense Fund's Com-*

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

ments: "The IACUC is only required to have one person on it who represents 'general community interests in the care of laboratory animals.' In those institutions where this person genuinely fits that category, he or she is, by statute, a minority voice. In the far greater number of instances, however, research facilities have violated this requirement by naming persons possessing financial ties to the institution or possessing no knowledge of animal care on these committees, thus effectively rendering them as rubber stamps for whatever action the rest of the committee wishes to take".

MARGARET BRADBURY Pacifica, California

I know from personal experience how easy it is to become callous to neglect and sickness and pain of non-human animals. I remember as a young graduate student being afraid of the animals, since I had never had any training for handling them: the result was, sadly, that I mishandled the animals.

I remember the scornful peer pressure meted out to weaklings who were sympathetic to the plights of the animals. Through the years my own students have inflicted neglect and needless death on animals: although the kids themselves were kind and eager and good students, they became unfeeling about nonhuman animals in no time. They had to, just in order to meet their various commitments: lab assignments, jobs, research projects, whatever.

From a myriad of such experiences, I have grown to believe that we need high standards to protect animals from people, for two reasons. One, there is overwhelming evidence from neurophysiology, behavior, and other disciplines that nonhuman animals, particularly mammals, experience pain, fear, and hormonal upsets. Two, animals under stress from bad treatment give non-credible experimental results, an especially serious consideration where improved human health is the objective of the work . . .

Substituting "performance standards" for engineering standards makes it too hard for USDA inspectors to enforce the law. I have tried to indicate that workers generally harm nonhuman animals inadvertently and through ignorance but sadistic workers also cause problems. Either way, inspection for adherence to welfare law is terribly important for helping workers cope, so inspectors should be facilitated in all ways possible, not hampered . . .

In the case of primates, we now understand how greatly they suffer mentally from deprivation and isolation. Everything possible should be done to facilitate their psychological well-being if we are to be humane about it. Primates must be protected by clear, specific, enforceable regulations: furthermore, labs must keep proper records so that inspectors can make effective inspections.

FREDERICK GOODWIN Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, Maryland

There should be a clear indication at the beginning of Part 3 [*Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care*

IPPL

Treatment and Transportation of Dogs and Cats and Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Nonhuman Primates] that, for research institutions, the Committee can authorize exceptions to any of the standards in Part 3. . .

APHIS inspectors should be discouraged from routinely removing records from any facility. Records should be removed only for a specific reason: i.e. documentation of a violation, for purposes of an ongoing investigation, or to obtain consultation from APHIS staff on interpretation of guidelines. Facilities should not be needlessly exposed to targeting by extremists through FOI enquiries . . .

Primates should be given special consideration for environmental enhancement if they show "pathology" not if they show "distress." Distress can be an acute condition brought about by normal social interaction, housekeeping, and clinical routines.

SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION AND 131 ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

Please note recommendations for making maximum use of existing facilities or equipment to provide increased space for different species of animals without discarding existing cages. Joining cages together by removal of one side of each of two adjoining cages exemplifies the type of recommendations we are making so that institutions can comply promptly and economically with urgently needed increases in the size of primary enclosures. [*The regulations state that*]: "These minimum standards must be applied in accordance with the customary and generally accepted professional and husbandry practices considered appropriate for each species, and necessary to promote their psychological well-being."

"Customary" housing is often contrary to the psychological well-being of primates and the phrase "generally accepted professional and husbandry practices" may not provide adequate authority.

The Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Amendments were passed because Congress feels that customary and accepted practices of the industry are totally insufficient to guarantee the welfare of laboratory animals . . .

The cage sizes listed are those currently in use by NIH and NIH grantees. The point behind providing for the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates is to change the way they are treated, not to further codify the sub-standard conditions.

In a regulatory merry-go-round in which the rallying cry of the industry in opposition to the regulations has been a call for data, it is notable and shameful that the findings of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums were so cavalierly dismissed. This report contained specific, fact-based recommendations on the captive husbandry of nonhuman primates. The cage sizes and husbandry guidelines contained in the AAZPA's report are appropriate minimum standards for the keeping of these animals . . .

Each facility has been given the discretion to devise its own standards for the psychological well-being of nonhuman

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

primates. This lack of a regulation is an egregious abdication of the agency's duty to promulgate enforceable regulations.

The point behind the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Amendments is that Congress feels that the currently acceptable professional standards for the care of laboratory animals are not sufficient to provide for the welfare of laboratory animals. To call the use of "*currently acceptable professional standards*" compliance with the Animal Welfare Act is a nonsensical notion that is inherently irrational. It is precisely the "*currently accepted professional standards*" of the biomedical community which the ISLA amendments are intended to change!

UNANIMOUS RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Resolved that the City Council go on record expressing its displeasure with the weakening of the Federal standards, and issue a strong call for the restoration of the standards as set forth in the 1985 Animal Welfare Act for the protection and care of laboratory animals.

JOHN BOURLON Attorney, Durham, North Carolina

I am extremely concerned over the funding alternatives now being considered and in particular with the fact that our tax dollars are being provided for research which focuses primarily on laboratory animals only. It does not take a genius to realize the self-serving interests of these research and laboratory facilities who are obviously only concerned with profits and in duplicating research which has already been performed by literally hundreds of other independent research laboratories. It is my opinion that so long as our tax dollars are disbursed to these laboratories that they will continue to meet this fabricated need and will continue to torture and to provide unnecessary pain, misery and agony for animals for no tangible purpose or benefit to anyone except themselves. . . .

I am appalled to read the language which calls for "*Written Procedures and systems for exercise of dogs and for the psychological well-being of primates in accordance with the regulations and standards, and a record system documenting that such a procedure or system is being carried out.*" This does absolutely nothing to provide accountability or documentation as to whether or not any particular research or laboratory facility is, in fact, complying with the regulations.

In reviewing the regulations in question, I am further convinced that the regulations are merely lip-service inasmuch as absolutely no sufficient funding is available to provide for enforcement, observation, or inquiry by any of the regulatory agencies in question.

I'm sure you will agree that the American public has spoken quite clearly as to the issue of laboratory experimentation on animals and that the American public is not going to tolerate these continued and abusive practices which are realistically only pursued for the most part by self-serving grant writers and research facilities who would like us to believe that

the use of animals in all of these and millions and millions of dollars of experimentation per year is critical and required.

At a time when the Government is strident to cut the budget, I think it is appalling and outrageous that we continue to provide literally billions of dollars for scientific research without any emphasis whatsoever on the available non-animal alternatives.

It is my understanding that the National Institutes of Health created the Biological Models and Materials Section (BMMRS) to promote the use of existing alternatives in the development of non-animal research programs. I am informed that BMMRS has received approximately **\$3.7 MILLION** to search for non-animal alternatives while **\$2.95 BILLION** is being spent for research on live animals.

I ask [you to] carefully reconsider the proposed regulations relating to enforcement and penalties that would be mandated for those research facilities and institutions which are found to be in non-compliance with the regulations.

JESSICA SANDLER Industrial Hygienist, Silver Spring, Maryland

Your decision to delegate to the users of animals the right to decide what is implemented and what isn't is akin to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) allowing employers to decide whether their employees need protection. As an industrial hygienist who is employed by OSHA, I know that governmental agencies must specify the minimum standards so that it is clear to all concerned, including the compliance officer, what is expected of the facility.

Animals, like employees, need to be protected from those employers/users who would choose to minimize expenses and cut corners. Imagine the public's reaction if employers were allowed to decide if the cost of a respirator or other protective equipment outweighed the possible benefit to the employee's safety! And yet that is exactly what you are allowing the users of the animals to do. The situation worsens when you realize that the animals are totally dependent on the goodwill of the users and are completely incapable of acting in their own behalf. Furthermore, since they are supposedly being "used" for the good of mankind, we are that much more responsible for ensuring their well-being. . . .

Your proposal not to require the maintenance of compliance records by the facilities using these animals is a similar abdication of your responsibility. Again, imagine a work-site in which each individual employer is allowed to decide for himself which injuries shall be recorded, whether medical records shall be kept, which equipment maintenance records shall be required. It would be an untenable situation and solid enforcement activity would be near-impossible. I believe that an analogous predicament would result from the USDA's abdication of its housekeeping requirements. . . .

Users of animals repeat the chorus that they are best served by "happy" and "healthy" animals. If this is indeed so, one would think that they would be pleased to conform to such basic requirements as daily removal of dead animals and wastes whose presence can only increase the physical and emotional stress upon the animals. Requiring the removal [of dead animals and waste] "*as necessary*" again delegates to the

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

users the right to impose their own judgment which, in many cases, may be prejudiced by factors of cost, convenience, and so forth . . .

Although my background is not specific to the care of animals, I am extremely familiar, through my profession, with the promulgation of regulatory requirements and the difficulties of compliance enforcement. There are only a limited number of "animal users" in this country: the vast numbers of the tax-paying public want to see that the suffering of animals pressed into service for us is alleviated to the greatest extent possible. This can only be accomplished through solid, specific standards. I urge you to enact them.

DANIEL CUCICH Atlanta, Georgia

I have worked in the medical field for 20 years and I can assure you that most of the lab animals I have worked with were too stressed to provide good reliable data.

The Animal Welfare Act, as presently written, is largely unenforced and *UNENFORCEABLE*. This skews the data, and makes legitimate researchers (and projects) vulnerable to opponents and adverse publicity.

JOHN BEARY Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association

While the regulations contain elements with which we still object, we commend the agency for its overall use of performance standards.

BERNARD MIGLER Primate Pole Housing, Cherry Hill, New Jersey

For those who claim that providing social interaction between nonhuman primates will interfere with their research, let the burden of proof be on them, on a case by case basis, to document their claims. My personal experience is evidence for the contrary point of view.

I use nonhuman primates in my pharmacological research for a major pharmaceutical company. For the last five years I have been housing nonhuman primates on pole housing, which provides social interaction at all times and I have not observed any deleterious effects of social grouping on my research.

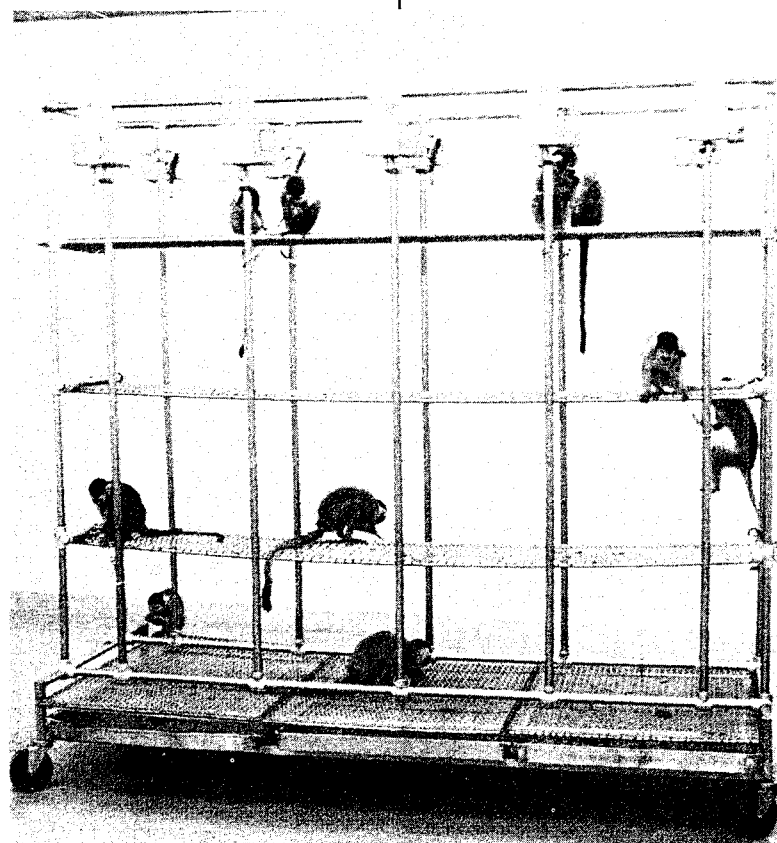
Regarding the height of primary enclosures for nonhuman primates, I disapprove of the cage heights given in the table of Section 3.80. The cage heights provide enough room for the nonhuman primate to stand, with perhaps a few inches of headroom, but they do **not** provide enough room for climbing. It is my view that the minimum height requirements in the proposed regulations are not "adequate to promote the psychological well-being of primates" since the cage heights provide little or no opportunity for the nonhuman primate to climb.

I propose the following alternative standard for cage heights for nonhuman primates weighing up to 55 pounds: the minimum height of a cage should be at least twice the height of the nonhuman primate when it is standing on two feet.

To determine whether my alternative standard is more acceptable to the general public than the standards proposed by APHIS, I conducted an opinion poll in Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia on September 7, 1990. I provided the

proposed standards of APHIS on cage heights as given in the table of Section 3.80 and the alternative standards that I have proposed. The results of the opinion poll were: 47 (100%) in favor of the alternative standard and none in favor of the proposed standards of APHIS . . .

Since I was the originator of the proposed standard it is possible that I may have subtly influenced the respondents to respond favorably toward my proposed standard. I therefore contacted the US Testing Service Company, Market Research Inc. of Wheeling, Illinois, an independent consumer research company, and commissioned them to conduct an opinion poll in 16 cities across the United States and to collect 5000 signatures from individuals at least 18 years old, male or female, in favor of the proposed standards of APHIS or the alternative standard. I did not indicate my reasons for commissioning the poll



Primate "Pole Housing"

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

nor my position on the choices. The polls were taken in shopping malls. Overall, 4526 individuals (90.14%) disapproved of the present standards of APHIS and approved of the alternative standard. I believe that these results faithfully reflect the point of view of the general public on the matter of cage heights for nonhuman primates weighing up to 55 pounds. I request that APHIS take into consideration the position of the general public against the proposed cage heights and in favor of the alternative standard, in formulating the final rule concerning cage heights for nonhuman primates.

We wish to disagree with the proposition of the NIH, or others, that a doubling of the height of a conventional cage would result in a reduction of the number of nonhuman primates that can be housed in an average room, (we agree, of course, that doubling the height of a cage would give each nonhuman primate twice the volume it had previously). We have analyzed the dimensions of the commercially available rack-mounted cages and found that they are constructed in a very inefficient manner, incorporating a great deal of wasted space. According to our calculations, if the existing envelope of space in which these cages are mounted was utilized efficiently, each nonhuman primate could have twice the height it has in a conventional cage with little or no effect on the number of nonhuman primates in the average room. [Mr. Migler attached a wealth of supporting documents and diagrams].

Another main element in the cost of implementing the proposed regulations of 15 March 1989 would have been the cost of replacement cages for nonhuman primates. The number of nonhuman primates in all of the research facilities in the US is not known precisely. We obtained copies of the Annual Reports for 1987 from the Freedom of Information Office of the Department of Agriculture. Each report lists the number of nonhuman primates at each research facility. We counted approximately 41,000. The number may be greater than 41,000 since the Annual Report does not require the inclusion of the number of nonhuman primates that *were not* used during the year, only the number that *were* used.

In order to make estimates of the costs of replacement cages, we present our projections assuming 40,000 or 50,000 nonhuman primates - our estimates were based on the assumption that the majority of nonhuman primates are in Group 3 (3-10 kg).

Our projections are based on cages that provide socialization between two or more monkeys and a volume of space that is sufficient to meet the exercise requirement of the proposed regulations so that the monkey does not need to be released for exercise.

The cost of replacing cages ranges from approximately \$90,600,000, assuming there are 40,000 nonhuman primates, to \$113,000,000, assuming there are 50,000 nonhuman primates. If APHIS permitted the phase-in over a period of 3 years, then the total cost would be \$30,200,000 for 40,000 nonhuman primates or \$37,760,000 for 50,000 nonhuman primates...

The Office of Management and Budget indicated that the proposed regulations of March 15, 1989, constituted a major rule, since the annual cost would exceed \$100,000,000. However, if APHIS permitted research facilities to phase in their compliance over a period of, say, three years, then the cost

to implement the proposed rule of March 15, 1989 with respect to nonhuman primates would be in the range of \$30-40 million dollars. This would be well below the triggering level of a major rule, eliminating the involvement of the OMB [Office of Management and Budget, which has been delaying and sabotaging the regulations].

CHERYL PALMER Scientist

Many times I received experimental animals that were left on loading docks in extreme temperatures. Cartons containing those animals [*presumably rodents: IPPL*] were piled on top of each other, literally smashing those beneath. Diseased animals were allowed to remain in cages, resulting in death and eventual cannibalism. Several instances of overcrowded cages led to the destruction by suffocation of hundreds of laboratory animals. The list goes on.

I have seen insufficiently anesthetized animals undergo excruciating surgery or decapitation [*a common way to kill rodents: IPPL*]. I have seen sores, resulting in necrotic tissue, develop on animals because of lack of exercise. Animals that are involved in LD-50s [*a test used to evaluate how much of a substance is needed to kill 50% of animals tested: IPPL*] are those I feel for most. I have been witness to countless, unnecessary duplications of experiments. Unfortunately, these horrifying scenes took place in a prestigious, large pharmaceutical company. Recognition of the contribution laboratory animals make to the advancement of the pharmaceutical industry should elicit the need for strict standards governing the humane transportation, treatment, and care of those animals... I cast shame on the National Association for Biomedical Research. Why would they prevent such important regulations from taking effect? Is it really cost? Hardly.

**IT SEEMS TO BE A POLITICAL STRUGGLE,
WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BIOMEDICAL
RESEARCH SIMPLY REFUSING TO SUBMIT TO
THE HUMANITARIANS.**

JOHN CAPITANIO Psychologist, Davis, California

Just as we do not expect medical doctors to be aware of the subtleties of a completely different discipline, which involves years of specialized training, I believe it is inappropriate for the committee to expect veterinarians to be aware of the subtleties involved in the psychology of nonhuman animals. For example, the concept of "*psychological well-being*" necessarily implies knowledge of the psychology of the species. This in turn requires knowledge of the ecology of the species: after all, the psychological needs of species arise from the environments and niches which have shaped their evolution over millions of years. Once the environment is changed, as in captivity, an effort to meet those needs must have reference to the ecology and life-history of the species. I am unaware of any requirements that veterinarians must have received training in these aspects of the species for which they

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

care . . . I cannot possibly imagine that [APHIS] would recommend that a psychologist be the sole authority when medical decisions must be made regarding an animal. I find it extremely disconcerting that [APHIS] sees no problem with veterinarians making decisions pertaining to psychology.

SHEILA STEINER Davis, California

There is a large difference between a nonhuman primate being able to make postural adjustments and he or she being able to run, jump, swing, brachiate, and so on. Considering the longevity of many primate species, it seems inhumane to confine an individual for most of his or her life to such a small area where he or she has little or no opportunity to exercise . . . I am concerned, however, that unless there are regulations requiring larger primary enclosures for nonhuman primates, many research facilities will not make the changes under their own initiative.

Additionally, I am concerned about the requirement that great apes weighing more than 100 pounds have "*an additional volume of space in excess of that required for Group 6 animals.*" To begin with, most chimpanzees weigh less than 110 pounds, and therefore would not benefit from the additional space requirement. Second, there are no guidelines regarding just how much additional space they should get. If this proposed rule were interpreted to the letter, a very large ape (male gorillas often weigh up to 600 pounds) could be housed in a cage exceeding that of Group 6 animals by only a small percentage, provided that the ape could make postural adjustments.

While I imagine that most facilities are conscientious enough to provide more than adequate enclosures for the larger apes, I believe the minimum standards ought to ensure that all captive apes receive such consideration.

ANN RUSSON Psychologist, York University, Ontario, Canada

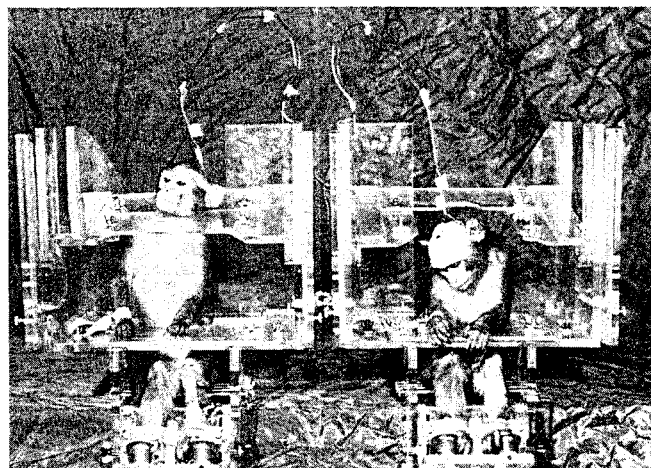
Appropriate social conditions are known to be critical to psychological well-being: primate infants should be raised with their natural mothers until they are ready to live independently from her and, for species which are known to live in social groups in nature, it should be specifically required that social grouping be required in captivity.

Second, with respect to environmental enrichment, this regulation lists a number of methods of **PHYSICAL** enrichment that are indeed valuable. However, one defining characteristic of the primates is their **INTELLIGENCE**, an adaptation guaranteeing behavioral flexibility to deal with **COMPLEX AND CHANGEABLE ENVIRONMENTS**. In other words, primates are built to respond well to rich and varied rather than impoverished and static conditions. It is

therefore critically important to consider not only physical but "*intellectual*" enrichment by providing devices to enhance, for example, visual complexity, manipulation-exploration, and problem-solving.

DUANE PROPPE Physiologist, University of Texas, San Antonio

My major concern is over the proposed requirement of daily unrestrained activity for one continuous hour during long-term restraint. Whereas this requirement of daily unrestrained activity may be workable for smaller primates



Chaired Rhesus Monkeys

that can be transferred between restraint device and cage without tranquilization, this requirement is totally unworkable for larger primates (such as the baboon) because they must be tranquilized for safe transfer between restraint device and cage . . . such a requirement for one hour of continuous unrestrained activity every 12 hours is contrary to both the physiological and psychological welfare of larger nonhuman primates such as the baboon that are very amenable to continuous restraint . . .

The implication . . . is that continuous restraint of more than 12 hours is inherently detrimental to either the physiological or psychological well-being of the nonhuman primates. Neither of these is true! Several species of nonhuman primates adapt very well to continuous restraint in chairs, ***EVEN WHEN THE RESTRAINT IS CONTINUOUS FOR SEVERAL DAYS TO SEVERAL WEEKS [Emphasis added]*** . . .

I suggest that the section [regarding chairing of primates] be replaced with: "*Maintenance under such restraint must be for the shortest period possible to meet health and research objectives.*"

[IPPL opposes use of restraint chairs for research primates, we consider them barbaric devices and many laboratories have dropped their use].

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, MATTAWAN, MICHIGAN

The new proposed regulations will impose a substantial financial burden on our *SMALL [emphasis added]* business operation. Please try as much as possible to limit that burden to the minimum necessary.

For example, to install a special one-way valve to eliminate gas and sewage back-up will cost about \$2,000 per study room. IRDC has 221 animal study rooms. The potential cost for that item alone would exceed \$440,000. IRDC recommends that the one-way valve requirement be dropped.

JANE S., M.D. Jackson, Mississippi

I feel that the standards have been unacceptably weakened and no longer address the original intent of the legislation as passed by Congress which was to improve living conditions and care for laboratory animals. If finalized in their present form, these regulations will fail that mandate . . .

"Performance standards" are not acceptable substitutes for specific enforceable standards. Allowing each facility to develop its own performance standards for requirements for exercise for dogs and psychological well-being for primates is not workable and will seriously hamper the ability of the USDA inspectors to determine whether the facility is actually complying with the law.

Each inspector will first have to read each facility's written plan, decide whether it meets the requirements of the regulations, and then determine (without written records) whether or not that facility is following its own plan. Given the relatively small number of APHIS inspectors and the large number of laboratories, dealers and others they must inspect yearly, this will result in less effective inspections and greater animal neglect.

Written documentation of removal of animals from cages for cleaning, exercise for dogs, and the release of primates for exercise and social interaction, which was required in the previous proposals, has now been dropped so that inspectors will have no records to check. This requirement for documentation must be restored so that the USDA inspectors will have adequate evidence by which to judge if a facility is complying with the law.

RENE KERR

I particularly want to object to the statement that:

While such procedures at research facilities would be subject to APHIS review, we do not believe it is necessary for proper enforcement that they also be available to the general public.

Given budget constraints, your staff is relatively

small given the task of enforcing these detailed regulations at many facilities. You either must have a great deal of blind faith in such facilities or employ superhuman staff to review unbelievable amounts of material and visit numerous sites across the country. I strongly urge you to change this regulation. While there might be good reason that the general public could not conduct site visits, they could view records of care to ensure that they meet the requirements on paper . . .

You state that "*Those who are regulated are not provided with the option to choose the regulations that apply to them, and we do not have the authority to offer such a choice.*" But, given the statement that facilities should develop their own plans, you have *de facto* given such authority to the facilities which you regulate. You have abdicated your authority and given it to biased parties, creating a system which you cannot feasibly regulate given budget and staff constraints. When a facility develops a plan . . . and your representative visits such a site, what standards will your representative use to evaluate this plan? There is no standard for your employee to use to evaluate this particular plan. He must either accept the opinion of a veterinarian who is an employee of the facility which you regulate, or he must express an opinion which will probably be considered arbitrary or not supported by scientific evidence. Your staff will be impotent . . .

There is a definite conflict of interest when the agency charged with regulating an industry allows the industry to set the standard by which it is judged. Again I refer to your own comments where you state that you cannot hand over your responsibility to set standards to the facility subject to such standards. You *MUST* develop some standard by which you will judge such facilities.

You *MUST* either be arbitrary, or you must conduct scientific research to establish your standard. If you do not, you have failed to establish your standard. Standards can be arbitrary. In fact, it could be argued that the decision of individual veterinarians will be arbitrary because three veterinarians may make three different decisions about the same animal. Curricular standards in schools are arbitrary: they vary from school district to school district and state to state. Every law in our land is arbitrary, but, because it was decided on by a body of authority, it is law.

The veterinarians have no scientific documentation either to base their individual decisions on or they would have offered it to you. You must accept your responsibility and use your power to set an enforceable and humane standard. You are charged with this responsibility by the Congress of the United States. You can be arbitrary.

Please develop standards, and, if you must, allow for variances. In this way, they come to you . . .

If you do not establish a standard and you do not require that records be kept, *you have completely disarmed your staff.* If you trust the regulated facility to write its own plans and then don't even ask them to keep a record of such, you might as well have done nothing. You have one sheet of paper, the attending veterinarian's "*plan*" on which to base judgments . . .

Your agency will only be a puppet of the medical research industry (yes, they make a lot of money doing this) and not an arm of authority of the US Government, if real standards are not set.

DAVID HUBEL
Harvard Medical School,
Nobel Prize Winner

(commenting on March 1989 version of the regulations)

This type of escalation in animal costs, and in time writing applications justifying the need to use animals, is already seriously threatening medical research - to the point where students are wondering if a research career in areas that involve use of animals is really worth the nuisance. *Were I beginning over now, I would seriously consider molecular biology.* That of course is what the Animal Rights people want.

I HAVE MADE MANY TRIPS TO JAPAN AND I AM TOTALLY CONVINCED THAT THEY HAVE NO SUCH PROBLEMS OVER ANIMALS.

FRANKIE TRULL
Lobbyist, National Association For Biomedical Research

We applaud APHIS' efforts to date. This has been a long, arduous process. The Association very much appreciates APHIS' responsiveness in the face of a very difficult and arduous task. We have all been working toward agreement on standards which will benefit the animals in our care. That goal is now in sight. Please call upon us if we can provide further information or assistance in any way. *The Association looks forward to continued cooperation with you.*

MARK BODAMER
Central Washington State University,
Ellensburg

Mark Bodamer is a psychologist who worked to establish an enrichment program for adult chimpanzees at the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, New York University

I was asked by the Jane Goodall Institute to go to New York University's Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates to identify enrichment techniques that could be used to improve the psychological well-being of their over 250 chimpanzees. LEMSIP had taken many steps to improve the conditions for their younger chimpanzees and was interested in identifying practical and inexpensive enrichment



Monkey at Kyoto University Primate Lab, Japan

activities that could be used with their adult chimpanzees.

During a three-month period many practical and inexpensive enrichment activities were identified. This project demonstrated that a large number of chimpanzees could be offered a daily enrichment program with minimal additional cost . . .

I know that your organization feels that the veterinarian is capable of making this decision, but it has been my experience that this is just not true . . . I most strongly urge that a person trained in the area of primate behavior, ethology or comparative psychology be made a part of any decisions regarding enrichment. . . The primary caregivers [at LEMSIP] were excited and amazed at the behaviors demonstrated by the chimpanzees.

While it is good that the new regulations state more specifically that the animal caretakers who *supervise* must perform in such a way that they display a "*knowledge, background, and experience in proper husbandry and care of nonhuman primates*," this is grossly insufficient. Any and all employees who have contact with primates should

be required to display a proficiency of knowledge about their charges which would enable them to meet their psychological needs, not just the supervisors. The single most important thing that could be done to improve the conditions for the chimpanzees at most facilities is to educate those who have any contact with the chimpanzees as to the needs of these truly remarkable beings. This matter is of such importance that I feel the regulations should clearly delineate what "*knowledgeable*" means.

To fall back on "*generally accepted standards*" is not sufficient . . . A solution to this insufficient knowledge base would be to require a certification process for all primate caretakers. Those who work with primates would be required to display an understanding of their charges.

Part of this certification could involve the establishment of a national data base of literature which would be made available to all facilities. As part of the LEMSIP enrichment program I offered a weekly class in which I was able to talk about various aspects of chimpanzee behavior. Reading material and films were also made available. Plans were made to establish a library resource room, which would have been a great resource for all care givers. While this was a good idea it was not followed through . . .

Often the complaint of the technicians at LEMSIP was that they didn't have time for enrichment, especially on weekends when there was only a skeleton crew. **WHILE FEW RESEARCH PROTOCOLS TAKE PLACE ON THE WEEKEND, THE CHIMPANZEES DON'T GET THE**

STORM OVER HOUSING CONTINUED

WEEKEND OFF: THEY REMAIN IN THEIR 5 X 5 FOOT CAGES. There must be enough staff to implement an effective enrichment program **EVERY DAY**.

Another observation I made at LEMSIP is that, even with the best of intentions and dedicated staff, without regulations mandating a change, the chimpanzees will continue to live in inexcusable conditions. After I left [LEMSIP] the project, except for a few technicians, did not continue to develop... Enrichment is not a priority at a biomedical facility. Clearly stated minimum regulations are the only hope we have to ensure that enrichment *does* become a priority.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

The sabotage by the Office of Management and Budget, the National Institutes of Health and experimental extremists of Congress' intent that the Department of Agriculture should set up standards of housing and care that ensure the psychological well-being of captive nonhuman primates is outrageous and totally disgraceful! Especially since the people who helped engineer this sabotage were never elected! They have no right to defeat the will of the Congress and the American public by behind-the-scenes machinations and intrigues!

Please send a letter to Richard Darman, Director, Office of Management and Budget, Washington DC 20503, if possible enclosing this article, and asking that OMB stop flouting the will of the Congress and work to ensure that precise, specific and enforceable standards are established to ensure the "psychological well-being" of primates whose lives are sacrificed in the purported interests of humanity.

Also, please send a letter to your Representative (House Office Building, Washington DC 20515) and Senators (Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510), if possible enclosing this article. Please state that you are opposed to the unelected OMB sabotaging Congress' intent that the conditions under which laboratory animals, including primates, be improved. Ask that that your Congresspersons convey your, and their, concerns to the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Agriculture.

If you leaflet, table, or petition, please contact IPPL for copies of petitions on the primate housing issue.

DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN GETS AWARD

Dr. Zakir Husain, IPPL Representative for Bangladesh and President of the Wildlife Society of Bangladesh, has been added to the United Nations Environment Program's "Roll of Honor" for his outstanding achievements in environmental protection.

Dr. Husain's efforts led to the cancellation of a scheme under which Bangladesh would have exported 71,500 monkeys to the United States. We are all very proud of him!

During his stay, the Animal Welfare Institute held a luncheon for Dr. Husain organized by Mrs. Christine Stevens and attended by the Institute's staff.



Dr. Zakir Husain with Christine Stevens and Cathy Liss of the Animal Welfare Institute

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