

VIVISECTION HALL OF SHAME

--Present//The University of California, Davis: (information from the investigative work of SAEN, Stop Animal Exploitation NOW! PMB 280, 1081-B St. Rt. 28, Milford, Ohio 45150 513-575-5517 saen@worldnet.att.net). At the University of California, Davis (UCD), Dr. Kenneth Britten attaches restraining devices to the heads of rhesus monkeys, grafts coils into their eyes, and inserts electrodes into their brains. The animals are secluded in restraint chairs for hours. UCD is awarded an annual \$220,000 for Dr. Britten's project. UCD primates continue to die from meningitis, hepatitis, enteritis, pneumonia, bacteremia, and even gangrene. Numerous animals languish in severe states of emaciation and dehydration.

--Present//The Ohio State University: (PCRM) For a 5-year, \$1.68 million study funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Dr. Michael Podell gives 120 domestic cats the feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) and methamphetamine--to discern if misuse of this drug will influence FIV disease. Podell's subjects undergo painful spinal taps at the base of their brains and chip implantations. Binge-level doses of speed are pumped into their bodies for scientists to examine how they handle precarious stunts such as navigating planks of decreasing width.

Dr. Podell's research question could be answered more effectively with human clinical trials using HIV-positive drug users, in vitro tissue cultures, and outbreak investigations. Dr. Podell cannot predict if methamphetamine will effect an HIV-positive human the same way it effects an FIV-infected feline--until he knows how this drug responds in a human subject. His experiments merely reveal the unnatural way FIV is induced and the stressful environment of the laboratory.

The AIDS virus does not express itself the same way in cats as it does in humans. AIDS and FIV have complex cellular processes that are so dissimilar that approximation to our species is baseless. Many scientists object to the use of FIV as a model for HIV. Moreover, while methamphetamine (speed) is toxic in human brains, its neurological effect in cats is unknown.

--Present//Barrows Neurological Institute brain cancer experiments: (IDA) Michael Berens induces birth defects and tumors in dogs and drills holes in the skulls of puppies to inject cancer cells into their brains. After 470 dog deaths and a 95% failure rate that produced no data relevant to humans, Arizona State University's Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee cut Berens' funding and forced him to relocate. Another facility now houses his reckless studies.

Berens injects beagle fetuses with cancer cells. He later dissects their injection-site tumors and implants them into each puppy's brain, allowing the cancer to grow so he can observe effects such as blindness and collapsing limbs. The puppies next endure unremitting cycles of radiation and chemotherapy that cause appetite loss and prolonged vomiting and diarrhea. "When it can't take it anymore," Berens' has claimed, one puppy is discarded to move on to the next.

Berens' experiments take a back-door approach to science. He observes brain cancer in people and attempts to validate his findings through animal studies. Sound science is supposed to allow for predictability. Berens' efforts have no predictive value whatsoever.

--Present//Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center: (IPAG) Primates serve as HIV disease models for humans at Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center. But after nearly 20 years, primate studies remain a dead end for HIV prevention, vaccines or drugs.

With the ostensible exception of Jerom, a deceased Yerkes subject abducted from his mother

and infected with HIV at 2 years of age, chimpanzees don't contract AIDS or develop its clinical symptoms. Their immune systems encounter the virus in a different manner than a human's immune network. Yerkes squanders tax dollars, time and energy to confine and discard laboratory animals when viable alternative technologies combined with epidemiological and clinical human trials produce results pertinent to human health.

Six years ago Jerom wasted away in his cage, with the flaccid, dull hair and hollow eyes associated with relentless fever, fear and frustration. Today, he could have been a 20-year-old individual, free to navigate the treetops or trail a companion into the undergrowth. Instead, humans invented him to endure physical and psychological anguish. To the researchers who measured his worth in terms of the data drawn from his blood, Jerom was not a sentient being with plans or hope. He was a specimen. The remaining AIDS Project chimpanzees: Buster, Nathan, Arctica, Joye, Betsie, Jonah, Marc, Roberta, Tika and Hallie.

--Present//University of Illinois nutritional research on cannulated dogs: (PETA) Since 1990 the University of Illinois has surgically inserted portholes into the sides of dogs for invasive food absorption experiments in its Edward Madigan Laboratory. As the university waits for additional funding, 9 cannulated dogs linger in basement cages with no sunlight, socialization, or soft bedding. Dogs may be our best friends, but they aren't tenable models for medical research. Students who gain knowledge in dog labs have to "unlearn" those results down the road. Size, location, texture and elasticity of internal organs are vastly incongruous between dogs and humans. In one of many canine-to-human blunders, the hepatitis drug fialuridine proved safe in dog tests--but caused liver failure in 7 out of 15 humans.

--Present//tobacco-nicotine tests on animals: (PETA) Eliot Spindel, of the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center (ORPRC), exposes caged pregnant monkeys (and their fetuses) to nicotine before killing them to analyze their lungs. Spindel himself concedes that the 5-year, federally funded study merely reiterates "the deleterious effects of maternal smoking during pregnancy [which are] all too well established."

R.J. Reynolds, Phillip Morris and government agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and National Institutes of Health continue to dole out grants for experimenters to implant tiny nicotine injection pumps into rabbits, lambs, dogs, mice and other animals. The March of Dime's studies to examine the effects of nicotine are a typical lesson in futility. In the 1960's, researchers used dogs to "prove" that cigarettes did not cause lung cancer. Dogs, it turned out, are more resistant to inhaled tar and nicotine than humans. They manufacture their own vitamin C, which greatly reduces cancer risk. Since then, cigarettes have been linked to respiratory illnesses, emphysema, heart disease and cancer.

--Present//animal-to-human transplants: (PETA) Dr. Richard Michler, Chief of Cardiothoracic Surgery at Ohio State University Medical Center implanted a pig heart into a primate's neck and observed that organ's death from rejection. Infectious disease experts have repeatedly voiced concerns that primates, pigs and other animals harbor viruses that threaten human health. Deadly viruses that "jump the species barrier" are a serious issue.

The Swiss pharmaceutical firm Novartis, AG funded failed pig-to-primate organ transplants in which 1 monkey, with a pig heart affixed to the neck, was viewed holding the distended, red and oozing organ for the last days of life.

"Organ Farm," on the March 27, 2001 episode of Frontline, exposed the painful death of a primate implanted with a pig's heart and the slaughter of a mother pig to obtain her fetuses.

A recent study by S.J. Crick and colleagues at the Imperial College School of Medicine reported

that a pig heart's shape, blood vessel connections, and other anatomical features render it an inadequate substitute for the human heart. If a mere fraction of the tax dollars spent on xenotransplantation were used to enlighten the public about human organ donation, the deficit would disappear. If funds were also directed toward education on lifestyle changes to improve health, "organ factories" would vanish.

--Present//The Coulston Foundation: (PETA) The NIH funds The Coulston Foundation (TCF) with over \$1 million taxpayers' dollars a year. TCF has a long history of animal welfare infractions, highlighted by 3 sets of USDA-filed charges in conjunction with the deaths of chimpanzees Jello, Echo, Terence, Muffin, Holly and Eason. Animal cruelty charges prompted an August, 1999 legal agreement between TCF and the U.S. Department of Agriculture that forced TCF to surrender 300 of its 650 chimps and imposed a \$100,000 fine for further violations.

The settlement included other restrictions, such as mandatory staff veterinarians, ongoing USDA reviews, and improvement recommendations by animal care experts. But, just 3 months after the settlement, Donna, a 36-year-old "breeder" chimp (among the surplus chimps "dumped off" by the U.S. Air Force), died from severe infection of her uterus, bowels and peritoneal cavity after carrying a dead fetus for possibly up to 2 months. According to C. James Mahoney, DVM, Ph.D. an internationally renowned primate veterinarian, Donna was "rotting from the inside...and suffered greatly and needlessly for several, if not many days. Her death constitutes clear violations of basic accepted standards of veterinary medical practice, gross mismanagement and...outright negligence." Donna's obvious clinical symptoms were ignored even after an ultrasound test revealed no fetal heartbeat. Coulston vets attempted to expel her fetus chemically and manually over a one-week period; they then waited another full week to perform a C-section. But it was too late for Donna, who died the following morning.

January 16, 2002: The USDA once again cited TCF for failure to provide basic Animal Welfare Act care standards. An inspection revealed that the lab still maintains insufficient veterinary personnel, unlawfully houses 33 chimpanzees in solitary cages, and does not possess a functional gas anesthesia machine. This marks the 11th violation for deficient veterinary supervision in 4 years. At least 14 chimpanzees have perished inside TCF's mismanaged lab.

--Present//Primate Studies at the Jerusalem Hebrew University: (ISAV) Roughly 150 non-human primates are now warehoused in Israeli laboratories. Mostly bred on primate farms such as the Mazor (BFC) in Israel, they are isolated in cramped cages from life to death. Like the others who are captured in Africa and exported for experimentation, they undergo invasive organ transplant procedures and brain research. Some researchers admit that it's impossible to extrapolate animal tests to humans, due to gaps between species.

At Jerusalem Hebrew University, researchers carved into the skull of "Malish," a 2-year-old macaque monkey exposed in rare undercover footage) to implant electrodes into his brain. Fully conscious, Malish was forced to endure unimaginable misery for a frivolous study on cerebral memory activity. Post-surgery, Malish languished in a barren cage without drinking water. Over several months, he had to "earn" drinks by demonstrating his visual memory skills. One research technician said: "We did all kinds of nonsense, simply so we can do something."

--1982-PRESENT//University of Minnesota addiction studies: (IDA) For over 20 years, Dr. Marilyn Carroll has addicted rats and monkeys to cocaine, PCP, nicotine, heroin, amphetamines and alcohol, spending nearly \$6 billion in taxpayer-dollars. Dr. Carroll's animal subjects endure seizures, muscle coordination loss, nose bleeding, respiratory failure, sinusitis, skin infections, agitation, self-mutilation, incessant rocking, hallucinations, screaming, inertia, and depression. Dr. Carroll's studies have done little more than, in her own words, "[show that] Monkey M-V became very agitated and excitable when smoking cocaine. M-V's state became more severe

and incidents of self-mutilatory behavior occurred, specifically biting the upper leg area.”

Testing drugs on species that vary anatomically and biologically from humans does not provide data relevant to humans. Dr. Carroll wrote: “One monkey showed considerable aggressive, self-mutilatory behavior during this time, throwing itself against the sides and top of its cage. As a result, it developed sinusitis and skin infections.” But that one monkey, under the added stress of confinement and mistreatment, did not solve the human addiction dilemma.

--1999-PRESENT//The University of Washington, Seattle: (SAEN) Over the course of fiscal year 1999 the University of Washington (UW), Seattle/Washington Regional primate Research Center (WRPRC) imprisoned more than 1800 primates. Of the 391 primates who died within the year, 220 perished during experiments and 171 succumbed to other factors, such as disease.

WRPRC animal studies--many of which were notably duplicative--elicited over \$82,000,000 in assets for the University of Washington, Seattle. Albert Fuchs, Michael Shadlen and Chris Kaneko conduct remarkably parallel vision tests on primates at the UW. These redundant experiments consume more than \$500,000 in public and private research dollars.

Duplicative projects are rampant at other laboratories. To date, the National Institutes of Health finances 70 different grants that observe eyesight in macaque monkeys. In tests at the UW and other facilities, holes are carved into the primates' skulls to fasten recording cylinders that channel electrodes into the brain. Prior to behavioral exams in which monkeys are strapped into restraint chairs, they are deprived of fluids to make juice/water “rewards” compel them to cooperate. Duplicative studies waste research money throughout the animal experimentation system. Presently, over 60 individual NIH grants analyze drug addiction in primates.

--1990'S TO PRESENT//Emory University experiments: (SAEN) Garrett Alexander uses steel screws to bolt restraining bars on to the heads of macaque monkeys. Holes are sliced into their skulls to position recording chambers over the open space. Electrodes are funneled through the chamber into the brain. Coils are additionally grafted alongside the left eye and electrodes are infused within the primate's muscles.

Locked into a restraint chair, the monkey must execute behavioral drills to earn juice rewards. Over the course of the study, water is withheld from the primates at all times other than the experiment itself. At the experiment's end, anesthetized primates are injected with formaldehyde-like chemicals to embalm them alive. Garret has conducted similar primate studies at Emory for more than 10 years, with an allocated \$195,000 per year through 2003. Emory University squanders \$600,000 annually to conduct these and other primate studies in which restrained animals are forced to ingest addictive substances such as cocaine and morphine.

Recent USDA inspections at Emory revealed the regular use of expired drugs, unsanitary cages and inadequate sheltering. Unable to express instinctive behaviors in this inhumane and unnatural setting, some monkeys have resorted to neurotic coping mechanisms known as stereotypies. They have essentially deteriorated into a state of primate psychosis.

--1990's-PRESENT//UCLA: (SAEN) At the University of California, Los Angeles, Dr. Madeleine Schlag-Rey anchors restraining devices to the heads of rhesus monkeys, inserts coils close to their eyes and installs electrodes in their brains. The animals are secluded in restraint chairs for hours on end. Federal assessment of UCLA laboratories uncovered 82 Animal Welfare Act violations. Perceptive and alert primates were shackled inside feces saturated cages: "...non-human primates were tethered with rusted chains that could drop into and be dragged through cage pans containing feces . . ." Bao, a macaque monkey with recurrent infections for 1-1/2 years, was observed with discharge oozing from his headset device.

--1990's-PRESENT//Washington University, St. Louis, MO: (START) Washington University's Theodore J. Cicero, Ph.D., Dept. of Psychiatry and Dept. of Anatomy & Neurobiology, cuts open primates who have ingested hallucinogens, stimulants and depressants. To observe alcohol, opioids and testicular function, opioid-mediated control of neuroendocrine function, and adverse effects of paternal opiate exposure on offspring, Cicero injects rats with endogenous opioid peptides (naturally occurring opium) to analyze the effect of steroidogenesis. Cicero basically receives funding to analyze rat sperm. In his transgenerational study (that could last for years) animals are injected, dissected and experimented upon. Cicero uses the whole animal, tissue cultures and superfusion of various organs to also determine how morphine, alcohol and opium adversely affect mice offspring. He pumps prepubescent mice full of drugs, followed by a drug-free period, to examine diminished cognitive function and neuroendocrine development.

Animal addiction studies have proved futile. According to Science Journal, a digesting drug is exposed to various body functions that deviate from one species to another. First, the drug is absorbed. Then it dispenses to other tissues. Next, liver enzymes transform the drug into other compounds. By the time the drug is excreted from a MOUSE, it doesn't look anything like the same drug voided from a HUMAN. Small animals excrete drugs much faster than humans. The half-life of caffeine is roughly 40 minutes in a mouse; it's over 4 hours in a human. Mice excrete the barbiturate phenobarbital after 3 hours; humans purge it in 50 to 150 hours.

Moreover, psychological research on animals--such as drug addiction studies--have proven worthless to the understanding of human psychology. According to Dr. Roger E. Ulrich, an American behaviorist psychologist and ex-vivisector: "I discovered that experiments on animals offer only the illusion of control. By simplifying and segmenting the life of an organism, we create false data which, combined with the differences among species, make our efforts to apply the results to man, useless... My research had only shown an already known phenomenon... It was completely useless because the conditions under which the animals were studied didn't correspond to the human condition to which I considered applying the result to... I think Psychology is an important branch of study, but we need to experiment on our own life."

Other Washington University experiments include:
William Thomas Thach, Jr. damages the spinal cords of monkeys to study regeneration.
Karen L. O'Malley induces Parkinsons' Disease in animals.
Paul C. Bridgman produces mouse convulsions that lead to death by day 21.
Joshua R. Sanes creates "knockout mice" with mutated genes.

--1987-PRESENT// California Institute of Technology: (SAEN) Dr. Richard Andersen secures restraining devices and recording cylinders to the skulls of primates and implants coils beside their eyes. The wretched conditions at CIT prompted an anonymous complaint to the USDA. Federal inspection reports exposed appalling mistreatment of animals. For example, CIT technicians neglected to sanitize and treat chronic infections around the collection of experimental devices bolted into the head of primate Cecil.

--1985-PRESENT//Stanford University: (SAEN) Since 1985 William Newsome's repetitive studies have nearly duplicated Dr. Kenneth Britten's work at the University of California, Davis. For the Stanford version, Newsome attaches restraining devices to the heads of macaque monkeys and grafts coils into their eyes. The animals are secluded in restraint chairs for hours. Recording cylinders are secured to their skulls to route electrodes into the brain. Newsome's project annually nets over \$135,000 for Stanford. In comparable studies with macaque monkeys, Jennifer Raymond brings in over \$290,000. Daniel Salzman, more than \$160,000.

--1983-PRESENT//Yale University laboratories: (SAEN) Each year, Yale University confines hundreds of primates within its laboratories. USDA records log inhumane research practices

such as recent experiments that called for the water deprivation of 22 primates and food deprivation of 65 others. Yale's animal models undergo extremely invasive brain-mapping studies. For drug addiction studies, monkeys forcibly ingest cocaine and PCP.

Since 1983, Charles Bruce's primates tests have used up an approximate \$3.4 million federal tax dollars. For the tests, recording cylinders are rooted into the primates' skulls, electrodes are funneled into their brains, and they are locked into restraint chairs. Yale authorities have filed documents riddled with inconsistent figures. Recent notation specified a total 103 primates--when, in fact, a USDA report for the same period divulged a Yale inventory of 205 primates.

--1940s-PRESENT: Invented in 1944, the Draize Tests to assess a chemical's ability to cause eye tissue damage or skin irritancy are still used today. Toxic test substances are poured directly into the eyes of conscious animals (primarily rabbits) locked in restraining devices with clips to force their eyes open. They often scream and break their necks or backs trying to escape the burning chemicals. No anesthesia is used. Reactions include swollen eyelids, inflamed irises, bleeding, massive deterioration and blindness.

For Draize skin irritancy tests, abrasive chemicals seep into the shaved skin of immobilized animals. To expose skin, adhesive tape is repeatedly stripped off an animal's body. After every test animals are killed and analyzed.

The Lethal Dose 50 Percent (LD-50) measures the volume of substance it takes to kill half of a test group of live animals. In studies that last up to 2 years, animals ingest chemicals through stomach tubes, inhalation, sprays and injections. They suffer vomiting, diarrhea, convulsions, paralysis and bleeding from the eyes, nose and mouth. Surviving animals are destroyed.

--Present//EPA's Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP): (HSUS) The Environmental Protection Agency's Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP) seeks to identify the level of contaminants a child can endure. Rather than explore ways to diminish or deter exposure to the DDT and PCBs in air, water, food or breast milk, scientists will overdose rats in a lab. If the toxin doesn't kill the rat, then it's okay to pour it in your child's cereal or drinking glass? Far too many chemicals that looked safe in animals led to problems in humans, particularly children. Rat tests produce data of dubious validity. The EPA's developmental neurotoxicity test (DNT) poisons pregnant and nursing rats--despite the fact that EPA officials acknowledged that rats are not "the right model" for humans.

--Present//EPA's Endocrine Disrupter Screening Program (EDSP): (PCRM) The largest federal animal-testing program in U.S. history, to analyze the effects of 87,000 industrial chemicals upon the human hormonal system, calls for up to 1.2 million animals for every 1,000 chemicals under analysis. In vitro data is the most accurate way to discern whether a chemical can attach to human hormone receptors, thus indicating if that chemical is an endocrine disrupter. The "high-throughput pre-screen" was developed to screen out some chemicals from further testing. Other researchers advise population surveys to measure the problem. A National Academy of Sciences member asserts: "Legislating endocrine testing at this time is unbelievably stupid and a waste of resources."

Due to extreme gaps between species, it is nearly impossible to extrapolate animal tests to humans. Different species metabolize chemicals along diverse circuits and at varying rates. Animal tests cannot predict allergic reactions in humans or gauge environmental safeguards. As stated in the Handbook of Laboratory Animal Medicine: "Extrapolation from animal models will always remain a matter of hindsight."

--Present//EPA's High Production Volume (HPV) chemical testing program: (PETA) For over a decade, the EPA has neglected to exercise its jurisdiction under the Toxic Substances Control Act to ban even one toxic industrial chemical. Now it will implement animal tests for already documented chemicals such as nadic methyl anhydride--long known to be noxious, caustic and blinding. One proposed oral toxicity study calls for the repetitive poisoning of animals over a 3-month period. Another reproductive toxicity test will sacrifice over 900 animals. Most of the chemicals under analysis don't require the repetitive poisoning of animals over extended periods. In most cases, results from such tests won't alter how the chemical is regulated.

The High Production Volume (HPV) program to retest 2,800 chemicals received so much backlash, it was revised to include funds for the development of non-animal tests over a period of 2 years. The EPA also agreed to recognize international chemical databases as well as accept a non-animal mode to produce genetic toxicity data.

--Present//American Heart Association: (PETA) AHA bypassed findings from human heart patients to fund experiments in which glass fragments are inserted into dogs' hearts to stimulate heart failure. In an attempt to simulate human head trauma, AHA researchers drill metal shafts into the skulls of newborn pigs and pummel them with pendulums to induce brain injuries. In another test, electrodes are implanted into the heads and hearts of cage-confined lambs.

In a joint venture with the AHA, the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada funded experiments in which the chest cavities of 9 dogs were sliced open and their hearts suspended on a cradle. In this gruesome attempt to simulate human heart function, catheters and probes were then implanted in the dogs' arteries. After all dogs were killed, researchers claimed their study merely displayed which regions of the heart were at risk during cardiac arrest.

--Present//March Of Dimes: (PCRM) MOD spends millions to cut, burn and poison primates, rats, mice, cats, dogs, rabbits, pigs, sheep, guinea pigs and opossums in studies analyze birth defects and the effects of nicotine, cocaine and alcohol on animals. Yet other researchers have worked with humans (not animals) to identify the thalidomide disaster, fetal rubella syndrome, fetal alcohol syndrome, the folic acid deficiency link with spinal cord abnormalities, lead and methyl mercury's effect on development, and magnesium sulfate's role in the prevention of cerebral palsy and mental retardation in premature babies.

MOD pays for researchers to:

- Sew the eyelids of kitten shut for several months before killing them.
- Isolate newborn kittens in lightless enclosures before killing them at three to five months.
- Inject fetal kittens with a nerve-destroying drug and kill them upon birth to study the outcome.
- Induce brain damage in ferrets.
- Inject pregnant rats with nicotine or cocaine, despite the fact that the effects of cigarette and cocaine abuse on human babies are already well established.
- Inject alcohol into newborn opossums before decapitating them hours later and studying their gonads, in spite of well-documented data on the risks of alcohol in human babies.
- Transfer organs from pigs to baboons, in a study completely irrelevant to humans.
- Damage the eardrums of unborn lambs, and kill mother sheep and lambs to study their brains.

After decades of MOD-funded animal research, the rate of birth defects have increased. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention states: Of 38 birth defects analyzed over 10 years, 27 have multiplied in frequency, 9 appear at the same rate, and 2 have declined.

--2000//Oregon Health Sciences University/Oregon Regional Primate Research Center: (IDA) 32 monkeys endured maternal deprivation, invasive tests, and prolonged exposure to psychotic drugs inside the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center (ORPRC). In an August 28,

2000 press conference, former lab technician Matt Rossell revealed that prematurely weaned baby monkeys were forced to live in filth-encrusted cages. The ailing babies whimpered and squealed for their mothers. Elsewhere, adult monkeys slowly went insane, pacing the perimeters of tiny cages, ingesting their waste, and mutilating themselves.

Rossell described bleak days, interrupted by the sudden terror of a cage hose-down (with the animals inside) or worse—the sharp jab of a knife or needle. Harried technicians, often untrained, stuck the wrong monkeys or pierced the same animal repeatedly in vain attempts to draw blood. A veterinarian confirmed: “They’re not thinking about the monkey in front of them, but the next 20 down the line.”

When primate center authorities asserted that Rossell had provoked the animals’ erratic behavior, renowned primatologist Jane Goodall testified to the impossibility of “scaring” a monkey into viscous biting or self-mutilation. “Some of the procedures,” she added, “particularly the electro-ejaculation, are absolutely inhumane.”

--2000//UT-Southwestern Medical Center dog experiments: (ACT) Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Jr. carves out up to 68% of the lungs of dogs and puppies and hacks off their teeth in order to build a fluid-resistant mask. He then forces the mutilated canines to run on treadmills. When the dogs are no longer needed, they are thrown away like trash. When UT-SWMC denied concerned citizens access to their animal-use committee meetings, members of the Animal Connection of Texas (ACT) filed a lawsuit. An ACT member discovered that UT-SWMC procures dogs, puppies, cats and kittens for other tests.

--2000//The Israeli Army experiments on conscious animals: (CHAI) Israel Defense Forces (IDF) detonate conscious pigs and cut apart dogs who awaken during surgery. Tests are also conducted on monkeys, doves, mice toads and guinea pigs. The holocaust-like tests led some soldiers to seek psychological counseling and several doctors to boycott the “research.” The Israeli Army denies officer rank to anyone who refuses to participate in the experiments.

According to eyewitness accounts in Israel’s newspaper, *Ha’aretz*, one test blew apart pigs to “learn” how missile explosions decimate living creatures. Soldiers observed the blood, urine and feces of still-living pigs splattered upon the walls. “We immediately heard horrific screeching from inside the trailer,” one soldier said. “When we opened the door, we had to turn our heads away. The pigs were lying there, crying and squealing. It was obvious that the blast wave had blown them up internally and that the glass from the shattered windows had cut them on the outside. They looked at us with wide, beseeching eyes that were also filled with horror...” After the blasts, doctors observed the unanesthetized pigs, “screeching and bloodied,” for hours.

When 3 doctors walked out on dog tests they lost their military ranking. Other vivisectors stepped in to perform surgery on the barely anesthetized animals. According to another witness: “Sometimes a dog would wake up with terrible howls during the surgery, and open his eyes to find himself strapped to a table with his stomach cut open. One time a doctor approached a dog to start the operation and just then the dog woke up and licked his hand.”

--1999//New York University experiments to examine visual function: (IDA) For 14 years, vivisector Lynne Kiorpes has wrenched 10-day to 2-month-old infant monkeys from their mothers to drill holes in their skulls and insert microelectrodes into their brains. Mothers are tranquilized in order to seize their infants, who are then subjected to 18 hours of electrophysiological recordings or blinded for 7 to 10 months with specialized contact lenses. Fluid deprivation is used to coerce these socially complex animals into complying with the tests. Some are killed after initial experiments. Others are drugged, bound and caged for innumerable tests to examine developmental visual function. Funding agencies paid over \$1.5 million for

Kiorpes to conclude that the anatomical, physiological and pathological differences between monkeys and humans render further studies immaterial to the advancement of human treatment.

--**1996//Boys Town Hospital, USA:** (PETA) The government shelled out \$3 million dollars for researchers at Boys Town in Omaha, Nebraska to study human deafness by starving kittens, implanting tubes and wires into their throats, screwing metal devices into their skulls and slicing open their heads. Cats used in blindness studies had nerves at the base of their brains cut off.

--**University of California in Berkeley:** (IDA) Psychology Professor Russell DeValois screws devices into the heads of monkeys and cats. Portions of their skulls are removed and electrodes are inserted into their brains for over 100 hours. DeValois' experiments are conducted to find out: "How do humans perceive color?" A fellow physician, Dr. Ronald Sneider, director of Pulmonary Services of the Eisenhower Medical Center, commented: "Being color blind myself, I find it incredible that one investigator should spend his life in pursuit of hideous experiments on animals for what I consider to be a truly benign, clinically insignificant ailment."

--**mid 1990s:** (NAVS UK) At the Institute of Neurology in London (UK) a macaque monkey named Elisa lived with tubes and other metal instruments permanently riveted to her skull.

--**1990s:** (ALF) After an Animal Liberation Front raid on the Institut National Scientifique de'Etude et de Recherche Medicale in Paris, the French animal rights organization, Aequalis, published a photo of a chick with multiple electrodes implanted into his tiny skull. Though the vivisectors were not penalized, the head of Aequalis was sentenced and fined \$15,000.

--**1990s:** (ALF) During an Animal Liberation Front raid on the Institut National Scientifique de l'Etude et de Recherche Medicale in Paris, a photo was taken of an iguana with implanted electrodes.

--**1980s-1990:** (PETA) In a Cincinnati, Ohio Shriners' Hospital study to evaluate the effects of burns, a dog was burned alive.

--**1985:** (ALF/PETA) The Animal Liberation Front emancipated Britches the monkey from a University of California at Riverside laboratory where researchers had stitched the baby monkey's eyelids together and grafted a sonar device onto her head.

--**??:** (Source unknown) Vivisectors at England's Royal College of Surgeons tattooed the word "CRAP" on to a monkey's forehead.

--**1980s:** (Entering the Gates of Hell, IAAPEA) A hammer was used to intentionally smash the hind leg of a dog in experiments to induce psychological stress. No anesthetic or medical treatment were administered during or after the inflicted injury.

--**1980s:** (Entering the Gates of Hell, IAAPEA) In experiments that last for months, holes are drilled into a monkey's head to implant probes that inject various noxious chemicals into the brain.

--**1940s-early 1970s:** (Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisection) In a study in Budapest, rats were surgically sewn together to replicate Siamese twins.

