

of which 3 or 4 were in a control group, and 3 or 4 were in the drug group. Three control and three drug monkeys were carried through the entire experiment, while one of each group was autopsied after approximately 6 or 7 months.

My duties included bleeding the monkeys, running blood counts, assisting with the autopsies, making up capsules of Mer 29 and placebos for the drug groups and control groups, assisting with dosing both control groups and drug groups by pushing the respective capsules down the throats of the monkeys, take notes about the food the monkeys ate or refused to eat, weighing the monkeys weekly, checking the monkeys reactions, preparing weight graphs each week and after autopsy, and weighing each organ at autopsy.

Notes of observations made were recorded in ink in a loose leaf 3 ring black note book, together with the recordings of the drug and placebo dosages and weights of the monkeys. This note book was always retained in the laboratory, and was never turned in to the firm's record office. The estimate of food eaten by the monkeys and the observations of eating habits were entered on a separate sheet and maintained in a separate looseleaf note book which was also always retained in the laboratory.

During the first part of the experiment, I was under the direction of Mr. James Knox Smith, but toward the close of the experiment he was replaced by Dr. William King.

Toward the end of the experiment one male drug monkey was sick and doing very poorly, and weighed approximately 8 or 9 pounds. He had lost approximately 5 pounds or more during the course of the experiment.

This sick male drug monkey had become somewhat mean and acted angry. He had been a healthy, active monkey at the start of the experiment. After being on the drug he first became more active than usual, but later because very inactive and lay on the bottom of the cage. The expression in his eyes and his disposition indicated he was very ill. He could not jump into the box from his cage for weighing, and back into his cage as the other monkeys could. During the first part of the experiment, this monkey could also do this very easily. Later on one occasion when he tried to do this he missed the box.

At the close of the experiment I worked up the weight graphs, and showed them to Dr. King. He in turn discussed them with his superior, Dr. E. F. Van Maanen.

Dr. Van Maanen, with the concurrence of Dr. King, decided to throw out the sick male drug monkey mentioned above, and substitute another control monkey in his place which had never been on Mer 29. The male monkey substituted weighed about 18 or 20 pounds, or about 10 pounds more than the sick monkey for which he was substituted. Dr. Van Maanen then called me into his office and instructed me to make this substitution in working up the weight chart. Because of this decision, I had to make up the charts 3 times. The sick male monkey was never autopsied in my presence, but the substitute control monkey was autopsied in his place. The weight charts would have been very much different, had the data from the sick male drug monkey been retained in the final reports because of his loss of weight from approximately 13 pounds at the start of the experiment to approximately 8 pounds at the close of the experiment.

Dr. King ordered me to never mention the substitution. I was told this was the way the company wanted it and to forget it. I was told that the order had come from higher up.

Also during this experiment, I know that on a number of occasions the capsules of Mer 29 were not given to the monkeys as they should have been. This would happen over a week end, when people in other groups would work relief shifts in the place of regular employees of our group. I knew this because I was the one who weighed up the capsules for each individual drug monkey for a week at a time, and prepared just enough to last 1 week until the monkeys were weighed again and the calculations were made in terms of the monkey's new weight. My routine was to have 1 capsule left for Monday morning, but sometimes there would be 2 or 3 capsules remaining. During the experiment the monkeys on the drug became difficult to catch for dosing, which would explain why the week end relief employed may not have always dosed the monkeys. The charts, however, were always marked as if the capsules were given.

I also participated in similar studies on dogs and white rats involving Mer 29. I had similar duties in respect to these studies. I noticed nothing unusual about the conduct of these dog and rat studies. I participated in the autopsies of the