

推進する。

提言に賛同を得た方々は以下の通りである（順不同、敬称を略します）。長尾真，井村裕夫，日高敏隆，辻敬一郎，石田英実，木村賛，田中二郎，小嶋祥三，河合雅雄，伊谷純一郎，小林登，久保田競，岩本光雄，増井光子，林良博，杉山幸丸，竹中修，加納隆至，西田利貞，松沢哲郎，山極寿一，フランツ・ドゥパール，ジェーン・グドール，ヤン・ファンホーフ，アレクサンダー・ハーコート，ジェームズ・アンダーソン。

以下に，上記の提言に基づいて公表された英語の提言を掲げる。3項目に要約された「サガ・アジェンダ1998」に対して，国内外から多くの方の賛同を得たことをご報告したい。

Chimpanzees In Japan Need Help

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For over a decade now, there have been no invasive studies of chimpanzees in Japan. However, it has come to our attention that a medical company has recently set out to subject the chimpanzees in its care to invasive studies of the hepatitis C virus as well as certain types of gene therapy. The number of biomedical subjects in invasive studies will increase in the nearest future unless we attempt and succeed in finding an acceptable solution. As a first step, Japanese primatologists have decided to put forward an agenda calling for the cessation of invasive studies in captive chimpanzees. Japan is at present home to 388 chimpanzees, 37 gorillas, and 57 orangutans.

There are currently no bonobos in the country. All gorillas and orangutans are housed in zoos. Of the 388 chimpanzees, a group of 11 is kept at the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University, participating in

noninvasive studies such as cognitive and behavioral research. A further 237 chimpanzees are distributed over 50 zoos, and 4 belong to circuses or commercial productions. The remaining 136 chimpanzees, one third of the total population in Japan, are kept in the facilities of three medical companies; 107 in Company A, 16 in Company B, and 13 in Company C. All of these are either chimpanzees who had been used in hepatitis B research, or the descendants of the latter.

A total of 151 chimpanzees served as hepatitis B research subjects during the period between 1975 and 1986 in Japan. Of this group, 83 chimpanzees had been imported directly from Sierra Leone, until Japan ratified CITES in 1980. Biomedical researchers were supported financially by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and played the key part in conducting invasive research.

A number of chimpanzees were kept in the scientists' associated universities, while some others were housed in the three medical companies. Hepatitis B research using chimpanzees ended in Japan in 1987, thanks to the development of a vaccine for the hepatitis B virus. By that time, 45 chimpanzees participating in the relevant studies had already died. Researchers retired and sent the surviving chimpanzees on to the medical companies. The chimpanzees received in this way by Company A were subsequently bred and their numbers increased.

A few researchers continue to nurture an interest in hepatitis C research using chimpanzees. They recently launched an experiment of the infectious hepatitis C virus in healthy chimpanzees in collaboration with the medical company. Other researchers plan to begin gene therapy studies for diseases such as cancer and AIDS in chimpanzees. The