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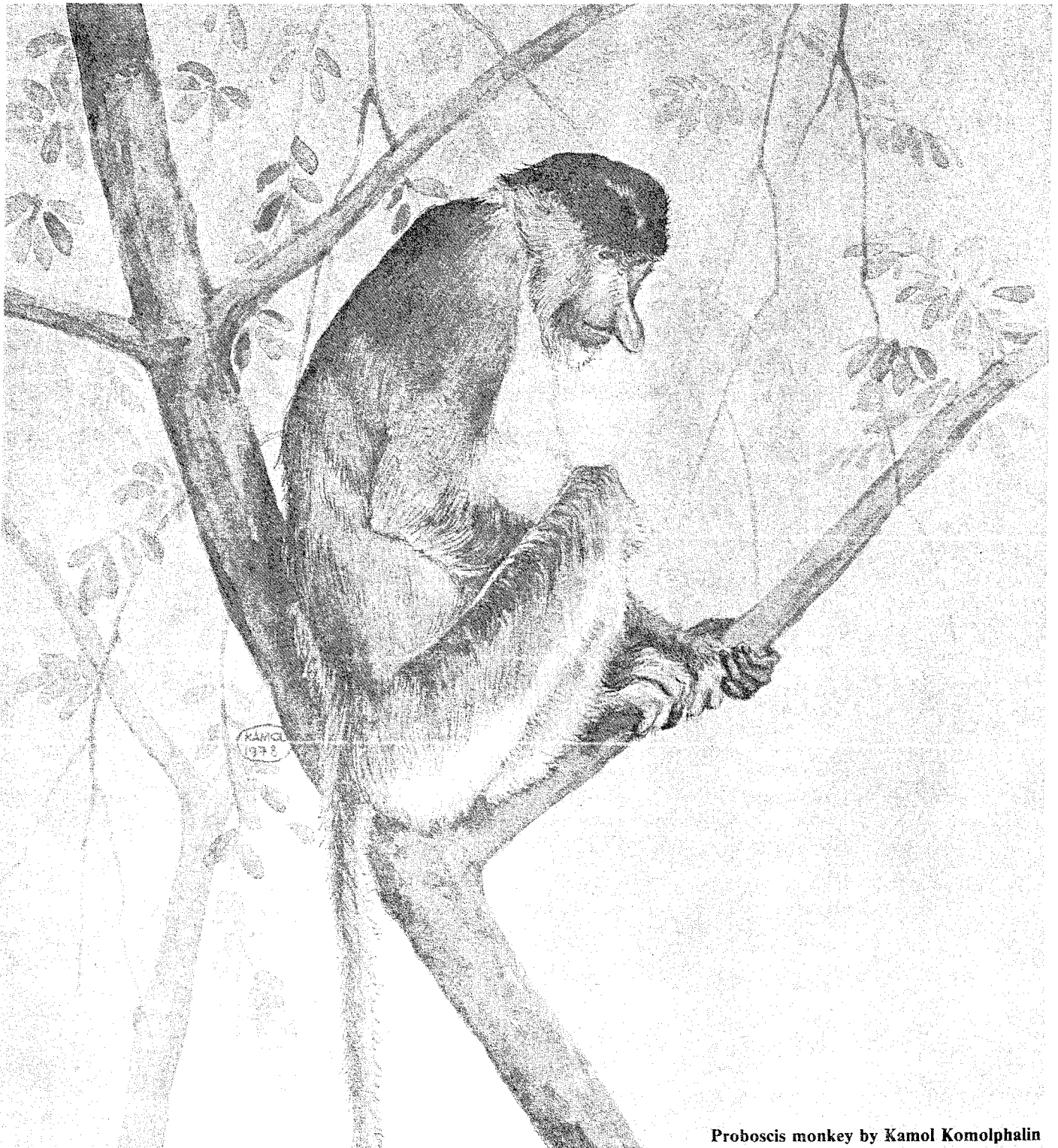
NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL
PRIMATE
PROTECTION
LEAGUE

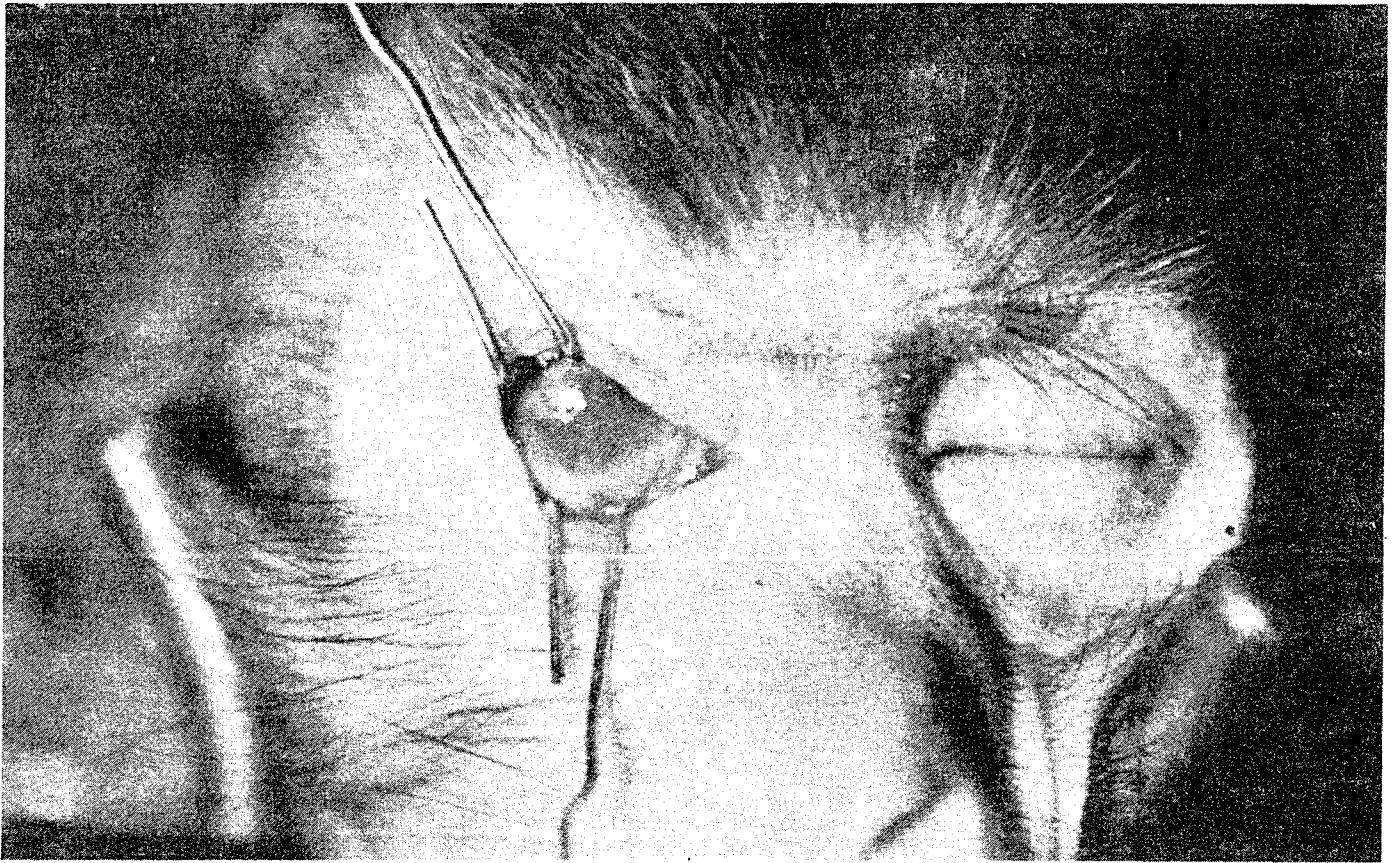
Vol. 6 No. 2

August 1979



Proboscis monkey by Kamol Komolphalin

Aug 1979



MONKEYS' EYES BURNED IN U.S. AIR FORCE EXPERIMENTS

The School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A., has been using rhesus monkeys in radiation experiments for several decades. Monkeys have been exposed to whole-body radiation and also localized radiation of various body areas and organs.

Among the most painful of the experiments conducted on monkeys at the School of Aerospace Medicine were those involving inflicting radiation burns on monkeys' eyes. Although the initial radiation dose would not hurt, acute irritation and discomfort would occur in about 2 weeks, and last for several months. Long-term effects of the burns would include cataracts and blindness. It appears that a minimum of 300 monkeys were used in the eye-burning experiments. The School of Aerospace Medicine used thousands of monkeys: a report published in the October 1968 issue of **Laboratory Animal Care** discussed the results of shigella screening of no less than 2,215 Rhesus monkeys.

Support studies were performed at the Department of Biophysics of the Richmond Medical College, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A. and at the Texas A and M University, College Station, Texas, U.S.A.

As far as IPPL can determine, no attempts were made to prevent or cure the radiation-caused eye injuries. The scientists involved were interested in the effects of radiation burns on tissues. Hundreds of monkeys suffered and died and tens of millions of dollars appear to have been spent on repetitive experiments. Unfortunately, once government-funded studies of this nature get going, they tend to become self-perpetuating, with the scientists and veterinarians involved devising endless combinations of radiation doses, sources, times, and sites to keep themselves employed.

Use of Rhesus monkeys in radiation eye-burn experiments appears to IPPL to be yet another flagrant violation by the United States of the U.S.-India Agreement of 1955 regarding the use of

monkeys exported from India. According to this agreement, Indian monkeys were 1) to be used only for medical research, 2) to be treated humanely, and 3) not to be used in research related to atomic weapons.

It is likely that what is published in the scientific literature (mainly in the **Journal of Aerospace Medicine and Radiation Research**) about these experiments is merely the tip of an iceberg, since much military biological research is classified as "secret." While, in some cases, classification MAY be necessary, it may also be a useful technique for covering up huge deadend expenditures, embarrassing incompetence, and illegal acquisition and use of primates. Once research is labelled "classified," scientists no longer have to produce data or solutions to problems to justify to the American public the millions of dollars spent.

IPPL has asked the Director of the School of Aerospace Medicine for details of current research projects. Further information on the School of Aerospace Medicine's research activities will appear in future **IPPL Newsletters**.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

All correspondence to the International Primate Protection League (U.S.A.) should be addressed to IPPL, P.O. Drawer X, Summerville, S.C. 29483, U.S.A. This address change takes effect immediately.

Aug 1979

IPPL REQUESTS INVESTIGATION OF CONGRESS TRAVEL FUNDS

IPPL has learned that National Science Foundation (NSF) funds in theory available to assist U.S. scientists to attend the Seventh Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS) in Bangalore, India, were misrepresented in the **Laboratory Primate Newsletter** as being available to IPS members.

The April 1978 issue of the **Laboratory Primate Newsletter** contained an announcement entitled "Funds for Travel to IPS Congress in Bangalore, India." According to the announcement:

The National Science Foundation, through its Office of International Program Activities, has funds available to support travel by US members of the International Primatological Society to the VIIth Congress convening in Bangalore, India, January 8-12, 1979...members are eligible for such awards even if they currently have an NSF or PHS grant.

Interested members were instructed to obtain application forms from Dr. Stephen Suomi, Secretary for the Americas of the International Primatological Society.

Many scientists, including several IPPL officers and members, did not apply for these funds, because they were not members of the IPS.

IPPL has now learned that the wording of this announcement was misleading as U.S. government funds may not be distributed with any age, sex, religious, or affiliation discrimination, but must be allocated purely on the basis of merit. In a letter to IPPL dated 2 May 1979, Dr. O.A. Shinaishin, Program Manager for the Africa and Asia Section of the National Science Foundation's Office of International Programs, informed IPPL that applications were supposed to be evaluated exclusively on the basis of the

"scientific merits" of each applicant, "without limitations to membership in any organization, including the International Primatological Society." Dr. Shinaishin added that "NSF was not informed or consulted about Dr. Suomi's communication."

Asked to comment on his publication of Dr. Suomi's misleading statement, Dr. Allan Schrier, Editor of the **Laboratory Primate Newsletter** and Vice-President of the International Primatological Society, insisted that "NSF preferred that IPS handle requests for applications, so, in this limited sense, Dr. Suomi was acting in an official capacity for NSF as well as IPS. . . perhaps this fact did not come out in your dealings with NSF." Dr. Schrier also claimed that IPS had been given the option to select which scientists would receive the NSF funds. In an explanatory letter to IPPL dated 14 June 1979, Dr. Stephen Suomi stated that he was "totally unaware" that the NSF travel funds were supposed to be available on an equal basis to members and non-members of IPS. Dr. Suomi claimed that he had followed procedures suggested by Dr. Shinaishin of NSF in processing of applications for funds, and that he had sent him a pre-publication copy of the proposed announcement in the **Laboratory Primate Newsletter**. Dr. Suomi questioned whether the wording of the announcement gave the impression that the money was available only to IPS members, since 15% (5 or 6) of the 43 requests for forms had come from people not members of IPS at the time of making application.

Travel to India is prohibitively expensive for most U.S. scientists. It is unfortunate that the misleading wording of Dr. Suomi's announcement discouraged many supporters of India's export ban on primates from applying for travel funds. The situation described in the following article was partly the result of the discriminatory disbursement of the NSF travel funds.

STATE DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM ANNOUNCES MS. MCGREAL'S NON-ATTENDANCE AT PRIMATE CONGRESS

The non-attendance of Ms. Shirley McGreal, Co-Chairwoman of the International Primate Protection League, at the International Primatological Society Congress held in Bangalore, India, on 8-12 January 1979, appeared of sufficient importance to a National Institutes of Health official attending the congress that, on returning to New Delhi from Bangalore, he had the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi send a telegram to the State Department in Washington D.C., announcing the "non-event."

The telegram, which was dated 19 January 1979, reads in part:

Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League was apparently not at Bangalore and her position of hostility toward most uses of primates was not in evidence among the participants, as it was at the last IPS Congress in Cambridge. Consequently, the kind of inherent criticisms of primate research we had feared did not materialize.

Although the telegram began with the justification that, "because of the Washington interest in monkey supply, we are reporting telegraphically," IPPL considers that the subject-matter of the telegram was trivial gossip hardly worthy of being transmitted at the US taxpayers' expense.

It is significant that U.S. primate politicians associated with government agencies express "fear" of criticism. It appears that primate users in the United States wish to kill thousands of

primates annually, many in duplicative or trivial research, performed at the taxpayers' expense, yet, at the same time, be above criticism. It would have been highly embarrassing for the U.S. scientific community to have to defend its excesses and cruelties in a country where primate life is revered. This may be why the International Primatological Society officers "banned" from the attention of the conferees a resolution proposed by 13 major American animal welfare organizations requesting that the conference condemn neutron radiation experiments on monkeys performed by the U.S. military.

ANIMALS AND ETHICS MEETING

A meeting on "Animals and Ethics" was held at the Virginia Polytechnic, Blacksburg, Virginia, from 27-29 May 1979. It was attended by philosophers, scientists, and animal rights activists.

NOTICE TO CANADIAN MEMBERS

IPPL is losing considerable revenue on transactions involving Canadian dollars. Canadian members are therefore requested to remit their membership dues in U.S. funds.

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BLOOD DEFENDS MILITARY RADIATION EXPERIMENTS OF MONKEYS

In a story carried by the Associated Press wire service which appeared in newspapers all over the United States on 15 June 1979, Benjamin Blood D.V.M., Executive Director of the U.S. Interagency Primate Steering Committee, was quoted as saying that his committee had conducted an "investigation" of allegations that monkeys had been used in research related to the development of nuclear weapons, and had concluded that "we have very definite verification of no primates being used for weapons development." Blood claimed that the purpose of the radiation experiments was to develop treatments for radiation sickness.

In making this statement, Dr. Blood ignored the fact that the monkeys used in radiation experiments at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Brooks Air Force Base, and the Lovelace Foundation were exposed to such massive radiation doses that they were not treatable. The LD_{50/60} (the radiation dose which will kill 50% of exposed animals within 60 days) has been established at 375 rads for monkeys. Monkeys used in the military radiation experiments were exposed to doses up to 200 times the lethal dose. Details of some of the experiments follow. AFRRRI stands for the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, and BAFB for the School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base. The Lovelace Foundation performed radiation experiments on monkeys under contract to the Defense Nuclear Agency, AFRRRI's parent organization.

Table 1. Summary of radiation experiments on monkeys, 1966-present

Year	Laboratory	No. of monkeys	Rads	No. of times the lethal dose
1966	AFRRRI	131	2,500-80,000	6-210
1968	BAFB	12	2420	6
1968	AFRRRI	6	5,000	13
1968	BAFB	18	2,500-5,000	6-13
1969	AFRRRI	6	2,500	6
1969	AFRRRI	6	4,000	11
1969	AFRRRI	14	5,000	13
1970	AFRRRI	7	15,000	40
1970	BAFB	14	2,500	6
1971	AFRRRI	14	2,000	5
1971	AFRRRI	25	4,000	11
1971	AFRRRI	71	2,500-10,000	6-26
1972	AFRRRI	7	2,300-2,800	6-7
1972	AFRRRI	8	2,400-2,900	6-8
1973	AFRRRI	88	1,100-15,200	3-40
1973	Lovelace	31	1,000-2,000	2.5-5
1974	AFRRRI	129	763-5288	2-14
1974	AFRRRI	12	2,000	5
1975	AFRRRI	129	700-5,600	2-14
1975	AFRRRI	41	2,050-4,500	5-12
1975	Lovelace	10	1,000-2,000	2.5-5
1975	Lovelace	18	1,000	2.5
1976	AFRRRI	10	4,600	12
1976	Lovelace	18	1,000	3
1977-present	AFRRRI	Continuing	Supralethal	



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7QP-90248-1

NOTICE OF RESEARCH PROJECT

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: U.S. Dept. of Defense Defense Nuclear Agency Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Inst., Bethesda, Maryland 20014		SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION NUMBER: DH090248
PROJECT TITLE: BEHAVIORAL INCAPACITATION		
INVESTIGATOR(S): RW YOUNG	DEPARTMENT/SPECIALTY:	
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: U.S. DEPT. OF DEFENSE ARMED FORC. RADIOB. RES. INST., BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014	PERIOD FOR THIS REPORT: 10/76 to 1/79 FY78 Record	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TO MODEL THE BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE OF COMBAT PERSONNEL TO PROMPT EXTERNAL IONIZING RADIATIONS BY DETERMINING THE DOSE RESPONSE FUNCTIONS FOR BEHAVIORAL INCAPACITATION IN MONKEYS IRRADIATED WITH EITHER HIGH NEUTRON FISSION SPECTRUM (NEUTRON/GAMMA 3/1) OR HIGH ENERGY NEUTRON (14 MEV) RADIATIONS. RHEMUS MONKEYS WILL BE CHAIRED AND TRAINED TO CRITERION PERFORMANCE ON EITHER A SHOCK AVOIDANCE VISUAL DISCRIMINATION OR A SPEED-STRESSED MATCH-TO-SAMPLE TASK, THE MEDIAN EFFECTIVE DOSE FOR EARLY BEHAVIORAL INCAPACITATION WILL BE THEN DETERMINED FOR THESE TASKS BY IRRADIATING THE SUBJECTS WITH EITHER PULSED OR STEADY-STATE RADIATION ACCORDING TO A SENSITIVITY TYPE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN. ADDENDA: 1, Funding details from source; FY78 Not reported		

AFRRRI Reports Mention no Cure



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NOTICE OF RESEARCH PROJECT

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION: U.S. Dept. of Defense Defense Nuclear Agency Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Inst., Bethesda, Maryland 20014		SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION NUMBER: DH090247
PROJECT TITLE: RADIATION EFFECTS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF UNRESTRAINED MONKEYS		
INVESTIGATOR(S): CG FRANZ	DEPARTMENT/SPECIALTY:	
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: U.S. DEPT. OF DEFENSE ARMED FORC. RADIOB. RES. INST., BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014	PERIOD FOR THIS REPORT: 10/76 to 9/78 FY78 Record	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TO MODEL THE EFFECTS OF PROMPT EXTERNAL IONIZING RADIATION ON THE PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE CAPABILITY OF COMBAT PERSONNEL BY DETERMINING THE DOSE RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP, IN MONKEYS, FOR EARLY INCAPACITATION OF A PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TASK AS A FUNCTION OF PROMPT HIGH-NEUTRON FISSION SPECTRUM DOSE (NEUTRON/GAMMA 3/1). RHEMUS MONKEYS WILL BE TRAINED TO OPERATE A NON-MOTORIZED ACTIVITY WHEEL AND BE PHYSICALLY CONDITIONED UNTIL THEY CAN PERFORM THE TASK ON A TEN MINUTE ACTIVITY-FIVE MINUTE REST SCHEDULE, CONTINUOUSLY, FOR SIX HOURS. THE SUBJECTS WILL THEN BE ASSIGNED TO A DOSE GROUP ON THE BASIS OF AN "UP-DOWN" EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN. EACH SUBJECT WILL BE EXPOSED TO A SINGLE PULSED DOSE OF MIXED NEUTRON GAMMA RADIATION FROM THE AFRRI TRIGA REACTOR. TESTING WILL BEGIN IMMEDIATELY AFTER IRRADIATION AND CONTINUE FOR 6 HOURS. DATA WILL BE COLLECTED AND ANALYZED TO EVALUATE INCAPACITATION AND PERFORMANCE DECREMENT. ADDENDA: 1, Funding details from source; FY78 Not reported		

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None of the published reports of AFRRRI experiments obtained by IPPL makes any mention of attempted "treatments" for the dying monkeys. The article "Primate Physical Activity Following Exposure to a Single Dose of Mixed Gamma-Neutron Radiation" (AFRRRI, 1976) describes the "vomiting episodes" and "incapacitations" of monkeys running in a treadwheel before and after radiation. Not only is there no mention of any "treatment," but there is no mention of any use of analgesics or other substances to alleviate the suffering of the dying monkeys. In fact, there is not a single sentence in the report indicating any sympathy for the animals on the part of the scientists involved in the project.

Two reports (illustrated) submitted by the Defense Nuclear Agency, AFRRRI's parent organization, to the Smithsonian Science Information Service make no mention of attempted cures.

IPPL considers it most inappropriate that the Executive Director of the Interagency Primate Steering Committee should be issuing demonstrably false statements to the press. IPPL also questions the thoroughness of any "investigation" that reached the conclusion that the military radiation experiments were

basically therapeutic when the "Statements of Work" state clearly that the goal of the AFRRRI research was to study how nuclear radiation would affect the performance of affected combat personnel. Therefore, IPPL requested the Primate Steering Committee to supply all documents pertaining to its purported "investigation." Responding to IPPL's request, Mr. Levi Carter, Executive Officer of the Division of Research Services, stated in a letter dated 2 July 1979 that:

The [Interagency Primate Steering Committee] has not officially investigated any claims regarding DOD [Department of Defense] research projects involving radiation. A review of IPSC files has been completed, and there are no existing documents which refer directly or indirectly to the DOD projects.

Mr. Carter added that he had discussed the situation with Dr. Blood, whom he described as "the former Executive Director of IPSC," and that Blood had stated that his "investigation" consisted of "verbal communications" with military officials.

MACAQUE CRISIS, REAL OR PHONY?

Statistics prepared by the International Primate Protection League show clearly that claims of an alleged "crisis" in supplies of macaques used by the United States Government and the World Health Organization (WHO) to try to force tropical countries to export primates are highly deceptive. In fact, **macaque imports to the United States rose by 24% in 1978 over 1977 levels.** The trends in macaque importation to the United States are shown in Table I.

Year	Rhesus	Crab-eating	Total
1976	12,287	6,588	18,875
1977	7,893	5,916	13,809
1978	4,796	12,374	17,170

Table I. Numbers of Rhesus macaques *Macaca mulatta* and crab-eating macaques *Macaca fascicularis* imported to the U.S.A., 1976-1978

In addition to the imported animals, thousands of Rhesus monkeys now become available each year from domestic breeding programs, far more than enough to produce polio vaccine.

Because of the Indian, Thai and Bangla Desh bans on Rhesus exportation, the number of Rhesus imported declined in 1978. However, importation of crab-eating macaques more than doubled.

Although the argument that imported monkeys are **needed** for polio vaccine testing is the one emphasized by primate procurement politicians in their discussions with officials of foreign countries, this argument is spurious. It is probably used because of its emotional appeal. Enough captive bred Rhesus are available.

By using this argument, Western officials seek to inspire feelings of guilt in officials of foreign countries seeking to protect their primate populations from exploitation. The fact is that imported monkeys are no longer **needed** for testing polio vaccine. They are **preferred** because they are far cheaper than captive-bred animals.

Numbers of macaques of other species imported to the United States are low. However, the Washington Regional Primate Center, Seattle, Washington, is killing the infant pigtail macaques born in its breeding colony faster than it can replace them, so continues to import this species from the wild.

WHERE DID ALL THE MONKEYS GO?

On learning that 12,374 Crab-eating macaques had been imported to the United States in 1978, IPPL initiated an effort to find out the fate of this enormous number of animals. The initial request for information was addressed to the U.S. Interagency Primate Steering Committee. In a letter to IPPL dated 24 April 1979, Dr. Benjamin Blood, the Committee's Executive Director, stated, "we do not have such data and I don't know where you might obtain it."

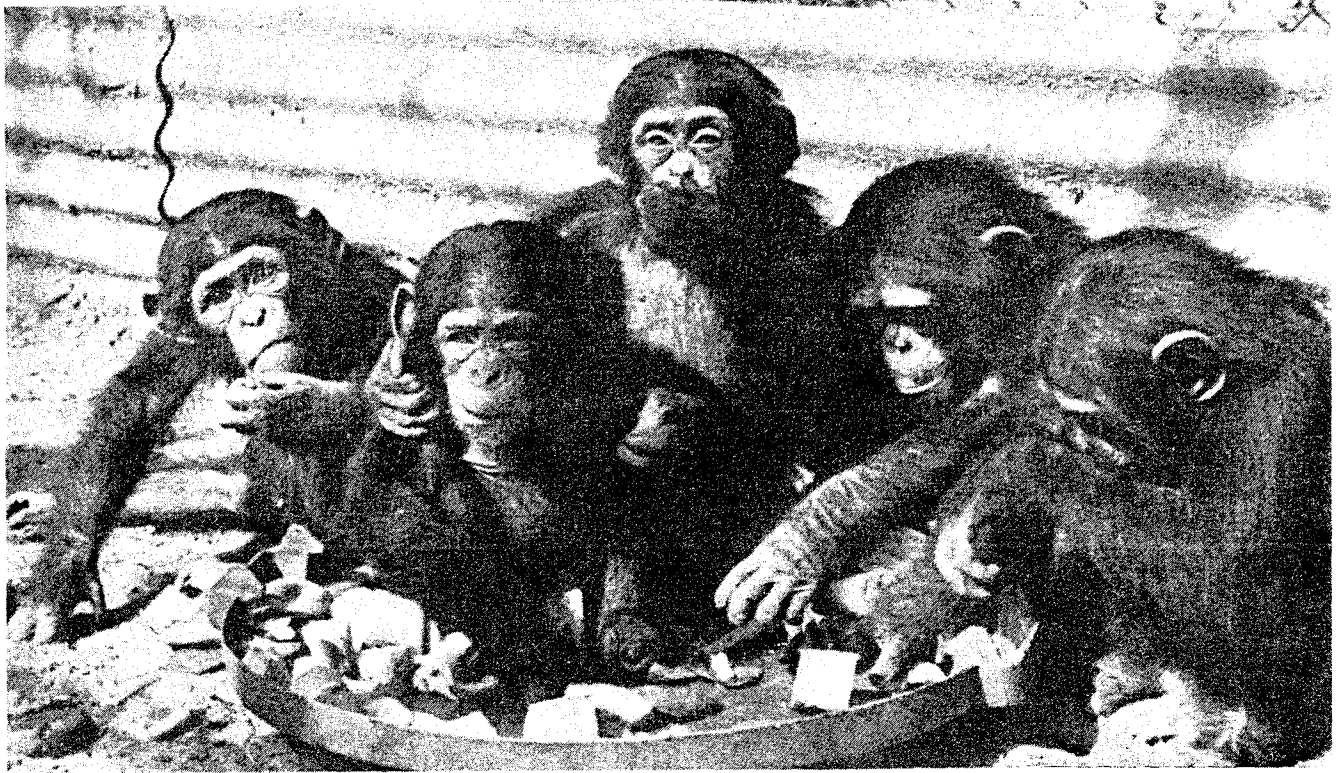
IPPL next contacted Primate Imports and Primelabs. These two companies imported over 12,000 of the macaques. Michael Nolan, President of Primate Imports, expressed his unwillingness to provide the information, and Primelabs failed even to acknowledge the request for information.

Thus, it appears that 12,374 Crab-eating macaques have

disappeared into oblivion without a trace. In this context, reports of shortages of macaques for "essential research" appear to be meaningless, since, if it is not known how 12,374 monkeys have been used, no one can say if the research in which they were used was "essential" or not. Should there have been any misuse, the problem becomes one of internal U.S. priorities rather than an external problem. Monkeys intended for wasteful, repetitive, or unnecessary research could be diverted to other projects.

Until the Interagency Primate Steering Committee can provide a full accounting of the fate of each individual primate entering the United States, its "National Primate Plan" or any other assessment of U.S. primate "requirements" is little better than an unevaluated shopping list.

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Returned chimpanzees enjoy breakfast at Abuko Nature Reserve
Copyright: van den Hoorn

AMSTERDAM CHIMPS RETURN TO WEST AFRICA

In the **IPPL Newsletter** (April 1979), we reported that ten chimpanzees were shipped to Amsterdam, the Netherlands, from Sierra Leone, by Franz Sitter, an animal trafficker, without correct import and export permits. The chimps were confiscated by authorities under the Netherlands' Exotic Endangered Animals Act and enquiries were initiated as to why ten animals were allowed to leave Sierra Leone with an export document that covered only eight. The satisfactory resolution to the story is reported below by Mr. D.A.C. van den Hoorn, editor of **The Telegraph**, an Amsterdam newspaper which has covered the story since the animals first arrived in Holland. Mr. van den Hoorn says:

Five months after they were seized at Amsterdam Airport eight young chimpanzees which were exported from Sierra Leone have been sent back to West Africa. The chimpanzees were confiscated in Holland because there was no transit permit for the chimpanzees. After the decision of a Dutch court, that handed the chimps over to the Fauna Division of the Ministry of Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare, the chimps could be brought to the rehabilitation center for chimpanzees in the Abuko Nature Reserve in The Gambia, West Africa, where they will stay for at least two years.

The cost of living for the eight chimpanzees, U.S. \$6,000, could be paid thanks to donations of wildlife-minded Dutch people. In the Rehabilitation Center in The Gambia, under the direction of Mr. Eddie Brewer, Director of the Wildlife Conservation Department of The Gambia, are living at the moment 26 chimpanzees, half of them in the enclosure of the Abuko nature reserve and the others on Baboon Island in "River Gambia National Park." On this island the chimpanzees can live in freedom, but they get a feeding once a day, because the vegetation does not provide enough fruit for 12 chimpanzees.

Seven of the eight chimpanzees coming from Amsterdam are now in the enclosure of the Abuko reserve. Number eight, a

female six years old, has been brought to the Baboon Island, as she was too old for the group of very young chimpanzees in Abuko. It was remarkable that this female, called Karen, remembered her former life in the wild, when she was brought to Baboon Island. She climbed into a Baobab tree, took a fruit and began to eat it. And in the evening she made herself a sleeping nest in a tree. Karen will be of big value for the rehabilitation of the other chimpanzees on Baboon Island, because she demonstrates to the other animals how to behave in the wild.

In the meantime investigations are being made as to where the chimpanzees can be returned to the wild after their rehabilitation. The Gambia does not present much opportunity in this area and a better habitat for the chimpanzees would be in neighboring Senegal, in Guinea or in Sierra Leone. Since the eight chimpanzees came from Sierra Leone, it would be logical to take them after their rehabilitation to this country, but in Sierra Leone the future of the chimpanzee is uncertain. Since 1973 the two dealers in Sierra Leone have exported some 1400 chimpanzees. The government of Sierra Leone has announced a ban on the export of chimpanzees till there is more information about the status of the chimpanzee in this country.

However, in spite of the ban, the two dealers are being permitted to export all the chimpanzees which they have in their possession, which is some 80 animals. Already ten chimpanzees have been exported to Japan, for use in laboratories. Although there will be a ban on export, there is NO ban on hunting chimpanzees in Sierra Leone.

The Sierra Leone Nature Conservation Association, SLNCA, is strongly opposed to the hunting and export of chimpanzees. SLNCA has asked the government to establish some national parks in which the chimpanzee is totally protected. As long as this protection is not realized, it will be impossible to bring back chimpanzees to Sierra Leone.

CONTROVERSY OVER GIBBON CAPTURE CONTINUES

On 1 July 1978, the National Cancer Institute signed a contract with Cambridge University for a "Malaysian Primate Program." The program was a combination of field and laboratory studies. One clause of the contract has stimulated considerable controversy. It states that, "by the end of Year 3 [of the contract], contractor shall have brought about 60 individuals of each primate genus into captivity at Serdang and Bangi [location of two laboratories to be established under the contract], with complementary species of each genus at the two stations."

The controversy arose because one of the Malaysian primate genera, *Hylobates* (gibbons) enjoys the status of Totally Protected Animal under Malaysian law. Both capture and possession are forbidden. It appears that the contracting institutions, both non-Malaysian, saw no anachronism in signing a contract which would necessitate seeking a waiver of Malaysian law. Perhaps they felt that, once they had a "foot in the door" in Malaysia, it would be easy to obtain such a waiver, either directly or by persuading Malaysian employees of the project to apply the desired pressure.

The gibbon procurement clause of the contract has been questioned by conservation groups both inside and outside of Malaysia (e.g., Friends of the Earth, Malaysia, the Malayan Nature Society, and member groups of the Monitor Consortium).

Malaysia's Department of Wildlife and National Parks opposes plans to exploit gibbons and expressed its concern to the project's Principal Investigator, Dr. David Chivers of Cambridge University, England. According to Dr. Chivers' **Progress Report** (December 1978), "he [Malaysia's Chief of National Parks]

sought, and received, guarantees that **the present project did not include a program of gibbon breeding**" (emphasis added).

In order to determine whether the "gibbon clause" of the NCI-Cambridge contract had been deleted, IPPL contacted Dr. Benjamin Blood, Executive Director of the U.S. Interagency Primate Steering Committee, who serves as Project Officer for the contract. In a letter to IPPL dated 15 June 1979, Dr. Blood attempted to clarify the situation. He informed IPPL that "as many as 60 individuals of the genus *Hylobates* will be sought." Dr. Blood explained that; Dr. Chivers quite rightly gave assurances that no such [gibbon breeding] program is planned, because:

As far as primate breeding is concerned, the contract document refers to it only in relation to research on reproduction. Obviously some breeding would be fundamental for research of this kind. Research on gibbon reproduction is anticipated, and I would expect that some gibbons would be bred as part of that research. This is quite different from a gibbon breeding program that would have production as its objective.

The National Cancer Institute-Cambridge University contract expires on 1 July 1981, and thus has less than 2 years to run. No funds are guaranteed for the continuation of the project. In these circumstances, IPPL considers it highly irresponsible of the project's foreign sponsors to seek permission to capture and possess gibbons.

MALAYSIAN ANIMAL TRAFFICKER TO PROVIDE MONKEY CORPSES TO CAMBRIDGE PROJECT

IPPL has learned that Research Primates of Malaysia, an animal dealership operated by an expatriate Britisher, has agreed to make all corpses of monkeys dying in its possession available to the National Cancer Institute-Cambridge University "Malaysian Primate Program."

Since a census of Malaysian primates is part of the workscope of the "Malaysian Primate Program," it appears highly inap-

propriate to IPPL that Cambridge University should ally itself in any way with an animal dealer. The resulting sense of obligation and appreciation for the donation of corpses might make project sponsors reluctant to recommend that Malaysia ban primate exports entirely, even if the census data supported such an action.

It is also unfortunate that Research Primates of Malaysia appears to have sufficient monkeys dying on its hands to make such an arrangement worthwhile.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FORCES OWNERS TO PART WITH PRIMATES

IPPL has learned that 67 private individuals arriving in the United States have been forced to part with 90 primates under a U.S. Public Health Service Regulation of which none of them had ever heard.

The regulation was established because the Public Health Service considers primates to be a public health menace. It came into effect in October 1975. Importation of primates was restricted to animal traffickers (including smugglers), exhibitors (including the most substandard roadside menageries), laboratories (no matter how cruel or wasteful the intended research), and circuses (regardless of the cruelty of training methods used).

The original draft of the regulation would have allowed returning overseas residents to bring back up to 2 primates. However, this exception was removed from the final draft of the regulation. **Under no circumstance** may a private individual bring

a primate into the United States.

According to information provided to IPPL by the Public Health Service, owners of primates were given four options; to "donate" the animal to a zoo, to "donate" it to a medical research laboratory, to re-export the animal, or to have it euthanized ("put to sleep"). Forced into making a quick and painful decision, owners of primates disposed of their animals as follows: 58 animals were sent to zoos, and 7 to laboratories (1 gibbon, 1 Capuchin monkey and 5 Rhesus monkeys). Sixteen primates were re-exported, and 9 were euthanized as their distraught owners' preference.

Interestingly, two tree-shrews were among the "primates" denied admission to the United States as their owners' property. Most taxonomists no longer consider tree-shrews to be primates.

According to the Public Health Service, no owner deprived of a primate has yet taken legal action to challenge the regulation.

Aug 1979

CHIMPANZEES AND HUMAN PREDATION IN RIO MUNI

*(Señor Sabater-Pf is Curator of Primates at Barcelona Zoo.
He has spent several years in Africa studying primate behavior)*

Human predation has caused a very serious problem for the chimpanzee populations of Rio Muni, in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, West Africa. Although it results from their ignorance and lack of awareness, humans must bear the blame for this situation.

In the course of my primate studies in Rio Muni, I conducted an investigation into some aspects of human predation on the territory's chimpanzees. This enquiry lasted 29 months (September 1966-January 1969).

The chimpanzees, which enjoy no legal protection, were captured by the Fang, a native tribe, who later sold them to traffickers who exported them to laboratories and zoos and sold some as pets, even though chimpanzees are totally unsuitable as pets. Although affectionate and docile as infants, they later acquire distinctive personalities and never submit to human domination. In some cases, they become irritable and even dangerous.

The data presented in this report comes from my private records and also from the Rio Muni Hunt Association. During the 29 months of my study, a total of 66 chimpanzees were procured. (This figure includes only those animals that survived at least one week after capture).

Of these animals, 27 were acquired through use of a snare called an **achiabo** in the Fang language, (illustrated). This snare traps the animal by the leg or wrist. The snapping action causes serious trauma and the limb frequently becomes gangrenous. Sometimes, the animal injures himself further as he struggles to free himself. Sometimes, he gets suspended in the air- where he may remain for days until the trapper or death releases him.

Sixteen chimpanzees were caught through the use of dogs in the course of hunting parties. The dogs separate a young straggler from a group and prevent his escape up a tree. The terrorized and exhausted chimpanzee is finally immobilized and caught with the help of sticks and nets. Although the physical trauma is less severe, the psychological stress is extreme.

Another 23 animals were caught by the usual mother-killing method of catching chimpanzees. The mother would be killed by a firearm or a poisoned arrow. Usually, the baby chimpanzee is injured too. If the injury is serious, the baby chimpanzee is killed and eaten, since chimpanzee meat is part of the Fang diet.

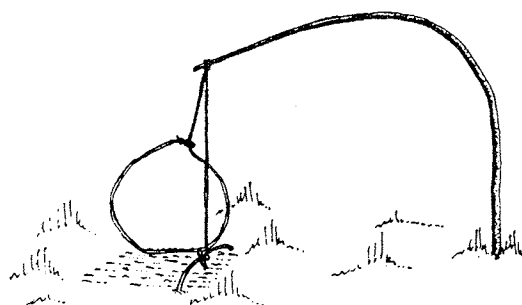
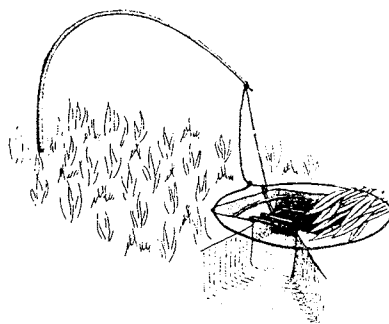
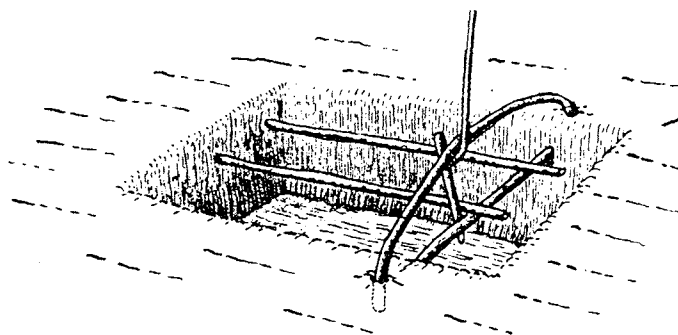
Apart from the 66 chimpanzees removed from the wild, we must add a minimum of 23 adult females who were killed so that their infants might be captured. This gives a minimum total of 89 chimpanzees removed from the wild.

In view of the trapping losses, and deaths of both mothers and infants, this total should be doubled to provide a conservative estimate of 200 animals removed from their natural environment during these 29 months. This is a very large number of chimpanzees, considering the small size of Rio Muni.

In many areas of West Africa inhabited by chimpanzees, I suspect that similar conditions prevail. In some places, the situation would be aggravated by economic pressures and the ease of transportation, which would provide inducements to hunters and make it easier to get chimpanzees to airports for onward shipment. Unfortunately, no reserves or parks have been created for the specific purpose of protection of chimpanzee populations. Thus, the situation of the wild chimpanzee daily becomes more precarious.

The present status of the Rio Muni chimpanzee population is unclear: however, one can assume that, due to the lack of protective measures and the lack of alternative forms of protein in the native diet, the situation is deteriorating further.

This short article is intended as a call to action to all who can intervene in any way to help ensure the survival of this species whose status is deteriorating daily.



Fang chimpanzee snare



Location of Rio Muni

Aug 1979

CHIMPANZEES SEIZED AT MIAMI AIRPORT

Four pet chimpanzees, ranging in age from approximately 9-21 months, were confiscated from their owner at Miami Airport on 14 May 1979, and placed in temporary custody at the Crandon Park Zoo, Miami. The seizure was made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The animals were shipped to Miami from Martinique, a Caribbean island which is administered as an overseas department of France, by their owner, Dr. Claes Linden, who had obtained them during a period of employment in Zaire. The government of Zaire had apparently issued an export permit for the animals. IPPL does not know how the chimpanzees reached Martinique from Zaire, nor how they escaped the attention of French authorities.

The chimpanzees were seized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service because they had been imported without the required Endangered Species permit. The chimpanzee is listed on the U.S. Endangered List in the category "Threatened."

However, four weeks later, on 10 June 1979, the chimpanzees were returned to their owner and he was allowed to take them back to Martinique. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officers and the U.S. Customs allowed the animals to leave, even though their owner had neither applied for nor obtained the required export or re-export permit. Mr. Donald Donahoo, Chief of the Permit Branch of the Federal Wildlife Permit Office, has informed IPPL

that no application either to import or export the animals had been received by his office. Comments from the Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of the Interior have been requested. This Division has, over the years, shown itself unwilling or unable to enforce U.S. wildlife protective legislation. The release of the confiscated chimpanzees appears to be another illustration of the Department's incompetence. Commenting on the events in the **Miami Herald** (7 June 1979), Ms. Sue Pressman, Director of Wildlife Protection for the Humane Society of the United States, stated, "This is insane, the law has been violated by his illegally importing these chimpanzees and he's not even going to be fined."

IPPL believes that the confiscation of the chimpanzees was in accordance with U.S. wildlife laws, and that it was Dr. Linden's responsibility to check with the U.S. Embassy in Zaire before embarking on the journey with his chimpanzees. The animals, being young, would have fit well into a rehabilitation program or a progressive zoo environment. Within a few years, the "cute" pets will have become far too large and powerful for a private individual to handle or contain. At this stage, they will also be far too large for rehabilitation staff to work with safely. Zoos seldom accept "used-up" pet chimpanzees and the animals' future is therefore most insecure.

"TRAGIC CASE OF NEGLECT"

The **Christian Science Monitor**, a leading American newspaper, described the case of Patty-Cake the gorilla as "one of the two or three most tragic cases of neglect" of animals in U.S. zoos in a story entitled "Not Guilty but Sentenced to Life" (3 April 1979). Patty-Cake belongs to the Central Park Zoo, New York, U.S.A.

Patty-Cake was born in 1973 at the Central Park Zoo. As an infant, she had her arm accidentally broken in rough play with her parents, and was sent to the Bronx Zoo for treatment. The Bronx Zoo had two young male gorillas of Patty-Cake's age, and zoo officials thought that Patty-Cake would do better if kept with her peers rather than being returned to her parents.

At this stage, the Central Park Zoo brought in a supposed "expert" from the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A., who determined that the animal should be returned to her parents. Shortly after a much-publicized reunion, Patty-

Cake's parents began to handle her roughly again, and she was moved to another cage, where she was kept alone until a young chimpanzee was brought in as a playmate. Patty-Cake's life, according to Swan, is hardly what the life of a gorilla should be instead of a home range and nest, she has a "cement slab that measures about 10 x 10 feet" as her home. She "forages in a cement gutter. . . spending her days in unnatural tedium and confinement."

Unfortunately, Swan's article appears to have accomplished nothing. Patty-Cake has not been sent to join her age-mates at the Bronx Zoo.

Central Park Zoo is owned and operated by the City of New York. Readers wishing to express their concern over Patty-Cake's future should contact Mayor Edward Koch, City Hall, New York, NY 10007, U.S.A.

CHIMPANZEES SEIZED IN FRANCE

Eight chimpanzees were seized at Merignac Airport, Bordeaux, France, in April 1979. They had been shipped to the Cirque Moréno, a French circus, by Gerard Lucien Gautier, who obtained the animals in the Ivory Coast, West Africa. Gautier is

apparently the owner of the circus. Since the dealer had failed to obtain a Convention import permit for the animals, they were seized and placed temporarily in the Tregomeur Zoo.

ITALIAN PET SHOPS SELL BABY CHIMPANZEES

IPPL has learned that two pet shops in Milan, Stephen's Zoo, Piazza San Stefano, and Terraquarium, Piazza del Duomo, are offering baby chimpanzees as pets for the price of \$2,000 (U.S.). IPPL members Mr. Gustavo Gandini and Ms. Raffaella Savirelli

are fighting to end this sordid trade. Italy has not ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, although it signed the Convention on 3 March 1973, as did Belgium, another major wildlife smuggling center.

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THAI WILDLIFE DIRECTOR DENIES ALLEGATION

Khun Pong Leng-EE, Director of Wildlife Conservation of the Royal Thai Government, has denied an allegation which was printed in the **Laboratory Primate Newsletter** (January 1979) that "Thailand exports primates originating from other South Asian countries."

Khun Pong informed Dr. Allan Schrier, Editor of the **Newsletter**, that:

I should like to inform you that this statement is completely false. Thailand banned all export of primates in 1975 on conservation and humanitarian grounds and has no intention of reversing this policy. Under no circumstances would Thailand traffic in the primates of its neighbor countries.

Khun Pong also criticized the article for asserting that shipment of primates to other European countries via the "Belgian Connection" constitutes a "grey market." He stated that such trafficking is, in fact, a **black market**, and added that "smuggling of primates to user countries via laundry countries poses a serious threat to wild primate populations and must be stopped."

Khun Pong asked Dr. Schrier to publish a retraction of the article's "irresponsible and. . . unwarranted insults to the Government of Thailand."

HEAT KILLS MONKEYS AT DAVIS PRIMATE CENTER

Three tamarins and one titi monkey died at the California Regional Primate Center, Davis, California, U.S.A. on 31 August 1976. On that day, the temperature reached 106° F (41° C).

According to information provided to IPPL by Dr. William Mason, of the Davis Primate Center, nighttime temperatures at Davis frequently drop precipitously from daytime levels in the late summer and early autumn. Until 5 August, the tamarins had been kept indoors in air-conditioned facilities.

The Davis summer climate (hot dry days followed by cold nights) contrasts with the hot humid temperatures that prevail in Amazonia. The U.S. government's seven primate center locations were chosen more for the convenience of the scientists than the comfort of the animals. None are situated in Florida, southern Texas, or southern California, where the climate is suitable for tropical primates. Primate center directors and staff therefore have a moral obligation to provide cooling on hot days and proper heating on cold days for animals housed outdoors. In fact, it appears that a **legal obligation** also exists. According to the Animal Welfare Act Part 3 Subpart E, outdoor facilities must be designed with artificial shelter, if required, to afford animals protection from extremes of climate.

The deaths of the 4 monkeys are being investigated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which is charged with enforcing the Animal Welfare Act. It appears that the animals paid with their lives for human error, stupidity, and apathy. Those responsible for the situation may therefore face prosecution.

The deaths of the four monkeys were followed by the death of a squirrel monkey on 10 September 1976. The animal died of strangulation when its neck-chain collar got caught in the cage-wire. According to Dr. Mason, "such accidents are rare-they should not happen, but they do." IPPL questions the need to use neck-chains to identify research monkeys. Scientists who observe animals daily should be able to identify them without the need of tags. Primate field workers like Drs. Jane Goodall and Dian Fossey are obliged to learn to recognize their study animals in the wild, even in difficult conditions. Laboratory scientists, working in easy conditions with caged animals, should therefore be able to acquire the same skill in recognition.

MARMOSETS DIE AT SAN DIEGO ZOO

The San Diego Zoo, California, U.S.A., has denied allegations that any mistreatment was involved in the deaths of three marmosets who died when left without water for 3 hours in 100° (39° C) heat.

The story came to light when an anonymous letter reached the San Diego press. Dr. Mark Rich, Curator of Mammals at the zoo, admitted that the animals had been caged without water and that this "may have been an error of judgment."

IPPL has learned that zoo staff planned to test the marmosets' urine in order to determine their fertile days. The unfortunate result of this ill-advised action was that the marmosets' fertility was permanently ended.

IPPL has asked the Department of Agriculture to investigate whether, by depriving the marmosets of water, the San Diego Zoo was in violation of Subpart D§ 3.75(b) of the Animal Welfare Act, which requires facilities to provide adequate water for primates.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

The **Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Conservation, and Education** is a new tax-exempt organization established primarily to raise funds for the Gombe Stream Research Center. The Institute's address is Box 876, Tiburon, CA 94920, U.S.A.

The **Green Indonesia Foundation (Yayasan Indonesia Hijau)** was established in 1978 by a group of people deeply concerned about the deterioration of Indonesia's environment, especially its tropical rain-forests and their wildlife. The principal aim of the Foundation is nature conservation education, with a strong emphasis on activities and programs for teenagers. The Foundation publishes a conservation education journal "Suara Alam" ("Voice of Nature") which is distributed at no charge to high schools and youth groups all over Indonesia. Interested readers may contact the Foundation at Tromol Pos 3572, Jakarta, Indonesia.

The **Pongo Pygmaeus Society of Australia** was founded in 1978 by Mr. Charles Broomfield of Perth Zoo. The Society's goal is the protection of orang-utans. Mr. Broomfield's group raises funds to help support the orang-utan research and rehabilitation station at Bohorok, Sumatra, Indonesia. The address of the Society is c/o Perth Zoo, Labouchere Road, South Perth, WA 6151, Australia.

The **National Committee on Air Transport** was founded in 1978 by Ms. Fay Brisk, who has long been active in seeking improvements in shipping standards for all animals, both wild and domestic. The Committee's address is 2500 Que Street, Washington, D.C. 20007.

SAFARI CLUB APPLICATION WITHDRAWN

IPPL has learned that the Safari Club, Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A. has withdrawn its application to import 1,125 hunting trophies annually to the United States. (See **IPPL Newsletter**, April 1979, for details). Primates on the Club's "chit list" has included gorillas, orang-utans, and several species of colobus monkeys.

The application caused a storm of protest around the world. It also caused a schism within Safari Club ranks, with several affiliate organizations criticizing the application.

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BRITISH SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS ACCUSE INDIAN PEASANTS OF ATROCITIES ON MONKEYS

Two British publications, the **New Scientist** (17 May 1979) and **World Medicine** (19 May 1979) recently carried articles alleging that Indian peasants kill rhesus monkeys brutally, and that the monkeys would therefore be better off being sold to foreign laboratories. The prospect of lucrative sales would supposedly inspire a non-existent tolerance for monkey mischief in Indian farmers.

Writing in the **New Scientist**, Mr. Colin Tudge stated that the farmers trap rhesus monkeys, and "if the captives do not die in the sun, beat their brains out." The source of Mr. Tudge's observation was identified as one "Dennis Hackett," who presented the information at a Primate Society of Great Britain meeting. Mr. Tudge did not identify Mr. Hackett as an animal dealer specializing in laboratory monkeys who is desperately anxious to sabotage India's export ban on primates.

The article drew a sharp protest from Ms. Vijay Bhatia, IPPL Representative for North India. She commented:

Presumably, this dealer made his allegation in order to try to embarrass India into renewing exportation of monkeys so that our primates could be saved from having their brains "beaten out" by being dipped into boiling water, subjected to neutron bomb radiation, being car-crashed in the abdomen, poisoned with pesticides, and other such horrors as have been perpetrated on Indian monkeys in overseas laboratories in recent years.

Ms. Bhatia stated emphatically that Mr. Hackett's allegation that Indian farmers beat monkeys' brains out was false and challenged the dealer to produce details of specific incidents and to name the localities where the events occurred and all observers. She stated that, although rhesus monkeys are a nuisance at times, "they are generally well-tolerated, and hold a special place in Indian culture and mythology."

A similar refutation was sent to **World Medicine**.

TWO HUNDRED MONKEYS "DISCARDED"

The International Primate Protection League has learned that officials of the Charles River Breeding Laboratories, Wilmington, Massachusetts, U.S.A., reported to the U.S. Government in 1974 that they had "discarded" a group of 200 Rhesus monkeys imported from India in July 1973. Although the veterinarian who submitted the report did not state precisely what he meant by "discarded," it appears most likely that the monkeys were killed.

The monkeys had been imported as breeding stock for the Key Lois island breeding project in Florida, a Charles River project partly funded by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A.

Dr. George Pucak, a project veterinarian, described the events leading to the "discarding" of the monkeys in a report dated 23 August 1974 submitted to NIH.

A group of 200 monkeys was received July 6-8 from India. Unfortunately, due to plane failure, the animals were in transit over 72 hours and spent 24 hours at the airport in Istanbul in the extremely high summer temperatures. . . The animals were in very poor condition when we received them and within a few days began to have clinical problems, such as diarrhea and pneumonia. . . As the clinical problems became more extensive and upon review

of the entire group and the project, IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE INPUT REQUIRED FOR THIS GROUP WOULD BE MUCH GREATER THAN THE OUTPUT IN USABLE ANIMALS, AND, THEREFORE, THE ENTIRE GROUP WAS DISCARDED. (Emphasis added).

IPPL deplores the attitude apparent in these comments. It appears that the veterinarian was concerned that the effort required to bring the monkeys back to good health (the "input," to use his expression) would be greater than the usefulness of the monkeys to the Key Lois project (the "output"). There is no comment indicating any feeling of compassion for the monkeys who had been subjected to atrocious transportation conditions and mistreatment. The veterinarian's only regret appears to be that the disaster had set the project back, since, due to the monsoon in India, the monkeys could not be replaced immediately.

This episode is a sad reflection on those "scientists" who are supposed to feel reverence for life and destroy it only with sorrow and reluctance. Monkeys appear to be considered a commodity... things that cost money and can be replaced when broken, just like burnt-out light bulbs and worn-out automobile tires: all too often they are considered merely as parts of a project or experiment, not unlike the test tubes or other laboratory apparatus.

NO END TO BELGIAN SMUGGLING IN SIGHT

The **IPPL Newsletter** (December 1978) reported on the smuggling of 100 primates originating in Thailand via Laos to Belgium. The shipments were discovered on Bangkok Airport by Dr. Ardith Eudey, Co-Chairwoman of IPPL. In response to IPPL representations, Mr. J. Mustin, Chancellor of the Belgian Embassy in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., stated that Belgium intended to sign the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species by the end of 1978. 1978 has passed, yet Belgium has still not ratified the Convention.

Should Belgium not have ratified the Convention by the end of 1979, IPPL has the intention of seeking cooperation of other animal protection organizations in instituting a tourist boycott of Belgium and picketing of Belgian embassies and offices overseas.

LONG ISLAND MONKEY SANCTUARY

The **New York Times** (13 November 1978) carried an article entitled "Couple Do Everything Humanly Possible to Provide for Monkeys." The article tells how Casey and Ursula Kwarta, a Long Island couple, have established a sanctuary which houses 31 abandoned pet monkeys. Mary Bloom of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was quoted in the article as saying that "there is no one else like the Kwartas for the right blend of affection and practicality needed for monkey care."

Mr. Kwarta expressed cynicism about owners of pet monkeys who bring their cast-off animals to his sanctuary. He commented, "They'll be crying, some of them, as they leave, crying so hard they forget to get a name and a mailing address so they can send a few dollars to help feed their little pets."

IPPL commends the Kwartas, both members of our organization, for their unstinting efforts to help these abandoned animals.

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ANIMAL SHIPPING STANDARDS UNDER REVIEW

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued a "Request for Public Information" which was published in the U.S. **Federal Register** on 12 June 1979. According to the announcement, the Department was acting in response to many complaints about current animal shipping crate ventilation standards (8% of four sides or 16% of two sides of a crate).

IPPL considers that these standards are inadequate and that the ventilation requirement should be increased to at least 25% of two sides. Many primate shipments originate in tropical countries and spend 24 hours or more in transit, often in atrocious conditions (see "Two Hundred Monkeys Discarded," this issue). Therefore, IPPL believes that the revised standards should be made mandatory on all shipments arriving in the United States from overseas, as well as to shipments within the United States.

There are other changes needed in the Department of Agriculture's animal shipment requirements. At the present time, up to 10 primates may be shipped in one crate. This is far too large a number. Weaker primates could be injured or be unable to obtain access to food.

Readers with factual data on animal transportation and crate construction should submit comments before 13 August 1979 to:

The Deputy Administrator
USDA/APHIS/VS
Room 703, Federal Building
6505 Blecrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782, U.S.A.

YERKES PRIMATE CENTER MONKEY GETS MARRIED

The **San Francisco Chronicle** (15 April 1979) reported on the marriage of two monkeys in an article entitled "Don't Tell Darwin."

Huntsville, Ala., District Judge Dan McCoy apologized to the many (human) married couples over whose wedding ceremonies he had presided, and expressed hope that they would not in any way feel slighted by his plans to perform a marriage ceremony for two spider monkeys, 21-year old Miss Baker and 5-year old Norman, of the Yerkes Primate Center in Atlanta, both employees of the Alabama Space and Rocket Center. Miss Baker, who rode in the pioneering 1958 space flight, "is very important to us up here," said the judge-"we are such a space-oriented community."

The Yerkes Primate Center has failed to answer an IPPL enquiry about the appropriateness of a supposedly scientific institution participating in such nonsense. It also failed to send the requested photograph of the "event."

However, Dr. Leo Whitehair, Director of the Primate Research Centers Program, National Institutes of Health, placed the blame squarely on the Alabama Space and Rocket Center. In a letter to IPPL dated 10 May 1979, Dr. Whitehair stated that the Center had sent Baker, who was actually a squirrel monkey, on an early space flight, and "felt that it would be desirable for its behavioral adjustment to have a conspecific companion" (translated out of scientific jargon into English, "it would do better in the company of another squirrel monkey"). As a result the Yerkes Primate Center had provided the Museum with "one squirrel monkey which was currently surplus to their research needs," (i.e. an unwanted squirrel monkey). The marriage and subsequent publicity had occurred, according to Dr. Whitehair "without the prior knowledge and consent of the Yerkes Primate Center."

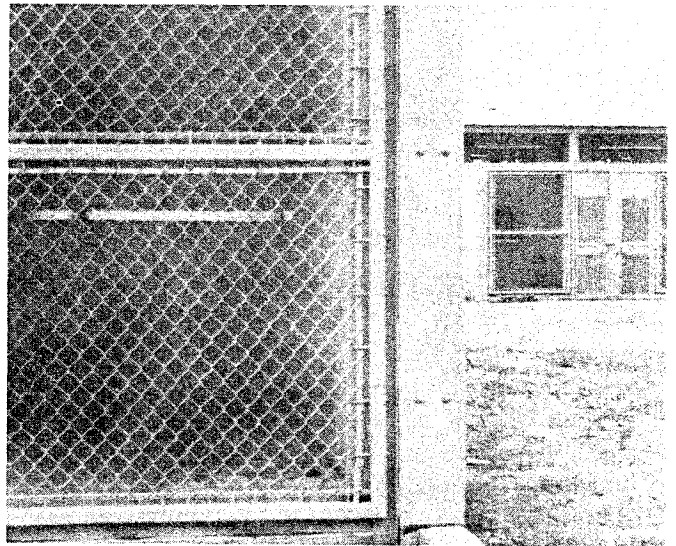
STANFORD CHIMPANZEES SOLD FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

Sixteen chimpanzees that once lived in a free-ranging 3-acre enclosure at Stanford University, California, U.S.A., are now living behind bars at the University of Texas chimpanzee facility in Bastrop, Texas. The facility is funded by the National Institutes of Health.

According to the **Bastrop Advertiser** (19 April 1979), the acquisition of the chimpanzees was a "real windfall" for the Texas colony, since "prizes such as the Stanford chimps will rarely be found."

The sale of the chimpanzees has provoked outrage in the Stanford community. The animals were originally acquired for non-invasive behavioral observations. In addition, the facility was built with grants of \$250,000 (U.S.) from the now-defunct W.T. Grant Foundation and \$50,000 (U.S.) from the Bothin Helping Fund, both of which appeared to have thought that Stanford University was committed to the long-term maintenance of the facility. According to W. Philip Sapir, former President of the Grant Foundation, "[the facility] was built specifically for larger primates and was supposed to be a long-term venture."

Stanford University officials have nonetheless decided to convert the facility to house Rhesus monkeys, which would be used by psychologists in studies of the "chemical changes" in "mother-infant social behavior under stress." The University has also refused to allow any part of the enclosure to be used by two gorillas presently participating in a sign-language project. These gorillas are currently housed in trailers on the campus, which are inadequate for their spatial or social needs.



Behind bars - Stanford Chimps

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING ALLEGED MONKEY KILLINGS

The Department of Wildlife Conservation of Brazil, South America, is investigating allegations of large-scale killings of monkeys by scientists affiliated with 3 of Brazil's largest research institutes. The monkeys are allegedly shot by pathologists, some of whom are U.S. citizens. Several of the species in question are classified as "Endangered." Further details will appear in the **Newsletter** when results of the investigation become available.

Aug 1979

CONVENTION NEWS

Drs. Ardith Eudey and Shirley McGreal, Co-Chairwomen of the International Primate Protection League, attended the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which took place in San José, Costa Rica, from 18-30 March 1979.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) came into effect on 1 July 1975. Its purpose is to regulate trade in three categories of wildlife. Species listed on Appendix I are the most endangered. Any transaction involving these species requires prior issuance of both export and import permits. Appendix II lists species not yet endangered, but which might become so without strict regulation of trade. They cannot be traded without export permits from the country of origin. Any country may add any species it wishes to Appendix III, in which case importing countries which are parties to the Convention respect the wish of that country to protect the species by requiring export permits for incoming shipments.

The CITES conference was attended by member nations of the Convention, non-member observer nations, and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Most of the NGOs were conservation organizations: however, lobbyists for the pet trade also attended, as did three well-known animal smugglers. Belgium, Austria, and Italy, centers of large-scale wildlife smuggling operations, did not send delegates to the conference. However, bitter criticism of these countries' activities was expressed from the floor by many conference delegates.

UPDATE ON THE MOUNTAIN GORILLAS

Thanks to assistance from IPPL and other conservation groups, African anti-poaching staff of the Karisoka Research Center in Rwanda have destroyed 890 traps and snares.

The December 1978 and April 1979 issues of the **IPPL Newsletter** told of the deaths of several Mountain gorillas at the hands of poachers. Ms. Dian Fossey has informed IPPL that two more gorillas have died as the result of poaching activities: Kweli, the young son of Macho and Uncle Bert (both killed by poachers), who was too young to survive without his mother's care, and Lee, a young female who died of severe leg injuries caused by being caught in a snare.

Ms. Dian Fossey has asked that the following message be communicated to IPPL members.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I write to the members of the IPPL for the thoughtfulness and generosity of your contributions toward the Digit Fund. The interest you have expressed toward this cause has enabled the regular continuation of patrols which have, in the past 8 months, been responsible for demolishing **890** traps. Despite a current lull in trap setting in the saddle areas west of Visoke - the heaviest zone of poacher encroachment - the patrols will continue to discourage a resumption of poacher activities.

It is only because of your generosity that they can continue. I would like to express my most sincere appreciation to each and every one of you for helping to make this active type of conservation possible.

Members wishing to continue their support for anti-poaching patrols may send cheques earmarked "For the Mountain gorillas" to IPPL, P.O. Drawer X, Summerville, S.C. 29483, U.S.A.

In one of the major decisions, delegates rejected a US-led effort to make it easier to delete listed species from the Convention appendices. All primate species remain listed on either Appendix I or II. However, the Pygmy marmoset *Cebuella pygmaeus* was transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II at the request of Peru.

A Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals has been proposed by West Germany, and a conference to discuss the proposal took place in Bonn, West Germany, in June 1979. While this Convention would emphasize the protection of birds, caribou, etc. it is likely that shared-border species of primates could benefit from such a Migratory Species Convention (e.g. the Mountain gorillas which travel on the Rwanda-Zaire-Uganda border). Mr. Henry Heymann, IPPL's Washington Representative, has expressed our organization's support for a strong new Convention to the Office of Environmental Affairs, U.S. Department of State, which is negotiating this Convention for the U.S. Government.

Stop Press: IPPL has learned that the new Convention on Migratory Species was developed at the Bonn conference. It was signed by 22 nations, mostly European and African. The United States and Canada refused to sign, partly because the Convention was not acceptable to pro-hunting interests. Readers wishing to express opinions on this matter may contact President Jimmy Carter, the White House, Washington D.C. 20500 and the Secretary of State, Washington D.C. 20520.

PROBOSCIS MONKEYS DIE, ZOO WANTS MORE

In November 1977, two Proboscis monkeys *Nasalis larvatus* were imported from Indonesia by the National Zoo, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. The Proboscis monkey appears on the U.S. Endangered List in the category "Endangered." Proboscis monkeys are much sought after as zoo exhibits because of their long noses. In spite of IPPL opposition, the Federal Wildlife Permit Office gave the zoo a permit to import 2 male and 4 female Proboscis monkeys. IPPL's opposition to the importation was on the grounds that the species is extremely fragile, with high mortality in captivity. IPPL thought it likely that the monkeys would die.

The arrival of the monkeys at the zoo was greeted with much hoopla in the Washington media. The **Washington Star** carried an article with the title "Zoo Gets a Pair of Nosey Primates." An accompanying photograph was captioned "How's That for a Sniffer?" Dr. Theodore Reed, Director of the National Zoo, was quoted as saying, "They were not taken from the wild for us, they were already climatized to captivity, and it would have been dangerous, possibly fatal, to try to return them to the wild."

Unfortunately, their trip to the National Zoo proved both dangerous and fatal to the monkeys, both of which died within a few months.

The National Zoo's permit to import six Proboscis monkeys expired on 31 December 1978. Only two Proboscis monkeys had been imported. IPPL has recently learned that, apparently undaunted and undeterred by the disastrous fate of the first two animals, the zoo intends to import more. It requested and was granted an extension of the original permit in order to import four more monkeys to bring the total imported to six. This extended permit will not expire until 31 December 1981. Because the zoo had submitted a request for an extension of an existing permit rather than seeking a new permit, nothing about the zoo's plans was published in **Federal Register**, as required under the Endangered Species Act when new applications are submitted to import species classified as "Endangered." Thus, conservation groups had no opportunity to raise questions about the National Zoo's competence to keep Proboscis monkeys alive.

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI PLANS TO VASECTOMIZE STUMPTAIL MACAQUES

IPPL has learned that the U.S. Federal Wildlife Permit Office granted an Endangered Species permit to the University of Mississippi to import 12 Stumptail macaques, even though the University planned to vasectomize all the sexually mature males. The Stumptail macaque *Macaca arctoides* is listed on the U.S. Endangered List in the category "Threatened."

The importation was permitted for the purpose of "scientific research" on the "sociopharmacology of abused substances." Specifically, the University of Mississippi was interested in learning whether the injection of amphetamines would alter the "dominance hierarchy" within monkey groups. The University justified this research to the Permit Office by claiming that "ethical and moral factors preclude to a large extent a study of reported effects [of amphetamines] in humans." Therefore, it would be appropriate to study them in primates, since "they normally form very complex societies with striking similarity to human social organization." The logic of this argument is weakened by the fact that the life of the Stumptail macaque in the wild has not been recorded.

On arrival at Mississippi, the monkeys were to be divided into two groups, each consisting of 6 animals. According to the University's statement to the Permit Office, "sexually mature males will then undergo vasectomies to insure that pregnancies will not occur in either of the two subject groups." IPPL considers this procedure totally unjustified. To destroy permanently the reproductive capacity of a primate belonging to an endangered species just so that an unwanted pregnancy should not cause confusion in an experiment of questionable value appears frivolous and highly irresponsible, especially when so many temporary methods of birth control exist.

However, it has yet to be shown that the fashionable "monkey junkie" studies have any relevance to the complex problems of human drug addiction. Millions of dollars have been spent on the creation of "monkey junkies" in laboratories all over the United States. Every drug in every conceivable dose and combination has been forced on reluctant captive monkeys. At the same time, the use of narcotics, amphetamines, barbiturates, alcohol, and other abusive substances is increasing rather than decreasing among the American population.

IPPL has sent a protest to the Dean of Pharmacy at the University of Mississippi about the planned vasectomies and experimentation. A protest has also been sent to Dr. H. Balner, Director of TNO Laboratory, Rijswijk, the Netherlands, who supplied of the monkeys. Dr. Balner's disposal policies for unwanted primates appear highly questionable to IPPL, since he already supplied monkeys for the neutron bomb experiments at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, and chimpanzees to Dr. Christian Barnard (see "Reprieved Chimpanzee Doing Well," this issue).

Since the stumptail macaque is a "threatened" rather than an "endangered" species, the University of Mississippi's application did not appear in the **Federal Register**. As a result, conservation and animal welfare organizations had no opportunity to present statements of opposition to the issuance of this permit.

Members who oppose either the planned use of the Stumptail macaques and/or the planned sterilization of animals belonging to an endangered species may address their comments to:

The President
University of Mississippi
University, MS 38677
U.S.A.

REPRIEVED CHIMPANZEE DOING WELL

In August 1977, Dr. Christian Barnard of the Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa, obtained 2 young male chimpanzees from the TNO Laboratory, Rijswijk, the Netherlands, for use in human heart transplant operations. The killing of the first chimpanzee and the rapid death of the man who received his heart set off a worldwide storm of protest, as a result of which Dr. Barnard gave the surviving chimpanzee to the High Noon Game Farm, Villiersdorp, South Africa.

Although both Dr. H. Balner, Director of the TNO Laboratory, and Dr. Barnard had written off this chimpanzee as "redundant," IPPL has learned with pleasure that "Quarles" is doing well at High Noon. According to Park Manager Mr. K.C. Wilson, "in my view, he [Quarles] is very well adjusted, displaying all normal likes and dislikes."

Quarles shares a cage with a female chimpanzee called Josephine, who had been alone until Quarles' arrival. According to Mr. Wilson;

He [Quarles] is very placid most of the time, but, as is usual with adult male chimpanzees, he occasionally has temper tantrums. However, he has

never attacked Josephine and treats her gently.

According to Mr. Wilson, Josephine appears pregnant and likely to give birth very soon.

Quarles' successful adjustment to life outside the laboratory raises questions as to whether scientists, however well-educated, have the godlike insight to qualify them to make decisions about an animal's right to life, based on their perception of his/her "redundancy."

IPPL commends Mr. Wilson and the officials and staff of the High Noon Game Farm for giving this chimpanzee, written off by brilliant men of science, a chance to get some enjoyment out of the remaining years of his life. Also to be commended are Dr. Graham Saayman of the University of Cape Town, Dr. John Skinner, IPPL's South African Representative, and Metta, a South African animal welfare organization, who led the battle against use of chimpanzees in heart transplant operations, with outside assistance from Drs. Geza Teleki and Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League.

STOP PRESS: Quarles and Josephine are the parents of a daughter, Lucy. Lucy was born on 1 June 1979.

SINGAPORE ANIMAL DEALER ARRESTED

Christopher Wee, a notorious Singapore wildlife smuggler, was arrested on 20 May 1979 when he arrived in San Francisco, California, U.S.A. Wee was handed a 25-page indictment charging him with smuggling reptiles from New Guinea to the U.S.A. via Singapore. Wee was charged specifically with conspiracy to smuggle, fraudulent invoicing, false Customs declaration, and deceptive labelling and packaging. Three of the four offenses with which Wee is charged are felonies punishable by up to 5 years, in prison and/or a fine of \$10,000 (U.S.) for each conviction.

The investigation and arrest were made by the U.S. Customs, NOT by the Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of

the Interior, which has consistently failed to take action against shipments of smuggled wildlife "laundered" in Singapore.

Wee was reportedly arrested several years ago while leaving Australia with large numbers of protected birds stuffed in hair curlers pinned to the inside of his suit. Unfortunately, he was fined and was free to return to Singapore to continue his depredations of the wildlife of Singapore's neighboring countries. IPPL therefore hopes that firm action will be taken against Wee, who has been involved in illegal trafficking in gibbons and other primates for many years.

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INTERIOR MOVES TO PROTECT ANIMAL DEALERS FROM PUBLIC SCRUTINY

Mr. Clark Bavin, Chief of the Division of Law Enforcement of the U.S. Department of the Interior, has recently dealt a crippling blow to conservation organizations seeking to monitor the international wildlife traffic through inspection of import declarations (Form 3-177s). Such forms are legally available to the public under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act. Mr. Bavin has decided, however, that these forms will no longer be supplied unless conservation groups agree to the deletion of the name of the overseas shipper, and the declared value of the wildlife.

Inspection of the 3-177 forms has been extremely valuable to IPPL and other wildlife conservation organizations. Such inspection enables IPPL to provide requested assistance to its overseas Representatives as well as to foreign governments and conservation groups. Foreign government officials can match U.S. import statistics to their countries' export statistics, and can determine whether dealers are exceeding their export quotas, shipping protected species etc. In at least one case, an animal trafficker has been put out of business by a conservation group's revelations based on the 3-177 forms. Foreign conservation groups, knowing the names and addresses of the wildlife trading companies, are able to inspect their premises, and seek improvements if the conditions are unacceptable. In addition, they can seek export restrictions where needed.

Inspection of the 3-177 forms has enabled IPPL to uncover large numbers of illegal primate shipments ignored by Mr. Bavin's Division and his port officers. IPPL logged a series of 51 gibbon shipments, all of questionable legality, reaching the United States in 1973-74, and submitted a list of the shipments and their shippers to the Government of Singapore. As a result of IPPL's revelations, the Government of Singapore banned trade in wildlife reaching Singapore without an export permit from its country of origin. IPPL's efforts saved the lives of thousands of mother gibbons who would have been shot so that their infants could be smuggled to Singapore for shipment to the West. IF IPPL HAD BEEN UNABLE TO PROVIDE THE NAMES OF THE SHIPPERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE, THE SHIPMENTS WOULD CERTAINLY HAVE CONTINUED UNIMPEDED.

The Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of the Interior has long had a reputation of ignoring illegal shipments, however flagrant. In those cases where prosecution has occurred, IT HAS USUALLY BEEN INITIATED BY THE U.S. CUSTOMS. When the U.S. Customs sought prosecution of a Miami dealer for gibbon smuggling in 1977, it reportedly found an attitude of total non-cooperation among Division of Law Enforcement staff. In 1973, prior to Thailand's export ban on primates, Mr. Bavin himself personally signed a permit allowing a dealer to import Douc langurs from Thailand, where they do not occur. If the Division of Law Enforcement were more effective, it might not be necessary for wildlife conservation organizations to review 3-177 forms for possible illegalities.

In this situation, two "rights" appear to be in conflict: the animal traffickers' "right" to plunder and decimate the world's wildlife populations in secrecy, and conservation organizations' right to seek to protect wildlife from international commerce. IPPL believes that, in such a conflict, the rights of the dealers, whose claim to ownership of the wildlife they trade is highly questionable, should be subjugated to the more general interest of protecting the world's rapidly dwindling wildlife heritage.

USFWS Form 3-177
(Revised July 1973)
Date: _____

Indicate item:
 Import Export

Part of: JFKIN

Date: 11/7/78

For Importer Only
Customs Identification No.: 3862881

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
OR EXPORTATION OF
FISH OR WILDLIFE

Foreign Type or Price Label:
U.S. Importer of Record: PRIMATE IMPORTS 34 HUNSON CT PORT WASH.
U.S. Exporter: _____
Foreign Consignor or Consignee: PRINACO PO BOX 39 JAKARTA INDONESIA
Customs Broker or Agent: _____
Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder: _____

Check All Information Below (checkboxes or line providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME (Latin)	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION (If live, state, if product, describe)	DECLARED VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
100	MACACUS FASCICULARIS	CYNOS	LIVE	2,270.	INDONESIA

U.S. License and/or Permit No. _____ Foreign License and/or Permit No. _____ I certify the information contained herein to be true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Magaroff 11/8/78

Action Taken:
 released
 clearance refused
 seized
100 % of Wildlife Resources
Officer Signature and Badge No. _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 14 1978
SD - CONDON/ROVAL
at 60 VALIS BUN
00-LIN BUN

Form 3-177

IPPL PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The following publications are available from IPPL, P.O. Drawer X, Summerville, S.C. 29483, U.S.A.

His Name was Digit. Special Report by Dian Fossey. \$1.00

Chimpanzee Rehabilitation. Special Report by Stella Brewer. \$1.00

Zoo Primate Babies of 1977. \$1.00

IPPL Newsletter (February 1977), featuring articles on Yerkes Primate Center's planned Pygmy chimpanzee project and the Colobus monkey fur trade. \$1.50

IPPL Newsletter (April 1978). Contains full story of India's ban on primate exports, details of U.S. military's radiation experiments on monkeys, story of chimpanzee heart transplant controversy and 1976 primate import statistics. \$1.50

IPPL Newsletter (August 1978), featuring story of the death of Digit the Mountain gorilla. \$1.50

IPPL Newsletter (December 1978), featuring story of the smuggling of 100 primates from Laos to Belgium. \$1.50

IPPL Newsletter (April 1979), featuring story of Bangla Dosh monkey export ban and letters from Indian readers. \$1.50

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Complete the form below and mail it with a cheque payable to the International Primate Protection League, to either IPPL, P.O. Drawer X, Summerville, S.C. 29483, U.S.A., or IPPL, Regent Arcade House, 19-25 Argyll St., London, W1V2DU, England. Membership fees and contributions are tax deductible in the U.S.A.

Canadian and other overseas payments should be made in US dollars whenever possible. If payment is made in foreign currency, US \$1.00 should be added to cover the bank's service charge on international transactions. Overseas members wishing to receive their Newsletters by Air Mail should add US \$3.50.

I wish to join IPPL as a: () Patron - \$100.00 or £ 50
() Sustaining Member - \$25.00 or £ 15
() Regular - \$10.00 or £ 5
() Student Member - \$5.00 or £ 3

Name _____ Street _____
City _____ State _____ Code _____ Country _____

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