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NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL
PRIMATE
PROTECTION
LEAGUE

Vol. 8 No. 3

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Cover: Marmosets by Kamol Komolphalin

**INSIDE:
KENYA BANS PRIMATE EXPORTS
WHO INITIATES PRIMATE SUPPLY SCHEME**

WHO STARTS CAMPAIGN TO RE-OPEN PRIMATE TRADE

The International Primate Protection League has learned that the World Health Organization (WHO) has, in return for payments exceeding half-a-million U.S. dollars, agreed to use its influence and contacts in tropical countries to re-open international trade in primates. WHO would receive "service charges" and negotiate shipments, thus serving as a primate "broker."

In recent years, the United States, the world's major user of primates, has found itself confronted with a shortage of experimental primates, as a result of export bans and quotas imposed by many countries concerned about massive depletion of primates and/or reports of gross misuse of primates in the United States.

The United States initially used the State Department in its efforts to sabotage primate export bans. Threats to cut off "aid," political pressure, and denials of misuse of primates, failed to break export bans on Rhesus monkeys. Now, the United States National Institutes of Health (NIH), confronted by the failure of its discredited Interagency Primate Steering Committee's efforts in third-world countries, has decided to use the World Health Organization as a "front" for its interventions, while simultaneously stepping up the misuse of primates in chemical warfare and other military experimentation. Benjamin Blood, D.V.M., former Director of the Primate Steering Committee, has been sent to WHO Headquarters in Geneva to organize the so-called "International Primate Resources Program."

The WHO contract with the Division of Research Services, National Institutes of Health, was signed in August 1980. The "Principal Investigator" for WHO is Frank Perkins, Ph. D., whose daughter is the British primate trafficker Ingram of Jacchus Primates Ltd. The sum of \$514,710 was anticipated for the first three years' expenses, of which WHO would get a "fee" of \$70,000.

IPPL has obtained a copy of the U.S. Government's "Justification for Noncompetitive Procurement" for this contract. Although U.S. law requires that government contracts be opened for competitive bidding, an exception was made in the case of this contract. According to the "Justification," the purpose of the project is to "develop an international primate supply program." The word "conservation" is not even mentioned in the document. WHO's services are to be purchased because WHO "has the political confidence and influence required to encourage international cooperation. . . and has the international acceptance required. . . in developing primate supply programs." WHO's "influence" is said to result from its accomplishments, including the conquest of smallpox and malaria (in neither of which primates played any part and for neither of which WHO deserves the entire credit), and making international travel safer by coordinating health precautions for travellers. What the United States Government wanted to buy from WHO is clear from the document "Summary," which states that, "WHO is the only organization that possesses the international channels of communication, the expertise in biomedical research requirements, and the world-wide respect and acceptance necessary to facilitate the international agreements required of this contract."

IPPL strongly questions whether WHO should "sell" its prestige, influence, and "acceptance" to the United States Government to assist in its campaign of harassment of countries protecting primates. In any case, WHO's "access" is with health authorities **not** wildlife departments that control primates and other fauna. WHO clearly intends to bypass and trample over wildlife departments and make an effort to wrest control of primates from them and place it in more sympathetic hands. This is the equivalent of allowing fur traders to control spotted cats, or ivory merchants to control elephants. The rightful place of

primates in regular faunal control mechanisms is not acknowledged in a single contract document.

It is quite clear from the "Justification" that the purpose of the contract is to help the United States solve what it considers to be a U.S. problem at the expense of other WHO member nations. Acceptance of such a contract by WHO may, in fact, violate the regulations of the United Nations.

IPPL has also obtained a copy of the WHO-NIH contract which is numbered NOI-RS-02124 and entitled "Development of an International Primate Program. The "scope of work" is described as "planning for measures to assure the continuing provision of nonhuman primates to meet human health-related needs," principally by "making appropriate international arrangements to lend stability and constancy to sources of primates."

WHO is required to make quarterly reports to NIH. However, "Reports shall not contain information that WHO or participating nations consider inappropriate for release under the [US] Freedom of Information Act." IPPL considers this censorship and that WHO should be required to file full and complete reports, which could be denied in whole or in part only by NIH's claiming that the material in the reports is exempt from release under specific provisions of the Act. It is also not clear exactly what kind of material WHO/NIH might wish to hide, unless "dirty tricks" are planned that might embarrass WHO or NIH, or participating governments. These could include attempts at bribery, or attempts to harass or get rid of government officials not favoring the WHO/NIH schemes.

The contract refers to several species which would receive particular attention, because of their supposed "importance" to biomedical research. These are vervets, baboons, and chimpanzees (Africa), Rhesus and Crab-eating macaques (Asia), and marmosets, tamarins, owl monkeys and squirrel monkeys (South America). Other species are ignored. It appears that WHO/NIH are no longer pretending that they are concerned with the preservation of endangered species, and are unwilling to pay for projects to protect these species, in spite of both agencies' apparently hypocritical lip-service to "conservation" in the past. It is likely that wildlife authorities in tropical countries would see through the insincerity of WHO/NIH scheming and talk of "conservation" and this is presumably why they are likely to be ignored and bypassed.

WHO would require participating countries to designate a "National Cooperating Center." The agency would handle all contract-related activities. Clearly, the "cooperating center" would be chosen on the basis of its eagerness to take part in the project. WHO/NIH could thus bypass authorities and organizations opposed to their planned predation on primates. WHO would organize the distribution of primates and transfer of payments for animals, which could not be used for a country's forest and primate conservation programs (e.g. development of national parks and sanctuaries), but would be used to pay for the project expenses in the country. Initially, the United States would receive the exported primates, but other countries willing to help pay for the project would receive an eventual share of the primate "loot." Participating countries would be required to sign binding contracts with WHO, which would follow 3-6 months of negotiations. It appears that eager countries are to be rushed into signing documents that might not benefit either the country or the primates, but from which it would be impossible to escape later, unless the country was willing to risk WHO's wrath and reprisals. WHO/NIH anticipate the signing of two contracts in Year I of the project, and two more in Year II. IPPL has learned that Indonesia, with its rich variety of primates, is the contract's Number 1 target.

Actual projects would be modelled on the US-funded WHO projects in South America, and include export of wild-caught animals, breeding of primates, and censuses performed by project employees. The US/WHO project in Peru has been marked by inhumane trapping techniques, high mortality of captive animals, failure of the breeding colonies, and export of thousands of primates, many of whom are dead on arrival at Miami Airport; many more die soon after or are killed in U.S. laboratories. Not a dollar has been spent in Peru on establishment of parks and sanctuaries or protection of endangered species of primates. In Colombia's newly-established Primate Center, all of the 80 owl monkeys caught for the project died; the Center catches monkeys when and where it wishes, totally ignoring wildlife authorities. In many developing nations, conservation has a low priority and any undermining or weakening of protective legislation for any species can undermine a nation's entire conservation program.

IPPL has requested copies of all Progress Reports filed so far under the WHO/NIH contract. Although there should be reports available for November 1980, February 1981, and May 1981, none have been forwarded to IPPL. It is likely that NIH is withholding them from IPPL until it is satisfied that enough countries have locked themselves into agreements with WHO.

Members wishing to protest the World Health Organization's planned worldwide assault on primate protective legislation are requested to address letters to:

The Director-General
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

and

The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York NY 10017
U.S.A.

Members living in primate habitat countries are urged to maintain a vigilant eye on any efforts to establish a US/WHO primate project in their country. If possible, try to prevent any such project materializing. If a project seems inevitable, try to see that your country keeps the right to back out of its contract with WHO at any time for any reason. Keep IPPL informed of your findings and actions.



HONG KONG DEALER OFFERS CHINESE RHESUS MONKEYS FOR SALE

A Hong Kong based dealer, Sui Wai Nam Enterprises, is offering Chinese Rhesus monkeys for sale. Prices for the monkeys start at \$1,250 (U.S.) The United States Consulate-General in Hong Kong has been helping the company by providing lists of potential buyers.

Sui Wai Nam Enterprises sent along with its offer a "letter of appointment" from the Guangzhou Branch of the Oriental Scientific Instruments Import and Export Corporation. This letter notes that the supply of Chinese Rhesus is "rare and limited." The accompanying pricelist states that the monkeys would come from various areas of China, including Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, and Guizhou Provinces.

It is ironical that, at the same time as China is instituting programs to protect many wildlife species, it should start exporting monkeys. There is considerable data which shows that Chinese monkeys need protection not exploitation.

Three Chinese zoologists, Y. Z. Chang, S. Wang, and K. Q. Quan, of the Academia Sinica, Beijing presented a paper entitled "On the Geographical Distribution of the Primates in China" to the International Primatological Society Congress held in Florence in July 1980. Extracts from the summary follow:

South China: Through intensive exploitation, macaque species have been reduced to some secondary forest.

South-west China: Some populations of macaques are forced to live in higher elevations above 3,000 m. [10,000 feet] due to deforestation.

Central China: The Rhesus macaque has disappeared in most parts of this region except for some isolated groups occurring in the rugged

mountains.

North China: There are only two small relict populations of Rhesus macaques in Shansi and Hopei reaching as far as lat. 41°N. But it once had a wide distribution in northern China as indicated in the historical literature.

It is clear from this material that the Chinese Rhesus monkey is severely depleted throughout its entire habitat range and that urgent measures are required for its protection.

IPPL has learned that heavy pressure was exerted on China by the United States Government to export monkeys. The United States is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and appears to be violating the spirit of this Convention by encouraging China to export a species listed on Appendix II of the Convention. Appendix II species should only be exported when a scientific authority in the state of export has demonstrated that export can occur without detriment to the species concerned. It would be impossible for Chinese officials to issue such a statement when all the available evidence shows the species to be in serious trouble.

IPPL has expressed its concern over the planned export of Rhesus monkeys to Chinese authorities. In addition, 55 conservation organizations attending the Conference of the Parties to the Endangered Species Convention held in New Delhi in March 1981 expressed their concern over this situation in a letter handed to the Chinese delegation.

Comments may be sent to the Chinese Embassy, 4301 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D.C. 20008, or to the Chinese Embassy in the capital city of your country of residence.

KENYA BANS PRIMATE EXPORTS

On 15 July 1981, the Government of Kenya announced its decision to ban further commercial export of monkeys and baboons. Animal dealers trading in primates were advised to dispose of their stock within two weeks. In recent years, Kenya has permitted massive export of vervet monkeys and baboons, which are considered agricultural pests in some areas. Smaller numbers of other species such as Colobus monkeys have also been exported.

In a related development, Mr. Richard Leakey, Director of the National Museums of Kenya which operate the "Institute for Primate Research," informed the **Weekly Review** (31 July 1981) that, "The National Museum does not intend to export animals and it was never the purpose of the Institute for Primate Research to do so." This appears to be a welcome development and change of direction in the Institute's plans. In the past, the Institute has exported primates, as the illustrated import declaration by the Primate Imports Company of New York shows. It is not clear whether the profits from such sales went to the Museum, private parties, or the Government of Kenya. In addition, an article in **Primate News** (15-7:10, 1977) describing the project stated that one of the purposes of establishing the Institute of Primate Research was to "control the trapping and exporting of primates." The same article noted that the establishment of the Institute "will assure a future supply of African primates for U.S. investigators."

IPPL's concern at earlier plans for the Institute to obtain a monopoly on Kenyan primate exports were heightened by the failure of Mr. Richard Leakey and his brother, Mr. Philip Leakey, who serves as Assistant Minister for the Environment for Kenya, to provide an assurance to IPPL that their animal dealer brother Jonathan would have no involvement with the Center. Jonathan Leakey was indicted by the United States Department of Justice in 1977 on wildlife smuggling charges, as the letter to IPPL (reproduced opposite) from Kenneth Berlin of the Justice Department's anti-wildlife-smuggling unit confirms. Mr. Leakey reportedly exports mainly birds and reptiles, but IPPL would find it a matter for serious concern if he became involved with the export of primates through the Institute for Primate Research.

IPPL has also learned that Mr. Philip Leakey was provided with a free trip to South America by the United States National Institutes of Health in November 1980, in the course of which he attended a workshop on the "Management and Production of Primates in their Indigenous Countries" held at the Holiday Inn, Iquitos, Peru, from 10-14 November. Mr. Leakey chaired a session on how the "Peruvian experience" with primate production could be exported to other countries, presumably including Kenya.

Plans to establish the Institute of Primate Research have recently received wide publicity in the Kenyan press. Past publicity had centered on the destruction of part of the Ololua Forest Preserve for construction of facilities. Mr. Philip Leakey had vehemently denounced opponents of the use of the Forest Preserve for the Primate Center. As Assistant Minister for the Environment, he appears to have been involved in making the forest available without the normal Parliamentary procedures required by the Kenyan law for degazetting protected areas. Opponents of the use of the Ololua Forest for the Primate Center also received threatening phone-calls.

On 1 July 1981, the **Nation**, a Nairobi newspaper with wide circulation, published a statement by IPPL opposing the Center. A reader's letter (reproduced) strongly supported IPPL's position.

A lengthy article about the project was published in the **Weekly Review** (24 July 1981). In it, Mr. Richard Leakey ridiculed IPPL's objections to the Center as emanating from "a mob of hysterical Americans." The article also carried a statement by the President of Kenya, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, that

African countries should not export fauna and flora for research purposes. Following the adverse publicity about the project, Dr. Shirley McGreal, Co-Chairwoman of IPPL, received a hostile anonymous letter from Nairobi, clearly written by a resident of English descent.

News of further developments in the Kenyan primate situation will be carried in future **Newsletters**.

NOTE: The Leakey Foundation, of Pasadena, California, has absolutely no association with any of the Leakey brothers or the Institute for Primate Research. IPPL strongly supports the excellent work of the Leakey Foundation, which has funded so many excellent primate field projects.

Institute of Primate Research

SIR — I thought your article last week on the primate facility and our research activities was fair in large part although inevitably you were unable to present a full report because of the obvious restrictions of copy space in your newspaper. There were, however, one or two matters that could be misleading and I would be glad if these were corrected.

The National Museum does not intend to export animals as such and it was never the purpose of the IPR to do so. Our intentions are to ensure that research on Kenya's fauna and flora, are as far as possible conducted in Kenya by Kenyans. This point is not obvious in your article and I wish it noted.

The other point concerns your comment in passing that the Ololua Forest has been destroyed. Nothing could be further from the truth and our buildings are sited in open areas where no trees need be disturbed. In view of past controversy over this, let me again assure you that the National Museum is very aware of the government's call for forest protection and conservation generally and this Policy is being strictly followed throughout Kenya wherever there are museum developments.

R.E. Leakey
Director/Chief Executive
National Museums of Kenya

INSTITUTE OF PRIMATE RESEARCH

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA

P. O. Box 114, Limuru, Kenya — Tel. Tigrini 435 — Cable Primate Limuru



16th Feb. 1981

Dr. Orville Smith,
Director,
Regional Primate Research Center,
University of Washington,
Seattle, Washington 98196,
U.S.A.


Dear Orv:

I will not be able to go to the East Coast next month as planned. While there I had intended to work out a method to provide NIB Primate Centres' requests if we have the surplus animals. Now I will discuss this with Fred King when he comes out early this summer.

As you are probably aware I received a request from Mr. Stanley Crossman for 8 - 10 kg male baboons. The type of arrangement I would like to work out is to supply surplus animals at a price slightly more than from commercial importers, as all animals will be in excellent condition and essentially colony born, but not excessive

If you are agreeable to the principle and require the animals before this summer I can ship them any time (However I will be in Europe during March).

Most sincerely,


James G. Else, DVM
Director.



U.S. Department of Justice

KB:saf

Washington, D.C. 20530

May 19, 1981

Dr. Shirley McGreal
The International Primate
Protection League
P.O. Drawer X
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Dear Dr. McGreal:

This responds to your letter of April 21, 1981, requesting information on the Jonathan Leakey indictment. Mr. Leakey was indicted in 1977 as a result of his dealings with Henry Molt. The evidence against him was based to some extent on telephone conversations which Mr. Molt recorded and which were suppressed during pretrial hearings. Since the government could not use those tapes against Mr. Molt, we did not pursue this particular indictment against him; however, the suppression did not prevent us from using the tapes against Mr. Leakey were we ever able to obtain jurisdiction over him. The court, however, on its own motion, I believe in 1980, although I am not sure, dismissed the case against Mr. Leakey because it was stale. Because the illegal activity occurred either in 1973 or 1974, we cannot again indict Mr. Leakey since the statute of limitations has run. As a result, the case against him is no longer pending.

Because the case was essentially resolved before the Wildlife Section was established, we do not have copies of the files here so I cannot be more precise in my description of the case. If you need more specific information, just give my secretary a call, and I will track it down for you.

Sincerely,

Ken Berlin

Kenneth Berlin
Chief, Wildlife Section
Land and Natural Resources
Division

Museum should not be allowed to build centre

July 18th

IT is not often that I air my views through your esteemed paper, but I feel that the appeal by the International Primate Protection League of South Carolina, US (NATION, July 1) should not go without a word of support.

The National Museum of Kenya should not be allowed to establish a giant "Private Centre" as this will lead to wanton exploitation of the primates in diseases experiments. If 1,000 monkeys are issued in the centre, then unfortunately they all die another 1,000 will have to replace them. In the long run, there will be no monkeys in Kenya. The future generation will have only to read and look at pictures in books.

The veterinarian believed to be still in Kenya to direct the facility, should be sent out of the country immediately. And if there had been export of the primates into the effects of the neutron radiation at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, the Government should effect its ban.

The article also showed that there are plans to locate the "Primate Centre" on a 100 acre Olulua Forest. This would be a shame to us, when the government is urging us to plant more

trees to conserve soil and bring rain, the centre wants to destroy the forest. To make the matter worse, they are going to lower the water table!

The picture printed showing a monkey in radiation eye-burn experiments at Brooks Air Force base was astonishing. My pupils were horrified when they looked at the picture of the monkey.

This is unlawful torture of animals in contravention of section 3 (1) (K) (3) of Cruelty to Animals Act. The article was timely as it was published during the Harambee youth week.

I hope wananchi and all institutions in this country will support me and the IPPL in condemning the establishment of the centre.

On behalf of my staff members the scouting club, the wildlife club and the pupils of Ngara Falls school, I request the Kenya Government to prevent the establishment of the Centre, as it is not the interest of this country and a great blow to our flourishing tourist industry.

**Francis Langat (Headmaster),
Ngara Falls Basic School,
Eldoret.**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Washington, D.C. 20240

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION OF FISH OR WILDLIFE
(50 CFR 17.12; 17.4)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE THIS FORM

Instructions: Submit original and copy to District Director of Customs, at the port of entry where inspection occurs.

CARRIER	<i>July 1</i>
Flight or voyage #	<i>404</i>
AWB or BL number	<i>SS 79 9842</i>
Date	<i>9/2/76</i>

Name of Importer	<i>Reptile Collectors Inc</i>	Address (Street, City, State, and Zip Code)	<i>POB 364 Mastic NY</i>
Name of Broker (if any)		Address (Street, City, State, and Zip Code)	

Name of Consignor (or SHIPPER)	<i>J. Leakey Ltd.</i>	Address (State, City, State, and Zip Code)	<i>Nairobi Kenya E. Africa</i>
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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER
<i>Jacksons chameleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo jacksoni</i>	<i>KENYA</i>	<i>200</i>
<i>Saved lizard</i>	<i>Stenotaenia kwana</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>1000</i>
<i>Scorpion</i>	<i>Cyrtopogon</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Scaled Boa</i>	<i>Eryx Colubrum</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Swampy Monitor</i>	<i>Varanus</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>4</i>

If any fish or wildlife listed above appear on the Endangered Species List (50 CFR Part 17, Appendix A) designate by common name and also indicate permittee's USDI import permit number, *21*

Is the fish or wildlife listed above subject to laws or regulations in any foreign country in which it was taken, sold, or transported (18 USC 43)? Yes No. If yes, designate by common name, and attach copies of the required documentation (50 CFR 17.4)

Signature of Importer or Broker	<i>Jerry J. J. J.</i>	Date	<i>9/2/76</i>
Signature of Customs Officer	<i>Pres</i>	Date	

Form 3-177 (Rev. Dec. 1970)
1 use, Unquipped
Budget Bureau No. 42R 147R

*Bureau of Customs: Deliver originals at the end of the month to U. S. Game Management Agents at designated ports or mail to Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of the Interior (50 CFR Part 17, Appendix C).



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION OF FISH OR WILDLIFE
(50 CFR 13.12; 17.4)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE THIS FORM

Instructions: Submit original and copy to District Director of Customs, at the port of entry where inspection occurs.

Carrier	<i>USFMS</i>
Flight or voyage #	<i>4613</i>
AWB or BL number	<i>1624 3160</i>
Date	<i>4/22/80</i>

Name of Importer	<i>PRIMATE IMPORTS CORP</i>	Address (Street, City, State, and Zip Code)	<i>3333 W. 10th Ave Denver CO</i>
Name of Broker (if any)	<i>"</i>	Address (Street, City, State, and Zip Code)	<i>"</i>

Name of Consignor (or SHIPPER)	<i>INSTITUTION FOR RESEARCH</i>	Address (State, City, State, and Zip Code)	<i>11100 11th Avenue KENYA</i>
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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER
<i>USARVET</i>	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>80</i>

If any fish or wildlife listed above appear on the Endangered Species List (50 CFR Part 17, Appendix A) designate by common name and also indicate permittee's USDI import permit number.

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
CLEARED
4/22/80
Saw 5

THE DEATH OF A CHIMPANZEE

Chimpanzee #153 was found dead in his cage at the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, San Antonio, Texas, on the morning of 3 September 1979. Chimpanzee #153 was one of 73 chimpanzees shipped from the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) New York, to Southwest after the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) had awarded the contract for their maintenance, formerly held by LEMSIP, to Southwest.

The death of Chimpanzee #153 was one in a series of deaths that followed the transfer of the animals. However, this incident is significant because it illustrates the inability or unwillingness of the Agricultural and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to enforce the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act requiring appropriate care for laboratory animals.

The NHLBI sent a five-man "site visit review team" to investigate the chimpanzee deaths. The final report of the team showed clearly that the Animal Welfare Act had been violated by officials of the Southwest Foundation, because a group of animals had illegally been left unfed, unwatered, and uncared for over an entire weekend. IPPL therefore requested that the Department of Agriculture take legal action against those responsible for the death of Chimpanzee #153. Extracts from the NHLBI report were sent to Dr. Dale Schwindaman, Senior Staff Veterinarian for APHIS. Schwindaman sent IPPL a "whitewash" statement dated 22 July 1981, which contradicted information contained in the NHLBI report in his possession, and of which the accuracy was unquestioned.

Extracts from the NHLBI and APHIS communications follow:

(NHLBI): On Monday morning [September 3], he [Cummins, the Foundation's veterinarian] made rounds early and found Chimpanzee #153 dead at approximately 8 a.m.

(Schwindaman): *Dr. L. B. Cummins stated that a chimpanzee was found dead on a Sunday.*

(NHLBI): There was no food or water in his cage or any other cages in the room. The animals were without food and water and unobserved for 2 days, Saturday and Sunday.

(Schwindaman): *Feed and water were present at all times.*

(NHLBI): No one had serviced Huts 15, 17 and 18 over the weekend.

(Schwindaman): *Adequate veterinary care is being provided and there does not appear to be any violation of the Animal Welfare Act.*

(NHLBI): Findings at necropsy were not sufficient to indicate a cause of death. . . the specific cause of death can probably not be ascertained.

(Schwindaman): *The death was attributed to a health problem in the colony.*

Thus, Dr. Schwindaman appears to have wrongly stated the time of discovery of the animal's death, wrongly stated that food and water were present at all times and ascribed a cause of death when none was found.

It is IPPL's contention that leaving three chimpanzee houses unattended from Friday to Monday constitutes a gross and flagrant violation of the Animal Welfare Act and its Regulations. Specifically, three regulations appear to have been violated:

1) Section #3.79: "nonhuman primates shall be fed at least once each day."

2) Section #3.80: "if potable water is not accessible to the nonhuman primates at all times, such water shall be offered to them twice daily."

3) Section #3.84: "Each nonhuman primate shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge or by someone working under his direct supervision."

The NHLBI team appears to concur, stating that, "Lapses in the care and observation of the newly-arrived animals during the weekend of September 1-2, 1979, is [sic] a serious matter."

IPPL deplores the inaction of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in this case, which is unfortunately typical of this agency. Chimpanzees and other primates, so resourceful at locating food in the wild, are totally at Man's mercy in captivity. The gross neglect which killed Chimpanzee #153 would not happen so frequently if APHIS were seen as a tough and dynamic agency. One wonders how many more primates die in laboratories over weekends and holiday periods. This incident only came to light because of the controversy surrounding the transfer of the contract and the economic value of chimpanzees. It may be that the incident is the tip of an iceberg.

Protests about the ineffectiveness of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in the case of Chimpanzee #153 may be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250. Ask for a policy of tough enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.

GORILLA HUNT ADVERTISED

The French company World Safari is advertising gorilla hunts in Equatorial Guinea (a former Spanish colony). The company states that this hunt is offered from February 1 to 30 September annually. Participants must be in "excellent physical condition." IPPL is more concerned about the **mental condition** of anyone wanting to kill gorillas. Protests have been addressed to the authorities of Equatorial Guinea directly and through the Spanish Embassy in Washington D.C.

World Safari also offers elephant and bongo hunts in Cameroun, Derby's eland and lion hunts in the Central African Republic, leopard, elephant, sable, kudu, lechwe, and crocodile hunts in Zambia, oryx and red lechwe hunts in Botswana, mountain zebra hunts in Namibia, bontebok hunts in South Africa, buffalo and leopard hunts in Zimbabwe, and Grizzly bear and walrus hunts in Alaska.

H.R. 556 HEARINGS

Hearings on H.R. 556, the "Alternatives to Animal Research Bill," will be held before the House Committee on Science and Technology in October 1981. The exact date and place have not been announced. IPPL plans to submit testimony in support of this bill, which would transfer some of the funds currently spent on animal experimentation to the development of alternative research techniques. The bill is being opposed by animal experimentalists, research veterinarians, animal dealers, and others with vested interests in continued massive use of experimental animals.

Members are urged to send letters of support for H.R. 556 to their Representative at the House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515. We also suggest that you look up your Representative's local office number in your phone book and call to express support for this bill.

JAPANESE IMPORTS OF SMUGGLED GIBBONS

Japan has long been criticised in the conservation community for its slaughter of whales and dolphins. Less well-known is the fact that Japan has in recent years permitted the importation of smuggled primates, including gorillas, chimpanzees, and gibbons. IPPL has obtained documentation of several shipments of gibbons reaching Japan in 1979 and 1980 via the "Laotian Connection."

Ever since Thailand declared the gibbon a protected animal in 1965 and banned its export, Thai animal dealers have circumvented the ban by shipping White-handed and sometimes Pileated gibbons from their Bangkok compounds by road to Nong Khai, Thailand, then across the Mekong River to Vientiane, Laos, where a representative of a Thai dealer operates the "Laotian Zoo," (not a zoo at all), which ships the animals out with Laotian shipping papers. The "Laotian Connection" has frequently been publicised. Dr. Ardith Eudey, Co-Chairwoman of IPPL, saw a shipment of 100 animals including 40 gibbons and many macaques (also protected under Thai law) en route to Belgium via Laos in August 1978. The animals were at Bangkok Airport, but were not seized by Thai authorities. The former animal dealer, Jean-Yves Domalain, has written a book entitled "The Animal Connection" (Morrow, 1977) describing his experiences as an animal dealer resident in Vientiane specializing in export of gibbons smuggled from Thailand.

It is also possible that some of the gibbons were never even shipped up to Vientiane but were delivered to Bangkok Airport with phony Laotian export papers. The "Laotian Connection" has survived all recent changes of government in both Laos and Thailand. One of the Thai dealers known to be involved in this trade is the Bangkok Wildlife Company, which has also shipped gibbons out of Thailand in snakes' crates, a method of shipment frequently fatal to the gibbons.

Gibbon species are all listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). This means that they are recognised as endangered and no commercial trade is allowed by Convention member nations. As many wildlife importing countries joined the Convention, they closed their doors to "Laotian Connection" shipments. However, Japan did not join the Convention until November 1980. Examples of shipments of gibbons from Laos to Japan are listed in the table at the foot of this page.

These shipments, totalling 69 gibbons, probably represent the removal of a minimum of 1,000 gibbons from the wild, since it is estimated that at least 20 gibbon mothers and babies die for each animal successfully brought into captivity. Gibbons are caught by the cruel and wasteful method of shooting mothers to obtain their babies, not an easy task since gibbons live high in the trees and are extremely active, thus providing small, far-off, rapidly-moving targets.

It is not clear whether Japan will enforce the Convention on Laotian shipments of gibbons. They should in theory be rejected, since they emanate from commercial dealers in Laos and are imported by commercial dealers in Japan. Japan is, however, refusing to apply the Convention to whale products.

Members are therefore requested to write letters to the Japanese Convention Management Authority protesting Japan's past importation of smuggled gibbons and asking that Japan no longer permit importation of gibbons on Laotian documents. Letters should be addressed to:

The CITES Management Authority
Ministry of International Trade and Industry
International Economic Affairs Department
International Trade Policy Bureau
3-1, Kasumigaseki 1-chome
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan



White-handed gibbons

Table I: Gibbon Shipments from Laos to Japan (January 1979 - May 1980)

Date	Number	Shipper	Consignee
2/24/79	10 gibbons	Laotian Zoo	Safeways, Tokyo
4/23/79	5 gibbons	Laotian Zoo	Yoshioka Co., Tokyo
4/23/79	11 gibbons	Laotian Zoo	Aritake Chojuten, Tokyo
2/4/80	12 gibbons	Laotian Zoo	Endoh Pet Imports, Tokyo
2/11/80	12 gibbons	Laotian Zoo	Ise-shima Zoo, Tokyo (not a real zoo)
2/25/80	4 gibbons	Laotian Zoo	Keijin Choju Trading Co. Tokyo
5/26/80	15 gibbons	Laotian Zoo	Yoshioka Co., Tokyo

Information provided by Dr. Toshishada Nishida, Department of Anthropology, University of Tokyo

320 VERVETS AND BABOONS DIE IN SHIPMENT

If 320 human passengers were to die in an airline accident, the whole world would hear about it. When 320 primates die, nothing is done. The deaths in shipment of 220 vervet monkeys and 100 baboons were reported in the May-June 1981 issue of *Swara*, a publication of the East African Wildlife Society.

The animals had been shipped by the Ethiopian dealer Workneh and Nadir, and were en route to the Soviet Union via Amsterdam. Their first transit stop was Nairobi, Kenya. The 220 vervets had been shipped in tiny crates which provided less than half the space per animal required by the International Air Transport Association Regulations. The shipment was seized by the Kenya Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (KSPCA) for recrating before continuation of the monkeys' long journey to Moscow. Within a few hours, 157 of the animals had died and the rest were extremely ill. They were destroyed by the SPCA when it was found that the vervets had died of a serious viral disease. The 100 baboons, which were also being held by the KSPCA, were destroyed as a precaution against the spread of disease. These animals had been shipped in crates too fragile to hold them and had escaped into the cargo hold of the aircraft.

The company Workneh and Nadir is notorious for shipping sick animals in substandard crates. Of 402 vervet monkeys shipped by this company to the U.S. dealer Primate Imports in 1979, 135 were dead on arrival and 74 died in quarantine for a total loss ratio of 52%. One Workneh and Nadir shipment of 60 vervets reached New York on 3 August 1979. 43 monkeys were dead on arrival and 14 more died within 90 days. Only 3 survived. The total mortality was an appalling 95%.

IPPL has learned that the vervet and baboon shipments were shipped in partial fulfillment of a massive order for 2070 vervets and 750 Hamadryas baboons placed by the Soviet Union's import agency PRODINTORG with the animal trafficker R. C. Hartelust, Kapelmeesterlaan 110A, 5049 NL, Tilburg, Netherlands. The order was for the year 1981 only.

IPPL has lodged a strong protest with Ethiopian authorities for tolerating continued traffic in monkeys under such appalling conditions. It is likely that the actual numbers of animals lost in shipment are just a small part of the total losses of primates traded by Workneh and Nadir since many animals are certainly lost in capture, transfer to Addis Ababa, and holding in the company's compound, which an eye-witness has described to IPPL as "atrocious."



Hamadryas baboons Photo: Tony Tomsic

IPPL asked the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) to consider placing an embargo on import of primates from Ethiopia because of the disease hazard the animals constitute. In a letter to IPPL dated 12 August 1981, William Foege, M.D. stated that CDC saw no reason to take any action. CDC does not require primates arriving dead or dying to be autopsied by animal dealers.

IPPL members are urged to send letters of protest about this incident to Mr. Ato Teshome Ashine, Wildlife Conservation Organization, P.O. Box 386, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and to the Ethiopian Ambassador in their country of residence. The address of the Ethiopian Embassy in the United States is 2134 Kalorama Road N.W., Washington D.C. 20008.

RECOMMENDED READING

Reproductive Biology of the Great Apes: Comparative and Biological Perspectives: edited by Charles E. Graham, New York: Academic Press, 1981. This book contains chapters on the breeding of the great apes in the wild and in captivity. Interesting chapters on breeding of gorillas, orang-utans, and chimpanzees in the wild have been contributed by Dian Fossey, Kelly Stewart and Alexander Harcourt (gorillas), Birute Galdikas (orang-utans), and Caroline Tutin and Patrick McGinnis (chimpanzees). Readers may be disturbed at some of the painful and demeaning techniques described in the large number of chapters on laboratory breeding of great apes. Several of these require anesthesia (always a hazard for apes). They include rectal electro-ejaculation of males and laparoscopy of females. The book's editor, Charles Graham D.V.M., is a veterinarian employed by the former International Center for Environmental Safety (now

the Primate Research Institute of New Mexico State University) which performed the experiments described in **Chimpanzee Mutilation at Holloman**, this issue. Graham has a strong bias in favor of breeding apes for experimental use, an attitude many readers may not share. Enquiries about purchasing **Reproductive Biology of The Great Apes** should be addressed to Ms. Sherry Helfman, Academic Press, Commercial Division, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 1003, U.S.A.

What's for Lunch? Sally Tongren, GMG Publishing, New York, 1981. This book is subtitled "Animal Feeding at the Zoo." It discusses the diets for many species of animals held by the National Zoo, Washington, D.C., including many primate species.

PLANNING A MOVE?

To make sure you receive your **IPPL Newsletter** promptly and without interruption, please let IPPL know as soon as possible what your new address will be.

If you move, the Post Office will not forward your **IPPL Newsletter** as it is mailed Third Class. It is either discarded or the

back page is returned to us with your new address, for which we have to pay the Post Office a fee of 25 cents (US). We then have to mail you a new **Newsletter** (production cost \$1) and pay 35 cents to mail it. This is a waste of money which could be better spent on helping the primates. So, please don't move without letting us know your new address.

PRIMATES KEPT IN UNSANITARY CONDITIONS AT VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

IPPL has obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture inspection reports on the conditions in which primates are maintained at the Psychology Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. The Psychology Department uses primates, including galagos (bushbabies) and tree shrews in experiments on the eye, including some involving "enucleation" (removal of the entire eye). The principal researcher is Dr. Vivien Casagrande.

On 7 February 1978, veterinarian Tyler Riggins inspected the Department's facilities. He commented:

The sanitation, feeding, cleaning, and house-keeping were very poor. A daily cleaning of the cages of the Greater and Lesser galagos and Tree shrews is badly needed. I need to talk with the head of the Psychology Department on my next inspection.

Dr. Riggins' supervisor, Dr. F. A. Duke, demanded an "early followup." Later, Dr. Riggins held a meeting with Dr. Vivien Casagrande, Dr. Holscher, the facility's veterinarian, and Dr. William Smith, Chairman of the Psychology Department, to discuss the shocking conditions he had found. On a followup visit in October 1978, Dr. Riggins noted poor ventilation and rusty cages. He noted continuing poor sanitation and stated that, "Cages should be sanitized once every 2 weeks or more often if needed." One wonders for how long Dr. Casagrande left the cages "unsanitized." Two weeks later, Dr. Riggins returned and found the sanitation problem "not corrected," and recommended "daily cleaning. . .for cages in poor air exchange rooms." Not only does leaving cages uncleaned cause foul smells but it also increases the chance of disease in an animal colony. On 8 May 1979, Riggins noted, "more frequent cleaning is required. I



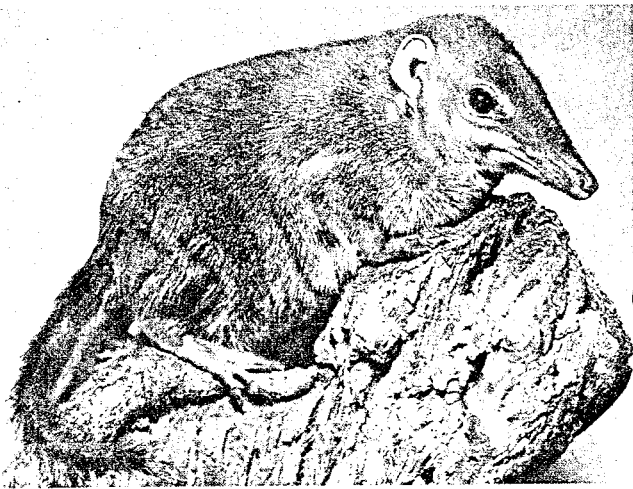
Bushbaby

shall be back in one week to reinspect." Dr. Duke, reviewing the inspection reports, commented in exasperation, "There seems to be a continuing problem at Vanderbilt. . .if this continues, you must initiate necessary action to maintain compliance with the Act at all times."

On 11 September 1979, a new inspector, Dr. Stewart Powell, inspected the Psychology Department Laboratory, and noted that, "food containers were left uncovered" and one room "contained a table cluttered with waste and fecal matter."

The last inspection report made available to IPPL dated 13 November 1980 notes continuing sanitation problems at the Psychology Department Laboratory.

IPPL has asked the National Eye Institute, which is funding Dr. Casagrande's experiments, to take some action to improve the fate of the primates in the Vanderbilt University Psychology Department's laboratory. Failing that, IPPL considers that the facility should be closed down.



Tree shrew

IPPL TO BE REPRESENTED IN FRANCE

Ms. Arika Lindbergh has recently joined IPPL as our French Representative, thus filling a gap in the IPPL network that we have long regretted since France is a major importer and user of primates.

Ms. Lindbergh, with her husband, Scott, operates the Verliac Primate Sanctuary in Saint-Chamassy in the Dordogne area of France. The sanctuary has had great success in

maintaining and breeding howler monkeys. Ms. Lindbergh, a distinguished artist, has also written two books, "Quand le Dernier Hurlleur se Taira" ("When the Last Howler is Silent") and "Nous Sommes Deux dans l'Arche" ("We are Two in the Ark"), the latter of which won the prestigious Prix Grammont for literary excellence. IPPL welcomes Arika, who is currently directing a campaign against the promotion of gorilla hunting safaris by a French tour company (See **Gorilla Hunt Advertised**, this issue.)

CHIMPANZEE CENTER OF MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR LAWSUIT

Dr. Karl Pribram, a Stanford University experimenter who has spent three decades mutilating monkeys' brains in experiments, recently came out second-best in an encounter with Washoe, the famous "sign-language chimpanzee." Washoe caused an injury to the middle finger of Pribram's right hand, and now Pribram is suing Dr. Roger Fouts (Washoe's trainer), the University of Oklahoma, and the cage manufacturer, for the enormous sum of 2.75 million dollars (U.S.).

In April 1980, Pribram was attending a conference in Oklahoma and asked for permission to visit the university's famous Institute of Primate Studies. Washoe, now an adult female, was living in a cage at the Institute. Pribram made the mistake of either putting his hand in Washoe's cage or getting within reach of the chimpanzee. In the ensuing fracas, Pribram's finger was injured. Later, following surgery, the wound became infected and part of the finger was amputated.

Subsequently, Pribram filed suit in Oklahoma, alleging that Washoe was a "wild and vicious" animal. That Dr. Pribram should be making such a fuss over an injured finger appears ironical to IPPL since Pribram's own career has, since the early 1950s, been concentrated on experiments involving testing monkeys on various tasks before and after removal of part of their brains, with the monkeys finally ending up being killed for examination of the brain. Pribram has been supported continuously since 1962 by a Career Scientist Award from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The award has yielded him \$579,676 (US) to date, and will apparently continue as long as Pribram is "productive," by NIMH standards, which do not appear to involve prevention or cure of human mental illness.

IPPL has located an article describing an early Pribram experiment, which raises the question of whether NIMH should not have discouraged Pribram from a career working with animals of any species, rather than giving him lifetime support. The article also raises the question of whether the Monkey Kingdom might not consider Dr. Pribram to be a "wild and vicious" human! The article, entitled "Further Analysis of the Temporal Lobe Syndrome Utilizing Fronto-temporal Ablations," was published in the *Journal of Comparative Neurology* (1953, p. 347). Eight Rhesus monkeys, 1 Chacma baboon, and 1 Guinea baboon were the unfortunate victims of this "experiment." Before and after undergoing "fronto-temporal ablations," monkeys were tested for reactions to "noxious stimuli." Among the "stimuli" were sharp objects, lighted matches and paper, and foul-tasting foods. After surgery, one animal put the sharp objects offered him into his mouth and "chewing was often so vigorous that bleeding of the gums resulted." Pribram noted that, when he offered lighted matches and paper to one primate, "occasionally, the animal's whiskers would catch fire," adding with apparent amusement, "he would douse his snout in the water trough when this occurred." In addition, "burned paws were cooled in water." The "noxious stimuli" were repeatedly presented to this animal, and "in spite of the obvious discomfort these noxious agents seemed to cause, the animal would return over and over again to expose himself to injury." He would also sit "quietly ducking debris thrown at him." Although the gentle animal would "allow himself to be petted for a considerable time" by Pribram, it did not win him mercy and he was "sacrificed" six months after surgery.

One operated animal apparently entertained the experimenters as he "attempted to mount any large object such as a broom handle, a sharp piece of metal or another macaque." In addition, "any soft inedible objects such as feces were ingested" by this animal.

IPPL considers the activities performed in the course of this experiment to be unworthy of a responsible scientist. In most countries, people offering lighted matches to animals would be subject to prosecution under Cruelty to Animals legislation, and would be the object of their neighbors' contempt. It appears that

different standards unfortunately prevail for "scientists."

IPPL drew this experiment to the attention of the National Institute of Mental Health, which is providing lifetime support for Pribram's brain experiments. In his reply to IPPL dated 12 August 1981, Louis A. Wienckowski Ph. D., Director, Division of Extramural Research Programs, NIMH, stated, "I am also disheartened by the **apparent cruelty [Emphasis added]** described in the 1953 paper you cite. Unfortunately, the research of that era, at times, lacked appropriate sensitivity to animal suffering." It is not clear to IPPL whether such cruelty can be considered a "sign of the times." It may be a "sign of the man."

IPPL questions whether Pribram should continue to receive lifetime support for his monkey experiments from U.S. taxpayers. The support amounts to over \$25,000 per year plus fringe benefits. Living on taxpayers' charity does not appear to have instilled a charitable attitude in Pribram, for the compensation he is demanding for his injured finger from Dr. Fouts, who is not a wealthy man, appears extortionate and out of all proportion to the seriousness of the injury, especially if Pribram had, as reported, asked to be allowed to visit Washoe.

U.S. members wishing to express their opinion on the desirability of lifetime support for Pribram should write, enclosing this article, to their Representative (House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515) and/or Senators (Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510).



Chimpanzee

CHIMPANZEE MUTILATION AT HOLLOWMAN

On learning that the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) was looking for a contractor willing to mutilate 12 male chimpanzees (6 adults and 6 juveniles approximately two years old), by castrating them and removing their pituitary glands, IPPL protested strongly to the Institute. The protest was ignored, however, and the contract was awarded to the International Center of Environmental Safety, Albany Medical College, located on the Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico. The purpose of the contract was to study the adrenarche process in the chimpanzee. W. Hobson, Ph. D. was named as Principal Investigator.

Several chimpanzee laboratories, including the Southwest Foundation, San Antonio, Texas, and the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, New York, refused to submit proposals, objecting to the use of chimpanzees in such a destructive project of such questionable value.

Within the first year of the contract, five chimpanzees underwent mutilation. One of the animals died of complications. Cerebrospinal fluid leaked in two more animals, causing a meningitis hazard for the animals. Human pituitary extract was supposed to be injected into animals after surgery and before surgery in the juvenile animals. However, according to a 1980 Progress Report, NICHD failed to provide enough pituitary extract. The surgery was performed by a human surgeon, Paul Turner, M.D., who was paid a fee of \$200 per mutilation plus travel expenses. In his "operative notes," Dr. Turner refers to chimpanzees as "monkeys." The surgery required to reach the

pituitary gland, located behind the nose, was extremely complex and dangerous.

IPPL has learned that NICHD terminated the contract in August 1980. The termination of the contract may have saved several chimpanzees from Dr. Turner's knife.

The Holloman chimpanzee colony was set up by the U.S. Air Force, and many of the chimpanzees were trained for space flight. Subsequently, the Albany Union Medical College took over the colony and did considerable research for the German government. However, in 1980, the colony passed into the hands of the New Mexico State University, Alamogordo, New Mexico. IPPL hopes that the University will not permit use of chimpanzees in wasteful and destructive experiments. It appears ironical to IPPL that the United States Government should be complaining about the shortage of chimpanzees and trying to keep trade in the species going, while financing experiments that destroy animals' lives.

IPPL is deeply concerned about the fate of any survivors of these experiments. Their breeding potential is forever destroyed and they will require special care all their lives. It is possible they may be killed or assigned to fatal experiments, since their upkeep will be costly. IPPL has expressed its concern to the President of New Mexico State University, Alamogordo, New Mexico, 88310. Please contact him expressing your concern for the well-being of these particular chimpanzees and expressing the hope he will not permit use of chimpanzees in harmful or painful experiments.

ANIMAL PROTECTION CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED

The Animal Rights Network, the International Primate Protection League, and several other animal protection organizations are sponsoring a "Mobilization for Animal Rights" conference to

be held in Ocean City, Maryland, USA, from 10-12 October 1981.

Please send the form reproduced below to the Animal Rights Network if you want more information.

MOBILIZATION FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS: CONFERENCE '81 OCTOBER 10-12 OCEAN CITY, MD

-A National Mobilizing Conference for Animal Rights, Welfare and Protection Activists. . .

Are you ready to pool your skills, ideas and knowledge together with those of other activists to help us build a grassroots activist network? Join us!

- 20 Participating Organizations
- Addresses by Prominent Activists

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MAIL TO:
ANIMAL RIGHTS NETWORK
BOX 5234, WESTPORT, CT 06881

— Building A Movement For The 80's —

UNITED STATES TO STEP UP CHEMICAL WARFARE EXPERIMENTS ON PRIMATES

Colonel Franklin H. Top, Commander of the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense, Aberdeen, Maryland, formerly known as the Chemical Systems Laboratory, informed reporters attending a press conference at the Institute in August 1981 that "monkeys and a wide range of other animals would continue to be used in tests of chemical agents at the Institute and that the program would be stepped up over the next several years." (Bel Air *Aegis*, 6 August 1981).

Top admitted that 59 monkeys had been killed at the Institute during the past two years, mostly in experiments involving the use of cyanide. Top stated that the Institute was currently holding 130 monkeys. These are mainly Crab-eating macaques imported to the United States from the Philippines and Indonesia. The relatively small number of deaths and animals held does not tally with the numbers of animals ordered by the Institute and its predecessors from U.S. animal dealers, including Primate Imports (recently renamed Charles River Research Primates) of

New York and Primelabs of New Jersey. Purchase contracts in IPPL's possession show over 900 monkeys ordered by the Institute in recent years. It is likely that many of these animals were destroyed in secret, classified research projects on new chemical agents.

Colonel Richard Montrey, the veterinarian in charge of the Institute's primate facility, appeared at the press conference to assure reporters that the monkeys "received the best possible treatment." Colonel Montrey was formerly employed at the U.S. Army's Institute for Medical Research in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Army officials insisted that the administration of chemical agents to monkeys was "humane" and that all experiments were approved by an "in-house review board."

Such reassurances are not acceptable to IPPL, and we hope our members will continue their protests at use of monkeys in these appallingly cruel experiments.

PRIMATES USED AT LETTERMAN ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH

Military experiments conducted on primates at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, the School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas and the Army Institute of Chemical Defense (formerly Chemical Systems Laboratory), Aberdeen, Maryland have received wide international criticism which has led several countries to ban or restrict primate exportation on humane grounds.

The Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR), San Francisco, California, is less well-known. The Institute performs experiments on the effects of laser beams on monkeys' eyes which involve killing of Rhesus macaques. The effects of surgical removal of the pancreas are also studied. These include death of the animal.

LAIR's Division of Surgery performs experiments involving infliction of wounds and injuries on baboons and Rhesus monkeys which surgeons endeavor to repair.

Inspection by IPPL of LAIR autopsy reports for 1979-81 reveals apparent conditions of neglect at LAIR. On 9 October 1979, an 11-month old Rhesus female was found dying in her cage, having lost 10-12% of her weight due to dehydration which resulted from a "malfunctioning water system." It appears that the animal's deteriorating condition and the failure of the water system were not noted by veterinarians or animal caretakers.

Another Rhesus monkey died on 3 September 1980 of the consequences of water deprivation.

An 8-month old male Rhesus monkey died on 10 May 1979 of causes which included "anemia due to louse infestation." IPPL is appalled that vermin problems should be neglected so long as to cause deaths of animals.

On 14 August 1980, an adult female Rhesus monkey died of an asthma-like attack caused by severe stress and struggling resulting from confinement in a "restraint chair."

An undated autopsy report notes that one Rhesus monkey was "inadvertently injected" with the paralytic poison "d-turbocurare" and died 20 minutes later.

An adult Rhesus monkey died on 4 February of exsanguination caused by self-inflicted bite wounds. The animal had a repeated pattern of injuring himself, and, on this occasion, pierced his femoral artery and it was noted that, "there was a large amount of blood in his catch pan." It appears that this monkey took his own life.

U.S. government-operated animal laboratories, including military facilities, are exempt from inspection by the Department of Agriculture for compliance with the Animal Welfare Act. LAIR has no one to answer to for its broken-down water system and verminous facilities.

CHIMPANZEE STOLEN

On Sunday 30 August 1981, a 1½ year old female chimpanzee was stolen from the Monkey Jungle, Goulds, Florida, USA. The chimpanzee, Lomé, had been raised in the home of Mary DuMond, owner of the Monkey Jungle.

The thief, a man, broke into Lomé's cage, stuffed her into a tennis bag, and then transferred her to a laundry bag before leaving the premises and driving away in a dark blue car. Ms. Dumond speculated that the chimpanzee had been drugged, otherwise she would have struggled and bitten the thief.

The current price of a healthy infant chimpanzee is approximately \$10,000. Prices for infant gorillas and orang-utans are even higher. It is likely that, in future, there will be a large increase in theft of these animals from zoos, especially infant

animals not housed with their parents.

Theft of pet dogs and cats for laboratories was one of the reasons for the introduction of the Animal Welfare Act. The Act contains requirements for record-keeping by laboratories on dogs and cats acquired for experimentation. IPPL considers that, in view of the increasing problem of primate theft, the Act's provisions should now be extended to primates.

Lomé has not yet been recovered. Unfortunately, there would be no problem for the thief to sell her. Infant chimpanzees are in great demand as pets and for the zoo and laboratory trade. Should your local zoo own infant apes, please call the director and ask what security precautions are being taken against the theft of the animals.

SUOMI DENOUNCES HARLOW TECHNIQUES

According to an article entitled "UW Lab: Painful Insights," appearing in the *Milwaukee Journal* (6 August 1981), Dr. Stephen Suomi, a University of Wisconsin psychologist, admitted that the technique of producing insanity and depression in monkeys by placing them alone in small steel-sided "pits of despair" for months was a scientific failure. Suomi was reported as saying, "pitting. . . is a sledgehammer technique that failed scientifically because they [the pits of despair] could not eliminate individual differences in monkeys' reactions." Suomi also stated that "pitting" was "unnecessarily harsh" as well as "unpleasant" and "distasteful," and that participating in such experiments gave him "nightmares."

However, Suomi cast the blame for the cruelty of the experiments on his mentor, Dr. Harry Harlow, who founded the University of Wisconsin Primate Laboratory. According to Suomi, Harlow was responsible for the introduction of "pitting" and other cruel techniques, and claimed that, "one of the first things we did when Harry left in the early 1970's was get those things [pits] out of here."

Suomi admitted that the Wisconsin Primate Laboratory psychologists are still working on creating depression in monkeys, mainly through separation techniques. He did not mention the "learned helplessness" techniques introduced in the laboratory long after Harlow left and which rivalled Harlow's techniques in cruelty. "Learned helplessness" techniques produced mental trauma in primates by constantly electric shocking them whether or not they got the answer right or wrong in tests. Suomi justified the primate depression experiments by saying, "If we did not swat the mosquito that bit us, if we did not go after the parasites that get in our system, humanity would be in big trouble in terms of individual and group survival. . . I do not think we ought to be talking about animals and humans having the same set of rights."

At the present time, the depression studies continue. According to a contract **Progress Report** filed with the National Institute of Mental Health in April 1981, the studies currently involve identification of monkeys at "high risk" and others at "low risk" of getting depressed under conditions of repeated social separations. Depression will also be exaggerated by "pharmacological potentiation," (i.e. administration of a depression-causing drug). Each group of monkeys will later be given the antidepressant drug imipramine hydrochloride, a drug already so widely-used to treat human depression that it is produced by eight different drug companies, in spite of a large number of adverse side-effects listed in the **Physicians' Desk**

Reference (numbering 77 and including stroke, heart block, exacerbation of psychosis, delusions, anxiety, seizures, blurred vision, swelling of face and tongue, bone marrow depression, thrombocytopenia, nausea, vomiting, impotence, jaundice, and baldness).

Commenting to IPPL on the Wisconsin depression experiments and the continued funding from the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Milton Friedman, the Nobel prize-winning economist, stated, "NIH. . . should be abolished. [I am] glad to have this additional evidence."

The Animal Protective League of Milwaukee and the Animal Liberation League of Madison, Wisconsin, have strongly protested the depression experiments in the local media and plan further protests.



Deprived baby monkey

NEWS FROM CANADA

IPPL is now incorporated in Canada. Our address is 1316 Oak Lane, Mississauga, Ontario, L5H 2X7 Canada. Canadian members should send their renewals to this address.

Ms. Anne Doncaster, IPPL's Canadian Representative,

represented IPPL at the International Whaling Commission meetings in Brighton in July 1981. She was sponsored by a British fund, the People's Trust for Endangered Species. IPPL supported efforts to obtain a moratorium on commercial whaling.

NEWS FROM THE GAMBIA

IPPL has received many enquiries about the effects of the recent attempted coup in the Gambia on the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation project. Fortunately, both Ms. Brewer and Ms. Carter were out of the country at the time. Mr. Eddie Brewer, the Gambia's Director of Wildlife Conservation, was in the country

and was able to ensure the well-being of the captive chimpanzees at the Abuko Nature Reserve. The two island chimpanzee groups are both doing well. Freddie, the chimpanzee whose theft from the Rehabilitation project was reported in the May 1981 **IPPL Newsletter** returned safely to the Gambia on 11 May 1981.

1979 PHILIPPINE MONKEY IMPORTS TO U.S.A.

U.S. Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control forms 4,487B, obtained for 1978 and 1979 by IPPL through the Freedom of Information Act, permit compilation of the following categories of information for primate imports into the United States: country of origin, exporter, importer, size of shipment, shipment fatalities, post-arrival fatalities for the first 90 days, and transferral destination and number of animals transferred. The use of information recorded on these forms, in conjunction with information on the import value and re-export value of primates recorded on U.S. Fish and Wildlife forms 3-177, makes possible detailed monitoring of primate traffic involving the United States and is, therefore, of value to both conservation organizations and governmental agencies. This article examines 1979 shipments of *Macaca fascicularis*, the longtail or crab-eating macaque of Southeast Asia, frequently referred to as the "cynomolgus" in veterinary and biomedical literature, from A.T. Viri, a primate exporter in Manila, Philippines, to Primate Imports Corporation, Port Washington, New York. The United States also imports this species from Indonesia and Malaysia, both of which countries in the recent past imposed temporary export bans on primate species.

According to the CDC forms, Primate Imports Corp. imported 4508 *Macaca fascicularis* in 45 shipments from A.T. Viri during 1979. The details of these shipments are summarized in Table 1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife forms for the same period suggest that at least two additional shipments with a combined total of 200 monkeys may have occurred. Of the 4508 monkeys recorded on the CDC forms, 268 were dead-on-arrival and an additional 289 monkeys died during the 90-day post-arrival period

for a total of 557 (12%) shipment related deaths. A shipment of 100 monkeys imported into the United States on 18 December 1979 sustained the highest mortalities, with 26 monkeys dead-on-arrival and 15 more dying within the 90-day post-arrival period or a total of 41 (41%) shipment related deaths. On not one of the CDC forms filled out for these shipments by Primate Imports Corporation is the cause of death established for monkeys dying within the 90-day post-arrival period: primary cause of death simply is recorded as "unverified," apparently the standard procedure followed by this animal dealer. Nine additional monkeys were killed because of suspected tuberculosis, and 110 were killed for "scientific use" on the Primate Imports Corporation premises. Of the remaining 3832 monkeys imported from the Philippines during 1979, 3412 were reported as having been transferred to other facilities and 420 were reported as still being on the Primate Imports Corporation premises at the end of the 90-day post-arrival period.

The U.S. **National Primate Plan** (October 1978) identifies *Macaca fascicularis* as being second only to the rhesus monkey *Macaca mulatta* in numbers used for biomedical purposes in the United States and estimates an annual "requirement" for the species of 6000 for "general purpose" and "drug safety testing," with pharmaceutical/biological industries "requiring" 1000 monkeys. Although the **National Primate Plan** recommends the establishment of breeding colonies with an annual production of 3000 *Macaca fascicularis* by 1982, and with a potential for expansion to 6000 monkeys, the plan projects the production of only 280 monkeys by 1980.

Table 1.

Importations of longtail macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) to Primate Imports Corporation from A.T. Viri, Philippines, during 1979, as derived from Center for Disease Control forms 4,487B.

number of shipments**	total number of monkeys	dead-on-arrival	90-day post-arrival deaths	suspected tuberculosis deaths	scientific use deaths	monkeys transferred (90 days)	monkey inventory (90 days)
45	4508	268	289	9	110	3412	420

** U.S. Fish and Wildlife forms 3-177 indicate that at least two shipments may not be included in this table.

Table 2.

Longtail macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) imported from A.T. Viri, Philippines, during 4 January - 1 November 1979 and re-exported by Primate Imports Corporation, by country of re-export and facility.

country	facility	number of monkeys	total number of monkeys
Australia	Commonwealth Serums	20	20
Canada	Connaught Labs, Ltd.	1114	1127
	University of Ottawa	4	
	University of Toronto	5	
	University of Western Ontario	4	
England	Life Science	31	31
France	Charles River France	177	300
	Institut Pasteur	5	
	Merieux Institute	118	
West Germany	AZM, Muenster	21	21
Italy	RBM, Ivrea	39	73
	Sclavo, Rome	34	
Japan	Kasho Ltd, Tokyo	5	5

1577

Table 3.

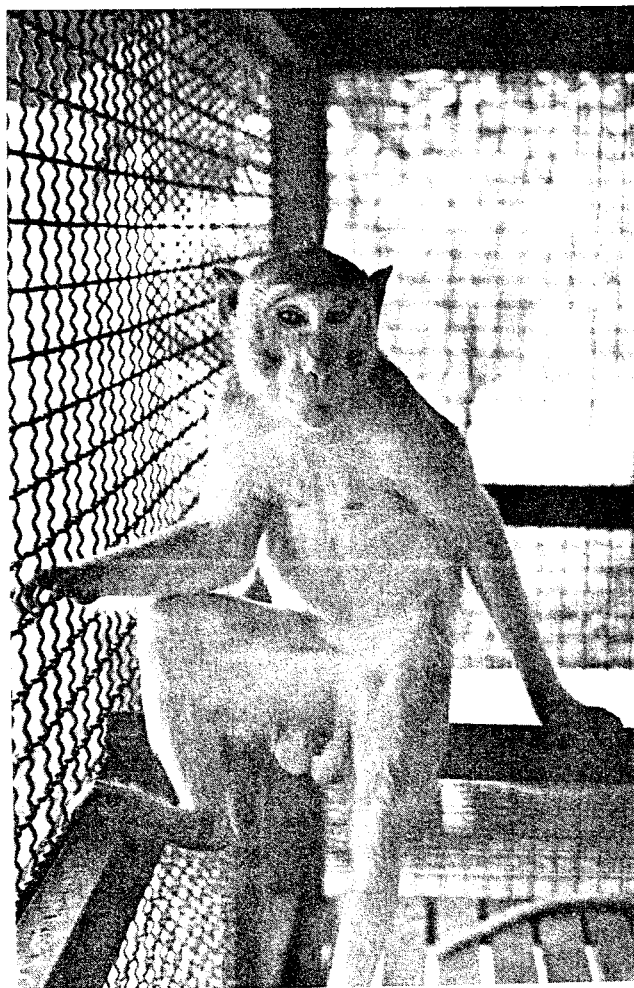
Longtail macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) imported from A.T. Viri, Philippines, during 4 January - 1 November 1979 and transferred to U.S. facilities by Primate Imports Corporation, by kind of institution.

Kind of institution	number of monkeys	total number of monkeys
Pharmaceutical/biological companies		169
State and local health departments		24
Hospitals		37
Medical schools		73
Universities		188
Miscellaneous		4
Federal government		
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	154	
National Institutes of Health (NIH)	148	
Department of Defense (DOD)		
AFFRI	10	
Walter Reed Army Hospital	8	
Lovelace Institute, Albuquerque, NM	15	335
Total		830

For importations of *Macaca fascicularis* during the period 4 January - 1 November 1979, information is available on the facilities to which monkeys were sold by Primate Imports Corp. and the numbers of monkeys that were transferred to each, thereby permitting an assessment of the actual biomedical uses of the species. Of the 2407 Philippine monkeys transferred during this period, 1577 (66%) were reported as having been re-exported at the end of the 90-day post-arrival period. The breakdown of re-exports by country and facility is contained in Table 2. Connaught Labs, Ltd., of Willowdale, Ontario, Canada, a producer of pharmaceuticals, received 1114 (71%) of the re-exported monkeys. According to information derived from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service forms 3-177, the declared value of Philippine monkeys at the time of importation into the United States ranged from \$18.73 to \$40 per animal, with \$25 being the most common value. At the time of re-export, the value of each monkey was declared as \$115. The remaining 830 monkeys were transferred to facilities in the United States, for which a breakdown by kind of institution is presented in Table 3. The Federal Government was the biggest user of the monkeys, obtaining 335 (40%). AFFRI (Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute) received ten monkeys. The military radiation experiments performed at AFFRI had earlier played a role in India and Bangladesh's decision to ban export of monkeys. At the present time information on the facilities receiving the 1005 Philippine monkeys transferred during November - December 1979 is not available.

This information was deleted from CDC forms following a protest from the Charles River Breeding Laboratories, Inc., of which Primate Imports Corporation is a subsidiary, to the effect that this information constitutes a "trade secret" and "should remain confidential." This partial denial of information is being appealed through the procedures of the Freedom of Information Act. IPPL questions that the fear of economic competition underlies the protest lodged by Charles River. The September 1980 *Bulletin* of the National Society for Medical Research contains an announcement by Michael A. Nolan, then president of Primate Imports Corporation, subsequently renamed Charles River Research Primates, warning "scientists utilizing nonhuman primates, as well as dealers handling them," that Shirley McGreal, Co-Chairwoman of IPPL, has access to "factual information" through the possession of the CDC forms for 1978 and 1979 and admonishing them to "not make errors in replying to what will certainly turn out to be a major harassment of the industry importing primates and the laboratories that utilize them." The candor with which importers and laboratories have responded to questions about primate acquisitions in the past is immediately called into question by this statement.

Readers concerned about the massive overexploitation of Longtail macaques by the Philippines (as well as their misuse in chemical warfare and other military experiments) may send their comments to President Ferdinand Marcos, Malacanang, Manila, Philippines, or the Embassy of the Philippines, 1617 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, USA.



Longtail macaque

Sept. 1981

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