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SLOW LORIS

**INSIDE: BANGLADESH MONKEYS IN DANGER
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE EXPERIMENTS
ON MONKEYS**

Sen. Packwood comes to aid of monkey business

By JAMES LONG
Journal Staff Writer

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Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., has been helping a close political friend bring pressure on the Bangladesh government to revive a controversial monkey export contract worth millions to the friend's law client.

MOL Enterprises Inc. of Portland, owned by former Washington Park Zoo veterinarian Matthew Maberry and two local trade show promoters, Robert and Thomas O'Laughlin, is in the business of selling animals to medical researchers.

In 1977, MOL obtained a 10-year license from the Bangladesh government making the firm "the sole and exclusive exporter of non-human primates from Bangladesh, including rhesus monkeys and gibbon apes."

The deal, aiming for delivery of 71,500 monkeys, fell through in 1979 when the Bangladesh government banned such exports amid criticism from several wildlife groups. Last fall, with scarce rhesus monkeys selling for as much as \$2,000 apiece to U.S. laboratories, MOL hired the legal services of Packwood confidante Jack Faust.

"They (MOL) probably thought I had good access to government, which I do," Faust told The Journal. "I'm not ashamed of that."

Faust, a Portland attorney who served in 1974 and 1980 as Packwood's election campaign chairman, recently returned from Bangladesh where U.S. pressure to revive the MOL contract has included a threat to cut off aid to the impoverished country.

"Yes, that happened," confirmed Faust. "That was done by David Schneider, the former ambassador."

Faust added, "I've been to Bangladesh, and nobody wants to cut off aid to those people. But they (the Bangladesh people) have a humanitarian role to play, too."

Faust said Packwood's role has included writing what he described as a "strong" letter to the Bangladesh government urging an end to the monkey embargo.

Faust contended that Packwood's activities amounted to nothing more than support of the official U.S. primate policy "which is to open up as much as possible the export of primates."

He said the policy, developed by agencies including the National Institutes of Health and the State Department, recognizes the importance of primates in medical research, including mandatory safety tests for polio vaccine.

Critics of the policy, including the International Primate Protection League, charge that money is as much a motive as science.

"The (MOL) contract, if reinstated, will bring MOL enormous profits as it will hold a near-monopoly on the world's rhesus monkey supply and can charge what it wants," said Dr. Shirley McGreal, chairwoman of the league.

McGreal said she was disturbed that the U.S. government had gone so far as to threaten an aid cutoff to Bangladesh — a tactic Faust said could be justified. Faust said U.S. law permits aid to be cut to nations that break a contract with a U.S. firm, adding that "MOL is entitled to have the govern-



JACK FAUST
... fights monkey ban

ment enforce this law."

Whether MOL's contract is a bona fide legal document is disputed by the league and by one of the wildlife groups supporting the embargo, the Zoological Society of Bangladesh.

In a recent letter to Packwood, McGreal charged that the signature of an alleged witness to the contract was "illegible, with no address provided."

The Zoological Society of Bangladesh adopted a resolution charging MOL's representative with deception during the 1977 negotiations, and questioning the low prices (a total of about \$81.50 per monkey) to be paid to Bangladesh.

Officially, Bangladesh's position is that it canceled the contract because MOL allegedly failed to carry out provisions calling for the establishment of

monkey breeding farms and an MOL-financed monkey census.

However, many officials say privately that Bangladesh simply was embarrassed by international criticism of the pact amid hullabaloo over U.S. military experiments involving rhesus monkeys.

India, the major world supplier of rhesus monkeys until 1978, banned shipments when it was charged that Indian monkeys were used in neutron bomb research. The Pentagon denied the monkeys were from India, but the embargo continued. India has a large population of Hindus, many of whom regard monkeys as sacred.

Moslem Bangladesh, which attached no particular religious significance to monkeys, suffered another kind of embarrassment, however, when a rival of MOL charged that the 1977 emissary may have greased some palms.

Scott Campbell, owner of Scott's Roadside Zoo at Oregon City, also was trying for a Bangladesh monkey contract in 1978 when he discovered MOL owned a monopoly.

Campbell fired off a telegram to then-President Carter hinting broadly that MOL's representative had paid people at the U.S. Embassy. The representative, Bert Viecei, then a vice president of MOL, told a Wall Street Journal reporter in 1981 there was nothing to the reports.

"I wouldn't pay anybody off, all right," Viecei said. "That's putting it to you straight out. I give from the heart, and I don't care if no monkey ever comes out of it. But the competition?"

Faust told The Journal he didn't believe there had been any payoffs. "Viecei had 40 trips to Ban-



HOWARD BAKER and BOB PACKWOOD
... support end to monkey embargo

gladesh," quipped Faust. "If he had bribed anybody, one trip would have been enough."

Faust said Bangladesh's "official" reasons for reneging on the contract were a subterfuge. "MOL didn't build the breeding farms because the Bangladesh government wouldn't give permission. I can show you the letters. Also, NIH offered twice to pay for a monkey survey."

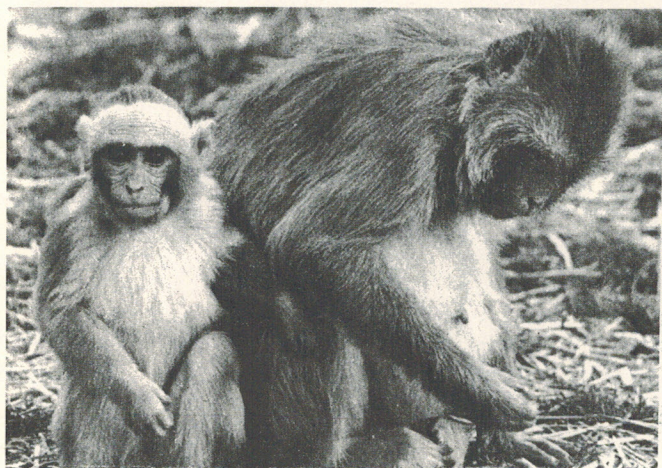
Faust said Packwood, "as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, would tell any company with plans for investing in Bangladesh what MOL's experience has been."

According to McGreal of the Primate League, the pressure from Washington has been escalated to include support for MOL's position from Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker.

On the other side, McGreal showed The Journal a letter from a New York scientist describing Bangladesh monkey-trapping proposals as get-rich-quick schemes that threaten an endangered animal.

"I think it would be appropriate to list the Bangladesh population of this primate as threatened," wrote Russell A. Mittermeier, chairman of the Primate Specialist Group of the New York Zoological Society.

"Certainly, the trapping schemes that I have thus far seen for the Bangladesh rhesus seem to be aimed at making a quick profit from the current demand for the rhesus, and have little or no conservation merit. My impression is that they would severely decimate or even eliminate the rhesus monkey from Bangladesh."



MONKEY MINT — Worth four times as much as silver, by weight, rhesus monkeys vital to medical research are at the center of an international dispute.

ROGER JENSEN/Oregon Journal

involving a Portland firm and the Bangladesh government.

Monkey dealer agreeable to trade ban mediation

By JAMES LONG
Journal Staff Writer

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The attorney for a Portland firm that has asked for a cutoff of foreign aid to Bangladesh in a dispute over monkeys is suggesting a new approach that he believes could resolve the controversy.

"I'd be willing," said attorney Jack Faust, "to appoint an internationally respected figure, someone like Archbishop Cox, who is mutually agreeable to both parties, to hire a responsible monkey surveyor to go into Bangladesh and report to us on the monkey supply."

Faust represents MOL Enterprises Inc. of Portland, which has been trying to force Bangladesh to honor a 1977 contract giving MOL an exclusive 10-year franchise on the nation's primate exports.

Bangladesh banned such trade in 1979. The ban, following a similar embargo by India, virtually eliminated the world supply of wild rhesus monkeys, which are used extensively in medical research, particularly in the United States.

In seeking revocation of the contract, MOL stands to gain a near-monopoly on rhesus monkeys, which now sell for as much as \$2,000 per animal. Faust, however, pointed out that MOL has offered to sell Bangladesh monkeys to the National Institutes of Health for \$350 each, "so you can see we're not trying to rip anybody off."

However, several wildlife organizations including the International Primate Protection League question whether Bangladesh could export commercial quantities of rhesus monkeys without wiping out its monkey population.

MOL's contract calls for the export of at least 18,500 monkeys during the first three years of operation, with a possible total of 71,500 during the 10-year span of the agreement.

However, many primate experts say losses of monkeys may reach 50 percent during capture and shipment, which could mean Bangladesh would have to round up twice as many monkeys as specified in the agreement.

Dr. Ken Green, a primatologist with the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., who was the last American scientist to survey monkeys in Bangladesh, termed the contract "ludicrous. That's a good word for it — ludicrous."

In a telephone interview with The Journal, Green said he found Bangladesh rhesus monkeys so scarce in a 1978 census that he tried to persuade the U.S. Interior Department to place them on the "threatened" list.

His request was backed by Russell A. Mittermeier of New York University, chairman of the Primate Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Oregon Journal, March 22, 1982

Polio vaccine maker denies supply problem

By JAMES LONG
Journal Staff Writer

America's only polio vaccine manufacturer says it is untrue, despite claims by a State Department official, that vaccine supplies ever were threatened by Bangladesh's cancellation of a monkey export contract with a Portland firm.

"We have not had a problem, because of the availability of NIH (National Institutes of Health) monkeys plus a few from our own breeding facility in Texas," said Paul Stessel, a spokesman for Lederle Laboratories, Wayne, N.J.

One of the main "public relations" issues in the monkey export quarrel between Bangladesh and MOL Enterprises of Portland is whether cancellation by Bangladesh endangered health-related scientific activities in the United States.

William Walsh, the State Department's coordinator for biomedical research, assured The Journal in a telephone interview that Bangladesh's shutdown "came very close to halting the production of polio vaccine in this country."

Walsh's statement turned out to be news to Lederle officials.

"When they (Bangladesh) shut down, we still had a supply (of rhesus monkeys)," Stessel said. He estimated that Lederle will be self-sufficient in rhesus production by the end of the decade.

Lederle uses about 1,000 rhesus and 120 African green monkeys annually in the manufacture and testing of oral polio vaccine.

The African green monkeys are injected with a weakened virus that multiplies in kidney tissue. Polio vaccine is made from the multiplied viruses, and is tested by injecting samples from each batch into rhesus monkeys.

Although the Interior Department turned down the request — really because the India rhesus supply had just been cut off, according to Green — Bangladesh's monkey population is genuinely decimated, say many scientists.

Charles Southwick, chairman of the biology department at the University of Colorado and a primate ecologist, said his own observations in Bangladesh agree with Green's.

Although Southwick did not conduct a formal study, as did Green, he said "the status of the rhesus in general is very substantially down."

Southwick's own rhesus monkey surveys were done in India where he said "the decline (in monkey population) has been on the order of 80 to 90 percent over the last 20 years."

He added, "In Bangladesh I think the situation is much worse."

Southwick agreed that the export numbers suggested in MOL's contract were "out of the question." Green, an experienced primate surveyor, ventured that "maybe you could take 200 or 300 a year."

Attorney Faust said, "If that's the case, it wouldn't be economically feasible."

Faust said MOL would accept the findings of an impartial survey. He said he objected to what he described as

The tests — brain autopsies that require killing the rhesus monkeys — are designed to detect whether a particular batch might cause meningitis.

According to Stessel, federal drug safety regulations require the exclusive use of rhesus monkeys for polio vaccine tests because all previous studies have involved the rhesus.

"I don't know if the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) is thinking of changing," said Stessel. "I don't think the insistence on rhesus is just a case of bureaucratic inertia. There is probably some scientific validity to the regulation."

Although only about one-tenth as many rhesus monkeys would be required for manufacturing a "killed virus" version of polio vaccine, Stessel said there are practical reasons to stay with the oral version.

The first consideration, he said, is the difficulty of administering mass immunizations of killed-virus vaccine which requires hypodermic injection. Lederle's 25 million annual doses of weak-virus vaccine are given by mouth.

Stessel said some researchers also believe that the oral version confers better immunity by following a pathway that duplicates the normal route of "wild" polio viruses. In any event, said Stessel, changing the form of the vaccine would merely reverse the proportion of African green monkeys to rhesus monkeys required in the manufacturing process.

"You'd need 1,000 Greens and 125 rhesus," explained Stessel.

MOL Enterprises in 1977 received an exclusive 10-year contract to export Bangladesh primates. The contract amounted to a virtual world monopoly on wild rhesus after a 1978 embargo by India, the former major supplier.

However, Bangladesh canceled the MOL contract early in 1979, charging the company with failure to develop agreed-on monkey farms and turning over monkeys for neutron bomb experiments.

MOL denied both charges. Company pressure to revive the contract included insistence that the State Department enforce a federal law requiring cutoff of foreign aid to any nation "mistreating" a U.S. business.

Then, the company hired Portland attorney Jack Faust, a close associate of Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., to press MOL's case with Bangladesh officials. Packwood intervened with what Faust described as a "strong" letter to the Bangladesh government.

The Journal's portrayal of MOL as "just a bunch of sharpies out to get rich at the expense of a poor country."

He said MOL, owned by a Portland veterinarian and two trade show promoters, has spent about \$1.5 million trying to get the monkey business going.

"I think you should point out that the price we offered to Bangladesh back in 1977 (\$81.50 per rhesus) was triple the going price," said Faust. "So nobody was trying to rip off Bangladesh, either."

Faust, who served as campaign chairman to Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., in 1974 and 1980, enlisted Packwood's help in putting pressure on Bangladesh in recent months. Packwood wrote a letter to the Bangladesh government. Also, the U.S. State Department notified Bangladesh that a law could be invoked that provides a cutoff of aid to countries that "mistreat" American firms.

"I wouldn't exactly call it a threat," said Bernard Alter, chief of the Bangladesh desk at the State Department. "It was more like the ambassador informing the (Bangladesh) government."

Faust said he saw nothing wrong with using government pressure to try to force Bangladesh to sell monkeys. "They (MOL) are entitled to help from the government," he said.

71,500 MONKEYS' LIVES IN DANGER

"Either decimate your monkey population or we'll decimate your children." That is the grim threat that the United States has been making to Bangladesh, one of the most impoverished nations on earth, just because Bangladesh wants to protect its monkeys from the predations of a United States animal trafficking company that sees the Bangladesh monkeys as a source of 30 million dollars of profits.

Such a threat is well-understood by Bengalis who recall the devastating famine of 1943 which took 2 million lives and caused untold misery and suffering.

What the United States Government wants is for Bangladesh to reinstate a contract with a U.S. company, MOL Enterprises. This company was formed in 1976. Its purpose was to serve as a "broker" for Bangladesh monkeys. Two officials of the Bangladesh government signed an agreement with MOL in March 1977, which would give MOL "exclusive rights" to export up to 71,500 Rhesus monkeys over a ten-year period, as well as unspecified numbers of gibbons.

Origin of Threats

Mr. William Walsh is a former employee of the National Institutes of Health still paid by the Department of Health and Human Services. Walsh holds a position within the State Department called "Coordinator of Biomedical Affairs." He is a tool of the Interagency Primate Steering Committee, which represents different U.S. agencies using primates including the Department of Defense. The agency prepares "shopping lists" of primates and Mr. Walsh's job appears to consist of devising strategies to force the monkeys out of ever more reluctant habitat countries. An economist by training, Walsh knows little about primate conservation problems or primates' mental abilities. He recently told an astonished Dr. Roger Fouts (one of the world's experts on primate intelligence) that he believes in experimenting on primates because they lack "intelligence" and "free will."

Walsh appears to be obsessed with getting MOL's contract enforced, even if it decimates the monkey populations of Bangladesh as Drs. Charles Southwick and Kenneth Green have predicted. Walsh has repeatedly supported a cutoff of aid to Bangladesh. He informed a reporter for the *New Delhi Statesman* that U.S. law permits an aid cutoff to countries "expropriating" American property (presumably Walsh considers the monkeys and gibbons of Bangladesh to be "U.S. property.") The *Oregon Journal* (16 March) reported that David Schneider, former U.S. Ambassador to Bangladesh, made an aid cutoff threat. Jack Faust, lawyer for MOL Enterprises told the *Oregon Journal* in a Letter to the Editor dated 20 March 1982, that, "United States law provides sanctions for nations on foreign aid which improperly terminate contracts with American business." Bernard Alter, Desk Officer for Bangladesh at the State Department, informed the *Oregon Journal* (17 March) that, "I wouldn't exactly call it a threat. It was more like the Ambassador informing the government."

U.S. law does permit a cutoff of aid to countries which the U.S. considers unfair to American businesses. However, the law provides that this can be done **only** when the company has exhausted all local remedies, including arbitration and legal action. This has not been done in the case of the MOL contract, nor has the State Department even undertaken a legal investigation to determine if the contract is valid and binding. IPPL contends that it is not, since several provisions appear to violate U.S. and Bangladesh law and/or public policy.

White House Adds Pressure

To add to the pressure, the Bangladesh Ambassador to the United States was summoned to a meeting with Dr. George Keyworth, White House Science Adviser, on 5 March 1982 (a Muslim holiday). Besides President Reagan's Science Adviser, Mr.

William Walsh, and Mr. Ed McGaffigan and Dr. Dennis Prager of the Office of Science and Technology were present. The sole topic of the meeting was monkeys and why Bangladesh should export them through MOL Enterprises.

IPPL has learned that Dr. Keyworth took the opportunity to indulge in a vicious and slanderous attack on the International Primate Protection League, to which William Walsh contributed. Keyworth said that IPPL is a "fringe organization," and "an anti-vivisectionist organization," with no public support. Walsh stated that IPPL was "extremely clever" at mixing truth and lies. Walsh assured the Ambassador that monkeys in U.S. laboratories are humanely treated, (which some might consider a "lie.") Keyworth and Walsh felt some embarrassment at being asked to comment on photographs of radiation monkeys in restraint chairs produced by the Ambassador. Keyworth had to admit they were "grotesque."

IPPL immediately contacted Dr. Keyworth, who is not a member of our organization and does not subscribe to our Newsletter and has never contacted IPPL for information about our positions, to ask him for an explanation of his comments. No reply has yet been received. IPPL considers it appalling and shocking that high-level government officials should slander and lie about our organization, while we have no opportunity to defend ourselves. At the same time, these government officials cannot do enough for animal dealers.

Faust Reports Packwood Threat

Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon is a powerful man. He serves as Chairman of the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee. According to his close friend and campaign manager, Jack Faust, who also serves as MOL Enterprises' attorney, "Packwood, as Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, would tell any company with plans to invest in Bangladesh what MOL's experience has been." IPPL has learned that Packwood has no detailed knowledge of the situation that led to the termination of the MOL contract. Many U.S. businesses have had satisfactory working relationships with Bangladesh for many years. It is not clear whether Packwood would wait to be asked for his opinion, or would directly try to find out the names of companies and approach them with his personal view of the MOL situation, which appears to be completely one-sided.

MOL Contract

The MOL Company was formed in 1976. It was established by four Oregonians: Robert and Thomas O'Loughlin, promoters of boat and trade shows in the Portland area, Matthew Maberry, a Portland veterinarian dismissed from Portland Zoo in 1972, and a businessman named Bert Viecele, who had previously been engaged in the food business. For some reason, these individuals decided to enter the monkey trade. The O'Loughlins put up over a million dollars. Maberry's role was unclear: although putting up no money, he owned 25 percent of the stock. Viecele negotiated the contract and worked for its implementation, making 70 trips to Bangladesh in the course of his work: he also owned 25 percent of the stock. In March 1977, MOL signed a contract with Q. J. Ahmed, Secretary to the Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture. MOL claimed to have performed a "survey" of Bangladesh monkeys which justified export figures of 71,500 monkeys over 10 years, plus offspring of "breeding farms" to be set up by the company, plus unspecified numbers of gibbons. Inclusion of gibbons would appear to constitute a violation of the U.S. Endangered Species Act, which makes it a violation to solicit others to capture or export/import gibbons. The contract provided MOL with the "sole and exclusive" right to export Bangladesh's primates. After signing up Bangladesh, Viecele left for India, Malaysia, and Indonesia, attempting to set up "exclusive" monkey trading deals with the governments of these countries.

There was considerable secrecy about the signing of the agreement. Local conservation organizations and even conservation officials in the government knew nothing about it till monkeys began to be exported (77 animals between 1 October-31 December 1977 and 1523 between 1 June and 31 December 1978). Most of these monkeys were shipped to the National Institutes of Health, but MOL monkeys were also advertised for sale in European publications.

MOL Contract With NIH

On 16 June 1978, the U.S. National Institutes of Health signed a contract with MOL Enterprises for the delivery of 11,000 Rhesus monkeys over a three-year period. The total value of the contract was over a million dollars.

Contract Denounced

On learning of the contract, the Zoological Society of Bangladesh issued a statement opposing export of monkeys. The Society noted MOL's claim that it had selected the export figures following a "survey" it had made, and noted that MOL had

failed to produce the report of the survey as demanded by different organizations. Actually, the claim was a naked lie because, to the best of our knowledge, MOL never made any survey of the monkey fauna either directly or indirectly.

The statement continued,

it is regrettable that MOL should have tried to fool the people and Government of Bangladesh in this manner. But such irresponsible behavior of a few people should not be allowed to pollute the friendly relations between our countries.

The Society demanded immediate cancellation of the contract and action against "any local officials found guilty of inefficiency or unbecoming activities." The Society clearly did not anticipate that the United States Government would condone MOL's questionable actions taken to obtain the contract, and would demand that it be enforced.

MOL Contract Cancelled

The Government of Bangladesh cancelled MOL's contract in January 1979. It had issued MOL a "show-cause" warning in May 1978. The cancellation order cited MOL's failure to establish the breeding farms and the fact that MOL had sold monkeys to military facilities in violation of its agreement in the contract to sell monkeys only for research "of benefit to the whole of humanity."

State Department Intervention Starts

As soon as the MOL contract was terminated, the State Department began its campaign, which has gone on for 3 years, with no let-up, to force Bangladesh to allow monkeys to be exported for MOL's profit. According to Barry Newman's article in the *Wall Street Journal* (26 March 1981), "Ever since MOL lost its contract, the U.S. Embassy has tried mightily to get the monkeys flowing again." An Embassy official told Newman, "This is a case of expropriation. Aid could be cut off. We don't want to threaten, but there's a stage when this has to come into play." The State Department, while harassing Bangladesh ceaselessly, admits 1) that its Legal Division has never officially inspected the contract to determine its legality, 2) that it has never verified with the Department of the Interior the contract's compliance with the Endangered Species Act, Lacey Act, and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, all of which it appears to violate, and 3) that it never sought an investigation from the Justice Department into the circumstances of the signing of the contract.

The above-mentioned article in the *Wall Street Journal* quotes a State Department telegram from William Walsh to the Dacca Embassy. According to the *Journal*, the telegram stated, "No Bangladesh monkeys have been used in neutron bomb or

atomic weapons development. Moreover, if exports from Bangladesh are reinstituted, none will be so used." Attacking the article, Ambassador David Schneider, then Ambassador to Bangladesh, stated in a letter to IPPL dated 8 May 1981, "Mr. Newman quotes a telegram from the Department of State to the Embassy but that wording does not exist in any of the telegrams received here on the subject of Rhesus monkeys." IPPL is sorry to have to state that the U.S. Ambassador to Bangladesh is a liar. A telegram using these identical words was sent by Walsh to the Dacca Embassy in April 1979. IPPL has a copy.

MOL Lawsuit

On 12 October 1981, Mr. Bert Viececi, who had resigned as an officer of MOL on 7 August 1980, sued the remaining officers in Multnomah County Court, Portland, Oregon, charging them with failure to implement the 1977 agreement that he had negotiated. He requested that the other officers not seek to renegotiate the contract, but seek its enforcement in its original form. It was around this time that MOL hired the services of Jack Faust, Packwood's best friend and fund-raiser for his 1974 and 1980 elections. Faust is well-known for his representation of animal exploiters: he is representing the leghold trappers of Oregon and an out-of-state pro-trapping lobby charged with making illegal false statements to defeat Oregon's proposed anti-trapping referendum in 1980. The referendum's success would have saved thousands of wild animals from agonizing deaths in steel-jaw leghold traps. MOL Enterprises appears to have been wise in seeking an attorney with political "clout." They were not only hiring an able lawyer. They were already receiving, free, the services of William Walsh and the State Department, and now, through Faust, they gained access to the influence of Senator Packwood and the powerful Senate Majority Leader, Howard Baker, a man with Presidential ambitions for whom Faust organized a Presidential campaign in Oregon in 1980. Faust decided to attempt a renegotiation of the MOL contract, which Viececi opposed. Claiming that the contract was worth 30 million dollars to MOL, Faust's law firm demanded that Viececi put up 10 million dollars "surety" in case his interference caused problems to Faust's renegotiation efforts.

Faust visited the Bangladesh Embassy in Washington D.C. in February 1982. He appears not to have warned the Embassy of the fact that he might sue the Government of Bangladesh on MOL's behalf in the future. Therefore, the Embassy did not have legal counsel present at the meeting. It is to be hoped that Embassy officers were not trapped into making damaging admissions that could later be used against them.

Faust also took two trips to Bangladesh, in January and March 1982. The U.S. Embassy in Dacca arranged his appointment schedule, which included a meeting with the Finance Minister, and provided him with an Embassy escort to all meetings. Faust also carried a "strong letter" from Senator Packwood to the Bangladesh Government. Neither Faust nor Packwood has provided a copy of this letter to IPPL.

Meanwhile, conservationists, anxious to maintain the ban, also sought help from the State Department. IPPL has repeatedly asked that our strong support for the export ban on monkeys be communicated to the Government of Bangladesh. Our requests have been totally ignored. Our request for information under the Freedom of Information Act was deliberately blocked for over a year. It is evident that the ideal of equal access to government by all citizens is far from a reality in the United States: those wanting to destroy 71,500 monkeys for profit are helped and those who want to conserve and protect them are ignored.

Conservationists' Petitions

In March 1982, IPPL learned that Jack Faust was in Bangladesh, staying in a luxury hotel, with members of the U.S. Embassy at his beck and call. Thanks to the help of a very

special and generous IPPL member, we received a grant to enable us to make a strong effort to save the 71,500 monkeys. Cables and phone-calls were made to all our members and friends in Bangladesh, and some in India, since it was likely that, if the MOL contract were restored, many of the monkeys shipped from Bangladesh would be Indian in origin, smuggled across the Assam border. The Bangladesh conservation community at once came to the rescue of the beleaguered monkeys. A petition was submitted to the government asking it "not to yield to the illegal and objectionable pressure of MOL Enterprises and to continue to uphold the ban on export of monkeys from Bangladesh," (the ban had been made official in August 1979).

The petition drew attention to the "sharp decline of the monkey population of Bangladesh due to extensive destruction of habitats and large-scale exports during the last few decades." Among the signers of the petition were: Dr. Zakir Husain, President of the Wildlife Society of Bangladesh, Dr. Ali Reza Khan, General Secretary of the Wildlife Society, Mr. Shahadat Ali, General Secretary of the Zoological Society of Bangladesh, Dr. S. U. Sarkar, General Secretary of the Bangladesh Bird Preservation Society, Professor S. M. H. Kabir, Chairman of the Department of Zoology at Dacca University, and 10 other Zoology Department members.

International conservation and animal protection organizations came out in strong support of the Bangladesh monkey export ban. Indian wildlife activists were deeply disturbed, aware that the Bangladesh monkey populations were in sharp decline and that many monkeys would certainly be smuggled across the poorly-guarded India-Bangladesh border for export by MOL. In addition, they suspected that most of the Hoolock gibbons, a highly endangered species, would be poached in Assam.

Within the United States, the Animal Protection Institute sent an Emergency mailing on the situation to its members.

An Oregon wildlife protection organization, Wildlife Defense Northwest, has worked hard on the MOL case. WDN's Secretary, Attorney Helen Fulton, stated:

Oregon, among all the states, has an outstanding tradition of open government and independent spirit. Let's use it! Let's tell people the choices. To me, the choice is clear: life and freedom for 70,000 Rhesus monkeys half a world away or money for half a dozen fellow Oregonians who are involved in this deal. Much as I love my fellow Oregonians, I choose the monkeys over them.

IPPL Investigation

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, visited Washington to attempt to discuss the situation with Senators Packwood and Baker. She learned that the MOL situation was being handled not by David Spencer, Senator Packwood's Conservation staff member, but by a personal assistant, Janet Mullins, who apparently handles favors for "special constituents" like Faust. Five wildlife activists attended the meeting. Ms. Mullins had no interest in questions regarding the validity or legality of the contract, or the threatened status of the Bangladesh monkey population. She insisted that the MOL contract was valid and unfairly terminated, and that Bangladesh should reinstate the contract or face the aid cutoff. (Later, Packwood denied supporting the aid cutoff threat: however, he has failed to make public his "strong letter" to Bangladesh authorities). Ms. Mullins had not studied the lengthy statement that Dr. McGreal had prepared for Packwood's office and her conversation indicated that she had not read the MOL contract. It was clearly a waste of time to present facts, figures, or arguments to Ms. Mullins. When senators are doing favors for personal reasons for old friends, there appears to be no room for Truth and Justice. Similarly, Mr. Cran Montgomery of Senator Baker's office was uninformed about the issues surrounding the MOL case, saying that the Senator's

involvement was purely for "personal reasons." Presumably this meant that he felt he owed Faust a favor for running his campaign in Oregon, even if it meant that over 70,000 monkeys must die, and even if it meant that Bangladesh must lose part of its wildlife heritage.

Neither Packwood nor Baker has answered a followup enquiry from IPPL. Both have avoided reporters' questions.

In a telephone conversation with Dr. McGreal, Bernard Alter, State Department Desk Officer for Bangladesh, stated that the aid cutoff threats emanating from Walsh were "appropriate" and that Bangladesh might indeed be faced with an aid cutoff unless it agreed to a settlement "pleasing to MOL."

IPPL's Position

IPPL's position on the aid cutoff threat was expressed in a letter sent by Dr. McGreal to Ms. Jane Koon, U.S. Ambassador to Dacca, dated 29 March 1982.

In the absence of a good legal case, one turns to politics. It appears that this "politics" has taken the form of the Embassy telling the Bangladesh Government, "Either decimate your monkeys or we'll decimate the children of Bangladesh." The International Primate Protection League finds this type of threat crude in the extreme and totally inappropriate to extend to a friendly nation. It places Bangladesh in an extremely difficult position. Many older people will remember the ghastly Bengal famine of 1943, and the misery, death, and disease that it brought. They might feel tempted to yield to MOL, but this would be a victory that should bring shame not pride to the Embassy.

IPPL feels that the United States took the wrong side on this question. It should have supported the Bangladesh wildlife conservation movement rather than trying to undermine its efforts in favor of animal dealers, one of the least savory elements of the human race. We strongly support the Bangladesh ban on conservation and humanitarian grounds and extend our admiration and support to the Bangladesh conservation groups working to save the monkeys (The Zoological Society, the Wildlife Society, the Bangladesh Wild Bird Society, and the Society to Conserve our Nature and Environment).

Members may wish to consider taking one or all of the following actions:

- 1) Send a letter expressing your position to General H. M. Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator, CMLA's Secretariat, Old Parliament House, Dacca, Bangladesh (cost of overseas air mail is 40 cents per half-ounce.)

- 2) Contact the Secretary of State, State Department, Washington, DC 20520. Ask how much public money and time have been spent on servicing MOL Enterprises. Ask who scheduled Faust's appointments in Dacca, dates and times of all meetings, what government officials he visited and the names and positions of embassy staffers who accompanied Faust. Ask whether Faust will be sharing his large hourly fee with the Embassy. Ask for a copy of any State Department legal opinion on whether the contract violated any U.S. wildlife protection laws. Ask whether the Department of the Interior was consulted on the conservation status of Bangladesh primate populations prior to State Department intervention.

- 3) The Inspector-General of the State Department is responsible for investigating the activities of the State Department. If you feel that William Walsh's activities and power should be curtailed, send your comments to the Inspector-General, State Department, Washington, D.C. 20520. Suggest that governmental and private conservation agencies should be consulted before Walsh or any other official intervenes on behalf of primate traffickers or makes threats to cut off aid to third-world countries.

4) Write to Ms. Jane Koon, United States Embassy, Dacca, Bangladesh, requesting that she convey to the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh and the country's wildlife authorities your strong support for the Bangladesh primate export ban and your hope that the country will continue to resist all pressures and threats. Let Ms. Koon know you are aware that the Embassy bent over backwards to service Jack Faust, and that you demand "equal treatment." Insist on a reply to confirm that your message has been conveyed.

5) Write to Mr. James Watt, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240 requesting that the Department of the Interior work to establish a procedure by which requests made to the State Department to intervene with foreign governments on behalf of animal traffickers (whether emanating from congressmen or private companies) be submitted to the Department of the Interior for evaluation of appropriateness by the Endangered Species Office, the Convention Management Authority, and the Division of Law Enforcement. It appears that

Interior was entirely bypassed in the case of the MOL contract intervention. We suggest that you ask whether Mr. Walsh consulted the Department of the Interior prior to undertaking his campaign to sabotage the Bangladesh monkey export ban.

Even though Secretary Watt has taken many steps unpopular with conservationists, do not hesitate to contact him. He has done good work for the whales (the "Mind in the Waters") and may take an interest in the primates (the "Mind in the Trees").

Writing letters is time-consuming. But, please remember that only IPPL and the wildlife groups cooperating with us on this issue care about the fate of the 71,500 monkeys. Senator Packwood apparently doesn't, Senator Baker apparently doesn't, Jack Faust apparently doesn't, the MOL Company apparently doesn't, William Walsh apparently doesn't. Please pass this article on to your friends, and any other animal groups to which you belong, and consider sending copies of this article to or writing letters to the editor of your local newspapers.

STATE DEPARTMENT INTRIGUE AGAINST BANGLADESH MONKEYS

On 6 April 1981, the International Primate Protection League requested under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) all documents related to the U.S. State Department's efforts to force Bangladesh to allow an Oregon-based company, MOL Enterprises, to export monkeys. No documents were received until April 1982, a year later.

The State Department located in its files 50 documents related to the Bangladesh intervention. Only 15 (30 percent) were released in entirety to IPPL. Of the remaining 35 (70 percent) of the documents, 9 were released with large sections or pages deleted, 14 were totally denied to IPPL, and 12 are still "under consideration". Most of the material was withheld under Executive Order 12065, on the grounds that secrecy is essential "in the interest of national defense or foreign policy." IPPL suspects that the real reason is that the activities are potentially embarrassing to the United States Government. Concealment of embarrassing material does not constitute a valid grounds for denial of documents under the Act, however.

Most of the documents appear to have been recovered from the State Department computer on 4 May 1981. Processing was delayed until 17 March 1982, after repeated protests by IPPL, and in spite of the Act's requirement that documents be processed "promptly."

Extracts from some of the documents follow:

State Department telegram to American Embassy, Dacca, February 1977. This telegram discusses a planned survey of Bangladesh monkeys by Johns Hopkins University under contract to the National Institutes of Health. NIH made one condition for funding the survey, "that any primates exported will be made available as first priority to projects designated by NIH." The telegram notes that, "The derived information will provide a rational basis for limiting trapping activities" and "will provide early guidance on what limits should be placed on trapping during 1977." (Bangladesh was at that time not permitting any trapping of monkeys). The proposed survey never took place.

State Department telegram to American Embassy, Dacca, December 1978. By this time, MOL Enterprises had its contract to export 71,500 monkeys and unspecified numbers of gibbons from Bangladesh. However, another Oregon animal dealer, Scott Campbell of Oregon City, arrived in Bangladesh in search of opportunities to export monkeys. Campbell had good personal "connections" in Bangladesh, and had enlisted the support of Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Representative Al Ullman in his campaign. According to the cable, "Campbell's agent in Dacca reportedly has been told by Obaidullah Khan, Secretary

of concerned Ministry, that Embassy had written letter on behalf of MOL. Campbell is demanding equal treatment." The State Department sought details of help provided to MOL: this was apparently contained in one of the documents denied to IPPL. The telegram noted that MOL was shipping monkeys to the United States in "adequate number."

Telegram from American Embassy, Dacca, to State Department, December 1978. The State Department is asked to "Please explain to offices of Senator Hatfield and Representative Ullman that Embassy is unable to write a letter to the Bangladesh Government on behalf of Scotty's Pet Farm which has applied for permission to export monkeys from Bangladesh." Campbell furiously denounced Embassy officials in Dacca, alleging they had taken bribes from MOL Enterprises (Wall Street Journal, 26 March 1981). The telegram also notes that Economic Officer P. C. Wilcox had written, at the request of Mr. Bert Viecegli, MOL Enterprises' Representative in Dacca, a letter to Obaidullah Khan, Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture. The letter noted that Mr. Viecegli had requested from the Department a "blanket trapping permit" for 1000 Rhesus monkeys for the local dealer Gous Ahmed, acting on behalf of MOL. Wilcox noted, "We would be grateful if you would expedite issuance of the 1000 permits."

Telegram from American Embassy, Dacca, to State Department, December 1978. The cable notes that the Bangladesh Times had run an article concerning the sale of MOL-exported monkeys to the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, which uses monkeys in radiation experiments. The telegram also refers to an article on misuse of Rhesus monkeys, authored by Dr. Shirley McGreal of IPPL, which appeared in the Illustrated Weekly of India on 5 November 1978.

Telegram from American Embassy, Dacca, to State Department, January 1979. The telegram states,

The Bangladesh Government has terminated contract of MOL Enterprises dated March 1977 for export of monkeys from Bangladesh ... the notice cites as grounds for termination (1) monkeys exported by MOL were sold to Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute ... (2) MOL took no steps to establish a breeding farm as required in the contract.

The cable notes that MOL has "asked that the Embassy intervene immediately with the Bangladesh Government requesting that MOL's contract be reinstated and that trapping permit which MOL requested 12/19/78 for 3488 monkeys be

issued immediately." 2½ pages of the continuation of this telegram were deleted. They may have referred to Embassy intervention on behalf of MOL.

State Department telegram to American Embassy, Dacca, April 1979. In this telegram, Mr. William Walsh, a former NIH employee still on the payroll of the Department of Health and Human Services, but with the official title of "Coordinator for Biomedical Affairs" in the State Department, states that:

No Bangladesh monkeys have been used in neutron bomb or atomic weapons development ... Moreover, if exports from Bangladesh are reinstated, none will be so used. The Department of Defense has mandated that in the future the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, which does study radiation effects, is not to use any more imported monkeys.

Walsh tries to make a distinction between different types of radiation experiments, claiming that:

The AFRRI's studies are limited to studying the effects of radiation, including the kinds of radiation that can result from nuclear weapons. Note: [continues Walsh] there is an important distinction between studying the effects of radiation caused by weapons and developing the weapons themselves.

The telegram goes on to discuss the idea of a survey of Bangladesh monkeys. Walsh asserts, "While we believe that a survey should be pursued, we do not think it necessary to complete a survey before exporting more monkeys." He states that "[NIH] sponsorship [of a survey] would be dependent on securing necessary funding and some modification of original survey contract terms to allow limited trapping."

Letter from Warren Christopher, Acting Secretary of State to James Schlesinger, Secretary of Energy, 2 June 1979. In this letter, Mr. Christopher asks for an assurance that the Department of Energy will use no further imported monkeys for radiation experiments. (Christopher calls monkeys "subhuman primates!") A similar letter was sent to Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense. Christopher notes that, "Second-generation monkeys, bred in the United States, would not be subject to this restriction, and my understanding is that there should be enough of them." It is clear that the U.S. Government, if it received wild-caught primates, would send them to "medical" users, leaving the captive-born animals to face the hardships of military experimentation. IPPL considers this totally unacceptable. THE MILITARY ABUSE OF PRIMATES MUST STOP.

Telegram from American Embassy, Dacca, to State Department, June 1979. The cable comments on a speech in the Bangladesh Parliament, in which Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed of the Awami League denounced export of monkeys, claiming that other Asian countries had refused to export monkeys, but that "Bangladesh, the victim of gunboat policy and rice diplomacy" had been forced to export them.

Letter from James Schlesinger, Secretary of Energy, to Warren Christopher, Acting Secretary of State, 26 July 1979. Schlesinger notes that the Department of Energy uses "subhuman primates" in five radiation research projects, of which:

Only one uses Rhesus monkeys but these were purchased in 1973. Other projects use cynomolgus monkeys bred in local primate centers, macaque monkeys from the Philippines, or baboons from Africa.

State Department telegram to U.S. Embassy, Dacca, August 1979. This telegram discusses a meeting between Joseph Held of the U.S. Primate Steering Committee, William Walsh, and two unnamed Bangladesh officials, probably Embassy officials. These officials suggested a compromise solution to the monkey export situation. Bangladesh would export monkeys directly to the United States Government. Both Held and Walsh rejected this solution in favor of restoration of the MOL contract. The Bangladeshis also requested a "certificate of use"

arrangement. Walsh suggested this should be left to the exporter. It is unclear why the Bangladesh suggestions met with "strong objection from the U.S. side" as described by Walsh in his cable. There is no evidence that either Held or Walsh has any financial involvement with MOL. The visiting Bangladeshi officials were given a tour of the NIH primate facilities, and "the tour amply demonstrated humane treatment and clean facilities ENJOYED by primates at NIH." (Emphasis added.)

Telegram from American Embassy, Dacca, to Secretary of State, October 1979. The cable notes the continuing efforts of the Embassy to force Bangladesh to export monkeys.

Mission plans one more approach to Agricultural Secretary Khan during the week of November 12-16. If nothing results from the meeting, we will probably raise the issue formally with the Agricultural Minister.

Telegram from American Embassy, Dacca, to Secretary of State, April 1980. The cable notes an article in the "most influential Bangla-language newspaper Ittefaq" describing the protest of Donald Barnes, a U.S. experimentalist, against misuse of monkeys in inhumane radiation research conducted at the School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base. The cable requested "background information" on Barnes.

State Department telegram to American Embassy, Dacca, April 1980. This telegram was both drafted and approved by William Walsh. Walsh states that Barnes was "fired in January 1980 because of poor performance" after 15 years working for the Air Force as "Principal Investigator responsible for the training of nonhuman primates in behavioral patterns and their use in air crew vulnerability studies." Walsh omitted to say that Barnes was dismissed for refusal to participate in a cruel and wasteful experiment that had already been performed several times, and that he won reinstatement, subsequently resigning permanently to work full-time for animal protection. The telegram admits that 48 MOL monkeys had been shipped to the School of Aerospace Medicine.

Telegram from American Embassy, Dacca, to State Department, July 1980. This cable describes a visit to Dacca by Dennis Johnson, a procurement veterinarian from the Animal Resources Branch of the National Institutes of Health currently working as "Science Attaché" at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. (Johnson used to work at the U.S. Army Gibbon Laboratory in Bangkok, Thailand, where he was involved in many questionable experiments, including killing endangered gibbons in studies of dog heartworm). Johnson reportedly fed the Bangladesh authorities stories of research projects blocked due to lack of Rhesus monkeys. According to Embassy Economic Officer Powers, Johnson "seemed to make strong impression." Obaidullah Khan, Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, repeated his proposal that Bangladesh export about 1000 monkeys per year directly to the United States Government. The Embassy officers said they would relay this proposal to Washington, but doubted its acceptability since "The Embassy had a function of protecting American business." The second page of this telegram was not sent to IPPL. The context suggests that it contained negative comments about MOL made by Bangladesh government officials.

Telegram from American Embassy, Dacca, to State Department, August 1980. The Embassy endorses the MOL contract and blames the Government of Bangladesh for its failure to set up breeding farms for MOL. The telegram claims that "on one occasion, the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture [Khan] did admit that MOL has some justification for its claims that the Bangladesh Government was at fault for lack of establishment of breeding farms." IPPL has learned from a MOL associate that, in fact, the Bangladesh Government allocated 2 acres within Mirpur Zoo for establishment of a monkey "breeding farm." The Embassy went on to recommend that "MOL take local legal action still open to it." On its side, the Embassy would continue "constant persuasion," (which IPPL interprets as "constant harassment.")

Two telegrams from the State Department to American Embassy, Dacca, August and December 1980. The first telegram notes the resignation of Bert Viecele from MOL Enterprises and a planned visit to Bangladesh by O'Loughlin of MOL, who had "called Desk [Bangladesh Desk Officer] and Walsh several times regarding status of Bangladesh Government reply." The telegram also notes that the MOL situation had been brought up before the "Interagency Committee on Expropriations" at its 25 November meeting. (It appears extraordinary to IPPL that a country should be accused of "expropriating" its own wildlife, as if it belonged to the United States!). Walsh requested the Embassy to request the Bangladesh Government to make a written statement about the MOL situation. Walsh's suggestion appears to be an effort to trap the Bangladesh Government into making a statement that Walsh could hand to MOL's attorneys to help their case. What advantages this might bring to Walsh are unclear.

State Department telegram to American Embassy, Dacca, February 1981. This telegram clearly illustrates how the United States seeks to manipulate the Bangladesh Government by "brainwashing" Bangladeshis visiting the United States with incomplete and misleading information in the hope they will return home and harass their own government to export monkeys. The unnamed Bangladeshi scientist had asked to visit NIH to learn about programs in his area of research. According to the telegram:

In accordance with Reftel [presumably a telegram from the U.S. Embassy in Dacca, not provided to IPPL, suggesting that the person be approached regarding monkey exports during the course of his NIH visit], we included a visit with Dr. Joe Held (Chairman of the U.S. Primate Steering Committee). He toured the primate holding facility at NIH. Dr. Held had an opportunity to discuss with him the issue of Bangladesh's current ban on the export of Rhesus monkeys ... [the visitor] agreed to speak with Agriculture Secretary, Obaidullah Khan, when he returns to Dacca.

IPPL has appealed all denials of information requested in our Freedom of Information Act request. We intend, if necessary, to take legal action to appeal document denial. Prominently missing from the documents received were any referring to the request that IPPL has repeatedly submitted to the State Department and directly to the American Embassy in Bangladesh requesting that the Embassy convey to the Government of Bangladesh IPPL's strong approval of its policy for legal protection of monkeys. Our requests have not even been acknowledged. This is in striking contrast to the "services" received from Mr. William Walsh and his associates and the U.S. Embassy in Dacca by MOL Enterprises, which have certainly cost the taxpayers thousands of dollars.

ARUN RANGSI DOING WELL

The January 1982 issue of the IPPL Newsletter told how IPPL rescued a small gibbon for whom no home was available when the Comparative Oncology Laboratory, University of California at Davis, closed down in August 1981. The animal was unwanted because of his extremely small size and apparent mental retardation.

The little gibbon, Arun Rangsi, arrived at IPPL Headquarters in Summerville in August 1981. Members generously donated the funds to set up a spacious corn-crib style cage for him.

Members will be glad to know that Arun Rangsi is doing very well. His weight has more than doubled, going from 4 pounds on his second birthday in August 1981 to over 8 pounds at the beginning of April 1982. He enjoys his diet of fruit and vegetables, supplemented by a special fortified "milk shake" in the evenings.

Formerly terrified of people, Arun Rangsi has become playful and affectionate most of the time. Because of his laboratory past when every human approach meant some new inoculation or other ordeal, he is fearful of the approach of any human with hands extended by day. However, he becomes friendly when a human approaches him with hands held behind his/her back! In the evenings, (when the lab was closed and humans absent) he does not retain these bad memories, and loves to be held and cuddled. Far from being "mentally retarded," Arun Rangsi is extremely bright. He has learned to use a toilet, an unusual feat for a primate.

On arrival in Summerville, Arun Rangsi banged his head constantly. He rarely does this now, only on occasions when he faces a new experience such as a passing wheelbarrow.

Funds are still needed for Arun Rangsi's upkeep and to build a heated extension for his cage before the winter of 1982. Readers wishing to help support this adorable little gibbon should make out their checks to the IPPL Arun Rangsi Fund and mail them to IPPL, P.O. Drawer X, Summerville, SC 29483, U.S.A.



CHIMPANZEE PROJECT ON TELEVISION

On Tuesday 8 June, at 8 p.m. U.S. members will have the opportunity to see the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project in the Senegambia on the CBS television program "Universe" starring Walter Cronkite. The project is directed by Stella Brewer and Janis Carter. Other scenes for the segment on the problems of dealing with unwanted or confiscated chimpanzees were shot at a chimpanzee laboratory and the North Carolina Mountain Zoo which houses the space chimpanzee "Ham".

PRIMATES USED TO STUDY BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

The International Primate Protection League has learned that Rhesus monkeys, *Macaca mulatta*, Crab-eating monkeys *Macaca fascicularis* and squirrel monkeys *Saimiri sciureus*, are being used to test agents of potential value as biological warfare agents at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Disease, (USAMRIID), Fort Detrick, Maryland.

The agents under study all cause virulent diseases in mankind and/or the livestock on which mankind depends. The U.S. Center for Disease Control studies many of these agents at its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, emphasizing diagnostic techniques, and development of vaccines and treatments. USAMRIID studies these aspects, but also is interested in the potential of these disease agents as biological warfare weapons. Disease agents studied include Legionnaires' disease, Ebola fever, Rift Valley fever, Lassa fever, cholera, and Yellow fever.

In response to a recent Freedom of Information Act request, IPPL received many documents pertaining to the experiments at Fort Detrick. These include purchase orders for monkeys, some research reports, and autopsies on over 250 monkeys, most of whom died from exposure to agents or complications resulting from the experimental procedures (e.g. bleeding to death from misplaced or dislodged catheters, dying of infections at catheter insertion sites, traumatic self-induced injuries resulting from stress, etc.)

Only four purchase orders were received, although it is clear that monkeys are being received from other sources as far more animals than those being purchased are used. It is likely that many monkeys are transferred in from other military facilities such as the Walter Reed Hospital.

On 17 March 1980, a purchase order for 24 male squirrel monkeys was placed. Two sources of the animals were identified, South American Primates, 10525 S.W. 185th Terrace, Miami, Florida 33157, and the Primate Imports Company, 34 Munson St., Port Washington, New York 11050. The animals were requested by Harry Rozmiarek, D.V.M. "for use on Legionnaires' Disease and Korean Hemorrhagic fever work units."

On 1 June, 48 Crab-eating macaques were ordered, to be provided by either Primate Imports or Hazelton Primelabs, Farmingdale, New Jersey.

On 4 June 1980, 41 Crab-eating macaques were ordered, with the same two dealers identified as potential sources of the animals. It is not clear to IPPL where the many Rhesus monkeys in use at USAMRIID originate.

The biological warfare studies at Fort Detrick have, according to a Research Summary, four aims:

- 1) to determine the aerosol stability of the agents in different weather conditions (humidity, temperature, etc.) and stability over long periods of time. This would clearly be important as rapidly deteriorating agents would be useless as biological warfare agents.

- 2) to evaluate "the infectivity of the agents for laboratory animals 'challenged' by the aerosol route." (Animals used include rodents, hamsters, and rabbits, as well as primates). Clearly, only agents that could be spread in the form of gasses would be useful,

- 3) to study the development of the resulting infections.

- 4) to contrast infections resulting from aerosol exposure with those resulting from inoculation. (Although inoculating humans with diseases would not occur in a biological warfare situation, it is a far more convenient and less expensive way of inducing disease in laboratory animals, since the dose can be precisely measured, and expensive "gas chambers" are not required to "gas" the animals. Thus, if similar results occurred, inoculation could be used.)

Because of the hazardous nature of the agents, experimenters at Fort Detrick are naturally anxious to develop a way to kill the monkeys without killing themselves in the process. Exposure of the monkeys occurs in specially-designed aerosol chambers or "exposure boxes." The monkey is placed in the chamber. The agent is then transferred from a "Collision nebulizer" into a "Henderson-type" aerosol transit tube, which directs it into the chamber — and the monkey's lungs. The goal of the experimenters is 50 percent agent retention within the monkeys' lungs.

To study the development of the infections, monkeys would be administered a single lethal dose of the agent or a series of doses over several days, and would be "killed off" at selected time intervals for autopsy examination. The reports claim that the monkeys are "challenged" with the agents. This appears to IPPL to be a bizarre misuse of the English language; perhaps it is used to eliminate any sympathy for the monkey who "fails" the challenge, and inspire a touch of admiration for the monkey who survives his "challenge!"

Long-term stability tests were performed on several agents including Tularemia and Rift Valley fevers. In conjunction with the Chemical Systems Laboratory, efforts were also made to develop "warning systems" for lethal disease agents. (The Chemical Systems Laboratory also attempts to develop such systems for chemical warfare agents).

The experiments performed at Fort Detrick have included studies of the following disease agents.

- 1) **Legionnaires' disease.** This disease caused high mortality in recent outbreaks in Pontiac, Michigan and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It got its name because many war veterans attending an American Legion conference in Philadelphia came down with the disease and died.

Squirrel monkeys were used to study this disease. The agent involved has been found to linger in air-conditioning systems and water towers for long periods and naturally has appeal to military planners. The study showed that squirrel monkeys previously exposed to influenza were most susceptible to Legionnaires' disease in its fatal form. Further experiments were planned involving exposure to the agents in conjunction with tear gas and alcohol. It appears that military experimenters could keep themselves busy forever combining chemical warfare agents with thousands of disease agents, not to mention various radiation doses.

- 2) **Ebola fever.** Ebola virus disease was first identified when it turned up in the Southern Sudan and Northern Zaire in 1976. Because the disease was similar to the highly fatal Marburg disease sometimes carried by vervet monkeys, it was initially thought that monkeys transmitted the virus. However, this was not confirmed. The disease had very high mortality, especially in Zaire. The Fort Detrick scientists became interested in the virus, because, "The high attack and mortality rates of Ebola virus infection indicated that the virus was a potential biological warfare agent." No preventive or curative measures exist. According to the study report, "The hazardous nature of Ebola virus imposes requirements for maximal biological containment for conducting research." In experiments with the Zaire (Mayinga) strain of virus, all 12 exposed monkeys died 7-11 days post-inoculation. According to the research reports,

Monkeys exhibited a very short clinical course of disease characterized by fever to 105.4 degrees Fahrenheit. [39.7 degrees Centigrade / Celsius], anorexia [self-starvation] and death. Several monkeys had a facial flush, most consistently on the eyelids, or a rash extending down the chest, arms, and abdomen.

The milder Sudan (Boniface) strain of the Ebola virus killed

10 of 12 exposed monkeys between 11 and 21 days post-inoculation. Symptoms included "extreme weight loss, anorexia, and occasional rash."

In addition, "the skin became very sensitive and petechia [purple fever-spots] or flush was very easily elicited (sic) by pressure or friction on the skin."

The difference between the effects of the two virus strains was noted: "Zaire monkeys die rapidly after a short illness and Sudan monkeys literally waste away before death after a protracted illness."

3) **Rift Valley Fever.** Rift Valley fever is a disease frequently found in livestock. There have been two recent epidemics involving the human populations of Egypt (1977) and South Africa (1978). Complications caused by the disease include hemorrhagic fever, liver necrosis, and encephalitis. Mosquitoes are the usual vector for the disease. Although mortality is relatively low, the disease is debilitating. A Fort Detrick report explains the military's interest in this disease:

Rift Valley fever has classically been one of the prime offensive biological weapons because of its high infectivity, by the aerosol route, ease of preparation of high titered viral stocks, and stability. The affected area (Africa) is politically volatile, and conditions for introduction into the United States exist.

However, research on the disease was complicated at Fort Detrick because "classical strains of Rift Valley fever infect Old World monkeys but do not result in death or hemorrhagic fever." The scientists proposed, therefore, to try to find a way to make the virus fatal to monkeys by manipulative measures such as using a different strain or passing the virus through other animals. The fact that Rift Valley fever infects domestic sheep and cattle, with high mortality, would make it a useful biological agent, since destruction of livestock could destroy the economy of an area. The Fort Detrick scientists therefore proposed a study of "the effects of an introduction of Rift Valley fever on the economy and national military effectiveness." An experiment was performed on the long-term stability of this potential biological warfare agent.

4) **Lassa fever:** Lassa fever virus was first isolated in Nigeria in 1969. The disease causes 20-40 percent fatality in humans. It later occurred in Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia. There are several strains of Lassa fever virus. The disease is highly fatal to monkeys. According to a Fort Detrick Research Report, "All cynomolgus (crab-eating) monkeys exposed to infectious aerosols died, even at the lowest dose."

Lassa fever experiments on monkeys at Fort Detrick used the Josiah strain of the virus. In one experiment, monkeys were inoculated with immune material from a human patient, then "challenged" with the virus. They died. The much-touted antiviral, anti-cancer drug interferon was tried as a therapy, but failed to prevent death in exposed monkeys. The drug ribavirin had some value, but caused severe complications such as anemia, temporary blindness, and severe prolonged hiccuping.

5) **Cholera:** In different studies, Fort Detrick scientists exposed various primate species to cholera. Pigtail macaques *Macaca nemestrina* and Crab-eating macaques *Macaca fascicularis* died between 12 and 142 hours after administration of cholera toxin. African green monkeys *Cercopithecus aethiops* and Capuchin monkeys *Cebus apella* did not even get sick. (The U.S. Army Gibbon Laboratory in Bangkok, Thailand, tried to give cholera to endangered gibbons, also unsuccessfully). The different response of different primate species to this lethal disease agent shows how unreliable any extrapolation from nonhuman primate to man is. The experiment seems pointless as no treatment was attempted. Like so many Fort Detrick experiments, it was of a "see-what-happens" nature. It was also redundant and repetitive. The research report cites no less than 39 articles in print describing cholera experiments on monkeys.

Dr. Liu, who performed this experiment, commented that, "the ability of cholera enterotoxin to produce vomiting and diarrhea is well-documented," thus admitting the redundancy of his "experiment." Liu also stated regretfully,

Since intravenous injection of cholera enterotoxin causes death and the supply of Rhesus monkeys is limited, only a few were used for preliminary observations in an attempt to obtain information that might be extrapolated to Man.

It appears that the Rhesus monkey shortage may indeed be preventing much wasteful and senseless experimentation on monkeys. Death from cholera is extremely painful. IPPL is proud to have helped bring about the shortage of Rhesus monkeys.

6) **Rocky Mountain Spotted fever.** This disease, usually carried by ticks, was given by inoculation to Rhesus monkeys. Fever occurred within 3-4 days and death within 6-8 days. No treatment was attempted. The point of the experiment is unclear, as many human and animal cases occur naturally each year in the United States, and could be observed.

7) **Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B.** This toxin produced death within 24 hours in exposed Rhesus monkeys.

8) **Shigella.** Shigella was tested on monkeys by both inoculation and inhalation techniques. All the inoculated monkeys died and all the aerosol-exposed monkeys survived, apparently eliminating shigella (bacillary dysentery) as a potential biological warfare agent.

Among other disease agents studied at Fort Detrick are Machupo virus (cause of Bolivian hemorrhagic fever), Junin virus (cause of Argentine hemorrhagic fever), Yellow fever, Q fever, Venezuelan equine and Japanese B encephalitis, yersinia, and tularemia.

In another experiment, (Work Unit BS03-007), studies were made on how to compensate for protein loss during disease attacks. The experiment was justified by this statement regarding its "military significance."

In the event of biological warfare attack, a massive dose of organisms would cause clinical illness even in immunized individuals. Therapies which could reduce the morbidity or debilitatory effects of an infectious illness would be important in maintaining an effective fighting force especially if Biological Warfare was associated with a blitzkrieg type of attack.

An experiment was designed involving exposing monkeys to pneumonia, treating the animals, then force-feeding them vast quantities of food through a naso-gastric tube, to study the build-up of skeletal muscle lost during the illness.

There is no doubt that development of treatments for many rare and exotic diseases is required. U.S. troops in field conditions overseas would inevitably be exposed to disease agents not occurring in the United States. Development of vaccines and therapies would help not just the military but the people living in the areas and ordinary travellers. As a Fort Detrick report states: "Antiviral compounds of military importance have a limited market, have not attracted the interest of the pharmaceutical companies, and, therefore, have been included in a group of drugs referred to as orphan drugs." Clearly, drug companies are primarily interested in profits and orient their research to diseases affecting millions of people in the wealthier parts of the world. They specialize in the "diseases of the rich and middle-class."

IPPL strongly opposes use of Fort Detrick monkeys in research into agents potentially useful in biological warfare. Any legitimate studies of these diseases should be undertaken by civilian authorities for the good of humanity rather than by the military with its potential to wipe out humanity.

FORT DETRICK AUTOPSY REPORTS

Autopsy reports on over 250 primates killed or dying at the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Disease (USAMRIID) Fort Detrick, Maryland, from 1979-1981 show not only a pattern of wasteful experimentation but gross incompetence and neglect of the monkeys. IPPL has learned that by no means all monkeys dying at Fort Detrick are autopsied.

The reports themselves are in general highly unprofessional, with whole sections left blank, the species name sometimes not the same on different pages, and often in totally illegible handwriting. In many cases, the animal was already too decayed for study when found: one report mentions a monkey being kept in a cooler where the temperature was 85 degrees Fahrenheit, (29.5 Centigrade/Celsius).

Many of the reports refer to problems with catheters, tubular devices usually made of plastic, which are introduced into arteries and veins, where they are fasted by ligatures. The catheters are used for the introduction of fluids into the blood stream (e.g. medications, noxious substances), and for removing blood. Complications such as blood clotting and infection around the site of catheter placement can occur, and are often an indication of negligence and/or poor technique.

Extracts from some of the reports follow: they make unpleasant reading.

1) Female Crab-eating monkey assigned to Dr. Wannemacher. On 13 January 1979, this monkey "chewed off and swallowed mercury tipped nasogastric tube." The tube was used in the force-feeding project. During the night of 17 January, the monkey broke its wrist restraint, reached the carotid catheter, chewed it open, and bled to death. The monkey had been able to reach the catheter "via an uncovered right arm-hole-safety plate missing."

2) Male Crab-eating monkey assigned to Dr. Wannemacher. This catheterised monkey "threw a clot" from the femoral vein where a catheter had been placed, and "went into shock and died" on 7 February 1979, two days after catheter insertion.

3) Female Crab-eating monkey assigned to Dr. Wannemacher. This monkey bled to death on 26 February 1979, during the night. Catheters had been placed in her carotid and jugular during the day.

After surgery, the animal was chaired. According to the autopsy report, "A new form of arm restraint was being evaluated because of prior problems with edema and swelling." However, "the new system allowed more rotational motion of the upper torso than was anticipated and the monkey was able to develop (sic) a loop in his catheter and chewed thru (sic) his jugular catheter." He exsanguinated. "The neck bandage was covered with blood" and "dried streaks of blood were on the ventral thorax and abdomen."

4) Male Crab-eating macaque assigned to Dr. Wannemacher. This animal had been catheterized; however, the catheter sites had become infected and the resulting lesions "which ended in the death of this animal appear to be related to catheterization and sepsis with resultant thromboembolism." The animal died on 25 June 1979.

5) Male Crab-eating macaque assigned to Dr. Wannemacher. A very brief autopsy report by a Major Robert Morrissey notes that this monkey "bled out when catheter bitten." His stomach contained 30 cubic centimeters of clotted blood.

6) Male Crab-eating macaque assigned to Dr. Wannemacher, died during the night of 21-22 July 1979. This monkey died of internal hemorrhaging when the jugular catheter punctured the vena cava. Major Callis comments,

The caudal vena cava had a 3 cm. mural thrombus anterior to the femoral catheter just below the right renal vein. Several smaller clots were present

around the catheter. From the level of this clot forward, a hemorrhagic mass was present which jointed (sic) the mass around the esophagus.

7) Female Rhesus macaque assigned to Colonel Eddy, died 30 July 1979. This animal died of trauma due to inoculation (with Junin virus). Dr. Copeland described the "accident."

When injection was started on both sides, the monkey signed deeply. Aspiration at the end of injection on the right side brought cerebrospinal fluid into the needle, suggesting that some of the innoculum (sic) may have been injected into the lateral ventricle.

8) Male crab-eating macaque assigned to Dr. Wannemacher, died 31 July 1979. The monkey was catheterized on 30 July 1979, and placed in a restraint chair. He was to be used in the "force-feeding" study. However, "attempts were not successful to pass a nasogastric tube into his stomach. He showed continual difficulty breathing and laryngeal spasm." The next morning, the animal was removed from his restraint chair due to "cyanosis and difficulty breathing." Finally "he stopped breathing and emergency procedures failed to revive him."

9 and 10) Male crab-eating macaques. The first animal, assigned to Dr. Wannemacher, died of a fungus infection on 8 October 1979. The cause of the fungus was suspected to be "contamination by catheters." The second, assigned to Captain Stokes, died on 9 December 1979, of bacterial infection "probably originating from a dirty catheter."

11) Female Rhesus monkey assigned to Captain Bryant, died 23 October 1979. This monkey died of "perforation of the large intestine." A large mass was found in her intestinal area. Inside were "several sponges surrounded by reactive tissue and fatty tissue." Leaving surgical sponges in a surgical wound indicates gross negligence and incompetence in the veterinarian responsible.

12) Male crab-eating macaque, assigned to Captain Bryant, died during the night of 22-23 October. The animal died of severe septicemia and abscesses. According to Major Callis, "the most likely route of infection was one of the indwelling catheters — death is attributable to poor technique."

13) Female African Green monkey assigned to Dr. Wannemacher. The animal became paralysed on her right side as the result of a blood clot, due to a thromboembolism. Dr. Morrissey reported, "We are observing this lesion frequently under these experimental conditions. Suggest that experimental procedures and/or techniques be modified to preclude this occurrence."

14) Female African green monkey assigned to Dr. Wannemacher. This monkey was "catheterized and jacketed" 15 days prior to her death from severe wound infection at the catheterization site, which spread throughout her body.

15) Male crab-eating macaque assigned to Dr. Wannemacher, died 10 January 1980. This animal was part of the "force-feeding" project. This animal had "wound sepsis" at a catheterization site, and also acute diarrhea attributed by Morrissey to "the stress of the experiment."

16) Male crab-eating macaque, died 10 April 1980, assigned to Stokes and Wannemacher. The monkey died as the result of a large mass in his pelvic canal, which was reportedly caused by "rectal perforation by a thermometer."

17) Male crab-eating macaque, died 21 May 1980, assigned to Lt. Bunner. This animal died of "exsanguination." According to Captain Brennecke,

The reasons for this are twofold: 1) the carotid artery catheter was not in the carotid artery. A massive subcutaneous collection of blood was found in the anterior neck, and 2) I believe far too much anticoagulant had been given to the monkey. None

of the blood clotted even though the monkey had been dead for quite a while.

18) Male African green monkey assigned to Dr. Wannemacher, died during the night of 30-31 May 1980. The monkey was catheterized on 30 May 1980. The next morning, he was found dead and "a large amount of blood was found in the pan under the cage." According to Captain Brennecke, "At necropsy, the ligature which had been around the jugular vein and catheter was found to be untied." Further, "the jugular catheter was looped into the right ventricle and the end was sticking back up into the right atrium." Brennecke blamed the death on "improper immobilization of the catheter or poor placement."

19) Female African green monkey assigned to Dr. Wannemacher, died 16 January 1980. The animal died from catheter complications. Dr. Morrissey noted, "Strongly suggest that the experimental procedures in these studies be investigated and modified to preclude this occurrence. Most monkeys necropsied from these studies have fatal iatrogenic lesions."

20) Female Rhesus monkey, assigned to Richard Montrey, died 24 June 1980. The monkey died of "exsanguination," because "neither the arterial nor the venous catheter were in vessels, large amounts of blood were present in the thoracic cavity." The animal had apparently been able to pull the catheters out.

21) Male crab-eating macaque assigned to Wannemacher, died 2 February 1980. The monkey had died during the night. He had broken loose from his restraint, and had strangled to death in the catheter tubing.

22) Male crab-eating macaque assigned to Captain Stokes and Dr. Wannemacher, died 28 February 1980. The animal died of "accidental introduction of salmonella bacteria into the monkey." Veterinarian Diane Copeland suggested that "all procedures surrounding this monkey should be reviewed."

23) Male crab-eating macaque assigned to Wannemacher, died 29 February 1980. The monkey "appeared to have bled out" during the night. "The jugular catheter was still in place and extended to the base of the heart, but the carotid catheter was not in the artery."

24) Male Rhesus monkey assigned to Captain Robins, died 18 March 1980. This animal died with "a stream of blood flowing from the rectum." Major Slone found "the abdominal cavity filled with blood." This was blamed on a "tear in the posterior colon/rectum from stainless steel probe." The scrotum was badly swollen, a common result of "chairing" male primates.

25) Male Rhesus macaque, assigned to Captain Jaax, died during the weekend of 21-24 March 1980. The monkey died of dehydration, because "the water was found malfunctioning after the weekend." It appears that the Fort Detrick monkeys are not cared for over weekends, an apparent violation of the Animal Welfare Act, which requires daily care for laboratory monkeys.

26) Male crab-eating macaque, died 27 February 1981, assigned to Wannemacher. The animal was found dead in his cage. According to veterinarian Jaax, "per conversation with Captain McNamee, this animal had been given an incorrect dosage of heparin (anti-coagulant) resulting in a quadruple overdose."

27) Male crab-eating macaque, assigned to Captain Donovan, died 25 February 1981. The animal died following surgery on his eye. According to veterinarian Brennecke,

The fact that this animal was given additional Demerol, then left totally unattended overnight after having shown no signs of recovery from surgical anesthesia after over two hours, gives one the impression that the death was the result of surgical shock.

IPPL considers that ANY VETERINARIAN WHO LEAVES AN ANIMAL NOT FULLY RECOVERED FROM ANESTHESIA UNATTENDED IS GUILTY OF GROSS AND SHOCKING UNPROFESSIONALISM. Dr. McGreal discussed this case with a laboratory veterinarian who fully agreed that this was flagrant veterinary malpractice.

Many more monkeys died of exsanguination, infection via the catheters, or strokes resulting from blood clots due to improper catheterization. Several anesthesia deaths were also reported. One monkey died after 5 weeks treatment with kapectate for diarrhea. Kaopectate is not an appropriate treatment for protracted diarrhea. Fort Detrick scientists also practice euthanasia of healthy animals for no apparent reason except to cut them up.

It is IPPL's contention that the care of monkeys at Fort Detrick is grossly substandard. It appears that some or all of the veterinarians are blunderers who would not be able to manage a private veterinary practice. Deaths from catheter complications should not be common occurrences. It is clear that catheterization and chairing are done regularly at Fort Detrick for the convenience of the scientists and at the cost of loss of considerable numbers of monkeys' lives, as well as gross pain and discomfort. It appears that the Fort Detrick veterinarians accept that monkeys "bleed out" and that they do not seek to learn from their mistakes, since they are inevitably repeated.

IPPL believes that the Fort Detrick monkeys are just as abused as those at the notorious Silver Spring laboratory (See **IPPL Newsletter**, January 1982). Please send a copy of this article, with your comments, and a request for a full investigation, to the Secretary of the Army, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310, and the Governor of Maryland, State House, Annapolis, Maryland, 21401. Ask the Secretary of the Army to court-martial those responsible for the deaths of so many monkeys, and ask the Governor of Maryland to investigate whether this abuse of monkeys constitutes a violation of Maryland's anti-cruelty laws in that the Fort Detrick monkeys are not receiving appropriate care as required by Maryland law. Please send a copy of any replies you receive to IPPL Headquarters.

GRANTS — A WAY OF LIFE

In these difficult times, one segment of the United States population lives a life of special privilege. These are the experimentalists receiving grants from the National Institutes of Health, over 60 percent of which involve use of animals. Of first applicants, 75 percent receive approval of their applications. Once the first application is accepted, the grant recipient is almost assured of receiving "scientific welfare" for the rest of his or her life. The renewal rate is a staggering 95 percent. The peer review system for grants is one of the reasons for this situation. The reviewers know each other and work in the same line of work. They "scratch each other's backs," not daring to break ranks even if the research is of poor quality. It is for this reason that such cruel fields of research as monkey deprivation experiments and the never-ending chain of brain ablation - mutilation experiments seem certain to continue forever.

IPPL receives the Primate Centers' Annual Reports under the Freedom of Information Act. They read like carbon copies of one another. The same stale old names appear to be repeating the same experiments from year to year on new generations of unfortunate primates.

At a time when there are cutbacks in so many human services and politicians talk of "belt-tightening," the budget for animal experimentation soars, while funds to monitor the experimentalists' activities shrink.

Meanwhile, funds for ape communication studies are disappearing and funds for primate field work, apart from censuses linked to export of animals, are almost impossible to find.

MENTAWAI ISLAND PRIMATES FACE PROBLEMS

BY VERNON WEITZEL

The Mentawai islands stretch along the edge of the Indian ocean, just over the horizon from the West coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. They seem a world away. We know very little about how long the Islands have been separated from the mainland, possibly since the Middle Pleistocene. It was long enough to produce a peculiar endemic fauna, with four primate species that are found nowhere else. These include a dwarf gibbon, a macaque related to pig-tailed and Celebes macaques, a beautiful black and red leaf-monkey, so distinct from its relatives, that it was once considered archetypal. Finally, there is an "odd-nosed" leaf-monkey which some would put into a separate genus. None of these animals exists anywhere else.

The ecology of the Islands has been delicately managed, perhaps for millenia, by the native population. These Orang Mentawai have responsibly limited environmental exploitation by convention, ritual and taboo. The hunting of animals, particularly of primates, is subject to such restriction.

Some time ago, commercial logging and rattan gathering interests moved into the Archipelago, destroying most of the forest, and perhaps sealing the fate of much wildlife of the Southern Islands. Only Siberut, the largest island, has escaped major deforestation. The Indonesian Government, aided by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), is working to save, if nothing else, a part of Siberut from further demolition. A Nature Reserve is being established. This will curtail exploitation of the interior by mainland companies, while allowing the native population to forage essentially as they always have.

Part of Mentawai lore is that one must not hunt the *bilou*, the dwarf gibbon. This taboo has relaxed recently in North Siberut. The Government has conducted a campaign to convince the people that they should return to traditional hunting practices. Until early last year, progress had been made in that direction.

Then matters changed. Gibbons, in North Siberut, were being hunted again. According to the WWF Siberut Reserve Progress Report for the first quarter of 1981, someone from outside has offered 150,000 rupiah (about US \$240.00) for a healthy young *bilou*. As the report states, a mother must be killed in order to capture an infant. Most infants do not survive long. Apparently, several have already died in aid of this illegal trafficking. The report cites two examples. And there will undoubtedly be more casualties, as word filters back along the rivers that there is an exceedingly high bounty on the head of the *bilou*. What's more, since communication is slow, hunters will be bringing in animals over the next several years, in expectation of a reward.

It is, after all, difficult to persuade a people that they must protect their environment for the future, when the immediate advantages of more money than most of them can imagine, are offered to them as an alternative.

One should remember, that there are legitimate reasons for taking primates from the Archipelago. Where animals are in danger of extinction in their native habitat, they should be given a chance to be bred and studied in captivity. This need not mean collecting animals by hunting or trapping. In the Mentawai Islands, primates are regularly confiscated by forest rangers, from mainland people living there.

Yet, surprisingly, no breeding program exists. This is even more inexplicable in view of the fact that the primate subspecies of the Southern Mentawai Islands are, as best we can determine, in serious danger of extinction. Although there are polite words of concern, there has been no action toward saving the animals. In a year or so, when the regular guard force has been trained, the number of confiscations is likely to increase. But the conservation program has no provision for this.

The primates that have been confiscated in recent months, have been sent to the nearest zoo, at Bukittinggi, in West Sumatra. This is unfortunate for them, because the Bukittinggi zoo is no more than a menagerie.

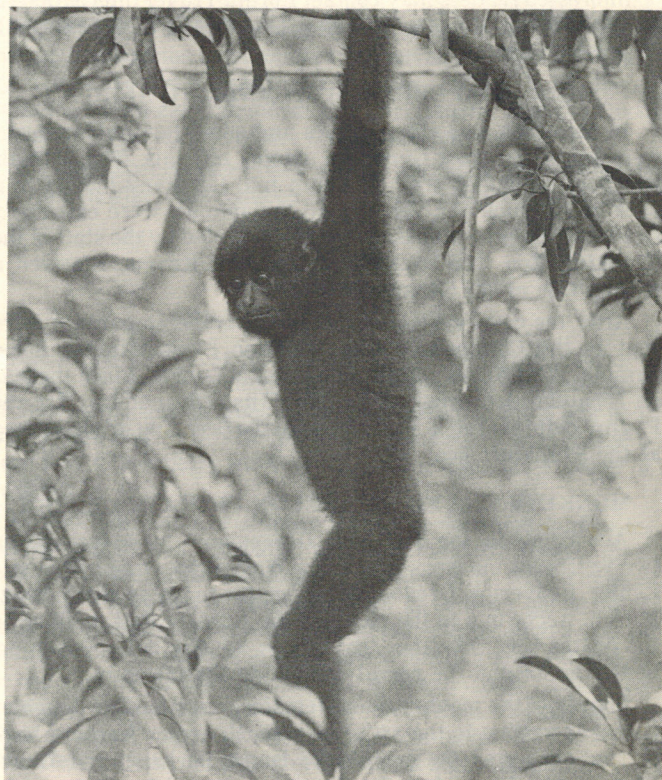
There is talk that animals could be sent to Ragunan Zoological Gardens in Jakarta, where conditions are a bit better. But Ragunan is short of funds, space and equipment. As it is, a large number of confiscated gibbons and siamangs, from elsewhere in Indonesia, are caged in rows of one-meter wide pens in a back lot, because there is simply no other place for them. If primates were to be brought to Ragunan from Mentawai, where would they be put? Many of the animals confiscated in Mentawai will be juveniles or infants. But Ragunan has no nursery.

It is sincerely hoped that the premier zoological collection in Indonesia can continue to make strides toward improving the quality of its facilities. For the time being, however, it would seem that Ragunan may contribute less than it should toward saving its National Heritage.

Obviously, if one is serious about breeding Mentawai primates, it will be necessary to have several breeding colonies. Most would undoubtedly be located outside Indonesia. While the Indonesian Government should consider granting or trading Mentawai primates to foreign institutions, it must do so in a way that discourages animal trade profiteering.

Unfortunately, sending animals overseas, even through inter-governmental channels, does produce a market for illicit trade. This trade is often to the same institutions that received animals illegally, in the first place. Animal dealing will do far more damage than good to the fragile remnant of the Mentawai ecosystem.

While Mentawai natural history demands preservation, it cannot tolerate even well-intentioned mistakes. Bartering with the natives for animals is as disastrous as it is unconscionable. If we are not careful, it will be the same if breeding colonies promote animal smuggling — knowingly or otherwise. And, finally, while we are wasting precious time pondering what to do, the young animals of Mentawai, scarcely known to science, are sent to the circus at Bukittinggi where the keepers are said to have once fed living macaques to the tiger, to entertain the tourists.



Mentawai gibbon

PRIMATE STEERING COMMITTEE MEDDLING IN EUROPE CONVENTION

At the present time, the Council of Europe is working on a Draft Convention for laboratory animals. Guidelines are almost ready for publication.

These guidelines were discussed at the meeting of the U.S. Primate Steering Committee on 9 March 1982. Apparently, the guidelines did not please Dr. Joe Held, Chairman of the Primate Steering Committee, and Mr. William Walsh, the National Institutes of Health "stooge" in the State Department, who "represents" the State Department on the Primate Steering Committee.

Held and Walsh discussed the draft Convention on Experimental Animals. The Minutes of the meeting note that "It was decided [by whom is not clear] that Dr. Held should prepare a formal statement on the United States position (for proper approvals) and be prepared to present this at the next Council of Europe meeting." It is not clear who would approve Held's statement.

IPPL is appalled that United States procurement veterinarians and experimentalists should be seeking to in-

fluence a European Convention on Laboratory Animals. European countries have the intellectual capacity to prepare their own Convention without input from the United States. This appears to be a clear case where "charity should begin at home." Dr. Held is based in Maryland, the state which houses the notorious Institute for Behavioral Research, whose Director, Edward Taub, was recently found guilty of charges of gross mistreatment of 17 primates. Also in Maryland are the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, which performs cruel experiments on monkeys which have received worldwide criticism, the Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense and the Chemical Systems Laboratory, which specialize in experiments on chemical warfare agents, and the appalling Fort Detrick Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Disease whose experimental protocols and gross abuse of primates are described elsewhere in this Newsletter.

To the best of IPPL's knowledge, neither Held nor Walsh made the slightest effort to clean up these abuses. They should clean up their own backyard before telling Europeans how to regulate laboratory animal care and usage.

NEWS IN BRIEF

MADAGASCAR TRIP

Forum Travel announces a 26-day nature-photography trip to the island of Madagascar from 7 October - 1 November 1982. Madagascar, the world's fourth largest island, has a unique fauna: nine of every ten species of plants and animals found on the island are found nowhere else. These include the lemurs, fascinating primitive primates.

The tour will take in nature reserves in the eastern rain-forest, the western deciduous forest, and the southern euphorbia forest, as well as several off-shore islands.

Interested readers may contact Forum Travel International, 2437 Durant Av. No. 208, Berkeley, CA 94704 (Ph: 415-843-8294) for further details.

SMUGGLED CHIMPS RETURNED TO AFRICA

In May 1980, two chimpanzees and one Pygmy chimpanzee were seized by West German Customs officials. The animals had been smuggled from Belgium into Germany hidden in a sack in the trunk of a vehicle. All the animals were extremely sick but recovered thanks to the care provided by the staff of the Frankfurt Zoo. The smuggler, Mr. Horst Krams, received a trifling fine of 875 German marks.

After the court case was settled, the two chimpanzees were sent to the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project in the Senegambia, West Africa, operated by Stella Brewer. Since there is no rehabilitation program in Zaire (its only habitat) for the Pygmy chimpanzee, it was placed in the breeding group housed at the Frankfurt Zoo.

MONKEYS KILLED AT OREGON PRIMATE CENTER

According to the Portland *Oregonian*, (31 March 1982), twelve Rhesus monkeys were found dead at the Oregon Primate Center, Beaverton, Oregon, U.S.A., on the morning of Sunday 21 March. According to the report, "the fighting that resulted in the deaths occurred either that day or the day before when no-body was around the corral containing the monkeys."

Eleven of the monkeys were females, most mother-daughter pairs. According to the article, "research center workers have started observing the corrals for longer periods" and "more food, in the form of grain, has been spread on the corrals' grounds to occupy the monkeys in an effort to reduce conflicts."

THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

A young Crab-eating macaque on route to the New Mexico State University of Primate Research, Holloman Air Force Base, U.S.A., which used macaques in toxicology (poisoning) experiments, recently managed to chew his way out of his shipping crate. Rescued by Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey workers, the monkey now lives at the Society's mini-zoo, sharing his life with another member of his species. He has been renamed "Free-man."

"Free-man" was part of a shipment of 80 monkeys shipped by Hazelton Primelabs of New Jersey. The shipping crates were made of thin wood with small openings covered by wire mesh. The airline involved was Continental Airlines. The Associated Humane Societies have stated that, under no circumstances, will "Free-man" be returned to Hazelton.

CONFERENCE PASSES PRIMATE RESOLUTIONS

An International Symposium on Primates was held at Jodhpur, India, from 17-20 February 1982. It was attended by 120 scientists from India and several other countries. Participants at the conference approved a resolution strongly recommending the Government of India and all Indian state governments to take measures to protect primates, including maintenance of India's primate export ban.

The conference also recommended that plans to establish a hydro-electric project in India's Silent Valley (in the southern state of Kerala) be "abandoned in totality." The Silent Valley's fauna includes the highly endangered Lion-tailed macaque *Macaca silenus*.

PRIMATE CONFERENCE IN ATLANTA

The 9th Congress of the International Primatological Society will be held from 8-13 August 1982, in Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. Details of the congress are available from the Congress Office, Yerkes Primate Center, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 30322, U.S.A. IPPL members planning to attend should notify Headquarters in advance. Several IPPL officers, including Marjorie Doggett of Singapore, and Dr. S. M. Mohnnot of India will be attending and an invitation-only social function will be organized for members present, so they can meet these officers.

NEW NATIONAL PARK IN BRAZIL

The Brazilian Wildlife Department has announced the establishment of the Pantanal Matogrossense National Park in the Mato Grosso state. The large park includes 21 of Brazil's 86 endangered species of fauna. All wildlife in the park will be strictly protected. An animal can only be killed once, but, says Maria Tereza Jorge Padua, Brazil's Director of Wildlife, "one individual can be photographed, observed, and studied an infinite number of times."

UPDATE ON SILVER SPRING MONKEYS

The IPPL Newsletter (January 1982) described the events leading to the conviction of Dr. Edward Taub on six charges of cruelty to the monkeys in his laboratory, the Institute for Behavioral Research at Silver Spring, Maryland, (IBR).

The 16 seized monkeys are currently being held at the National Institutes of Health primate facility in Poolesville, Maryland. Their condition is reportedly much improved, so much that they look like different animals. This fact appears to confirm charges that the previous poor condition of the monkeys was due to gross neglect.

The lawsuits filed by IPPL and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals for custody of the monkeys has not yet come to court. Dr. Taub is still appealing his conviction and proclaiming himself a "martyr." Others consider the monkeys the real "martyrs" in the case. If returned to Taub, they would probably be killed for autopsy.

A group of pro-experimentalist extremists has been formed calling itself the "Biomedical Research Defense Fund." It is collecting money to pay Taub's legal bills. The group operates out of a mail box at an abandoned gasoline station in Silver Spring, and shares a telephone number with the Institute for Behavioral Research. A voice remarkably similar to Dr. Taub's answers the phone! The "voice" refused to give its name to a recent caller and refused to tell her in what state, if any, the group is incorporated! Sponsors of the "Biomedical Research Defense Fund" include professors from New York University, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine.

SINGAPORE AIRPORT TO HAVE ANIMAL SHELTER

Thanks to the untiring efforts of IPPL's Far Eastern Coordinator, Marjorie Doggett, the new Singapore Airport at Changi will have a hostel for travelling animals. Singapore is a major port of embarkation and transit for wildlife. Ms. Doggett deplores the wildlife traffic. However, as long as it continues, she will work to make the conditions more humane, and the establishment of the animal hostel is a step in this direction.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD PRIMATES

The large numbers of primates destroyed at many primate research facilities poses the question of how to dispose of their remains, especially of animal bodies exposed to radiation.

IPPL has obtained a copy of a University of Washington interdepartmental memorandum dated 7 October 1981 to Mike O'Brien of the Radiation Safety Division from G. L. Van Hoosier, a veterinarian at the Washington Regional Primate Center in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. Van Hoosier is commenting on a proposal to dispose of radioactive animal bodies by grinding them up and disposing of them through the sewer system. Van Hoosier points out that this could pose a radiation hazard and comments that, "To the best of our knowledge, there is currently no equipment on campus which has the potential to effectively grind animal carcasses." He also points out that

"Some of our staff have serious objections to such means of animal disposal on aesthetic grounds," and suggests that consideration be given to holding the animals until the radioactivity disperses, followed by "subsequent disposal in the landfill."

LACEY ACT AMENDMENTS

On 16 November 1981, President Reagan signed into law amendments to the United States Lacey Act, a law which makes it an offense to import or ship interstate wildlife taken in violation of the laws of any nation or American state. Penalties for violation of the Act's provisions were increased to a maximum of 5 years in prison and/or a fine up to \$20,000.

A similar bill before the last Congress was blocked by Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. This time, Senator Thurmond did not cause any problems. This was largely due to the campaign to protest Thurmond's action organized throughout the state of South Carolina by Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT REAUTHORIZATION

Most U.S. readers will know that the Reagan Administration is under heavy pressure to gut the Endangered Species Act. This pressure comes from business interests, including the timber industry, and from the gun and trapping lobbies. If you have not done so already, please write your Representative and senators calling for passage of a strong Endangered Species Act.

Addresses:

House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515

BREEDING PROGRAM IN BRAZIL

The Wildlife Preservation Trust International of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. has announced the establishment of a captive breeding program in Brazil for three endangered species found only in the eastern part of the country. These are the buff-headed marmoset *Callithrix flaviceps*, the buffy tufted-ear marmoset *Callithrix aurita* and the Geoffroy's White-faced marmoset *Callithrix geoffroyi*.

All three species have been almost eliminated by the forest destruction which has reduced Brazil's Atlantic rain forest by 98 percent.

MONKEYS AND SNAKES

According to a press release issued by Stanford University, Seymour Levine, a professor of psychiatry, has been studying the fear responses of monkeys when confronted by a boa constrictor in a box. Levine found that exposure to a snake causes more fear to a solitary monkey than to members of a group of monkeys.

In addition, Dr. Christopher Coe is performing studies involving separation of baby squirrel monkeys from their mothers. If you think this sounds familiar, it is! Experiments involving separation of baby monkeys have been going on at many institutions for decades. The press release quotes Coe as saying, "If the mother and baby are separated and allowed to see one another during separation, it's an extremely frustrating situation." He concludes that, "we have found this one of the most stressful types of separation. It's actually better to separate the infant totally, where it's out of sight and mind."

The release offers recipients a photograph of Dr. Levine (but not one of the terrorized monkeys!).

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Complete the form below and mail it with a check payable to the International Primate Protection League, to either IPPL, P.O. Drawer X, Summerville, S.C. 29483 U.S.A., IPPL, Regent Arcade House, 19-25 Argyll St., London, W1V2DU, England or IPPL, 1316 Oak Lane, Mississauga, Ontario, L5H2X7, Canada. Membership fees and contributions are tax deductible in the U.S.A.

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.

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