NEWSLETTER

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SPECIAL REPORT: MOBILIZATION FOR ANIMALS

MOBILIZATION FOR ANIMALS TARGETS PRIMATE CENTERS

On 24 April 1983, animal activists from all over the United States will participate in demonstrations at four of the seven Regional Primate Centers funded by the United States Government to show their grief at the loss of monkey life and the suffering inflicted on many of the monkeys incarcerated at the Centers.

The International Primate Protection League is one of 250 members of the coalition of animal rights organizations sponsoring the protests. Protests against misuse of primates will also be held on the same day at facilities in England, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, and several other countries.

Until now, primates have never been of major concern to animal welfare organizations. Most were more concerned over misuse of cats and dogs, and did not identify with monkeys to the same extent, since most people had no personal experience with primates and frequently had negative attitudes after seeing them behaving neurotically in poorly-designed zoo exhibits. However, in recent years, public interest has grown, partly because of the excellent primate projects sponsored by organizations like the National Geographic Society, which have increased public interest in these remarkable animals.

The purpose of the Mobilization protests is to draw public attention to the suffering of primates, animals born to live free, in laboratory environments, where they are often subjected to confinement in isolation in tiny cages (for example, the federal cage size for Rhesus monkeys is 2 by 2 feet, 30 inches high, and, for gorillas, 5 by 5 feet, 7 feet high), or, worse, to living in a terrible device called a "restraint chair."

Each year, approximately 25,000 wild primates are imported to the United States with over 98 percent of them going to research facilities (importation for the pet trade is banned and zoos buy only a few animals). In addition, several thousand monkeys are captive-bred for experimentation each year. The seven Regional Primate Centers held a total of 13,152 primates on 1 January 1982. Over 1,000 animals a year are killed, being replaced by captive-bred or imported animals. Other primates survive experiments only to be "recycled" into other projects. Other major primate user countries include Japan, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy, and Canada.

In the United States, other major primate users besides the Primate Centers include government agencies such as the Department of Defense, pharmaceutical companies, and institutions holding government grants and contracts to perform primate experiments.

ORIGIN OF THE PRIMATE CENTERS

The world's first important primate center was established at Sukhumi in the Soviet Union in 1927. The Center, located on the Black Sea, is still in operation. Prior to that date, there had been a small ape research station on Tenerife in the Canary Islands where Kohler conducted celebrated experiments on ape intelligence, and Dr. Voronoff of "monkey gland" fame had maintained colonies of chimpanzees and baboons in France as sources of testicular tissue to transplant into aging humans, in the hope of "rejuvenating" them.

In 1930, Dr. Robert Yerkes, who had been interested in apes for many years, obtained funds from the Rockefeller Foundation to establish an ape station for Yale University at Orange Park, Florida, which was transferred to Emory University in 1957: subsequently, the animals in the Center were moved to Atlanta and formed the nucleus of the Yerkes Primate Center's large ape colony.

However, the inspiration for the United States Primate Centers program came after two U.S. scientists, including Dr. James Watt (no relative of the U.S.'s controversial Secretary of the Interior) visited Sukhumi in 1956. On his return, Watt, who was Director of the National Heart Institute, began working for the establishment of similar centers in the United States. There was discussion of whether there should be one central facility or a chain of centers across the nation. Between 1960 and 1962, establishment of seven centers was approved. The Centers were initially under the jurisdiction of the National Heart Institute; however, control was subsequently moved to the Division of Research Resources, National Institutes of Health, where it remains.

The Primate Centers are located in the following places: the Oregon Regional Primate Center (the first to open) is in Beaverton, Oregon, close to Portland: the Washington Regional Primate Center is in Seattle, Washington: the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center is in Madison, Wisconsin: the Delta Regional Primate Center is in Covington, Louisiana, 39 miles from New Orleans: the New England Regional Primate Center is located in Southborough, Massachusetts, 30 miles from Boston: the Yerkes Regional Primate Center is located in Atlanta, Georgia, and the last-founded, the California Regional Primate Center is located in Davis, California, 80 miles from San Francisco.

Now, over 20 years after the founding of the centers, the question that needs an answer is: has the expenditure of millions of tax dollars annually on the operation of the Centers been a valuable investment which has produced outstanding science, or have the Centers become centers of self-perpetuating mediocrity, wasteful of public funds, and causing unnecessary stress, suffering, and loss of life to their primate denizens?

Each Center has its "host institution," which is a university. It receives a core operating grant from the Division of Research Resources, usually made to the University, but, in the case of the Oregon Center, to the Medical Research Foundation of Oregon. The base grant covers operating costs, as well as the salaries of privileged "core experimenters." Outside experimenters also use the facilities, frequently bringing their own grants: they pay some costs of using the facilities. Grants are renewed every 5 years, after a review of the Center by a subcommittee of the Animal Resources Branch of the Division of Research Resources. Besides experimentation, each Center conducts some primate breeding, mainly for use within the institution, but sometimes to supply other institutions or government agencies.

A brief description of each center follows.

THE OREGON REGIONAL PRIMATE CENTER

The Oregon Primate Center's "host institution" is the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center. The current Director, Dr. Vaughn Critchlow, recently replaced Dr. William Montagna.

On 1 January 1982, the Center housed 2674 primates, 1374 in the research colony and 1300 in the breeding colony. During 1981, 302 research primates and 72 breeding animals died or were killed at the Center. 1448 surgical procedures were performed during the year.

The species represented in the greatest numbers in 1981 were:

Rhesus: 533 research, 973 breeding. Total: 1506.
Japanese macaque: 353 research.
Celebes macaque: 77 research.
Baboon: 21 research.

In addition, the Oregon Center held large numbers of prosimians: 101 Ring-tailed lemurs, 89 Brown lemurs, 18 Black lemurs, and 102 bushbabies. Because all lemurs are considered

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Black lemur. Photo: Tattersall

endangered species, few experiments were being conducted on them. The Center's former Director, William Montagna, had restricted their breeding for many years: as a result, only 10 offspring were born to the 101 Ring-tails in 1981, and **none at all** to the 89 Brown lemurs, 18 Black lemurs or 8 Mongoose lemurs. The Oregon Center is now actively disposing of its entire lemur colony. In addition, it sent half of its Japanese macaques (a threatened species) to a safari park in Canada (on loan), because of over-population.

Among projects presented in the Center's 1981 **Annual Report** were:

*A project that showed that the decline in sexual activity in aging Rhesus was not reversed by the provision of new, young partners.

*Diabetes was observed and studied in the group of Celebes macaques. The species appears prone to develop this disease naturally.

*Fifty-one Crab-eating macaques were fed a high-cholesterol diet. Seventeen monkeys were killed after six months to evaluate the condition of their blood vessels: the rest were taken off their diet and were to be killed later to see if the cholesterol-caused lesions were reversible.

*An experimenter created "pseudo-hermaphrodite" Rhesus females by hormone manipulation and placed them with castrated males to observe their sexual antics. One observation was that, "Yawning was the only behavior that showed a significant effect across treatments for hermaphrodites and females." Another was that, "Rates of aggression and grimacing were greater among hermaphrodites than among males and females."

*In an effort to produce an "animal model" of the disease lupus, experimenters fed Crab-eating macaques a diet composed 45 percent of alfalfa seeds.

*Hair transplants were attempted on stumptail macaques, a species that shares with humans the problem of balding in the aging male. Dr. Montagna, the Center's balding former Director, took a special interest in this project.

*In order to study the "endocrine maturation of the neonatal adrenal cortex in baboons," femoral vein catheters were placed in new-born baboons. Blood was taken at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. The infant animals were killed off "at varying times through the sampling period."

*A group of monkeys was exposed to the known, banned, poison PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl) to determine its effects on primates.

*The oviducts of 2 Crab-eating macaques were inoculated with gonorrhea microbes, which caused damage, an already long known occurence in human females with untreated gonorrhea.

Department of Agriculture inspections were made periodically at the Center. One inspector noted that a toxic weed (tansy ragwort) was growing on the Center's property and recommended it be eliminated before it spread to the outdoor corrals that house many of the Center's Rhesus and Japanese macaques. Before the departure of 201 Japanese macaques by truck to the safari park in Canada, an inspector checked the truck and was appalled, finding it "very dirty" with the inside walls covered with "caked-on fecal matter and hay." Further, many of the shipping crates had "sharp protruding wires that could injure the monkeys in transit."

In 1982, following a series of fights in one of the Rhesus monkey corrals, which caused the deaths of many animals, an inspector visited the facility: he noted that escape barrels had been placed around the corral and that corn had been scattered around to keep the animals busy foraging.

THE DELTA REGIONAL PRIMATE CENTER

The Delta Primate Center's "host institution" is Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. The Center occupies a 500-acre property 39 miles from New Orleans. Currently, the Center is directed by Dr. Peter Gerone, who has managed to keep his position despite shocking mortality at the Center that has cost U.S. taxpayers thousands of dollars, not to mention the suffering caused the monkeys. The center has a Cobalt-60 radiation facility, as well as an "insectory" to produce mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects for use in infectious disease studies on monkeys.

The principal species of monkeys among the Center's 2793-animal colony on 1 January 1982 were:

Rhesus: 221 research, 1801 breeding. Total: 2022.
Owl monkey: 1 research, 21 breeding. Total: 22.
Squirrel monkey: 229 research, 175 breeding. Total 404.
Patas monkey: 52 research, 14 breeding. Total: 66.
African green monkey: 115 research, 31 breeding. Total: 146.
Crab-eating macaque: 42 research.
Chimpanzee: 19 research.

These figures, however, are not to be completely trusted, as the figures in the statistical tables do not always "add up." For example, the Center claimed it had 88 Crab-eating macaques on 1 January 1981: with 46 acquired during the year, and with 1 birth and 32 deaths, it claimed to have "42" on hand at the end of the year.

South American primates, especially tamarins, suffered such serious mortality at Delta that the U.S. Government took the drastic step of terminating Delta's tamarin breeding contract in 1981, taking the few survivors elsewhere.

In 1979, 182 of 210 White-moustached tamarins died. During 1980, some animals were acquired: 45 of 56 animals died during the year. A few animals were added in 1981, but, by spring, with 12 more animals dead, the 24 survivors were moved from Delta.

In 1979, 12 of 17 Red-bellied tamarins died. In 1980, 157 more Red-bellied tamarins were acquired: 77 of the animals were dead by the end of the year. 50 more Red-bellied tamarins died by spring when the 36 survivors were moved elsewhere. Most of these tamarins had been imported from a U.S. government

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funded project in Peru, which had been set up to bypass protective legislation established by Peru in 1974. Mortality at the Peruvian end is a closely-guarded U.S. government secret. Clearly, the government's tamarin breeding contract with Delta should have been terminated long before it was to prevent further monkey suffering as well as to prevent further funds from being thrown down the "Delta drain." Delta even had high losses of squirrel monkeys, normally quite hardy primates (53 of 143 died in 1979, 59 of 138 in 1980 and 114 of 273 in 1981).

During 1981, Delta disposed of 10 chimpanzees, some of whom went to a toxicology laboratory in New Mexico.

No less than 515 autopsies were conducted on dead monkeys at Delta in 1981. It appears that Delta sees a funny side to the appalling mortality its animals suffer: a seminar given at the Center in December 1981 had as its subject, "Tales from the Morgue or What goes on in the Necropsy Room."

Among projects being conducted at Delta during 1981 were the following:

*An imported mangabey was found to have leprosy and tissues from the animal were injected into several mangabeys and other monkey species. Only the mangabeys developed leprosy and the mangabey was therefore declared to be the first "primate model" of leprosy. Leprosy is a treatable and controllable disease but still widespread in Africa and Asia.

*The much-touted drug interferon was found useless against experimental influenza in squirrel monkeys.

*Four squirrel monkeys were killed in an effort to produce "Coxsackie virus myocarditis." When heart damage was not produced, the frustrated experimenters repeatedly jabbed one monkey in the heart with a hypodermic needle to produce damage.

*Efforts were made to produce hydrocephalic baby monkeys by injecting cytomegalovirus into the fetus. No monster babies were produced, however.

*Dr. Kenneth Brizzee killed 10 squirrel monkeys in his research on motion sickness. Motion sickness research was reported as early as 1975 in Delta's reports. The unfortunate squirrel monkeys were placed in restraint chairs with their heads tilted 20 degrees forward. The monkeys were whirled around for 45 minutes at 25 revolutions per minute, with a 6 inch up and down movement every 2 seconds. The purpose of the experiment was to isolate the area of the brain causing motion sickness. The research was performed for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, presumably because astronauts experience motion sickness. Another 80 squirrel monkeys were exposed to motion sickness experiments during the year to see to what extent they could become "habituated" to movement.

*Dr. Brizzee killed 20 African green monkeys in a study of "anesthetic accidents." Spinal anesthesia was deliberately placed in the wrong place. The monkeys, which appeared fully recovered, were nonetheless killed to see if the misplaced anesthesia had caused any toxic effects. It had not.

*A new eye operation, keratotomy, used in the Soviet Union, is being introduced to the United States. The operation consists of making small incisions in the anterior cornea and can relieve myopia, freeing victims of the need to wear glasses or contact lenses. The report noted the need for thorough evaluation of the operation, since it is essentially "cosmetic surgery." Several monkeys underwent the operation, some of whom were killed for eye examination.

*Seventy-five Rhesus monkeys were fed a fatty diet for 5 years: one group was killed and survivors were killed off at intervals to see if change of diet had reversed the lesions.

*Dr. Peter Gerone, Center Director, was described as having received a grant of $94,784 from the United States Navy. However, no Navy-funded project appears to have been described in the 1981 **Annual Report.** It is possible the research had something to do with radiation and was therefore not available to the public.

The Delta Primate Center was not inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in either 1981 or 1982. IPPL is investigating this apparent lapse by the Department. Clearly, conditions at the Center were serious enough that inspection was urgently required. IPPL is looking into a report that inspectors paid semi-social visits to the facility but made no written reports as required under the Animal Welfare Act.

WISCONSIN REGIONAL PRIMATE CENTER

The Wisconsin Primate Center's "host institution" is the University of Wisconsin, which provides considerable funding to the Center in addition to its core grant. Recently, $550,000 was granted by the University for renovation of the ventilation system, and at the present time, Center monkeys are scattered among various campus locations. The Center's Director is Dr. Robert Goy. The notorious deprivation-depression-isolation-insanity experiments on baby monkeys were conducted at the Psychology Department laboratory not the Center.

Recently, Dr. Goy has barred any research being started on unfunded projects. The Center has established a Committee on Animal Welfare which has prepared a Charter on Primates' Rights. Center officials are very much aware of the planned Mobilization for Animals protest at the Center. Dr. Goy comments in the 1981 **Annual Report:**

> The recent "targeting" of the Center by the National Mobilization for Animals has been met by a gratifying display of unity and concern **for protection of research and researchers.** (Emphasis added.)

On 1 January 1982, the Wisconsin colony consisted of 1132 primates.

Rhesus: 846 research, 209 breeding. Total: 1055.
Stumptail macaques: 6 research (34 sold during year).
Crab-eating macaques: 1 research, 39 breeding. Total: 40.
Bushbabies: 31 research.

Some of the breeding monkeys are held at the Vilas Park Zoo in Madison.

During 1981, 157 autopsies were performed on animals dying or killed at the Center.

Considerable research into the effects of toxic chemicals such as dioxin (the principal ingredient in the notorious defoliant "Agent Orange" used in Vietnam) and polychlorinated biphenyls was conducted at the Wisconsin Center until recently, when the Principal Investigator, James Allen, became involved in a scandal concerning misappropriated grant funds, which he reportedly spent taking his girl-friends on ski vacations, while his monkeys were suffering terribly.

The following were among projects conducted at the Wisconsin Primate Center in 1981.

*The relative weights of castrated and non-castrated Rhesus monkeys were compared.

*An effort was made to find out by use of recording devices whether aging Rhesus females suffered "hot flushes" similar to those suffered by some women at the time of menopause.

*Ten Rhesus monkeys with adrenals and gonads removed were killed to see if there were "differences of brain uptake and metabolism of testosterone" in male and female monkeys.

*The effects of chronic lead poisoning on Rhesus monkeys were studied by feeding monkeys 10 milligrams per kilogram per day of lead acetate for 11-28 weeks, then killing them to observe changes caused by the lead. (Lead is a known poison).

*A study was inaugurated to find out whether "maternal behavior" in mother monkeys was caused by hormonal activity or social conditioning. Because "a previous grant application to do related work in this area was unsuccessful," progress on this project was reported to be "slow."

*The Wisconsin Primate Center, has, surprisingly, a full-time field researcher on its payroll. Steven Gartlan has performed first-class fieldwork in Africa, especially the Cameroun. He has studied gorillas, colobus monkeys and other primate species, and his work has helped the Cameroun authorities select locations for national parks and sanctuaries. Dr. Gartlan has

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been of no assistance to experimenters seeking export of primates from the Cameroun and was a vocal opponent of the Yerkes Primate Center scheme to introduce the endangered Pigmy chimpanzee to biomedical exploitation. Recently, Gartlan and an associate, Philip Agland, made an excellent movie "Kurup — an African Rain Forest," which contains remarkable footage of primates and other animals.

Department of Agriculture inspectors were concerned at the unsatisfactory housing in which many primates were living during their stay in temporary quarters while the Center facilities were undergoing renovation.

THE YERKES REGIONAL PRIMATE CENTER

This Center, named after Robert Yerkes, is hosted by Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, an extremely wealthy university, which has received multimillion dollar donations from the Coca-Cola company. Unfortunately, little, if any, of this money has percolated to the primates at the Yerkes Center. The Center's current director is Dr. Frederick King. The Center operates out of three facilities: the Main Center on the university campus, a field station at Lawrenceville, and a new Language Center where the ape communication studies are now conducted.

Many of the chimpanzees were brought to the Yerkes Center from the Yerkes Laboratories in Orange Park, Florida. In addition, the Center, while under Geoffrey Bourne's direction, made large purchases of orang-utans and gorillas. These animals were wild-caught, probably by the method of shooting their mothers, the usual method for ape capture. The majority of the orang-utans had been imported to the United States by the notorious animal dealer Morgan Berry, who was killed a few years ago after being trampled to death by his private elephant herd, which he reportedly treated unkindly. Berry used Seattle Zoo as his holding station. Around the late 1950s and early 1960s, when these animals were imported, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria's member zoos had initiated a boycott of orang-utans illegally exported from their home-countries: hence the big pile-up of orang-utans at Seattle Zoo. All habitat countries had long ago banned export of orang-utans but they were being smuggled by sailors to Singapore, then shipped onwards to their destinations on Singapore papers. Singapore has no wild orang-utans and had no zoo at that time. In theory, importation of such animals was illegal under the U.S. Lacey Act and rendered both importer and purchaser liable to prosecution. Nonetheless, when Bourne bought 30 of them for the Yerkes Center, no action was taken against him or his supplier.

In addition, the Yerkes Center purchased 15 wild-caught gorillas, (thus having sentenced at least 15 groups of wild gorillas to death). Yerkes authorities and the Primate Centers Director at the Division of Research Resources have refused to identify the supplier of these animals.

That left the Yerkes Primate Center lacking one species of great ape: the Pigmy chimpanzee. However, Bourne was undeterred by the Zairean export ban on the species and set about getting some. Five were shipped to Yerkes in 1975: two of the animals, both infants, died. Although the animals were supposedly "on loan" to Yerkes, they remain there, a request for their return having been circumvented. The importation was part of a large scheme to bring the Pigmy chimpanzee into medical research, which Bourne described as a "conservation" project. Fortunately, the project, which was jointly sponsored by the Yerkes Primate Center and the National Academy of Sciences, collapsed after a petition opposing the scheme circulated by Dr. William McGrew, an IPPL Board member, was signed by a majority of the world's chimpanzee experts and after IPPL obtained a copy of a secret Navy memorandum proclaiming that the Pigmy chimpanzee would be an ideal model for the study of "burns, bleeding, and shock." One alarming part of the project was a scheme to catch 80 Pigmy chimpanzees and put them on a small island in Lake Tumba.

Dr. Bourne, a flamboyant personality, loved and solicited

Sign at entrance to Yerkes Field Station.

media attention, appearing frequently on the "Johnny Carson" television talk-show. This may be why he trusted the producer of documentary films, Fred Wiseman, enough to grant him access to the Center under a carefully-worked out agreement that would allow Center officials to pre-censor the resulting film. Oddly, Bourne approved of the final film, until it scandalized the nation when shown on educational television. The film contained scenes of mad-looking scientists performing odd sex manipulations on monkeys who somehow managed to retain their dignity during the proceedings. It showed an experimenter take a live healthy squirrel monkey from its cage and strip it down to a grinning skull. At a filmed meeting, experimenters made damning admissions about the uselessness of much of the "basic research" conducted at the Center. Bourne and the Mayor of Atlanta were deluged with mail from the outraged. However, the Center survived. It may be no coincidence that, on his retirement, Bourne was replaced by a dull, colorless scientist, his exact opposite. King has denied Georgia animal activists the right to visit the Center, yet allowed in scientists from the Soviet Union, whose taxes do not support him and the Center. Even scientists attending the 1982 International Primatological Society conference in Atlanta were not allowed to see any research monkeys and had to submit to the indignity of having their cameras confiscated before they entered the Center. However, the Center does not avoid publicity: its desire is to **control** it. The Center has a full-time press office generating favorable articles and stories locally and nationally.

The Center held 1510 primates on 1 January 1982. The most abundant species were:

Rhesus: 530 research and 115 breeding. Total: 645.
Squirrel: 67 research, 115 breeding. Total: 182.
Pigtail: 57 research.
Celebes macaque: 19 research.
Bonnet macaque: 16 research.
Sooty mangabey: 61 research.
White-handed gibbon: 23 research.
Chimpanzee: 137 research.
Gorilla: 19 research.
Orang-utan: 32 research.
Hybrid macaque: 23 research.

During 1981, 138 primates died at Yerkes.

Among experiments in progress in 1981 were the following:

* Continuation of experiments conducted by the Tigges couple for over a decade. In these experiments, monkeys, usually

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squirrels, are inoculated at some point in the visual system with horseradish peridoxase, and then killed some days later for eye examination. These experiments are funded by the core grant, and appear likely to continue for 20 years or more. As early as 1971, Bourne claimed they would help in the development of a "prosthesis for the blind" but the world is still waiting. These experiments were the subject of some of the saddest scenes in the movie "Primate."

*Dr. Larry Byrd, another long-term fixture at the Yerkes Primate Center, continued his studies of the "behavioral and physical concomitants of drug abuse," using squirrel monkeys and chimpanzees. These experiments are funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, a "well-heeled" agency that funds considerable research on primates; however, it has not been proved that there is any similarity between the forced consumption of drugs by primates and their voluntary use by humans. Even if harmful effects are found in monkeys, it is not certain that they will be found in humans, and drug users don't seem deterred anyway. Meanwhile, primates suffer and die for Man's bad habits.

*Drs. Duane Rumbaugh and Sue Savage continued their language formation studies using Pigmy chimpanzees and chimpanzees. Formerly, these experiments were the "show-piece" experiments at Yerkes, and reporters were taken to see the "star" signing chimp Lana without ever seeing the other 100 chimpanzees living in their sordid cages with nothing better to do than throw feces at visitors. Now, the sign-language project is housed in a new building. The project managed to survive a government directive that projects at Primate Centers should have "biomedical importance" by adding comparative work on computer instruction of chimpanzees and human retardates with severe handicaps.

*Squirrel monkeys were used in studies of **in vitro** fertilization. This field of research has become "chic" since the birth of several human "test-tube" babies, and is going on at several Primate Centers.

*Methods of procuring semen by electro-ejaculation are being developed on Yerkes chimpanzees in the hope that semen can be procured from impotent and paraplegic human males to enable them to breed.

*When a Rhesus monkey died of a disease that appeared to resemble cystic fibrosis, the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation gave a large grant to Yerkes to line-breed the parents of the animal and other relatives. A new building was set up in connection with this grant. There was considerable controversy surrounding the diagnosis. However, massive publicity generated about the finding caused anxious relatives of cystic fibrosis patients to hope that finally an "animal model" for the disease had been found. So far, all offspring have been normal. In a letter dated 13 September 1982, Sherry Keramidas, Associate Medical Director of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, informed IPPL that "no conclusive diagnosis" was possible in regard to the original monkey and that it was "a single case with little documentation." However, "it was picked up by the news media and created a great reaction among CF patients and families." Hence, when a group of Yerkes scientists sought funds for the current project, their application was accepted.

Yerkes, under a contract with the United States Air Force, maintains a colony of aging monkeys who were irradiated many years ago. Of animals dying so far, 47 percent were found to have cancers of various types.

*Under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Yerkes is maintaining a colony of over 300 Rhesus monkeys. The goal of the project is to produce monkeys "conditioned" for "space flight experiments (space shuttle and collaborative U.S.-Soviet Cosmos flights)." Some of the monkeys are scheduled to go into orbit in 1983.

*Dr. Harold McClure, Center pathologist, administered the known teratogen cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan) to pregnant Rhesus monkeys in the hope of producing "monster babies." Cytoxan is a chemotherapy drug and is known to cause damage to the human fetus. The drug company selling the product warns specifically that it should not be used on pregnant women. It appears, however, that this was the reason why it was used in this project, as the intention was in part to produce deformed babies for reconstructive surgeons to work on. However, it appears that Yerkes was trying to create a demand that did not exist, rather than answering a need, for no surgeons emerged to "reconstruct" the tragically deformed infants, most of whom died or were destroyed.

The activities of the Yerkes Primate Center should be of great concern to animal rights activists. Until recently, the Center was totally ignored by the Atlanta humane societies. The single-owner Atlanta newspapers heap the Center with sycophantic praise, totally ignoring a recent demonstration against primate experimentation in Atlanta. An Atlanta humane worker once told IPPL that the Center's primates were "protected by the Animal Welfare Act," a statement that is utter nonsense since the Act does not cover the design of experiments. However, new animal workers in the Atlanta area are emerging who are ready to monitor and challenge the activities at Yerkes.

One area of strong concern to IPPL is the grim line caging where most of the Yerkes Center's chimpanzees, orang-utans, and gorillas live out a tedious existence. Keeping intelligent, sociable animals in such appalling caging is cruel and inhumane. Either conditions should be improved or the animals placed in responsible zoos willing to take proper care of them. IPPL is also concerned at the conditions for the gibbons, endangered species of primates. Yerkes recently acquired a large group from the Bionetics Laboratory which had used them in cancer experiments. When Dr. McGreal asked to see these animals on her recent visit to Atlanta, Dr. King refused to let her see them. It may be that the cages are below legal size requirements for gibbons.

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL PRIMATE CENTER

The host institution for the New England Primate Center is Harvard University. The Center itself is located in Southborough, over 30 miles from Cambridge. The Center is directed by veterinarian Ronald Hunt. An effective animal protection organization, CEASE (the Committee to End Animal Suffering in Experiments) has monitored the Center's activities for many years. The 1981 **Annual Report** refers to "increasingly vocal and action-oriented" animal protection groups. The Director admits in his report that some of the painful, high-mortality cancer virus experiments conducted at the Center "may probably not be immediately relevant for the diagnosis or treatment of specific human diseases." In 1981, the Center ran a series of seminars, none concerning conservation or protection of primates. Seminars dealt only with invasive research projects.

On 1 January 1982, 1222 primates were housed at the Center. Principal species in use were:

Crab-eating macaque: 278 research, 97 breeding. Total: 375.
Rhesus macaque: 133 research, 36 breeding. Total: 169.
Formosan macaque: 22 research, 30 breeding. Total: 52.
Stumptail macaque: 19 research, 4 breeding. Total: 23.
Squirrel monkey: 133 research, 36 breeding. Total: 169.
Owl monkey: 74 research, 62 breeding. Total: 136.
Cottontop tamarin: 33 research, 56 breeding: Total: 89.
Common marmoset: 33 research, 15 breeding. Total: 48.
Spider monkey: 15 research.

A total of 290 autopsies were conducted at the Center in 1981. Although animal activists from the Boston area were shown only a small part of the breeding colony, scientists from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were given full tours.

Infant macaque monkeys are taken from their mothers at birth at the New England Primate Center to be raised in the nursery. In 1981, over 100 nursery babies were actually used in experiments. No animal, however young, is safe from experiments in a Primate Center. In addition, many

fetuses were destroyed: in fact, Dr. Hunt, in his 1981 report, blamed the poor success of the Rhesus breeding colony on the fact that so many of the females had been subjected to surgical termination of their pregnancies, with some animals having had "more than 3-4 laparotomies performed for neonatal research."

Among experiments in progress at the Center were:

*Squirrel and Rhesus monkeys were used in a study of "drug action on behavior controlled by noxious stimuli," (electric shock). Among drugs administered (for an unclear purpose) were cocaine, nicotine and barbiturates.

*Cottontop tamarins (an endangered species) have been plagued with chronic colitis at the Center, the condition frequently being fatal and often turning into colon cancer. Studies were made of the development of the disease. However, they did not involve deliberately inducing it, since this would have required issuance of an Endangered Species permit, the Cottontop tamarin being listed as "endangered" on the U.S. Endangered List.

*The effects of DES (diethystilbesterol), a known carcinogen banned from use in the United States, were studied by inoculation of pregnant monkeys with doses similar to those taken by pregnant women before the drug was banned in 1971. Changes similar to those found in women who took the drug were observed.

*Efforts were made to find a way to tell if monkey fetuses were male or female, so that males could be used in fetal experiments where possible so that the females could be saved for breeding.

*A squirrel monkey herpes virus was inoculated into white-lipped tamarins, causing them leukemia. Attempted treatment failed.

*A professor at Harvard Dental School tried to evaluate a new tooth filling substance by using it to fill 112 cavities drilled into the teeth of four crab-eating macaques. The cavities were "extremely deep." The animals were killed off at intervals to see if the substance produced any adverse reactions.

*A large-scale study of high blood pressure and atherosclerosis is in progress at the Center, with partial financial support from the Frito-Lay Company, makers of potato chips (a food condemned by many nutritionists).

Cottontop tamarin. Los Angeles Zoo Photo.

*Recently, there has been an outbreak of auto-immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) among promiscuous male homosexuals and some others in the United States. Victims lose their immunities and develop fatal diseases. The 1981 New England Primate Center report noted that some Formosan macaques and Rhesus macaques had developed diseases with some resemblance to those occuring in victims of AIDS. Among the diseases occuring were Noma (a deficiency disease), and cancerous lymphomas. The report notes that, "In many ways, the occurrence of these diseases parallels that which has been recently reported in male homosexual populations." Accordingly, the Center instituted collaborative studies of the problem with the Sidney Farber Cancer Institute.

WASHINGTON REGIONAL PRIMATE CENTER

This Center is hosted by the University of Washington. The main center is located in the city of Seattle on university premises. The Center operates a Field Station at Medical Lake, 286 miles east of Seattle, where primates are maintained in a former maximum security prison for the criminally insane. In addition, the Center partially maintains a small field research station at Kutai in Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan). The current Director of the Washington Primate Center is Orvil Smith, a psychologist, who personally participates in extremely unpleasant, sometimes fatal, experiments on primates. Smith, who claims to be a "conservationist," buys primates from the Indonesian animal exporter Darsono, who makes a similar claim. Smith recently visited Indonesia on behalf of the World Health Organization to try to set up a Primate Resources Program in Indonesia. Funds for the WHO project come from the United States Government, which prefers to run the scheme indirectly, claiming that WHO is "politically acceptable" in its **Justification for Noncompetitive Procurement** document in the relevant grant.

It is difficult to determine the Center's primate population due to the statistical tables, perhaps deliberately, being confusing. Movement of animals between the Main Center and Field Station is categorized as an "acquisition" or "transfer sale" on the tables. Many monkeys move regularly from one place to the other. This method of presenting data succeeds in concealing purchases of imported animals.

On 1 January 1982, the Center held 1962 primates, 592 in the research colony and 1370 in the breeding colony. Principal species held were:

Pigtail macaque: 294 research and 886 breeding. Total: 1180.
Crab-eating macaque: 150 research and 228 breeding. Total: 378.
Rhesus: 43 research.
Japanese macaque: 13 research.
Olive baboon: 90 research, 256 breeding. Total: 346.

During 1981, 495 deaths of primates took place, 330 among the research monkeys and 165 among the breeding animals. Only 84 of the animals dying at the research facility were autopsied. Unlike most of the Centers, Washington does not autopsy all dying animals. This may be because the veterinarians are so busy performing surgery: no less than 1700 surgeries were performed during the year.

The Washington Primate Center operates two services to researchers, both federally-funded. One is the Primate Information Center, which publishes bi-weekly references which include about 90 percent of the world's book and periodical literature on primates. The other service is the Primate Supply Information Clearinghouse, which publishes weekly listings of primates for sale by institutions. Animal dealers may not use the service to advertise their "wares." Requests for specific primates are also published. It is clear from reading the listings that 1) Rhesus monkeys are in over-supply, contrary to some reports, and 2) Tree shrews are in short supply following cutoff of trade in the species resulting from IPPL's exposure of massive mortality in shipments of tree shrews exported from

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Thailand to the United States, (e.g. 192 of 200 in one shipment, 168 of 200 in another). The purpose of the listings is to get "used" primates not killed in previous experiments "recycled." IPPL has been able to find homes for some of the unwanted animals. However, we are officially "banned" from receiving the tax-funded publication, reportedly on personal orders from the Center Director to Mrs. Maryeva Terry, who runs both services very capably.

Mrs. Terry notes that there was a 7 percent drop-off in subscribers to the weekly listings in 1981, which, she says, "correlates with an increase in laboratories telling us they were forced to abandon primate research by the high price of monkeys and the high cost of maintaining them."

Among ongoing projects at the Washington Primate Center in 1981 were:

*A study was made of "drug induced psychosis" caused by amphetamines. Pigtail macaques were used for this project.

*The effects of alcohol drinking on aggression among members of all-male pigtail macaque groups were studied. One does not like to speculate on some of the fighting that resulted.

*Alcohol was administered by nasogastric tube to pigtail macaques in order to create a "binge model of fetal alcoholism" in the species.

*As part of a very elaborate and costly project on "Prematurity in Primates," males who had previously sired imperfect offspring were mated with females who had had successful pregnancies. Results of these pairings were compared with those of matings of successful sires with females with poor outcomes to past pregnancies.

*Efforts were made to find a way to produce complete and precisely-targeted lesions of the **nucleus tractus solitarius** of the brain. The attempt was conducted on 7 crab-eating macaques, who were subsequently killed for verification of the lesions. This work was a personal project of Center Director Smith and a graduate student.

*Fifteen crab-eating macaques were inoculated with encephalomyletis, treated, and allowed to relapse "as often as possible to try to reproduce the course which is most typical of multiple sclerosis in humans."

*In order to study "early visual experience," baby monkeys were reared in ingenious cages in a dark room. Each cage contained, on one wall, a mask shaped like a monkey's face, with peepholes. A cylindrical lens was placed in front of the peepholes, so that the monkeys saw nothing except through the cylinder. The result was that the monkeys developed "meridional myopia."

*Anesthesiologists involved in human surgery often attempt to reduce surgical blood loss by **limited** blood dilution and **limited** use of drugs to lower blood pressure. In order to determine "the actual margin of safety to humans when hypotension and hemodilution are taken **to extremes**," 23 Crab-eating monkeys were anesthetised with halothane and subjected to **massive** blood dilution and an **extreme** drop in blood pressure. Survivors showed heavy brain and liver damage on autopsy. Suspecting that the halothane anesthesia might have caused the liver damage, 12 more monkeys were subjected to the same experiment using different anesthetics.

*Pregnant macaques of two species were exposed to sub-lethal mercury poisoning to see how it would affect the "motor and cognitive functioning" of the offspring. Mercury has long been known to be toxic to humans.

*Forty-nine crab-eating macaques were used in a study of human genital herpes. (Several chimpanzees at the Yerkes Primate Center had developed the same disease — "spontaneously," according to Center reports).

The Washington Primate Center's 1981 **Report** indicates that many experiments were performed involving instrumentation of animals, and use of restraint devices. Surgical experiments are frequent and many appear to have little point, sometimes being conducted by people without medical degrees. Part of this problem may be caused by the Center's having an experimental psychologist rather than a medical doctor as director.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL PRIMATE CENTER

The California Primate Research Center is located at Davis. The University of California is its "host institution." The Center has close relations with the School of Veterinary Medicine. The original purpose of this Center was to study the husbandry of species of primates used in research. It was not an experimental facility. However, in 1972, its mission was changed to include experimentation.

The Davis Center has had several changes of Director: the newly-hired Director, Dr. Charles Cornelius, has a research interest in liver diseases: he is a veterinarian by profession.

The Center held 1859 primates on 1 January 1982. The principal species held were:

Rhesus: 274 research, 930 breeding. Total: 1204.
Bonnet macaque: 145 research, 68 breeding. Total: 213.
Crab-eating macaque: 31 research, 182 breeding. Total: 213.
Baboon: 53 research.
Squirrel monkey: 123 research.
Titi monkeys: 32 research.

During 1981, 409 Rhesus and 229 Crab-eating macaques were sold, as well as all the Center's Capuchin monkeys (39) and Stumptail macaques (4).

According to the Pathology Division report, 270 primates died at the Center in 1981 and 268 surgeries were performed. Two employees of the Richard Leakey "Institute for Primate Research" in Kenya were sent to Davis for training in 1981, as was a Chinese scientist.

A description of some of the research conducted at the Center in 1981 follows:

*Dr. William Mason, a psychologist trained by Harry Harlow in deprivation and isolation studies, directs an extensive behavioral research program at the Davis Center: however, no extreme deprivations are conducted. The development of baby monkeys raised by dogs and with inanimate "surrogates" was compared, in order to evaluate "the major distinction between rearing groups" which turned out to be their response to stressful situations, and the degree of apathy shown by monkeys raised by lifeless surrogates. Dr. Mason also directs several studies of the behavior of South American monkeys. Very active in political primatology, Mason is very critical of the primate protection movement.

*The anti-nausea drug Bendectin is frequently administered to human females who experience morning sickness during pregnancy. In order to determine whether use of the drug could have a harmful effect on the fetus, monkeys were fed 10-20 times the human dose equivalent. Seven fetuses removed by Cesarian section on Day 100 post-gestation were found to have a heart defect. However, 3 infant monkeys delivered after 155 days showed no signs of any heart abnormality.

*The Respiratory Diseases Unit at Davis has received large amounts of grant funds from industry and the U.S. Government to study "the responses of the respiratory tract to insult." Primates are placed in "exposure chambers" and exposed to various environmental pollutants, including ozone, sulfur dioxide generated by coal-burning power plants, fly ash, etc. In some of the experiments, monkeys are killed so their lungs can be examined.

*Dr. Cornelius tried to create a "primate model" for a rare but serious condition called extrahepatic biliary atresia. To accomplish this, he inoculated a reovirus into the liver ducts of new-born monkeys. This disease has recently received considerable publicity in the United States following the successful transplant of a liver into a baby girl suffering from the condition.

*In order to determine whether exposure to botulism toxin could be responsible for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS or crib death), baby monkeys were fed botulism spores. Although "intestinal colonization" by the spores was accomplished, none of the baby monkeys got sick or died.

*Studies of the effects of high alcohol consumption (up to 50 percent of calories) and marijuana were conducted.

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*According to a report published in the British medical journal **Lancet** (19 February 1983), a disease similar to auto-immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) killed 24 of 64 Rhesus monkeys in a caged group at the Center. All 24 animals were female, in contrast to the human disease AIDS, which afflicts mainly males. However, there is no proof that the diseases killing the monkeys are identical to the human disease. It appears possible that any epidemics at the Primate Centers caused by poor hygiene, inappropriate diet, etc. may now be blamed on AIDS. It appears that the Primate Centers may use the public panic over the disease to try to obtain more funds for the Centers. However, revelations of the severe epidemics that plague the animals in the Centers will be necessary to attract such funds, reinforcing the concern of animal protectionists over the existence of massive colonies of valuable animals of varying species drawn from many parts of the world, in conditions where the spread of disease is likely. The fact that the recent Davis outbreak affected only females raises questions about any AIDS diagnosis, because most of the human victims are sexually promiscuous homosexual males who practice anal sexual relations, something unheard of in monkeys.

Department of Agriculture inspectors visiting the Davis facility in 1981 and 1982 were critical of the sanitation at the Center, as well as the daily maintenance procedures. They also noted loose floor coverings, inadequate mowing of grass around outdoor cages, poor house-keeping of the corn-crib cages, chipping paint, damaged interior surfaces, rusty and corroded cages, and "extensive accumulation of dirt" in Room 1412. It may be that the apparently poor housekeeping at the Center had more to do with the disease outbreaks than new mystery diseases.

RESEARCH SUPPORT

The Primate Centers receive their basic funding from the National Institutes of Health through grants from the Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Resources. The grants are reviewed every five years. However, every Center's grant has been renewed automatically. The Primate Centers appear here to stay.

Considerable funding for specific research projects comes from National Institutes of Health extramural grants and contracts, and from other government agencies. A limited amount of work is done for pharmaceutical companies, such as Lederle, Syntex, Upjohn, and the German company Schering A.G. Some businesses support research at the Centers including Travellers' Insurance and Liberty Mutual Insurance, the Frito-Lay Company, the R. J. Reynolds Company, several electric power companies (they support some of the research into environmental pollutants at Davis), the U.S. Brewers' Association (which supports alcoholism research), and Weight Watchers, which sponsors obesity research.

Several charities support projects at the Centers, most of them "disease charities." This situation poses a dilemma for animal protectionists. The organizations do much excellent work. However, they support experiments that may cause pain and suffering to animals. Two possible solutions are suggested: either to select an alternative charity or to make a "tied donation" to a society for one particular aspect of its work. Charities listed as supporting research at the Primate Centers in 1981 include:

The American Cancer Society
American Diabetes Association
American Lung Association
California Heart Association
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation
Easter Seals Inc.
Fight for Sight Inc.
Juvenile Diabetes Association
March of Dimes
National Kidney Foundation
National Multiple Sclerosis Society

EVALUATIONS OF THE PRIMATE CENTERS

As part of its 1976 review of the Division of Research Resources, the Bolt-Beranek consulting firm attempted an evaluation of the Primate Centers program. It found the Centers adequately funded but called for increased breeding efforts, noting that, "The panel found little evidence of a real commitment by the Primate Center directors to breeding." The Panel recommended that the mission of one Center be converted exclusively to breeding primates.

Technically, each Center has a "mission," being supposed to concentrate on specific areas of research. It is not clear how these missions were selected, and, for the most part, they have been ignored in favor of a "cafeteria" approach by which any funded research can be undertaken at any center. The Bolt-Beranek study proposed dropping "missions" entirely.

The report suggested that the Primate Centers might be "a first-rate resource supporting second-rate research," and that "some of the research at the Primate Centers is not of the quality to be expected of these resources." The Panel noted critically that it found no "quality control mechanism" for core scientists, who tended, once hired, to stay on for ever. It therefore proposed that a "stringent review" be instituted for core researchers, and that core salary support should be limited. The Panel also considered that the quality of the Center Directors was in need of improvement.

The Panel, composed of research scientists, was concerned enough that it called for "a thorough review of the entire Primate Centers program." It suggested that it was time for the United States to establish a Primate Utilization Authority under the National Research Council to 1) estimate future primate needs, 2) identify inappropriate users, and 3) decide what species should be bred. The panel made an important recommendation, which has unfortunately been ignored, asking the Animal Resources Branch "to relieve some of the demands on the current primate supply by supporting research to seek suitable substitutes for primates."

A review of the Primate Centers did follow. It was undertaken by JRB Associates. The report was just 39 pages in length and cost U.S. taxpayers $108,411. The Panel was selected by JBR from a list of people suggested by the Division of Research Resources. It visited each Center for 3 days. This Panel shared Bolt-Beranek's opinion that the separate missions for each center should be formally abolished. It also thought that the number of core scientists should be reduced, because, in its opinion, outside, reviewed projects were likely to be of higher quality than those undertaken by "core" researchers. The Panel noted that the Primate Centers had not turned out to be "the centers of academic excellence envisaged for them at the time of their creation," because "the quality of scientists generally attracted to and maintained at the centers does not equal those in the great universities of the nation."

CONCLUSION

The International Primate Protection League believes that the demonstrations at the Primate Centers are fully justified and long over-due. We strongly urge members and friends to attend the nearest protest. Details of the demonstrations are provided in the following article.

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MOBILIZATION FOR ANIMALS DEMONSTRATIONS

All four demonstrations will be held on 24 April 1983, rain or shine. Please try to attend, whatever the weather. The primates in the centers suffer whatever the weather and so can we — for a day.

Yerkes Demonstration

The rally will take place in Candler Park, on the upper ball field, starting at 1 p.m. Following the rally, a march will leave from the park entrance on McLendon Avenue for Emory University. On arrival at Emory, marchers will be picked up in buses for a motorcade to Yerkes.

There is no parking available at Candler Park. Mobilization shuttle buses will pick up passengers arriving by automobile on the day of the rally at the Sunshine Plaza Shopping Center off Rainbow Drive.

Full details may be obtained from Dawn Thacker or Carol Morgan at the Southern Regional Office of Mobilization for Animals, P.O. Box 5393 EKS, Johnson City, TN 37601, phone 615-282-8099.

Bring your own signs, possibly relating to the activities at Yerkes: e.g. "Free the Yerkes Gorillas," "Stop Monkey Junkie Research."

New England Demonstration

The rally will take place on Boston Common at 1 p.m., rain or shine. The Common is close to downtown Boston, at the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets. Parking is available at the Boston Common garage. Following the rally, there will be a motorcade to the New England Regional Primate Center, where a non-denominational Memorial Service will be held for the animals who have suffered and died at the Center.

For further information, contact the Mobiliation for Animals Eastern Office, 14 Beacon Street, Suite 306, Boston, MA 02108. The phone numbers are 617-227-9640 and 617-259-0847.

Bring your own signs and banners.

California Demonstration

Davis is located a few miles west of Sacramento. California. The rally will take place on the "Quad" at the northeast corner of the University of California at Davis campus, off Russell Boulevard. It will begin at noon, rain or shine.

For more information, contact Mobilization for Animals, Western Region Office, 1008 10th St. Box 513, Sacramento, CA 94123 (phone 916-488-0181 or 916-685-6660). The Mobilization will have an office open at the Best Western Davis Motor Lodge, 4120 Chiles Road (I-80 Mace Blvd. exit) all day 23 and 24 April.

Bring your own signs and banners.

Wisconsin Demonstration

Demonstrators will assemble at the corner of Johnson and Park Streets (next to the University of Wisconsin campus) at noon, march to the Primate Center and Psychology Laboratory, then to the Mall at the university, across from the Memorial Union, for a rally beginning at 2 p.m. The Mobilization's Madison mailing address is P.O. Box 2184, Madison WI 53701. The street address for the office is 142 West Gorham Street, Madison, WI 53701 (phone 608-251-0447).

Bring your own signs and banners.

A PRIMATE CENTER DIRECTOR SPEAKS

These comments were made by Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, former Director of the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

AFFECTION FOR ANIMALS CAN BE INVESTIGATORS' HAZARD

One obvious risk in working with mammals is over-identifying with the animals, especially when an investigation may require inducing serious lesions or sacrificing the animal. Some investigators admit that they have ceased to work with a particular species of animal for this reason. It can happen with any experimental animal, but does it happen more frequently and with more serious consequence in work with subhuman primates?

It seems not, according to Dr. Bourne. "This sort of thing hasn't interfered with our work here," he says. "However, I don't think anyone who experiments with animals at all can avoid becoming upset when they have to be killed. But the fact remains that the researcher has to be capable of overcoming this feeling with appropriate logic. Such an attachment is emotional and if one is not capable of overcoming it, then he shouldn't be working in this field.

"Mind you," he went on, "I think it's appropriate that people should regret having to sacrifice animals. It indicates a feeling for the animals under their care that we would like all our investigators to have. If they don't have this regard, then they may not treat the animals with the proper care and respect. However, this feeling should never dictate to them. If it does, such persons should drop subhuman primate research at once."

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BANGLADESH LAWSUITS

The IPPL Newsletter (November 1982) described three lawsuits which have resulted from the Government of Bangladesh's expulsion of the animal dealership MOL Enterprises of Portland, Oregon, in January 1979. The company had signed an agreement with the Government of Bangladesh that would have allowed it to export 71,500 monkeys over a ten-year period.

Now a fourth lawsuit has been filed. MOL Enterprises originally was composed of four people, two brothers who run a trade-show business, a veterinarian who once worked for Portland Zoo (and who reportedly administered "wonder-medicines" like rose-petals and spiders' webs to sick monkeys), and a former food-broker called Bert Vieceli. In order to get the monkey deal with Bangladesh, the two brothers gave Vieceli no less than one million dollars. Vieceli made 68 trips to Bangladesh in connection with the deal over a period of approximately 18 months. However, apparently, the brothers asked for no accounting, merely "results." Now, they have sued Mr. Vieceli, who resigned from the company in 1980, for an explanation of how he spent the million dollars. It might appear an odd business practice to give someone a million dollars with no questions asked. However, everything about the Bangladesh monkey situation appears odd, since the company had never dealt in monkeys before and was formed solely to traffic in Bangladesh monkeys. It did not even maintain any monkey facilities in Oregon. Yet, when the company collapsed, prominent U.S. politicians and the entire State Department sprang in to help MOL and try to get the contract enforced, going so far as to threaten to cut off humanitarian aid to impoverished Bangladesh.

On 23 November 1982, the U.S. Embassy in Dacca, Bangladesh, delivered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a copy of the MOL lawsuit asking for $15 million (U.S.) damages for MOL, a figure based on the sale value of the 71,500 monkeys, excluding the small number exported prior to the company's expulsion.

The Embassy's covering letter expressed the U.S. Government's neutrality in the suit. However, this would hardly be apparent to Bangladesh officials, who had been harassed nonstop since 1979 by Embassy officials pushing for MOL's reinstatement. In a letter dated 22 January 1982 to John Faust, attorney for MOL, Gordan Powers, Economic Officer at the Dacca Embassy, stated, "The major, if not sole, fault ... lies with the Government of Bangladesh." Powers also stated that he was looking forward to Faust's return to Dacca, and that, "The Embassy will provide its full support." Powers admitted that he had no legal qualifications. By making such a determination, it appears that Powers was performing a judicial function, which is the business of the courts.

The Government of Bangladesh was given 60 days to file a response to MOL's suit. Clearly, it faced problems. MOL had indefinite funds to proceed with its suit: just talking with a high-priced U.S. attorney would cost impoverished Bangladesh a fortune. For whatever reason, Bangladesh decided to ignore the lawsuit. MOL Enterprises immediately sought a judgment in its favor by default. Just in the nick of time, Attorneys for Animal Rights (AFAR) joined the fray on behalf of beleaguered Bangladesh and the 71,500 monkeys. Attorneys for Animal Rights is a nonprofit organization composed of attorneys dedicated to the rights of animals. It is based in San Francisco. Attorneys Laurens Silver and Laurie Nicholson put together a brilliant challenge to the Oregon courts' jurisdiction over Bangladesh. Rather than arguing the specific details of the case and the circumstances of MOL's expulsion, they developed the jurisdiction issue along the following lines:

1) The U.S. Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act does not grant jurisdiction over activities of the Government of Bangladesh to the Oregon courts: hence, MOL's case should be dismissed.

2) The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act applies only to "commercial activity." Foreign government decisions over wildlife matters do not constitute "commercial activity," especially since the MOL contract provided for activities related to the conservation of monkeys, such as performance of censuses and establishment of "breeding farms." The attorneys argued that sovereign nations' control over their natural resources, including wildlife, has been asserted in several United Nations resolutions and is inherent in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, to which treaty both the United States and Bangladesh belong. Hence, the MOL suit against Bangladesh is not valid.

3) The United States Government does not recognize the validity of default judgments against U.S. companies made in foreign courts, and would not allow seizure of a U.S. company's assets in the United States to satisfy a foreign default judgment. Assuming that Bangladesh has few or no assets in the United States, the country would have nothing to lose by defaulting rather than challenging the Oregon court's jurisdiction.

4) Defending itself in the faraway courts of Oregon would place an undue burden on the Government of Bangladesh because the litigation would take place so far away from the site of the signing and performance of the contract. Bangladesh would have serious problems in availability of witnesses and evidence, and cost of counsel and transportation.

5) The plaintiff MOL sought out the defendant (Bangladesh) in the country of Bangladesh, and negotiated and bargained in Bangladesh. The State of Oregon was not directly involved in any way.

6) Under the "act of state" doctrine, the U.S. courts may not "adjudicate a politically sensitive dispute which would require the court to judge the legality of the sovereign act of a foreign state." Such a doctrine constitutes "a judicial acknowledgement of the fact that, in passing judgment upon foreign governmental acts, the judiciary may hinder or embarrass the conduct of foreign relations." Silver and Nicholson argued that the expulsion of MOL by the Government of Bangladesh constituted an "act of state" and was not subject to review by the Oregon courts.

On all these grounds, the attorneys argued that the MOL suit should be dismissed. MOL is now preparing its rebuttal of the AFAR brief. Members wishing to contribute to the costs of continuation of the AFAR case may send contributions to:

Attorneys for Animal Rights
333 Market Street, Suite 2300
San Francisco, CA 94105

UPDATE ON ARUN RANGSI

Arun Rangsi, the small gibbon rescued from a cancer laboratory by IPPL, is doing very well at the Gibbon Sanctuary at Headquarters. He is growing rapidly and has a lively, sweet, and gentle disposition. He gets along very well with his cagemates, Metta and Karuna. He is also very fond of IPPL Assistant, Kathy Crawford, who started working for us in June 1982.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

IPPL MEMBERS SAVE BABOON

The IPPL **Newsletter** (November 1982) told how a young baboon seized by U.S. Customs in 1982 in New Orleans had been sent to the Delta Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana. Members were asked to write to the U.S. Customs to protest the unsuitable placement of this animal, especially to a facility such as Delta which is notorious for its mortality.

Thanks to the large number of letters that poured in to Customs from IPPL members, Customs officials relented and the baboon was sent to the Primarily Primates Sanctuary in San Antonio, Texas, where she shares a cage with another baboon, who was saved from a crib death experiment.

HAM DIES

Ham, the first chimpanzee to go into space, died in January 1983 at the North Carolina Zoo in Asheboro, North Carolina. Ham was in his late 20s. He was caught in Africa as an infant and sold by a U.S. importer to the Air Force. After a brutal training involving electric shock "conditioning," he made a suborbital space flight in 1961, nearly drowning on his return to earth. In 1963, he was retired from the space program as he was getting too large to handle. Ham was sent to the Washington National Zoo where he lived in isolation in a small cage for most of his 17 years there, being gawked at by the curious and with nothing to do to use his intelligence and dexterity.

In September 1981, after these seventeen years of "cruel and unusual punishment," Ham was sent to the North Carolina Zoo which has a large chimpanzee habitat and many caring staff. Things looked rosy for Ham: he was introduced to two delightful female chimpanzees and got along well with them. He enjoyed sun-bathing. Unfortunately, Ham's new life only lasted $1\frac{1}{2}$ years before his untimely death of unknown causes. However, apart from the few months he lived with his mother, his few months in North Carolina were certainly the happiest of Ham's life.

The concerned and caring attitude of the zoo officials, who gave a chance to a neurotic and abused animal, stands in contrast to the callous lack of concern for "redundant" primates shown by the Detroit Zoo. (see page 14).

NIM AND ALLY

In May 1982, Nim and Ally, chimpanzees who had been used in sign-language studies, were shipped along with a large group of chimpanzees from the University of Oklahoma's Institute for Primate Studies to the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in Sterling Forest, New York. Following massive publicity in the U.S. media, Nim and Ally were returned to the University of Oklahoma.

However, the Institute for Primate Studies retained its original motive — to get rid of the animals. Nim was sold to the Fund for Animals and now lives (as yet without another chimpanzee) at the Fund's Black Beauty Ranch in Texas. Ally was sold to a newly-established chimpanzee laboratory in White Sands, New Mexico, which uses chimpanzees in toxicology studies and is partly funded by German pharmaceutical companies.

"CHARMING CHIMP" INJURES ATTENDANT

A chimpanzee taking part in a performance at the Lion Country Safari, Irvine, California, attacked and injured an attendant, according to an Associated Press story run on 7 March 1983.

The chimpanzee was one of three performing animals in the "Baldwin's Charming Chimps" show.

Most of the front-row spectators were children. In October 1982, a performing tiger at the same safari park escaped and mauled a 2-year old child.

IPPL deplores use of chimpanzees and other primates in circuses, ice-shows, shopping mall acts, etc. Such performances endanger the health of both animals and the general public, and usually involve cruel training procedures and maintenance of animals in sub-standard caging between performances, as well as abandonment when the animal becomes unmanageable as an adult.

LOW-STRESS ANIMAL HOUSING

Dr. Vernon Riley of the Pacific Northwest Research Foundation, Seattle, Washington, made some interesting comments about low-stress animal housing in a footnote to an article he published in **Science** (5 June 1981).

> The most essential features required for protective low-stress animal housing are as follows: (1) No recirculation of noxious air that has been in previous contact with animals: (2) partial sound-proofing of the animal storage shelves: (3) elimination of animal room noise vibrations and high-pitched sounds of centrifuges, vacuum cleaners, ventilation fans, and other noisy laboratory or building equipment: (4) elimination of drafts, air-turbulence, and wind-tunnel effects: (5) precise light control to stabilize Circadian rhythms, and to regulate light intensity exposure: (6) segregation of experimental animals that are experiencing stress from normal or control animals: (7) introduction of special minimum-stress handling techniques and cage cleaning procedures, and (8) avoidance of drafty, uncomfortable, and stressful wire-bottom cages. Data also indicate that isolation of animals, with only one animal per cage, is undesirable.

MORE MONKEYS FOR DEFENSE

Appearing before the U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense on 9 June 1982, a team of witnesses from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. called for "greater university involvement in Department of Defense Research."

Mr. Byron Collins, Special Assistant to the President of Georgetown, stated:

> We urge greater involvement of the university community in Research and Development of military interest . . . As the funding for Department of Health and Human Services biomedical research programs levels off, there emerges an underutilized research expertise at American universities which can be readily shifted to research of direct military relevance.

The Department of Defense has traditionally been a major user of primates in research. Any expansion of military research at American universities would probably increase the drain on monkeys.

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ACTION ALERT

Wildlife smuggling continues to be a major drain on wild animal populations and a major cause of suffering to smuggled animals, which are often shipped hidden in snakes' crates or carried on long round-about journeys to their destinations. Wildlife dealers are among the shadiest elements of the human race. They cannot be trusted to act honorably and they exploit every loophole of the law. Forged papers, secret compartments in crates, and "laundry countries" continue to be used, relatively unaffected by laws and treaties.

The answer to wildlife smuggling is tough enforcement of laws and careful inspections of all shipments of live animals and wildlife products. In this context, IPPL was amazed to learn that the U.S. Department of the Interior has requested a cut of one million dollars (U.S.) in its enforcement budget for the 1983-84 fiscal year. The enforcement program is already in trouble because funds have remained stationary for two years (with not even an increase for inflation). Only 20 percent of arriving wildlife shipments are inspected.

IPPL strongly urges that the budget for the Law Enforcement Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service should be **increased** not decreased. The wildlife smuggling epidemic must be stopped. The proposed cuts can be prevented if wildlife protectionists show they care. Please contact your own Representative (House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510) and, especially important:

Representative Sidney Yates
Chairman, Interior Appropriations Subcommittee
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510.

Tell them you place a high priority on ending wildlife smuggling and want to see funds for enforcement of wildlife laws doubled rather than cut back.

Smuggled gibbon

WRIGHT-PATTERSON COVER-UP

For many years, the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, has used monkeys in military experiments. In November 1982, IPPL used the Freedom of Information Act to request records pertaining to these experiments. The Freedom of Information Act is a piece of legislation intended to help U.S. taxpayers learn about activities conducted by government agencies and paid for by their taxes. Government agencies try to wriggle out of their commitment to the public in many ways. This is just what Wright-Patterson did! It is clear that Air Force authorities have no intention of allowing the public to know what cruelties are inflicted on monkeys behind the closed doors of the Base laboratories.

IPPL was informed by Elmer Shropshire, Freedom of Information Act Manager for the Brooks Air Force Base, which maintains Wright-Patterson's records, that:

1) Experimental protocols are not records! Hence, IPPL cannot have copies.

2) Autopsy reports are not records: hence, IPPL cannot have access to them. In any case, not all monkeys dying at the Base are autopsied (too many?).

3) Since 1980, there have been 28 experiments on primates at the Base. Ten technical reports could be made available to IPPL on a few of the experiments, at a "search cost" of $368, plus $30 computer time, plus $25.80 copying costs, for a total of $423.80!

IPPL is totally disgusted at this non-cooperation! Clearly, the purpose of assessing such ludicrous fees is to deprive us of the information. Thus, primates are dying in secret experiments, with no human friends to stand up for them.

We are therefore asking our members and friends to write their Representative and Senators, seeking specific information about the goings-on at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Please ask:

1) how many primates, of what species, have been used in experiments at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983 to date.

2) how many primates died during these same years, and what was the cause of death of each animal.

3) for details of all experiments conducted on primates at the Base during these years.

4) for a bibliography of all published reports emanating from research conducted at the Base.

Please send copies of all replies to Headquarters. Addresses:

House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

THANKS

IPPL thanks all members who send us clippings of articles about primates that appear in their local newspapers. Often, IPPL is able to respond with an appropriate letter to the editor.

Please keep sending clippings to Headquarters. Be sure to include the name and address of the newspaper and the date of publication of the article. If the article deals with an issue with which you are familiar, please consider submitting a letter to the editor yourself!

Apr 1983

DETROIT ZOO SENDS PRIMATES TO THEIR DEATHS

The Detroit Zoo recently hired a new director, Steve Graham, a former alcoholic with a psychology degree. Shortly after his arrival, Graham stirred up a storm in Detroit by his plans to kill many of the zoo's animals. The first victims were four tigers. When Graham announced his plan to kill the animals, there was an uproar in the city. A lawsuit was filed to prevent the killings. However, Graham was allowed to proceed with his plan as the judge decided that the court could not interfere with the zoo director's decisions, even if they were unwise. Three of the four tigers were then killed.

The Detroit Zoo had, for many years, owned troops of crab-eating macaques and Guinea baboons. They had survived the severe Detroit winters. However, at the present time, few zoos are interested in commoner primates, especially those who are not spectacular in appearance. They prefer striking animals belonging to endangered species. Graham therefore decided to replace the lowly crab-eating macaques with "chic" Japanese snow-monkeys and the dull baboons with exotic ring-tailed lemurs!

The baboons were sent to the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education in Texas. The Foundation's Director of Laboratory Animal Medicine assured Graham that the baboons would be used for "breeding" and "the preservation of this species of baboon." Southwest Foundation, however, kills many baboons of other species in experiments, and there is no way Graham could enforce any agreement so vaguely worded, even if he cared about the animals' fate, which he clearly did not. In any case, the Foundation had an "out" stating that, "All fertile animals will be kept for breeding through their productive lifespan." No promises were made regarding the fate of non-fertile or post-fertile baboons. The Foundation statement also noted that the acquisition of the animals "will enhance the future of the baboon as an animal model in biomedical research."

The crab-eating macaques were shipped to the Washington University Medical Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for short-term fatal experiments on atherosclerosis. According to Center veterinarian E. Kaye Smith, "Under anesthesia, internal lesions will be produced by a catheter inserted into the blood vessels of the animal to be sacrificed: there is no question that they will help mankind." It was not explained how the killings would help mankind: however, they did solve Graham's problem of what to do with what he considered "trash animals."

IPPL deplores both these transactions. We are appalled that they should be applauded by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria (AAZPA). We are doubly appalled that Graham's actions are endorsed by the "Humane Society of the United States" and hope that zoo officials do not think this means that all U.S. animal protection organizations agree with needless killing of animals who did not ask to live at Detroit Zoo. Ironically, Graham told the Detroit press on arrival in the city that his "dream is to release all the animals back in the wild." Unfortunately, this opportunity was not made available to the baboons and crab-eating monkeys at the zoo.

IPPL considers that the goal of zoos should be the conservation of species and protection of **all** animals in their care. The incidents at Detroit Zoo and the approval that the AAZPA gave them raise the question of whether it may not be time to close down zoos that fail to comply with these standards.

MALAYSIAN GROUP SEEKS ZOO IMPROVEMENTS

Friends of the Earth (Malaysia) recently undertook an investigation of conditions at the Taman Binatang Zoo in Johore Baru, Malaysia. It found "a deplorable state of affairs" and demanded immediate improvements or, failing that, closure of the zoo.

Friends of the Earth found inadequate maintenance of the cages and grounds, and improper care and feeding of the animals. The cages were cramped and dirty and provided inadequate protection from the weather for the animals.

Extracts from the FOE report pertaining to primates follow:

> In Cage No. 10, a lone leaf monkey is forced to live in a small, concrete cage with iron railings. This monkey, which is used to living and feeding on tree-tops, does not even have a little natural greenery to live with. It spends most of its time sleeping or lying down on the roof of a tiny hut-like structure in the cage ... Rusted remains of old fencing which have sharp edges are found in Cage No. 56 which holds a slow loris. The jagged ends can easily harm the animal. Less than half the cage is covered and this keeps the animal in one corner most of the time to escape the stifling heat or the rain. No greenery either and food is simply thrown on the dirty floor. There is also a dried-up water tub. Rusted iron bars pose a threat in the cage holding the macaques and there is no play equipment.

The report noted that the animals appeared to be half-starved. In addition:

> Many visitors prod the animals with sticks or throw stones and other objects on them to see them move or change position. Some feed the animals rubbish, including fruit peel, junk food wrappers, and lighted cigarette butts.

FOE made three recommendations:

1) That the Johore Government and the Federal Wildlife authorities take immediate steps to rectify the situation.

2) That disciplinary action be taken against those responsible for causing the animals so much suffering.

3) That, if no effective steps are taken, the zoo should be closed and the animals moved to a better environment.

PLANNING A MOVE?

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

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

Apr 1983

UPDATE ON TAUB CASE

Edward Taub, the first U.S. scientist to be convicted of cruelty to experimental monkeys, is making a second appeal of his conviction, and is also trying to get his National Institutes of Health grant reinstated. Many experimenters, rather than dissociating themselves from the disgraceful negligence and cruelty shown by Taub, have rallied to his support and deluged him with money. The American Psychological Association donated $16,000, even though its own ethical code requires experimenters on animals to comply with all laws (Taub's conviction showed that he did not). Nobel Laureate David Hubel of Harvard University, who himself does eye operations on baby monkeys at the New England Primate Center, also came to Taub's defense.

The suit filed by People for Ethical Treatment of Animals and the International Primate Protection League for custody of the monkeys has not yet come to court.

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, was a member of a delegation that met with Dr. James Wyngarden, Director of the National Institutes of Health and Dr. William Raub, of the NIH Division of Extramural Research, on 4 March 1983. The delegation requested that Taub's grant not be reinstated and that Taub be barred from receiving further NIH grants. We also expressed our hope that the monkeys would be sent to a sanctuary in California that has offered to provide good care for the rest of the animals' lives.

NEWS OF CHIMPANZEE PROJECT

During 1981 and 1982, IPPL raised funds for the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation project in The Gambia, West Africa. The project is directed by Stella Brewer and Janis Carter. Members donated generously to the project, over $10,000 (U.S.) being raised.

Stella Brewer recently sent us this delightful photograph of a rehabilitant chimpanzee enjoying life in West Africa. Stella has started an "Adopt A Chimpanzee" scheme to raise further funds. Please contact IPPL if you would like to "adopt" a chimpanzee. Project chimpanzees include animals confiscated from poachers and smugglers, former laboratory chimpanzees, former pets, victims of the "beach photographer" racket in Spain, and Lucy, the famous "sign-language" chimpanzee.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL

Members making wills are requested to consider making a bequest, large or small, to the International Primate Protection League.

The needs of primates for protection will continue long after any of us living today have left the scene. Any bequest made to the International Primate Protection League will be used on activities aimed at ensuring the survival of primate species and protecting individual primates from mistreatment at human hands.

Apr 1983

HOW TO JOIN:

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.

I wish to join IPPL as a:
( ) Patron — $100.00 or £ 50
( ) Sustaining Member — $25.00 or £ 15
( ) Regular — $10.00 or £ 5
( ) Student Member — $7.00 or £ 3

Name _____

City _____ State _____ Code _____ Country _____

All members receive complimentary copies of the IPPL Newsletter. Individuals or organizations may subscribe to the IPPL Newsletter at an annual fee of $10.00.

Please suggest names of people who you think would like to receive information about IPPL.

Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Country _____

Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Country _____

Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Country _____

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