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Hanuman Langur
Photo: Siddhardha Buch

INSIDE: IPPL EXPOSES SMUGGLING RING

MONKEYS OF SOUTH INDIA

NEW THREAT TO CHIMPANZEES

THE LION-TAILED MACAQUES OF SOUTH INDIA

By S. Theodore Baskaram

Mr. Baskaram formerly represented IPPL in South India

We had been roaming in that patch of rain forest since morning. We knew that this spot, at an altitude of 1,000 meters in the Western Ghats, near Coimbatore in South India, was one of the last strongholds of the Lion-tailed macaque, a primate with the most restricted distribution of all Indian monkeys. We had been scanning the canopy of the tall trees in the hope of locating the macaques. Our search was punctuated by periodic sessions of removing ticks, whose bite can give you an itchy sore that lasts for weeks. We saw evidence of a troop having fed on a tree, a wild variety of jack-fruit. At one point, our tracker, a local tribesman, assured us that he even heard their call. But we made no sighting of the Lion-tails, although we did see some Nilgiri langurs enjoying their siesta. Reluctantly, we left at 3 p.m. vowing to return the next morning.

After driving for 5 miles through rather monotonous teak plantations, we entered another patch of evergreen forest. Here we had to bring the jeep to a stop to give way to a bear with cubs that was crossing the road. Feeble calls, like those of human babies, came from the foliage on the tree-tops above. Looking up, we saw a troop of Lion-tails peering from various branches. There were fifteen of them and they showed no inclination to run away, contrary to published reports that they are shy and retiring. In fact, in this spot where we saw them, the Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary, it is easier to observe the Lion-tails than the Nilgiri langurs. We sat under the trees for an hour, as they fed, played, and rested as if we were not there. The cicadas provided the background music with their steady hum. We realized how precious these moments were for us — for there are only about 800 of these magnificent primates left in the wild.

The Lion-tailed macaque *Macaca silenus* is one of the world's rarest animals. About the size of a Rhesus macaque, the lion-tail has a sleek black coat and a luxuriant ruff of long grey hair around its jet-black face, rather like a mane. The short leonine tail, ending with a tuft, gives the animal its name. While walking along branches, the monkey carries its tail in a high loop.

While Man has succeeded in modifying the environment to suit his requirements, animals, by and large, have to adapt themselves to the prevailing environmental conditions. Even among them, there is a gradation of dependence on specific habitats. The Lion-tailed macaque is a good example of such adaptation and natural selection. It has evolved specifically for a life in the tropical evergreen forests of India.

Its home range lies in patches of rain forest in the states of Kerala and Tamilnadu in South India: the Anamalai and Nilgiri Hills, the Silent Valley, the Cardamom Hills, and Agasthyamalai. Even here, its range is restricted to heights between 800 and 1300 meters in the shola forests, a type of evergreen forest that thrives in the folds and valleys of mountains that are otherwise bereft of trees and covered only with grass. This curious juxtaposition of grassy slopes and dense evergreen forests intrigues botanists. In these sholas, the macaque keeps to the canopy of tall trees (16-20 meters).

The need for this specialized habitat is not the only factor that has caused the rapid decline in the population of this species. They are slow breeders. The female conceives only about once every five years. Usually, a single baby is born, with pale pink skin and brown hair. In some rare cases, twins are born. Their feeding range is also quite wide. It has been estimated that each animal needs about 8 square kilometers of rain forest for foraging. This has to be a continuous forest strip allowing continuous passage through the trees by "monkey pathways." Of all the 12 species of macaques, only the Lion-tails are exclusive to tropical rain forests and truly arboreal.



Lion-tailed macaque
Photo: Siddhardha Buch

Man has learned a great deal about himself by studying macaque species in the wild. Field research on macaques is crucial to our knowledge of habitat and its relationship to social behavior. In this context, these monkeys are particularly important to us. Primatologist Steven Green has commented, "The Lion-tailed macaque is a singular evolutionary event, reflecting eons of selection in the rain forest environment on the macaque line." Once commonly seen in the evergreen forests of South India, they now lead a precarious existence in a few forest pockets.

Dr. Yukimaru Sugiyama first warned the world that the Lion-tailed macaques were vanishing. This Japanese primatologist, who came to study them in their home ranges in 1961-62, aroused international interest in the macaques by his observations. The large-scale destruction of rain forests for commercial crops like tea and cardamom, and for hydro-electric projects, has drastically reduced the macaques' habitat. Indiscriminate killing for fur and flesh, as well as live capture for the zoo and pet trade, has served to hasten the destruction. I recollect seeing Lion-tails kept as pets in my village when I was a school-boy. Even as Sugiyama was studying them, two males were killed by hunters. Poachers with guns and tribesmen with bows and arrows have been hunting them for meat and profit.

In 1973, Steven Green, then of Rockefeller University, New York, U.S.A., spent 18 months surveying the Kalakad area of the Agasthyamalai ranges in the southern tip of India, one of the last holdouts of the species. He advocated immediate protection to save them. Subsequently, in 1976, these hills were declared a sanctuary to protect the Lion-tail.

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Now this is the only sanctuary that exists primarily for this macaque. Recently, the government announced the scrapping of a hydro-electric project near Kalakad in order to save the habitat of the Lion-tails.

Efforts to breed the Lion-tailed macaque in captivity have been relatively unsuccessful and only emphasize the need to protect the species in the wild.

Like other macaques, the Lion-tails are omnivorous. They have been observed to be particularly fond of the fruits *Palaquium ellipticum* and *Cullenia excelsa*. I once observed a Lion-tail feeding on insects which it assiduously ferreted out of a hole high up in a tree. It is also known to feed on birds' eggs, lizards, and even snakes. The Indian naturalist, M. Krishnan, reports that even poisonous snakes like the Green Pit viper are eaten with relish, the monkey taking care first to bite the head off quickly, to avoid getting bitten.

The rain forests inhabited by the Lion-tails are often shared by the Nilgiri langur *Prestbytis johnii*, the other black monkey of India. Krishnan observes that, when the paths of these monkeys cross, the langur, though larger in size and more agile,

yields the right of way to the more formidably-toothed Lion-tailed macaque. He adds that the Lion-tails seem to have the most formidable dentition of all Indian monkeys. The deciduous forests that are frequently found abutting the rain forests harbor the Hanuman langur *Prestbytis entellus*, but animals of this species rarely enter the rain-forest area.

The survival of the Lion-tailed macaque is indivisible from the continued existence of the rain forests. Independent of the status of this macaque, there are other overwhelming reasons for the preservation of these primal evergreen climax forests, that are its home. The role of these forests in ensuring water supply, in preventing soil erosion, and in sustaining the unique flora and fauna is often unrecognized in the face of the temptation to pursue immediate economic gain. These forests nurture the most diverse biological communities ever produced on earth. From this genetic diversity much of the varied flora of the world has derived. Preserving the rain forest is the only way to make sure that these irreplaceable plant and animal species, including the Lion-tails, endure. In fact, the well-being of the Lion-tailed macaque is a litmus test for the state of the shola forests of India.

PYGMY CHIMPANZEES FOUND IN BELGIAN BASEMENT

The International Primate Protection League was the first organization to draw international attention to the role of Belgium in the international smuggling of wildlife. Now IPPL has discovered that Belgium is the center of a massive, illegal trade in Pygmy chimpanzees, chimpanzees, gorillas, and many other primates, mainly emanating from Zaire.

The IPPL Newsletter (December 1978) described how Dr. Ardith Eudey, who served at that time as Co-Chairwoman of IPPL, had found 95 crated primates on Bangkok Airport awaiting shipment to Belgium. The shipment consisted of 40 gibbons (38 White-handed, 1 Pileated, and 1 White-cheeked), and 55 macaques of various species. The animals were consigned to the Belgian dealer René Corten of Westerlo. However, because the animals had been smuggled out of Thailand to Laos by the notorious "Laotian Connection," and then shipped from Laos to Bangkok, they were considered in transit and not seized by Thai authorities.

The "Laotian Connection" had existed for many years, with various operators, many also involved in the drug traffic. One of the dealers was a Frenchman called Jean-Yves Domalain, who subsequently wrote a confession entitled *The Animal Connection* (Morrow, 1978). He explained how animals were rounded up in Thailand and shipped to Nong Khai on the Thai-Laos border, and taken by boat across the Mekong River to Laos, with bribes paid at many points along the way.

Belgian authorities, although warned by IPPL, made no effort to intercept the shipment, and many of the animals were subsequently distributed to European zoos and laboratories.

The international storm generated by IPPL's careful documentation and photographing of these events did not put an end to this vile trade.

Nor did the scandal that followed issuance of import permits for Ruffed lemurs from Madagascar and Golden Lion tamarins from Brazil to an IPPL member by Belgian authorities bother Belgium, even though the authorities were furious at being trapped. Baudouin de Callatay, who represented Belgium as an observer at the Conference of the Parties to the Endangered Species Convention held in New Delhi in 1981, received a memorable telling-off from the outraged Brazilian delegates! A student surveillance project organized at Brussels Airport by IPPL (Belgium) and manned by many of our Belgian members, increased public outrage but had no impact. In the course of this project, two chimpanzees were observed en route to Chapultepec Zoo, Mexico, in substandard crating. Several

newspapers and magazines published details of the Belgian wildlife traffic scandal. *Stern*, the German news-magazine, ran a major exposé with photographs. No less than 40 newspapers carried stories after a joint IPPL-WWF press conference on the subject. Letter-writing campaigns were ignored by Belgian authorities, and Belgian dealers ran brazen ads saying "Hurry, buy your animals now before Belgium joins the Convention!"

At the present time, Belgium does not implement the Convention. However, the European Economic Community joins as a bloc on 1 January 1984. Although this appears a hopeful sign because of Belgium's membership in the EEC, it is likely that Belgium will find a way to avoid its responsibilities or that the dealers now operating in Belgium, (not all Belgian, the openness of the animal trade has attracted scum from all over the world), will move somewhere else. In the meantime, the Belgian dealers are stockpiling rare animals for immediate sale or later sale as "pre-Convention" animals.

On learning that a chimpanzee had been shipped by a Belgian dealer named George Munro to the Medical Academy of Warsaw, Poland, IPPL undertook an investigation. The animal had clearly been smuggled since no African country permits legal export of chimpanzees at this time.

It was learned that Munro had started his career in Calcutta, India, where he was born to an Anglo-Indian family. When the Indian animal trade declined, Munro moved to West Germany, setting up a dealership in Bremen. After problems with German authorities, Munro and his wife Cynthia took up residence in Belgium, where they set up a zoo as a "front" for their dealing activities. However, the center of Munro's activities was the basement of his spacious home on Kasteelstraat, Moortsele. It was there that the rare and illegal animals were hidden from public view.

A European member of IPPL visiting Belgium in September 1982 reported to us his findings:

I visited the cellar of his house where he keeps the apes and monkeys intended for sale. So, a visitor to his zoo never sees the real stuff. There, in that cellar, under incredible conditions, I counted:

- 5 marmosets: \$700 (U.S.)
- 7 very young Pygmy chimpanzees: \$5,000
- 2 adult Pygmy chimpanzees (not for sale)
- 10 baby chimpanzees: \$3,000
- 10 Rhesus monkeys: \$600

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WE GIVE PRICES AS REQUIRED

6	ADULT RHESUS	USD. 1000 EACH
4	CHIMPANZEES	5000 EACH
4	PYGMY CHIMPANZEES	12000 EACH
1	MALE GORILLA	30000 EACH

ALL ABOVE ANIMALS ARE AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EXCEPT FOR THE PYGMY CHIMPANZEES, THIS WILL REQUIRE AT LEAST 60 DAYS.

PRICES QUOTED ARE COST AND FREIGHT TO ~~██████~~ AIRPORT INCLUDING TRAVELLING BOXES.

PAYMENT SHOULD BE BY LETTER OF CREDIT WITH THE STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, ANTWERP BELGIUM FOR PAYMENT AT SIGHT AGAINST PRESENTATION OF INVOICE, HEALTH CERTIFICATE, AIRWAYBILL. SHIPMENT FROM ANY EUROPEAN AIRPORT TO ~~██████~~ PART SHIPMENT AND TRANSHIPMENT ALLOWED.

PLEASE REPLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT WE CAN RESERVE THE ABOVE ANIMALS FOR YOU.

BEST WISHES

GEORGE MUNRO

8 NOV 1982

CHIMPANZEES ORIGINATE FROM ZAIRE. GORILLA ORIGINATES FROM CAMEROUN AND RHESUS MONKEYS ORIGINATE FROM INDIA.

NO EXPORT LICENCE IS REQD FOR EXPORT FROM BELGIUM. SHIPMENT WILL BE ACCOMPANIED WITH HEALTH CERTIFICATE LEGALISED BY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (VETERINARY DEPT)

BEST WISHES
GEORGE MUNRO

[plus a variety of other primates from Europe, Africa, and South America]. Munro claims (and I think he's right) that he possesses the largest collection of dwarf chimpanzees in the whole world. He is thinking of starting a breeding colony with the adult couple. He mainly sells monkeys and apes coming from Zaire and he says that he has a Zaire connection for buying and shipping without any problem. The Belgian government doesn't interfere and there is no problem for him getting them in and out of the country.

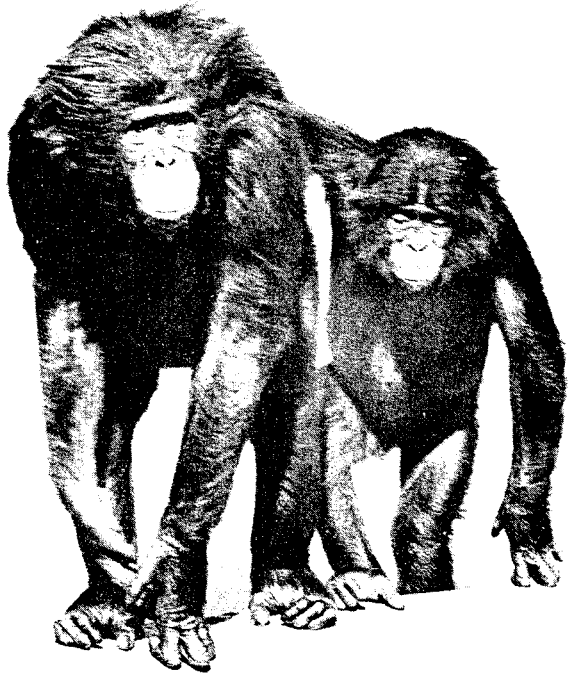
IPPL was subsequently able to obtain copies of telexes sent by Munro to a customer in the Middle East (reproduced on this page). It appears that the seven young Pygmy chimpanzees had been sold within a week of the IPPL member's visit. Clearly, the primates had been smuggled since India bans export of Rhesus monkeys and Zaire bans all export of chimpanzees. Munro stated that Belgium did not require export permits for wildlife, only a health certificate.

In November, a Canadian couple visited Munro's zoo. After seeing the zoo animals, they expressed an interest in rarer animals and were taken to the notorious Munro basement. There they observed 2 adult Pygmy chimpanzees (probably the same animals seen before), and 4 young Pygmy chimpanzees. Two were babies that had arrived from Zaire that very morning. Several regular chimpanzees were seen, as well as a group of Hanuman langurs that Munro had been able to obtain from India (which totally bans their export and considers them sacred). A group of long-tailed macaques awaited shipment to a research laboratory, a black mangabey was off to a French zoo, and a terrified newly-arrived girl mandrill sat alone in a cage.

The new Pygmy chimpanzees were about 1½ years of age: they were clinging closely to each other. Munro noted that there are only about 20 Pygmy chimpanzees in captivity in the whole world and, "the biggest group is what we have." These animals were "newly-caught," and would remain on Munro's premises 60 days before being sold. However, Munro's wife Cynthia added, "If I keep them too long, then I don't sell them so I don't care to keep the Pygmy chimpanzees too long. They are so sweet."

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Munro said that 4 of the Pygmy chimps were available for sale and also as many regular chimps as a buyer might want, since "chimps are no problem to get." Both species of chimpanzees were obtainable through "normal channels," said Munro, a remarkable statement indeed since Pygmy chim-



Pygmy chimpanzee
San Diego Zoo Photo

panzees live **only** in a small part of Zaire, and capture, possession, and export have been totally banned for many years.

However, continued Munro, gorillas were a different matter, trade in them being "absolutely forbidden." However, Munro was holding one young gorilla at a compound in Germany. He had owned it, he said, for 2 years; it was "the last one that came out" from the Cameroun before it banned gorilla exports on joining the Convention.

When asked about numbers of chimpanzees traded, Munro said he sold about 200 chimpanzees per year, and 10-12 Pygmy chimps. He claimed to be the only dealer in the world now able to obtain Pygmy chimpanzees.

The unanswered question is how Munro is able to obtain any Pygmy chimpanzees or chimpanzees from Zaire, which bans their export and has done so for years. How can so many chimpanzees, relatively large and visible, even when young, escape the attention of the authorities at Kinshasa Airport? Or are some dishonest Zaireans accomplices in the traffic in two of their country's most endangered species, one of which lives nowhere else in the world and whose survival is therefore totally dependent on the Government of Zaire?

We hope that readers of this article are sufficiently outraged to send letters requesting an investigation of Munro's shocking activities to Zairean and Belgian authorities. Letters should be sent to:

Président Mobutu Sese Seko
Bureau du Président
Mont Ngaliema
Kinshasa, Ngaliema, Zaire
and
The Minister of Foreign Affairs
1000 Bruxelles
Rue des Quatre-Bras, 2
Belgium

Be sure to affix the correct overseas airmail postage (from the United States, 40 cents per half-ounce).

UPDATE ON SPANISH BEACH CHIMPANZEES

Thanks to the efforts of IPPL (U.K.) and IPPL (Spain), some progress has been made in stamping out the vicious trade in baby chimpanzees smuggled from Africa to Spain for use by photographers who charge tourists to have their pictures taken with the unfortunate animals. However, there is still a long way to go.

IPPL (U.K.) has been active in fund-raising, obtaining media coverage, getting tour operators to warn their clients against patronizing the photographers, and attempting to get other organizations to work on the issue.

IPPL (Spain) has been getting good press coverage for the situation. A network of informants on the operations of the photographers has been developed. Simon and Peggy Templer, who represent IPPL in Spain, have set up a chimpanzee sanctuary where confiscated animals can be held until places open up in rehabilitation centers in Africa for the animals. In addition to the current program in The Gambia, a new rehabilitation project is opening up in the Ivory Coast.

The Templer's sanctuary has been officially approved by the Spanish Government for the holding of chimpanzees. At present, there are seven residents, plus a newcomer, a girl chimpanzee recently seized at Malaga Airport.

At the present time, Tenerife in the Canary Islands is the biggest problem. Due to the islands' proximity to Africa, it is relatively easy to bring in animals. The authorities do not seem interested in stopping the practice. Recently, a chimpanzee was confiscated after biting a child. He was taken in by IPPL.

member Mrs. Jean Bugden. However, after two weeks of agonizing work trying to break the chimpanzee of a dependency on the tranquilizers fed to beach chimpanzees to prevent them getting excited at constant flash-bulbs and stress, Mrs. Bugden was forced by Tenerife authorities to return the animal to his owner. This abused animal is now forced to ply the beaches again, and will probably be destroyed when he becomes too aggressive to be exploited any longer.

The situation is also bad at Malaga and Benidorm on the Costa del Sol.

The most serious problem faced by IPPL (Spain) and the Templers is funding. The budget for the 1983-1984 chimp rescue operation is \$25,000, of which only \$5,000 has been raised so far. It is hard to pressure Spanish authorities to seize animals if there is nowhere to send them. Most of the expenses are related to the housing, feeding, and care of the animals, as well as the costs of returning them to Africa and supporting them there during their years of training for life in the wild.

Members wishing to protest the abuse of chimpanzees by beach photographers should contact:

The Minister of the Interior
Anador de Los Rios 5
Madrid 4, Spain

El Gobernador Civil de Tenerife
Tenerife
Canarias, Spain

SIERRA LEONE CHIMPANZEES THREATENED

The International Primate Protection League is working to block implementation of a project proposed to the Government of Sierra Leone, West Africa, by the multinational pharmaceutical company, IMMUNO A.G., of Vienna, Austria. The company already has a colony of 23 chimpanzees, many originating from suspect sources such as Belgium.

Sierra Leone's chimpanzee population is currently estimated at approximately 2,000 animals. In recent decades, the once-healthy population has been decimated by a massive export trade dominated by Austrian expatriate Franz Sitter.

The initial contacts with Sierra Leone authorities were made on IMMUNO's behalf by the Honorary Consul for Austria in Sierra Leone, a businessman by the name of Klaus Bieber, who has lived in Freetown for many years and was formerly Sitter's business partner.

IPPL has received several documents pertaining to the IMMUNO proposal:

1) **Letter from Klaus Bieber to the Sierra Leone Minister of Foreign Affairs** (undated), stating frankly that:

To avoid the problems involved with the importation of live chimpanzees, IMMUNO A.G. has decided to set up a research facility in West Africa at the source of the animals, with Sierra Leone as its first choice.

The problems faced by IMMUNO are clearly the laws and treaties blocking further commercial trade in endangered chimpanzees! Austria is now a member of CITES, and recently seized a shipment of 10 "Belgian" chimpanzees, of which 8 died. Several of these chimpanzees were reportedly destined for IMMUNO A.G.

Bieber notes that, "The research will not bring about a decimation of chimpanzees in the wild . . . because, after going through a research circle of about 3 years, the animals will be in perfect condition and ready for rehabilitation into the wild." Bieber seems totally aware of the complexities and expense of rehabilitating chimpanzees, or pretends to be.

Bieber stated that IMMUNO would like to acquire 60-80 chimpanzees annually from the wild. He did not state what capture techniques would be used. Presumably, the animals would be supplied by the Sitter network of poachers all over West Africa, who obtain infants obtained through the killing of their mothers. Even though IMMUNO is a profit-making company, Bieber proposed that the Sierra Leone branch should be "non-profit." It would be manned by Sierra Leone citizens with supervision from "one or two" Austrian expatriates.

Bieber therefore requested permission for the company to obtain the desired number of chimpanzees, and to be granted land, and duty-free export and import privileges.

2) **Project description**, (undated), repeating many of the points in the Bieber letter, and adding that IMMUNO would like to send chimpanzees from its Austrian laboratory no longer wanted for research to Sierra Leone to be "placed in a zoo" (there are no zoos in Sierra Leone) or put "into wildlife." It appears that IMMUNO sees Sierra Leone as a potential "dumping-ground" for unwanted chimpanzees, many of whom might be physically or emotionally unfit for rehabilitation, in any case, and probably too old to be handled by humans, a necessary feature of rehabilitation.

3) **Letter dated 1 December 1982 from Klaus Bieber to the Minister of Agriculture of Sierra Leone**, noting that the time had come "to conclude a definite agreement between the Governments of Sierra Leone and Austria for the realization of the project." According to Bieber, "The Austrian authorities have reacted very favorably to the proposal." However, two Austrian ministries have stated to World Wildlife Fund (Austria) that they do not favor the project.

4) **Minutes of a meeting held at the Minister of Agriculture's office on 18 April 1983**, attended by the Minister and several of his staff, Dr. Gerald Eder of the IMMUNO Company, and Klaus

Bieber. Although other project documents stated that the Sierra Leone laboratory would be involved in hepatitis research, Eder stated that the purpose of the facility would be to test "already-developed vaccines" at its planned research station. Apparently, IMMUNO did not intend to foot the bill for rehabilitation of "used" chimpanzees, because Eder stated that "he was confident that the firm would be able to obtain funds from the Austrian Government for the project."

The Minister asked why Sierra Leone was chosen. Eder stated that "the firm knew the Honorary Consul." He did not mention its Sitter Connection.

5) **Memorandum to the Secretary to the President of Sierra Leone from the Minister of Agriculture**, describing the 18 April meeting. Although generally supportive of the idea of allowing IMMUNO to set up a Sierra Leone branch, the Minister expressed his reluctance to allow removal of chimpanzees from the wild, "because it would expose Sierra Leone to international criticism from international wildlife organizations, some of which have local representatives in Sierra Leone." Therefore, the Minister preferred the option of allowing the establishment of a "breeding farm" with the nucleus of animals to be obtained from the 50-60 animals currently stockpiled by Sitter. The Minister foresaw that these animals would be breeding 50-60 young within 2-3 years. However, this would be impossible since most of the animals held by Sitter are young and such a breeding rate (2 infants per couple per year) is impossible! Hence, Sitter would no doubt acquire animals from his customary sources. Once the project was under way, there would be little control over what came in via Sitter IMMUNO's back door.

The Minister suggested that the IMMUNO center should be located near Freetown, and that, "Dr. Sitter is already engaged in activities involving wildlife, including chimpanzees." The fact that Sitter's involvement was in trafficking chimpanzees, which he reportedly keeps in vile and filthy conditions, is not referred to. The Minister commented, "Dr. Sitter could be brought into the arrangement as he has already shown a keen interest in the matter." This "interest" of Sitter's is hardly surprising as the current export ban on chimps has cramped his activities and IMMUNO offers the prospect of further profits at the expense of Sierra Leone's (and the rest of West Africa's) dwindling chimpanzee populations. Noting that Sitter's property was located at Rokel, near Freetown, the Minister noted that, "We would be providing a facility for tourist attraction." However, laboratories never admit visitors, and the health hazards of access to animals involved in hepatitis studies would make such an idea out of the question.

Dr. Eder had also agreed that, "Royalties will be paid to the Sierra Leone Government on any vaccines discovered and sold locally and abroad." However, Eder apparently did not make this offer in writing and it would certainly not be legally binding. In any case, he had already stated that IMMUNO would use the facility to test "already-developed" hepatitis vaccine. Hence, no "discoveries" would be likely to be made in Sierra Leone!

It appears that the Attorney-General of Sierra Leone was not brought into the negotiations. The documents in IPPL's possession contain no precise descriptions of research to be conducted, methods to be used to capture chimpanzees, caging, diet, staffing, proposed rehabilitation techniques and locations, etc.

The role of Klaus Bieber appears strange to IPPL. One moment, he is acting as if he is representing the Government of Austria, and, the next moment, he is corresponding with the authorities, apparently as a representative of the private company IMMUNO. The next moment, he appears to be Sitter's alter ego, or "front-man."

The IMMUNO proposals clearly violate the World Health Organization position paper of 1982 on the acquisition of primates for biomedical research. WHO states that no primates belonging to species considered endangered should be used in

research unless acquired from existing self-sustaining breeding colonies, breeding up to at least the second generation. Nonetheless, Frank Perkins, Chief of Biologicals at WHO, has failed to condemn IMMUNO's schemes.

At the present time, the first national park is being set up in Sierra Leone. The project is funded by the World Wildlife Fund and led by Dr. Geza Teleki, an IPPL Board member. The symbol of the park is the chimpanzee. Sierra Leone was once considered a conservation "basket-case." However, there is a budding conservation movement now. Allowing IMMUNO to set up its laboratory would be a step backwards and might discourage conservation funding agencies from establishing projects in Sierra Leone.

Austrian conservationists have reacted with outrage to the IMMUNO plans. World Wildlife Fund (Austria) has actively protested to Austrian authorities and the media. IPPL sent press releases about the scheme to all Austrian newspapers, and informed the governments of African nations, many of which sent protests, including Liberia, Sierra Leone's neighbor, Ghana, the Sudan and the Cameroun.

The Sierra Leone Nature Conservation Association (SLENCA) compared the likely outcome of the IMMUNO scheme with the problems caused for Liberia by the New York Blood Center chimpanzee laboratory, which has acquired hundreds of chimpanzees and has many animals it no longer wants. SLENCA was not flattered by IMMUNO's choice of Sierra Leone for its project, saying,

The declaration in the proposals that Sierra Leone is the first choice as a site is not out of any special love for Sierra Leone, more likely it is because

IMMUNO feels it can get what it wants more easily here than anywhere else. Already accumulated chimps wait on Dr. Sitter's premises.

Dr. Asibey, Chief of Wildlife of Ghana, expressed his thanks to our organization for informing him of the plans and promised to put up a fight; he commented:

We sincerely appreciate your valuable information which enables us to be effective in these matters. It will interest you to know that very often the local people who would be an effective opposition are kept in the dark as far as possible. This makes your role even more valuable in that it becomes apparent that there is something very fishy else such people organizations would not have been kept in the dark.

Other individuals and organizations which have expressed their concern to Sierra Leone authorities includes Drs. William McGrew and Vernon Reynolds of IPPL, Dr. Toshisada Nishida of Japan, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the Bangladesh Society to Conserve our Nature and Environment, and Sahabat Alam Malaysia.

However, whether the campaign against the IMMUNO project will succeed is uncertain at this point, because of the IMMUNO Company's dollars and the enormous influence that Franz Sitter appears to have in Sierra Leone government circles - in spite of the embarrassing publicity he has brought his adoptive country, and despite a bull having gored a child to death on his property two years ago, with the child's body having been spirited away to make autopsy impossible. Further information on this dangerous situation will appear in future IPPL Newsletters.

TAUB GETS GRANT

IPPL has learned that the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, which is based in New York, has awarded a large sum of money to Edward Taub, the experimentalist convicted of criminal animal cruelty. The award was granted to Taub to allow him to "further his studies of sensory mechanisms in the control of movement" and to write a book summarizing his 25 years of research, most of them spent in the mutilation and killing of monkeys and other animals.

It is not clear whether the award will allow Taub to cripple still more monkeys. The secretive Foundation refuses to make public the amount of the grant. A total of 3571 individuals applied for the 1983 Guggenheim Fellowships: of these, only 291 (8 percent) were successful. In this context, awarding of a grant to Taub appears an insult to the rejected applicants, most of whom were probably law-abiding citizens.

Justifying the award to Taub, G. Thomas Tanselle, Vice-President of the Foundation, informed IPPL that the Selection Committee chose Taub because of "the testimony which was received concerning the importance of his studies and his high standing as a scientist." Tanselle stated that the Selection Committee was aware of the case, and "the reaction of the scientific community" to it. Therefore, the Committee decided that Taub "amply deserved a fellowship on grounds of professional achievement in the past and promise for the future," (an ominous prospect for the monkey kingdom).

Mr. Tanselle is completely wrong in his implication that "the scientific community" takes Taub's side. Many scientists, including some animal experimenters, testified against Taub at his two trials. A few noisy, strident individuals (most of them old "cronies" of Taub and themselves engaged in questionable experiments) and experimentalist extremists jumped to Taub's defense. However, the decibels generated by these noisemakers

does not mean that there is uniformity of opinion among scientists on the Taub case.

IPPL contacted all members of the Selection Committee as well as the President of the Guggenheim Foundation. Edward Wilson, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, informed IPPL that he was "an ardent supporter of both conservation, especially of primates, and the field of research in which Dr. Taub works," (primate mutilation). It should be noted, however, that the issue of Taub's research did not arise at the trials, the case against Taub being based solely on the conditions in which it was conducted, (filth and neglect).

However, it appears that the "investigation" (if any) made by the Selection Committee may have lacked objectivity. IPPL has learned that:

- 1) the Committee never contacted the Maryland State Prosecutor to seek access to court records,
- 2) the committee never contacted the Maryland police about its findings, and
- 3) the Committee never contacted Alex Pacheco, the principal witness for the prosecution.

It appears therefore to IPPL that the Guggenheim Award to Taub constituted more a "reward" than an "award" and that the Foundation may be being manipulated by pro-Taub elements. The award also constitutes an insult to the Maryland jury that found Taub guilty, conveying the message that "scientists are above the law" that ordinary mortals have to obey.

Readers may address their comments to:

The President
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation
90 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016, U.S.A.

A BOY AND HIS MONKEY

Thanks to the rigid bureaucratic-mindedness of the Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service, (CDC), an 11 year old boy's heart was broken when he was separated from his monkey friend.

Donald Lance, an Apostolic missionary working in remote areas of the Philippines, one day took his son Donald along on a trip to the mountains. The boy took a liking to a captive monkey he met in a village, and the villagers gave the monkey to the child.

Boy and monkey became firm friends. The monkey was given the name "John Wayne." When the Lances were ready to return to their home in New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., they planned on taking the monkey home with them, and acquired the necessary export papers from the Philippines authorities. The monkey received shots suggested by the U.S. Embassy. Nobody mentioned any ban on primate imports by private parties. The Lance family members in New Orleans eagerly awaited the return of father, son, and monkey. However, they were destined never to meet the monkey. When the Northwest Orient plane landed in Chicago, "John Wayne" was seized by authorities under a 1975 regulation banning import of primates by other than registered animal traffickers, laboratories, and exhibitors. The ban was imposed by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), U.S. Public Health Service.

The Lances were given an ultimatum:

- 1) have the animal destroyed,
- 2) re-export him (not an option since monkeys in the Philippines are abused, eaten, and exported, and, in any case, there was nobody to send the animal to),
- 3) have the monkey sent to a facility selected by the CDC. This would not necessarily be a zoo: in fact, many confiscated primates have been sent to experimental laboratories. The owner is not necessarily informed as to the location of the animal.

What happened next to "John Wayne" is unclear. IPPL has a copy of the 3-177 import form submitted for the animal. It is the first declaration we have ever received for a seized animal, although we have been studying the 3-177 forms for many years. According to this form, the monkey was "destroyed" by the Department of Agriculture. However, the airline informed the Lances that the animal had been sent to Lincoln Park Zoo. Zoo officials informed IPPL that the animal is in the Children's Zoo.

The callousness of the CDC in separating the monkey from the humans who had rescued him from a bad environment does not extend to animal traffickers who illegally "leak" large numbers of imported primates into the commercial pet trade, which IPPL deplors. IPPL has provided CDC with information about this practice, but CDC has refused to investigate this



Donald and "John Wayne"

situation. As a major purchaser of monkeys itself, CDC does not want to challenge the animal traffickers, as long as it gets its monkeys.

Meanwhile, the Lance family are left wondering whether their beloved monkey friend is alive or dead. They were not aware of the CDC regulation, thought they had fulfilled all legal requirements, and had acquired the animal in innocent circumstances. However, once caught in the machinations of the CDC bureaucracy, there is no way out for human or monkey.

As yet, no private monkey owner has challenged the CDC regulation in court. CDC refuses to consider the alternative of releasing such animals (not a large number, less than 100 per year) to their owners after a prescribed quarantine period.

MYSTERY FOUNDATION SELLS PRIMATES FOR RESEARCH

The Mannheimer Foundation is an organization that operates in Homestead, Florida. Little is known about its activities except that it owns many primates and that it regularly offers surplus primates for sale in the Primate Supply Information Clearinghouse, a National Institutes of Health-funded publication designed to "recycle" used laboratory primates. The Foundation exported two pigtail macaques to the Imperial Chemical Industries (I.C.I.) pharmaceutical company in England on 7 April 1982. I.C.I. kills hundreds of primates annually in painful toxicity testing.

IPPL has learned that the Mannheimer Foundation was established by a Mr. Mannheimer from New Jersey who had a private collection of primates, including many gibbons and

siamangs. Mannheimer was an extremely wealthy man, reportedly having invented tearless baby shampoo. As he lay dying of cancer, he had closed-circuit television installed in his bedroom so that he could watch his primates.

On his death, the primates were moved to the premises of a Miami animal dealer. Many of them disappeared. The remaining primates were eventually located on a large property in Homestead, Florida. A visitor to the Foundation reported in 1976 that the primates were being kept in dog-runs and observed no gibbons or siamangs.

It appears that the Foundation established by an animal lover is trafficking in primates for experimentation.

ORANG-UTANS EXPLOITED IN TAIWAN

IPPL has learned of a sickening and shocking practice going on in Taipei, Taiwan.

A recent visitor to Snake Alley informed IPPL that, "I saw a man who was mistreating a baby orang-utan. I enclose the card from the shop. Is there any way this baby can be saved from its cruel and stupid owner?"

Baby orang-utans are often used to attract customers to shops selling Chinese traditional medications (often extracted from animals and of no proven value).

The orang-utan (illustrated) has part of his face painted blue and is dressed in ghastly-looking garments.

The orang-utan is an endangered species totally protected in its entire habitat range. Yet IPPL receives frequent reports of young animals being smuggled from Sumatra or Borneo, usually on logging ships, to Taiwan.



Orang being "made up"



Cowering in fear of crowds

IPPL has the name, address, and phone number of this dealer. Should any member be passing through Taiwan, please let us know in advance. We are exploring ways to try to get this poor animal, and others like him, seized and sent for rehabilitation to the wild. This racket must cause unbelievable mental and physical suffering to the orang-utans involved.

IPPL REPRESENTED AT ENDANGERED SPECIES CONFERENCE

The International Primate Protection League was strongly represented at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), held in Gaborone, Botswana, in April 1983.

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, represented IPPL and the International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals. Anne Doncaster of IPPL (Canada) also represented IPPL. Dr. Michael Gianelli, Scientific Advisor to the Fund for Animals, also joined the IPPL delegation, and was a very articulate spokesman for primates' rights. ALL IPPL DELEGATES HAD RAISED THEIR TRAVEL EXPENSES FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES. The April 1983 issue of the IPPL Newsletter was distributed to all delegates and observers. There was great interest in the Mobilization for Animals and the activities of the Primate Centers. The IPPL delegation also met many wildlife chiefs to discuss primate issues, and helped other groups with their work on seals, leopards, and other important issues that came up at the conference.

Showings of slides of Dr. Edward Taub's laboratory in Silver Spring, Maryland, were held for many delegates, who agreed with the verdict of the Maryland jury that Taub's treatment of his monkeys was criminally cruel.

Gaborone is a hot, dry, and dusty small town close to Botswana's border with South Africa. The two-week long conference was held in a tent that became unbearably uncomfortable in the afternoons. Tourist shops in Gaborone were full of stuffed animals, one even displaying a ghastly-looking stuffed monkey in its window. Stuffed antelope heads looked down from the walls at diners in restaurants. A village grade-school had a stuffed leopard in its main assembly hall, hardly a way to inculcate the philosophy of reverence for life in the young people of Botswana in whose hands the fate of the country's wildlife lies.

Botswana is suffering from its second year of drought, and the land is parched, making life difficult for both man and animals.

After the meeting, Ms. McGreal and Ms. Doncaster flew to Northern Botswana. The "cordon fences" installed for veterinary reasons, to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease by wild animals, extended for miles along the desert. The fences disrupt the migration paths of wild animals, and many animals die, unable to advance and not programmed by nature to retreat.

Northern Botswana is a wonderful area for wildlife. The human population remains low, and there is relatively little poaching in the wildlife areas. Ms. McGreal and Ms. Doncaster stayed at a lodge on the Khwai River, and were able to watch troops of baboons coming to the river to drink and play. They went into the Moremi Wildlife Reserve, 1,800 square kilometers of land set aside by Batawana tribal elders concerned at the lessening numbers of wild animals in the area. At night, they were able to observe wild bushbabies leaping through the trees. The next stop was the Chobe National Park, where many elephants and large mammals were observed, as well as vervet monkeys and baboons. Seeing wild primates living in their natural environment is an inspiration to our officers to keep on working to protect primates in the wild and to protect the wild so that primates have a home. It also emphasizes the terrible stress it must be for wild primates to have to adjust to captive life, especially in a laboratory setting.



Shirley McGreal with Alexander Peal of Liberian Wildlife Division.

Photo: Gianelli

WISCONSIN CENTER POLICY STATEMENT

The Wisconsin Regional Primate Center, Madison, Wisconsin U.S.A. has issued a "Policy Statement for the Ethical Uses of Animals," which has reportedly infuriated the National Institutes of Health bureaucracy.

According to the statement, "It is the official policy of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center that all animals under its control are recognized as creatures of intrinsic value, remarkable complexity, and inherent dignity." The statement goes on to say, "All investigators who use animals should be guided by Albert Schweitzer's dictum that 'it is their duty to ponder in every separate case whether it is truly necessary thus to sacrifice an animal for humanity'."

The statement calls for "controls and protection" which "must extend to judgments on the necessity of each specific experiment and the humaneness of its design." All projects, the statement says, must contain "a reasonable expectation that the experiment will contribute significantly to knowledge that may eventually lead to improvements in the health and welfare of humans or nonhuman animals," and that any such benefits "must clearly outweigh any pain and suffering experienced by the experimental animals."

The Center announced in the statement its plan to establish strict procedures for the review and approval of primate use, and that, "The burden for justification of specific research

designs and procedures rests with the investigator." Animal rights advocates would be invited to participate in the review. Training procedures would be set up in both the philosophy of animal use and the practice of animal husbandry.

The Wisconsin Policy Statement is not as strong as some animal activists might wish. Some of Wisconsin's self-styled "animal activists" that the Center might co-opt are extremely weak, some having expressed their support for the notorious deprivation experiments conducted on monkeys at the University of Wisconsin. However, it is the first document emanating from a primate center to admit that current standards of care and maintenance (enshrined in the Animal Welfare Act, the **Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals** etc.) "do not constitute adequate protection of the well-being and rights of nonhuman animals." At present, triviality of research does not exclude any project from being carried out at a Primate Center, as long as the experimenter has funds or is a "core scientist."

In 1981, 81 primates died or were killed at the Research Unit of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center (81 too many, in IPPL's view), compared with 330 at the Washington Primate Center Research Unit, 302 at the Oregon Primate Center's Research Unit, and 238 in Delta Primate Center's Research Unit.

IPPL TESTIFIES FOR PRIMATES

The **Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals** is a booklet that sets the standards for care and housing of laboratory animals in the United States. The booklet has been revised several times since it first appeared in 1963, the last revision being in 1978. Now the publication is being revised again.

The **Guide** is published by the Institute for Laboratory Animal Resources of the National Academy of Sciences. Funding comes from the National Institutes of Health. The current

revision is being done by a committee of veterinarians and practicing experimenters. There are NO representatives of the animal protection movement on the committee, and NO primate ethologists or anthropologists. Unless there is strong pressure on the committee to make changes, we are likely to see the primates continue to be assigned to such tiny cages as 2 feet by 2 feet, 30 inches high for Rhesus monkeys, vervets, and other monkeys of similar size, 12 inches by 18 inches, 20 inches high for squirrel monkeys, marmosets, etc. and 5 feet by 5 feet by 7 feet for chimpanzees, gorillas, etc.

Aug 1983

Public hearings have, for the first time, been held in connection with the review. Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, testified at the Chicago hearing on 12 July 1983. Twelve people testified: each was allowed only 5 minutes, and then unceremoniously told to be silent, concentration having been disrupted by a "beeper" after 4 minutes. The Committee members were never introduced to the witnesses or audience: they were nameless, faceless, and most appeared half-asleep. Not one committee member asked a single question of any speaker, and questions from the floor were banned. Presumably, they would have taken up time and the committee was anxious to get the apparent charade over with. In fact, the entire session was over in 80 minutes. No Committee member thanked the speakers, who had taken a lot of time and trouble to prepare their statements and some of whom had gone to considerable expense to get to Chicago.

IPPL's testimony emphasized several points:

- 1) The Committee reviewing the standards was unbalanced.
- 2) The Guide should be mandatory. Currently, compliance is optional.
- 3) The ludicrous cage sizes in the Guide take no consideration of primates' physical, social, psychological, or intellectual needs, and should be completely rewritten. Solitary caging of social primates must end. Housing specifications must include play equipment, perching, resting, and retreat areas. Indoor-outdoor caging is preferable.

Dr. McGreal concluded her statement with the comment:

The forces of inertia, unimaginativeness, and economics should not lead to continuation of the present situation for primates, the only wild animals incarcerated in large numbers in the "service of humanity." Wildlife chiefs of foreign countries are amazed that our wealthy country incarcerates THEIR animals in such abysmal housing.

IPPL's message did reach the Chicago public, even if the committee appeared to be taking a collective nap. Dr. McGreal was interviewed by the NBC television news, and the meeting was covered by reporters from the Chicago Tribune and Sun-Times.

Roger Galvin, the prosecutor in the Taub trial, presented testimony on behalf of Attorneys for Animal Rights and People

for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, both of which groups also endorsed IPPL's statement.

A full copy of IPPL's statement and documentation is available from Headquarters for the copying cost (\$3.00). Members with access to the Guide may wish to submit comments, and readers wishing to endorse the IPPL statement should contact the following individuals.

Steven Pakes, D.V.M.
Division of Comparative Medicine
U. of Texas Health Sciences Center
5323 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas, TX 75235

Roy Henrickson, D.V.M.
California Primate Research Center
University of California
Davis, CA 95616

Harry Rozmiarek, D.V.M.
Animal Resources Division
USAMRIID
Fort Detrick, MD 21701

Earl Grogan, D.V.M.
Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20418

Please consider writing your congressman (House of Representatives, Washington D.C. 20515) and senators (Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510), expressing your wish to see housing standards for laboratory primates improved and your concern that the committee chosen to implement this revision lacks the necessary knowledge of primates in the wild to set proper standards for their life in captivity. Request that field primatologists and animal protectionists be added to the committee immediately. The next review will not be for another 6 years. We can't leave our primates sitting alone in their tiny cages for that long! If you're leading a busy and active life and think you don't have time to write, just think of the monkeys sitting all alone in their cages for years on end, undergoing experiments or waiting for somebody to think up a new one. They need your time and concern.

MOBILIZATION A SUCCESS

On 24 April 1983, over 15,000 animal activists demonstrated at four of the U.S. Primate Centers to express their outrage at the sufferings of the monkeys incarcerated in the Centers. This was in spite of appalling weather nationwide, marked by heavy rains and extreme cold. Fortunately, the bad conditions did not deter the protestors, who knew that one day of suffering for them was nothing compared with the lifelong sufferings of the primates in the centers.

Estimated numbers of protestors were: California Primate Center 4,500; Wisconsin Primate Center, 5,000; New England Primate Center, 5,000; Yerkes Primate Center, 1,000. Demonstrations on behalf of laboratory primates were also held in New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and several European countries.

The demonstrations were well publicized, with a few exceptions. The one-ownership Atlanta papers appear to grovel at the feet of the Yerkes Center's publicity office. The two American weekly news-magazines Time and Newsweek had been informed of the demonstrations, but refused to cover them (Why? They have plenty of room for the antics of "celebrities," who will be forgotten in a few years).

Experimentalist extremists, seeing how money has poured into the fund set up to defend Edward Taub from cruelty charges, are seeking donations for a "Coalition to Defend Essential Primate Research."

The Mobilization has come and gone. But the Center monkeys remain right where they were. The battle is just beginning. Anyone going home after the protest feeling that it is over is mistaken. Let's keep up our protests till all the Centers are phased out!



Roland Corluy of IPPL (Belgium) addressing Atlanta Rally.
Photo: Mary White

MONKEY "AIDS"

Monkey experimenters, always eager to find new uses for monkeys, which mean more money, eagerly seize on public concern about any new disease to "get into the act," unfortunately, at the expense of the monkeys.

The latest case is "AIDS." AIDS stands for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The origin of the disease, first noted in the late 1970s, is unknown. It affects primarily male homosexuals and intravenous drug users, as well as a few Haitian immigrants to the United States, and a few hemophiliacs (bleeders) who receive blood donated by AIDS victims. Mortality is high among the victims, who die of a variety of diseases.

At the present time, the Primate Centers are receiving professional and public criticism, one of the reasons for the criticism being the string of epidemics of fatal and non-fatal diseases at the Centers. Apparently, the primate research bureaucracy saw its opportunity to convert its disastrous record into a glorious triumph — accidental development of an "animal model" of AIDS! The panicked public would predictably dip into its pocket-book and exert pressure on politicians to infuse money into the Centers.

The California Primate Center and the New England Primate Center announced that past disease outbreaks were caused by AIDS. Some of the outbreaks had occurred prior to the occurrence of human AIDS, and no Primate Center employees had developed the disease. The American media, anxious to cover any story with an AIDS tie-in, jumped on the bandwagon and the Centers' public relations departments were kept busy.

In the midst of the "Monkey AIDS" hoop-la, the National Institutes of Health convened a one-day workshop on the topic. Primate facility directors and Center for Disease Control officials flew to Washington to confer.

Facilities bragged about their long strings of failures in monkey care. Nancy Henson of the *New Scientist* described the meeting in the 17 March 1983 issue of the magazine. She noted that:

Anxiety moves the product — and when the product is animal research, hysteria over a new human

affliction can sometimes sell even the worst schlock.

Henson queried:

What, one might ask, does a bunch of Taiwanese and Rhesus macaques which lived and died in laboratory captivity have in common with sexually hyper-active, urban gay men with AIDS? Precious little, it seemed, from presentations by the New England and California Regional Primate Centers, except that the immune responses of both men and monkeys were profoundly suppressed.

She noted that none of the monkeys dying at either facility showed the characteristics of human AIDS, none had a form of cancer known as "Kaposi's sarcoma" that strikes AIDS victims and none showed "the pattern of imbalance between two types of cells in the immune system which is characteristic of human AIDS." In fact, the victims of one of the California epidemics were all female: further, monkeys have never been known to practice anal sexual relations, as do most human AIDS victims. Most of the New England monkeys died of noma (trenchmouth) and hepatitis.

Henson noted that monkeys kept in captivity for experimentation are inevitably stressed and that stress, and unnatural exposure to their own body wastes, can derange the monkeys' immune systems. However, saying that human AIDS was related to monkey epidemics was "like saying apples explain oranges because both have seeds."

Henson noted that the representatives of the Center for Disease Control attending the meeting were not impressed, and she cynically concluded:

Could it be that the bureaucrats of primate research saw a way to parlay an admission of poor husbandry into a public relations campaign for the Primate Centers? The California people even suggested that the four major outbreaks of infection in their monkey colonies over the past 14 years were due to AIDS. Opportunism, it seems, is not limited to microbes.

GROUP PROTESTS MONKEY TRAUMA STUDIES

The International Primate Protection League salutes the Pennsylvania Animal Rights Coalition. Thirty members of this group recently demonstrated against experiments being conducted at the University of Pennsylvania by Thomas Gennarelli and Lawrence Thibault.

According to an article published in the *Journal of Trauma* (Vol. 22, No. 1, 1982), the experiments involve production of head injury in monkeys (similar to the type of injuries received by participants in the "sport" of boxing, the goal of which is to knock one's opponent senseless). The heads of the unfortunate Rhesus monkeys that find their way into Gennarelli's laboratory are fitted into "a helmet that was attached to a pneumatic actuator and linkage system" that sharply rotates the head. Various additional gadgetry records "the acceleration time history." The article does not state whether the monkeys were anesthetized or describe any measures taken to alleviate the sufferings of the animals that survive.

No less than 128 monkeys were injured: 27 died before their hour of "sacrifice" and the animals that survived were killed off at varying intervals for "hemopathological examination." No treatment was attempted: it appears that the sole purpose of the experiment was to "see what happens" when you produce injury in a monkey's head.

This type of experiment appears totally unjustified to IPPL. Rhesus monkeys' heads are not the same as humans'. Production of standardized injury may be ingenious (or diabolic depending on one's point of view), but human injuries are not standardized. If the monkeys are anesthetized, the experiment is hardly valid since humans involved in trauma are wide-awake. If the monkeys are not anesthetized or are merely paralyzed, the spectacle is too horrible to contemplate. Further, trauma is an area where "alternatives" do exist (apart from the alternative of studying human accident cases), such as models of the human head and brain which can measure primary and secondary impacts. Although esthetically unappealing, human cadavers have been used in this kind of research.

Ironically, but unsurprisingly, Dr. Gennarelli is a former research partner of Dr. Ayub Ommaya, whose experiments involving infliction of severe head injuries on fully conscious chimpanzees were reported in the IPPL Newsletter (November 1982).

Dr. Gennarelli's monkey head injury studies are funded by massive grants from the U.S. Department of Transportation and the National Institutes of Health.

BEAU AND CAPTAIN

In April 1983 the terrible plight of two primates in Dr. Stephen Lisberger's laboratory at the University of California, San Francisco, was revealed due to valiant work of Peter Hamilton's Lifeforce Foundation. Officials at the University have refused to provide answers to questions relating to the nature of the experiments involving Beau and Captain, and their ultimate fate. It is known, however, that as long ago as 1982, both primates had electrodes implanted into their brains. The IPPL has contacted Dr. Joseph S. Spinelli, Director of the Animal Care Facility at the University, and other University officials requesting their cooperation in permitting an objective review of the motivations and expected benefits to be derived from the experiments. As of July 4th ("Independence Day" in the United States) we still have not received the requested justification.

It has been reported by University Officials that Beau and Captain are in restraining chairs "for short periods of time" of up to four or five days. Four or five days is by no means a short time; in fact, were human primates exposed to this protocol, it would be referred to as torture.

Lifeforce Foundation has formed The Beau and Captain — LET THEM LIVE! Coalition. You can help Beau and Captain directly by writing to the President of the University of California and voicing your concern. Please address letters to:

Dr. David S. Saxon
President
The University of California
University Hall
Berkeley, California 94720

Your help will be greatly appreciated!



Captain



Beau

Photos: Lifeforce: Peter Hamilton

UPDATE ON THE BARNARD CHIMPANZEES

Long-time members of IPPL may recall the storm our organization created when Dr. Christian Barnard of South Africa killed a chimpanzee on 13 October 1977, transplanting his heart into a human who died 3 days later. Barnard was holding a second chimpanzee supplied by the TNO Laboratory in the Netherlands and was planning to kill him.

Drs. Geza Teleki and Shirley McGreal of IPPL, and Dr. Graham Saayman, then of the University of Cape Town, issued statements to the South African press and contacted Barnard directly. The negative publicity did not seem to affect Barnard. However, when Dr. McGreal volunteered to substitute for the second chimpanzee, Barnard backed down and gave the surviving animal to a zoo.

The chimpanzee who was, according to Barnard and Dr.

Balner, Director of the TNO Laboratory, "useless" and "redundant," turned out to be just the opposite. He befriended the chimp in the next cage, so the two were put together. A baby chimpanzee, Lucy, was born within a year. In May 1983, Ms. McGreal visited Quarrels and his female cage-mate at the Hartebeestepoort Dam Zoo in South Africa. She also met Lucy, now a delightful four-year old, who seemed to know she had a friend in IPPL's Chairwoman, immediately climbing on to her lap and giving her a big, friendly bear-bug.

This incident is just one of the reasons why IPPL doesn't trust statements from zoo and laboratory directors that they are killing animals "for their own good." Usually, this is a self-serving, self-righteous declaration from people who would never have themselves euthanized in the same circumstances.

NEWS IN BRIEF

JANE GOODALL SPEAKS OUT

Jane Goodall spoke up for laboratory chimpanzees during her recent appearance on the San Francisco television program "People are Talking." A member of the audience asked her, "What are they using the chimps for in medical research since we're all so similar?"

Dr. Goodall replied:

They're using them for many, many things, some of which seem to me utterly ridiculous, like using them for alcohol research and drug research. They're using them for cancer research, for hepatitis. Perhaps, perhaps sometimes this research may be justified, and I say perhaps, but if it is justified, then I think the chimps who are being sacrificed this way should be given super living conditions, and if they survive a series of horrible experiments they should be given their freedom from it.

Instead of which we find them in tiny cages, kept in social isolation, nobody to groom them, and it's very, very like a concentration camp, and I always feel it's so easy to understand when you watch people treating animals like this how it was possible to have concentration camps in war. There's no difference. Chimps aren't us, Jews aren't us, gypsies aren't us. It all comes to the same thing.

BILL MCGREW SPEAKS OUT

A project that has received much publicity in the United States involves training Capuchin monkeys to serve paralyzed humans. The project is directed by Ms. M. J. Willard at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York.

IPPL Board member Dr. William McGrew has courageously questioned this kind of exploitation of monkeys, which involves electric shock training and removal of all the teeth from the monkeys to prevent them from injuring their human charges. McGrew wrote to Dr. Willard:

While giving due credit to your ingenuity, I find the nature of your project abhorrent. I refer to the exploitation of the monkey, and the suffering that it has endured and presumably continues to experience. You may find such slavery acceptable if it involves another species, but I find it repugnant. Your article (*Primates* 23(4), 1982) makes no mention of the ethical issues involved. Removal of teeth, electric shock, castration, all are presented with no hint of their contentious nature. Further, your disingenuous remarks about man and monkey working together in "symbiosis" stand the usual meaning of such terms on their heads . . .

As for your vision of the future, of expanding such work, I can only hope you will reconsider your plans. The prospect is nightmarish.

COMPUTER REPLACES MONKEYS

According to *Medical World News* (28 February 1983), computers are replacing animals at the University of Texas Medical Branch's integrated functional laboratory in Galveston, Texas. The News reports that:

Apple Plus IIs are being used for experiments on shock, pharmacology of the uterus, liver function, genetics, and the effects of diuretics on renal physiology. And, with the computers, students determine reactions to hyperthermia [high body temperature] and hypothermia [low body temperature] in minutes compared with the hours required for similar animal experiments.

FLORIDA MONKEYS "ENVIRONMENTAL MENACE"

The South Florida Regional Planning Council has criticized two monkey breeding projects run by the Charles River Company, of Wilmington, Massachusetts, U.S.A. on islands off the coast of Florida.

Over 3,000 monkeys live on the small islands, known as Key Lois and Raccoon Key. Many of the young monkeys born on the island and non-breeding monkeys are sold for experimentation, both to the U.S. Government and to private buyers.

According to the Planning Council, the monkeys are an "environmental menace" since they allegedly pollute the water around the islands and denude the mangroves. Further, the Company was alleged to have built feeding cages and boardwalks on the islands without permits, and these constructions were not hurricane-proof.

The Charles River Company defended its project, not by addressing the issues, but by claiming that Florida authorities were "interfering with the polio vaccine program." Many of the island monkeys are sold to be killed in polio vaccine testing.

It remains to be seen whether the Charles River Company has as much power in Florida as it does in Massachusetts, where the State recently passed a special law to exempt laboratory animal breeders from payment of all sales taxes. The Charles River Company will be the principal beneficiary of this new law.

SMUGGLING ART AND WILDLIFE

Newsweek magazine (30 May) featured an article entitled "The Booming Trade in Smuggled Art." The article's sub-title ran, "Belatedly, the world's governments try to crack down on archeological plundering." The parallels between the smuggling of art and the smuggling of wildlife were apparent. The article noted that, "Many dealers argue that art objects in the Third World often rot in museum basements or fall prey to poor security. At least, they point out, the art is preserved in the wealthier West."

Similar arguments are often used by Western institutions such as zoos seeking to form "Noah's arks" for wildlife so beleaguered in the wild, with vague promises of returning it to the wild one day — if there is a wild left to return the animals to. Unless institutions seeking to collect endangered wildlife also get involved in active projects to help the wildlife survive in its natural home, they would appear to have a parasitic rather than a constructive relationship to the problems of wildlife in Third World countries, using the bleak outlook for wildlife as an excuse for plunder and predation on dwindling stocks and often attracting charity dollars that might be better spent on habitat protection and training of Third World nationals in wildlife protection.

DAM PROJECT BLOCKED

Thanks to the combined efforts of 3 Malaysian environmental groups, Sahabat Alam Malaysia, the Environmental Protection Society and the Malayan Nature Society, the Malaysian Government has cancelled plans to build a dam at Tembeling.

The dam would have flooded a core area of 130 square miles of Taman Negara, West Malaysia's only national park, with 400 feet of water. The resulting flooding would have had an adverse effect on all resident wildlife, including primates, and especially territorial primates such as gibbons.

Sahabat Alam Malaysia is working to get more national parks established and to obtain total legal protection for monkeys. We strongly recommend this group and its fine range of publications to our members. Correspondence may be addressed to:

Sahabat Alam Malaysia
37 Lorong Birch
Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

DRAFT CONVENTION ON PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

At the present time, there is an international treaty on trade in endangered species; however, the treaty does not cover the conditions under which trade is conducted prior to the shipment of an animal.

Bearing this in mind, Israeli wildlife activist Bill Clark has called for "an international treaty to ban the use of cruel weapons against Nature's most sensitive creatures" which would be equivalent to the Hague Convention which bans use of certain weapons on humans. The new treaty would also cover standards of care and holding of captive animals, just as the Geneva Convention prescribes conditions for human prisoners of war.

According to Clark, "The immediate goal of a Convention for the Protection of Animals must be a comprehensive and flexible treaty that, in general terms, outlaws cruel weapons and practices."

Such a treaty could help protect primates from cruel practices such as the shooting of mothers to obtain infants, ritualistic eating of monkeys as sometimes practiced in Asia, maintenance of primates in substandard zoos, and use in painful experimentation.

Readers interested in the development of Mr. Clark's project may contact him at 3 Rehov Diskin, Jerusalem, 92473, Israel.

WORLD NATURE CHARTER

Recently, a World Charter of Nature drafted by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and introduced by Zaire, was adopted by the United Nations. The vote was: 111 nations for the Charter, 18 abstentions, and one vote against, the United States.

The Charter calls for the protection of habitat and wildlife.

BRAIN INJURY STUDIES IN BRITAIN

Five British experimenters led by Ms. Ingrid Allen recently undertook "An Ultrastructural Study of Experimental High Velocity Penetrating Head Injury," using Rhesus monkeys.

The experiment was described in *Acta Neurophysiologica*, an obscure German medical publication (Vol. 59, 1983).

According to Ms. Allen and her colleagues, the purpose of the study was "to gain a full understanding of early cellular reactions in missile brain injury" in order to assess "adequacy of ballistic protection" and to develop "rational treatment." (Presumably, this was to come later: the monkeys in the study were injured and left to die, which took from 30-60 minutes). The experimenters noted that the monkeys had suffered swelling in the brain area (hardly surprising) and that the swelling "might have had a beneficial effect." On the other hand, "alternatively, the swelling could be detrimental." It appears that the monkeys lost their lives to generate nothing but trivia.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS CALL FOR LESS ANIMAL USE

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association (PMA), an organization representing 149 U.S. drug companies, has called for revision of U.S. government regulatory requirements and pharmaceutical research practices so that fewer animals may be used.

According to an official PMA report, advances in toxicity testing make it possible to eliminate the LD-50 test, which utilizes large numbers of animals to determine what dosage is needed to kill 50 percent of test animals.

The report urged PMA members "to obtain a maximum amount of scientific information from the use of a minimum number of animals."

PRIMATE PARTS AVAILABLE

A New York company advertises pieces of dead primates for sale. You can buy a monkey penis for \$46, a uterus for \$46, a pair of lips for \$30, an intestine ("flushed with running tap water" or "unwashed if desired") for \$34.50, a pair of eyes for \$22.30, or an "unstripped" brain for \$69. A tibia bone with "excess meat removed but not stripped clean" costs \$23, and a pair of mammary glands \$34.50.

SWISS REFERENDUM DUE

In Switzerland, a national referendum is due to take place on whether the nation should place a total ban on animal experiments. Proponents of the petition obtained 155,000 signatures, more than the number required to put the issue on the ballot.

Swiss drug companies are fighting the proposal.

Readers concerned at the problems of abuse of laboratory animals and the difficulties in getting legislation passed at all levels of government, may wish to explore the possibility of seeking local, state, or national referenda on the issue of primate experimentation.

NEW PRIMATE BOOK AVAILABLE

World Wildlife Fund (India) has just produced a beautiful book entitled "The Primates." The book describes the primates of the world, and has a beautiful section on "The Endangered Primates of India," which include the Lion-tailed macaque, the Golden langur, the Nilgiri langur, and the Hoolock gibbon.

The book, which is superbly illustrated, is available for \$7 (U.S.) or equivalent, from:

World Wildlife Fund (India)
c/o Godrej & Boyce Co.
Lalbaug, Parel
Bombay 400 012, India

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.

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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.

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