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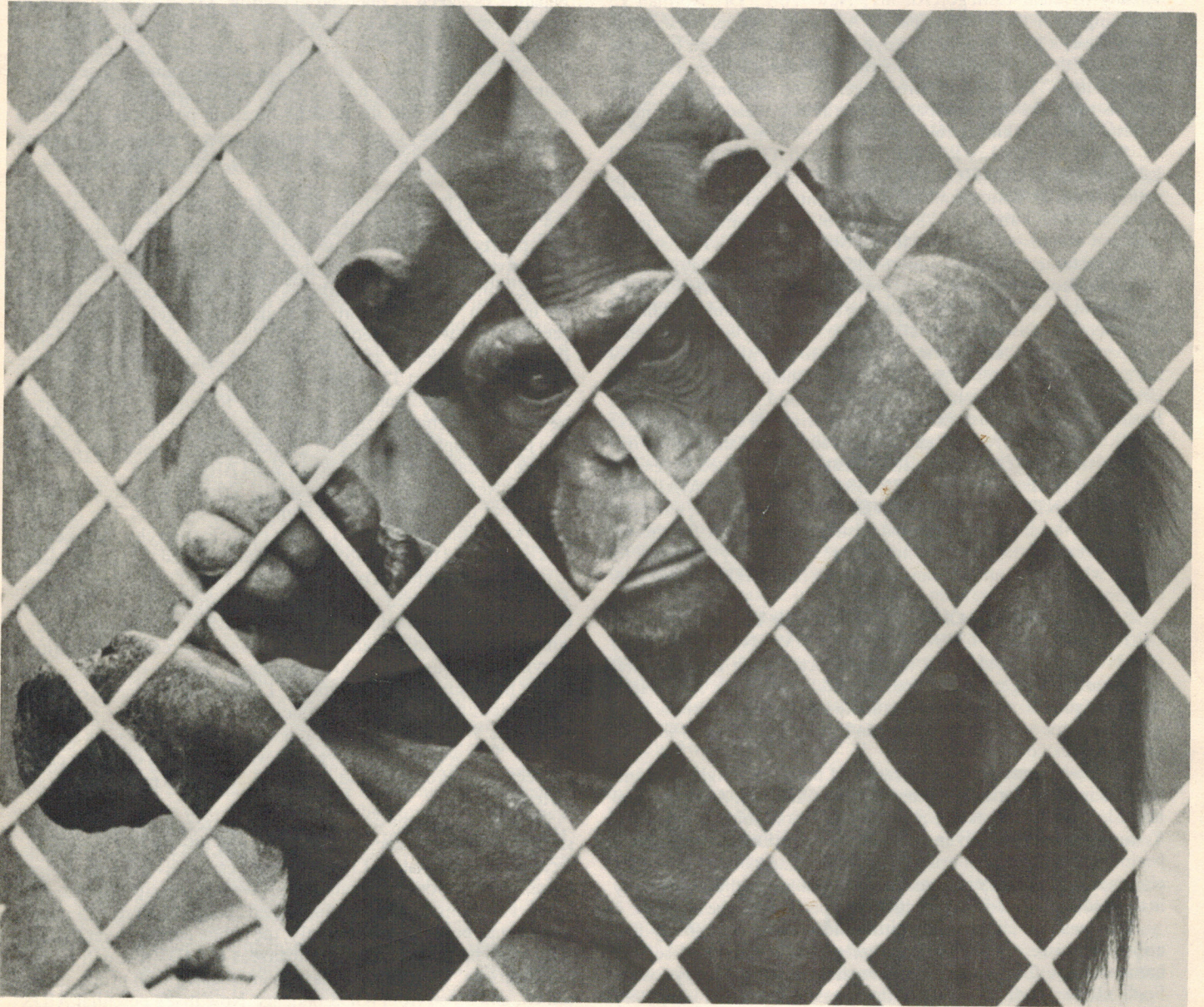


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SPECIAL REPORT: THE PLIGHT OF UNWANTED CHIMPANZEES

THE TRAGIC PLIGHT OF UNWANTED CHIMPANZEES

*ADVERTISEMENT IN THE PRIMATE SUPPLY INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE (2 July 1984):

Pan troglodytes – chimpanzee. 100 chimpanzees of both sexes. Adolescents to young adults. For sale or lease. Approximately 50 inoculated with Non-A Non-B hepatitis, balance inoculated with Hepatitis A and B and sero-positive in many instances.

*DEATH, JUNE 1984: 2 adult male chimpanzees, veterans of hepatitis research, are transported from the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, Tuxedo, New York, to Albany Medical College, Albany, New York. Dr. Norman L. Strominger, of the Department of Anatomy, injects horseradish peroxidase, a protein used as a dye to show paths taken by nerve cells, into the chimpanzees' ears on Thursday 14 June. IPPL receives a tip-off and reaches Strominger on the morning of 15 June. By this time, the two chimpanzees are already dead – Strominger informs IPPL that killing chimpanzees causes him "nightmares."

*HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, THE MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY that produces such top-selling drugs as Valium and Librium, complains to the U.S. Government in 1983 about the "high cost" of maintaining 7 chimpanzees that it holds at the New Mexico State University Primate Research Institute. The cost: a mere \$15 per animal per day, the approximate cost of one Valium prescription. In a 3 March 1983 memorandum, Franklin Tyeryar of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), Bethesda, Maryland, states that company officers "are extremely anxious to get rid of them as they have exceeded their budget." The unfortunate chimpanzees are shipped to the Chimpanzee Maintenance and Breeding Center, Bastrop, Texas, for use in terminal experiments into the disease AIDS. The disease, which causes a breakdown in the body's immune system, has caused over 2,000 deaths in the United States.

*1983: THE CHIMPANZEE BREEDING AND MAINTENANCE CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, a facility established by the U.S. National Institutes of Health for the resocialization of laboratory chimpanzees, suddenly changes its course when it announces plans for on-site fatal AIDS experiments on chimpanzees.

*1982: A PUBLIC OUTCRY FOLLOWS THE TRANSFER OF THE "SIGNING" CHIMPANZEES, NIM AND ALLY, from the University of Oklahoma to the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, Tuxedo, New York. As a result, the two "famous" chimpanzees return to Oklahoma. Nim now lives at the Fund for Animals' sanctuary in Texas, and Ally was shipped to a New Mexico laboratory.

All these situations are indicative of the tragic plight of chimpanzees in laboratories and other captive situations. As babies and juveniles, chimpanzees are popular exhibition animals and pets. Young chimpanzees are in such demand for experiments that a healthy chimpanzee can bring \$10,000. Because of chimpanzees' closeness to Man, they are used in many disease studies, especially in the study of hepatitis, with which chimpanzees can be infected.

However, as chimpanzees grow older, their desirability and utility diminish. A grown chimpanzee has the strength of several human beings. Construction of secure housing is extremely costly. Food bills are high. In addition, the stressful life of the laboratory chimpanzee can cause adult animals to become (understandably) extremely aggressive. To complicate matters, many of these chimpanzees carry the diseases with which humans have deliberately infected them. In fact, about the only way healthy adult laboratory chimpanzees can "score points" with humans (and thus get a reprieve from death or fatal projects) is to breed and keep on breeding salable, usable, infants, thus perpetuating the shameful servitude of Man's Closest Living Relative, the Chimpanzee.

Although chimpanzees are used in many areas of research, by far the major use of chimpanzees is in the field of hepatitis research. Several hundred chimpanzees are used in hepatitis research and

vaccine testing annually by U.S. government, university, and commercial laboratories. One U.S. organization, the New York Blood Center, maintains a large chimpanzee laboratory in Liberia. Other chimpanzee laboratories are located in the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Japan, France, and Austria. A commercially-produced Hepatitis B vaccine is now on the market in the United States. Each batch of vaccine is tested on 4 "clean" (hepatitis-free) chimpanzees. If the vaccine batch is uncontaminated and effective, the chimpanzees are unharmed physically by the testing and subsequent hepatitis exposure.

However, things are very different for chimpanzees used in hepatitis **research** as opposed to **testing**. Many animals end their experimental protocols as known or suspected hepatitis carriers. At present, there is no 100% certain way to identify carriers of some forms of hepatitis and no cure for the carrier status. These "dirty" chimpanzees cannot be housed with "clean" chimpanzees and are not wanted as part of the **healthy** breeding population of captive chimpanzees. They cannot be placed in zoos or sanctuaries because of the risks of exposing both humans and healthy animals to hepatitis.

The result is an extremely difficult problem. Clearly, it is essential to develop ways to study hepatitis that do not involve use of chimpanzees. The problem will not be solved by limiting breeding of captive chimpanzees since there is a huge demand for "clean" young chimpanzees. Ironically, as hundreds of older chimpanzees are living in "limbo," efforts are under way to get more chimpanzees from the wild. As recently as 1978, the U.S. Federal Wildlife Permit Office rejected applications by the Merck Sharp and Dohme Company to import 125 chimpanzees from Africa and the Albany Medical College to import 175 animals. Recently, Japan imported no less than 60 chimpanzees from Africa for research, and an Austrian drug company is trying to get permission to establish a chimpanzee laboratory in Sierra Leone, West Africa.

The New Mexico State University Primate Research Institute has one of the world's largest chimpanzee colonies. The original colony was founded by the U.S. Air Force to train chimpanzees for space flight and the Air Force subsequently leased the entire colony to the Albany Medical College, Albany, New York. The chimpanzees remained housed at Holloman Air Force Base. In 1980, the entire colony was taken over by the New Mexico State University, with the animals still housed on the Base. Currently, the Institute is trying to find users for 100 chimpanzees whose hepatitis research utility has ended. The Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources publication, *ILAR News* announced the availability of these animals in its Winter 1984 issue, suggesting "liver cancer" as a possible use. This would be a convenient way to "get rid of" these chimpanzees. However, it would certainly cause them extreme pain and suffering.

In past years, large numbers of chimpanzees were used to study slow virus diseases, such as kuru, a bizarre disease that used to affect only approximately 15 New Guinea cannibals per year. Later, it was found that other primate species were susceptible to such diseases, and chimpanzee use diminished, but not before 125 chimpanzees had been killed. Currently, the public concern over the disease AIDS has led to use of chimpanzees in AIDS research at several locations. Chimpanzees have been injected with urine, feces, semen, and blood from AIDS patients. Now that a potential AIDS virus has been isolated (through study of material from AIDS patients), the suspect viruses are being inoculated into chimpanzees at the Yerkes Primate Center and other locations. The chimpanzees are likely to be killed at some stage whether they develop AIDS or not, due to the public hysteria about the disease.

Whether the chimpanzee AIDS research has any scientific merit is questionable. Even if it had merit, IPPL would oppose it as we consider such research cruel and inhumane.

However, injecting chimpanzees with material that might cause them to get AIDS has appeal to politicians under terrific pressure to provide cures for, and vaccines against, AIDS and to scientists

who see a fertile field for grants, as well as to a public that might not condone the wholesale killing of large numbers of healthy chimpanzees, but tends to swallow anything proffered to it in the name of Science. The lesson of the "Nim and Ally" saga has not been lost on chimpanzee experimentalists.

That IPPL's interpretation of the use of chimpanzees in AIDS studies at a variety of locations (Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, San Antonio, Texas; Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia; Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia; Meloy Laboratories, Springfield, Virginia, etc.) is not fanciful conjecture is clear from the following comments by Franklin Tyeryar, head of the Hepatitis Research Program at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. In a memorandum dated 14 April 1983, Tyeryar frankly admitted:

Many of the chimpanzees to be used for AIDS studies are older male animals that have been through most hepatitis research protocols and, up to this point, **are just occupying space at holding facilities.** Therefore, the AIDS experiments will probably be their last use for scientific research.

The chimpanzee AIDS experiments are being conducted in the most unpleasant of circumstances for animals as sociable and intelligent as chimpanzees. In a 17 February 1983 memorandum, Tyeryar describes the conditions for chimpanzees at Meloy Laboratories (a subsidiary of Revlon, a cosmetics company one associates with "beauty" but revealed here in ugliness). Tyeryar writes, "The chimpanzees on AIDS experiments will be housed in individual isolators." The cages consist of small individual cages inside outer plastic cages. Tyeryar continued to state that he did not foresee "any upper limit" on the number of chimpanzees that could be used in AIDS experiments. However, he noted that, if chimpanzees did develop AIDS or anything like it, "We will develop an extreme shortage of experimental animals." However, he said, "At present, **we do appear to have enough expendable animals.**"

Besides hepatitis research veterans, other chimpanzees whose fate is a cause of concern to IPPL include what Dr. Michale Keeling, Director of the University of Texas Chimpanzee Breeding and Maintenance Facility describes as "behavioral non-breeders." These are frequently powerful adult animals, often driven insane by the bizarre and abnormal lives which laboratory chimpanzees usually lead. Many **could** be resocialized, especially if efforts to save the animals started before they attained maturity. However, the task would be costly and require careful handling by dedicated personnel.

Unfortunately, the conditions under which wild-caught chimpanzees, who currently comprise about two-thirds of the U.S. captive chimpanzee population, are captured often produce socially aberrant chimpanzees. In the capture process, hunters locate groups of wild chimpanzees including females with dependent offspring. Mother chimpanzees carrying babies are shot to death, as well as any adult who tries to protect the group. It is then easy to remove the clinging baby from his or her mother's body. Initial holding conditions on dealers' premises further stress the terrified infant animals, as do conditions of air transport and quarantine by importers. It is not surprising that so many freshly-caught chimpanzees (estimates vary from 50-90%) die prior to reaching their destinations. As laboratory chimpanzees mature, further stresses are caused by the conditions of confinement. The U.S. federally mandated minimum cage size for chimpanzees is a minuscule 5 x 5 x 7 feet, (2.33 meters² x 2.13 meters high).

Conditions for captive-born chimpanzees also tend to create animals with behavior problems. With demand for chimpanzees so high, breeding facilities want to maximize "production" of young animals. When babies are removed from their mothers at birth, the mother will start to cycle again sooner and produce offspring more frequently. Some chimpanzee facilities, such as the New Mexico State University Primate Research Institute, routinely remove chimpanzee babies from their mothers at birth.

The Institute dresses its babies in pink and blue, according to gender, and the fawning Albuquerque press laps up the spectacle of maternal young ladies cuddling "their" babies - chimpanzees. Not only are human-raised chimpanzees unlikely ever to breed, but

the few that do, tend to "reject" their offspring, producing another generation of chimpanzees destined for "hand-rearing." Aberrant in behavior though these babies are, they have **bodies that function** and can therefore be used in disease studies. A few laboratories, (such as LEMSIP), do leave chimpanzee babies with their mothers for 6 months to a year. However, so far, only about 15% of the captive-born breeding-age chimpanzee population in the United States has produced young, leading to such "gimmicks" as artificial insemination and test-tube chimpanzee babies.

Chimpanzees are a long-lived primate species, and several have reached over 50 years of age. Yet, with the emphasis on the use of "clean" animals in hepatitis research, many of whom end up "dirty," large numbers of laboratory chimpanzees are "washed-up" by the age of 10, when their lives are just beginning. What about the next 40 years? A laboratory chimpanzee who is merely "filling space" without being "useful" is a very vulnerable animal in danger of being killed (the term "euthanasia" does not apply since euthanasia is an act of mercy and killing a healthy chimpanzee is a merciless act), or assigned to a terminal research project. That is why two chimpanzees were killed at the Albany Medical College on 15 June 1984.

The International Primate Protection League contends that captive chimpanzees deserve better from the human race. These "washed-up" animals have contributed their lives, their freedom, and their sanity, for the "benefit of Humanity," as well as to inflate the profits of companies marketing chimpanzee-researched or chimpanzee-tested drugs and vaccines. These animals deserve better from humanity than being tossed out like garbage. They have a right to human gratitude and the human race has an obligation to provide for them or abstain from exploiting them.

However, the enormous costs and responsibility of caring for these animals can not, and should not, be transferred to the animal protection movement. It is IPPL's contention that all facilities using chimpanzees (i.e. those who create the problem) have an obligation to provide a lifetime of post-research "quality living" for veteran research chimpanzees (not merely to "warehouse" them). Even chimpanzees that do not breed can enjoy social living. Groups of "hepatitis chimps" could be housed together in pleasant surroundings, and research should be directed at eliminating the carrier status of affected animals.

Each chimpanzee is an animal of inherent dignity and worth. **Those who deliberately make them sick must make proper provision for the rest of their lives.** If they do not wish to do this, they are unworthy of the privilege of using chimpanzees. IPPL deplores the disgraceful avarice and callousness of the Hoffmann-La Roche pharmaceutical company officials who complained about having to spend \$15 per day to take care of chimpanzees they have used, and harmed.

One possible solution is for every facility using chimpanzees to pay a "service charge" or "use tax" into a Chimpanzee Trust Fund, possibly based on a *per diem* fee. Another possibility is for recipients of Hepatitis B vaccine to pay a "Chimpanzee Compensation" charge for the series of shots.

Human beings who "play God" and write off any chimpanzee as "useless" are frequently wrong. The Primate Foundation of Tempe, Arizona, has had considerable success in resocializing chimpanzees from varied backgrounds (laboratories, circuses, pet situations). One striking example shows the fallibility of scientists when they "write off" a living animal. In 1977, Dr. Christian Barnard, the famous transplant surgeon, procured two adult male chimpanzees from the TNO Laboratory in Rijswijk, Netherlands. Both he and the laboratory director (H. Balner) had written off these two animals as "useless and redundant." One chimpanzee was killed and his heart placed in a human, who died shortly afterwards. After a public outcry (in which IPPL was a prime mover), the second chimpanzee was released and given to a South African zoo. The "useless, redundant" ape befriended a female chimpanzee in the nearby cage. The two animals were placed together, and, one year later, they produced a beautiful, healthy, baby chimpanzee.

The population of laboratory chimpanzees in the United States now stands at approximately 1,200 animals, many of whom are, or are destined to become, unwanted and unconsenting casualties

of a research system in which they are "tools," just like test-tubes or scalpels, to be thrown away when no longer useful.

Efforts to solve the massive problem of unwanted chimpanzees have been totally inadequate. The Primate Foundation of Arizona, a private charity, is grossly under-funded. The Chimpanzee Maintenance and Breeding Facility at the University of Texas was established with laudable intentions, but has been side-tracked into experimentation, and cannot handle the enormous number of unwanted chimpanzees, which may number as high as 600 animals.

These intelligent, sensitive, sociable cousins of ours are in a pathetically vulnerable position. They are no longer "cute and cuddly." Yet they urgently need human friends to stand up for them. **The best friends of primates, world-wide and nation-wide, are IPPL's activist members.** With your help, we may be able to help these, some of the most pathetic of enslaved animals, enjoy some years of decent chimpanzee living before they die (we hope) of **natural causes.**



WHAT YOU CAN DO

We urgently appeal to you to take all requested actions, and welcome your suggestions as to other ways to help these animals.

1) Please complete the enclosed petition and mail to IPPL, Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484. We will mail the original to Dr. Wyngaarden, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and copies to President Reagan and your home state senators. Extra petitions are available from Headquarters. Ask other groups to which you belong to take up the cause of the helpless veteran research chimpanzees. Remember, if you're a "shut-in" or if your friends don't care about animals as much as you do, that petitions with just one or two names are still valuable.

2) Please write your Senators (Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20215) and Representative (House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510) expressing your wish to see proper arrangements made for the lifelong care of chimpanzees used in government-funded research. Request that funds for chimpanzee retirement centers be included in the next National Institutes of Health appropriations bill. Add your personal comments regarding the need for such centers.

3) Write letters to the Directors of the major chimpanzee laboratories (listed below), asking them to explain their current policies towards surplus chimpanzees, and asking them what obligations they feel towards such animals, and what solutions they propose for this problem. Make clear that you do not find killing these chimpanzees or assigning them to fatal research projects to be acceptable solutions.

The Director, New Mexico State University Primate Research Institute, P.O. Box 1027, Holloman Air Force Base, NM 88330 (237 chimpanzees)

The Director, Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, P.O. Box 28147, San Antonio, TX 78284 (137 chimpanzees)

The Director, Chimpanzee Maintenance and Breeding Facility, University of Texas System Cancer Center, Science Park, Bastrop, TX 78602 (116 chimpanzees)

The Director, Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, New York University Medical Center, 550 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (170 chimpanzees)

The Director, Yerkes Regional Primate Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322 (144 chimpanzees)

The President, Merck Sharp and Dohme Company, West Point, PA 19486 (57 chimpanzees)

The President, Meloy Laboratories, 6715 Electronic Drive, Springfield, VA 22151 (49 chimpanzees)

The Director, New York Blood Center, 310 East 67th St., New York, NY 10021 (The Center operates a large chimpanzee laboratory in Liberia and owns 200 animals)

Gulf South Research Institute, P.O. Box 14787, Baton Rouge, LA 70898 (139 chimpanzees)

Coulston-White Sands Research Center, 2512 Christine Place, Alamogordo, New Mexico 83310 (70 chimpanzees)

The President, Buckshire Corporation, P.O. Box 155, Peraskie, PA 18944 (55 chimpanzees).

RECOMMENDED READING

IPPL member Tom Regan, Professor of Philosophy at the North Carolina State University, is the author of a new book entitled *The Case for Animal Rights*.

In his book, Regan discusses traditional philosophies of human-animal relationships. Presenting new information on ani-

mals' intelligence and capacity to feel emotions, including pain, Regan concludes that animals have a basic moral right to be treated in ways that show respect for their independent value.

The Case for Animal Rights is available for \$18.95, plus \$1.50 postage from the University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720, U.S.A.

GORILLAS LEAVE AFRICA FOR NETHERLANDS

During the first half of 1984, IPPL undertook a massive international campaign to end the world trade in gorillas. Part of the campaign involved efforts to keep in Africa seven gorillas held by a French couple who had exported gorillas from Africa commercially for many years. IPPL contended that these animals should form the nucleus of a Gorilla Survival Center to be established in the Cameroun with international funding.

However, the seven gorillas left Africa on 6 June 1984 and are now living at the Burgers' Zoo, a commercial safari park in Arnhem, Netherlands.

The "winner" in the "contest" to get the seven gorillas out of Africa was a last-minute, unexpected entrant, the Dutch branch of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). IUCN is a coalition of governmental and private organizations which is supposed to work "in unity" to protect wildlife and habitat. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) raises money for IUCN-approved projects, and shares the IUCN Headquarters in Gland, Switzerland.

IUCN (Netherlands), using funds provided by the Burgers' Zoo, "compensated" the Roys for the cost of the gorilla capture permits they claimed to have purchased for \$17,000 (U.S.) from the Cameroun Government. IUCN also paid "compensation" for the costs that the Roys claimed they had incurred in raising the gorillas.

The "deal" was worked out in such secrecy that IUCN (Netherlands) did not even consult IUCN's own Primate Specialist Group, established as an advisory committee. Nor did it consult IPPL, a dues-paying IUCN member. It took its action in spite of the fact that Camerounian scientists had spoken out strongly against export of the gorillas. These included Dr. Andrew Allo Allo of the Fauna School in Garoua, a member of the IUCN Primate Specialist Group.

The IPPL *Newsletter* (April 1984) discussed efforts made by 3 U.S. zoos (Memphis, Columbus and North Carolina) to import the seven gorillas. The deal was to be handled by Matthew Block, a Miami animal dealer. Block planned to charge the zoos about \$72,000 for each gorilla. He made a down-payment of \$120,000 to the Roys, with, he claims, a verbal agreement with the Roys that the money would be refunded if the U.S. Federal Wildlife Permit Office rejected his application to import the gorillas.

The principal support document filed with each zoo's application was a letter dated 22 December 1983 by Jaques Berney, a member of the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Berney asserted that the Roys were not animal dealers, that all the gorillas had been legally acquired before the Cameroun joined the Convention, that Africans had eaten the animals' mothers, and that they had to be exported because they could not stay in Africa.

As provided for by U.S. law, the permit applications were made available for public comment. Announcements of applications are published in the *Federal Register*. IPPL obtained copies of permit documents and circulated them widely to various groups of people: African wildlife chiefs, experts in wildlife law, field primatologists with special knowledge of gorillas, and others likely to be able to contribute information about the specific transaction.

In addition, we combed back IPPL files and found convincing proof that the Roys were long-standing animal dealers specializing in trafficking gorillas and chimpanzees and other high-profit species. We also learned that Mr. Roy was himself a gorilla hunter, and that the Roys had a gorilla supply network for hundreds of miles around their home base of Sangmelina in the Southern Cameroun.

We also were able to learn from zoo contacts the price the zoos would pay for each gorilla. Appalled at the \$72,000 price-tag on each gorilla, and the terrible result this would have for free-living gorillas, we cabled our findings to the Secretariat of the Endangered Species Convention. The result was an irate response

from Eugène Lapointe, the French-Canadian who heads the Convention Secretariat at this time. If the Roys were big dealers and big money was involved, nobody at the Secretariat appeared to want to know about it.

At this time, IPPL also started a petition drive to ask the President of the Cameroun to keep the gorillas in Africa and use them as the basis of a Gorilla Survival Center. Other groups picked up the petition drive, and thousands of petitions poured into President Biya's office, one of the biggest grass-roots conservation campaigns in recent years.

A large number of letters opposing the planned gorilla deal poured into the Federal Wildlife Permit Office. Even the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums did not support the applications of three of its member-zoos. The field primatologists who had worked with gorillas were extremely helpful, providing considerable substantive data. Three African wildlife chiefs stated opposition to any trade in gorillas. Only a few letters were received supporting the applications: these came from other animal dealers and hangers-on of the three zoos. All the zoos had to contend with IPPL-generated negative publicity in their home-town newspapers.

The Federal Wildlife Permit Office considered the public comments, as well as the opinions of its own Office of Endangered Species and Office of the Scientific Authority.

On 9 April 1984, Richard Robinson, U.S. Management Authority for the Endangered Species Convention, informed Richard Parsons, the attorney who had been handling the attempted importation, that all applications were denied. Among the arguments raised by the Scientific and Management Authorities were:

- 1) The activities of the Roys had been so detrimental to wild gorillas that all wild populations had been eliminated from the forests around Sangmelina, and that the Roys' supply network extended for hundreds of miles.

- 2) Several African nations felt that issuance of import permits would make control of traffic in apes harder for them.

- 3) The Cameroun Scientific Authority unofficially opposed exportation (this was Dr. Andrew Allo Allo, who was not in a position to confront Momo, a well-connected government superior who was adamant that the gorillas should be exported).



Five members of the "Cameroun Seven"

4) Statements that this would be a "one-shot deal" were called into question by the exportation of a freshly-caught infant gorilla from the Cameroun to Canada during the processing of the zoos' applications.

5) The letter stated, in its "Conclusion" that, "The primary concern and responsibility of the [Fish and Wildlife] Service is to the species in the wild, not these individual animals."

The zoos were informed of their right to appeal the negative decision. Only Memphis did so. Among the arguments presented by Memphis was that the CITES Secretariat approved the "deal," so why did the U.S. take a different position? The Memphis appeal was rejected on 4 June 1984, as Dutch representatives were on their way to Africa to get the gorillas.

On hearing of the rejection of the zoos' applications, David Momo, Wildlife Chief of the Cameroun, informed the U.S. Embassy that he was "most disappointed." He stated that the situation with the Roys "could never happen again." Meanwhile, the Granby Zoo in Canada filed an application with the Canadian Wildlife Service to import from the Cameroun a freshly-caught gorilla to join the female Granby had acquired in January 1984.

In November 1983, it had looked like the Roys would sell their seven gorillas to the notorious Dutch animal dealer Van den Brink, an old trading partner of theirs. Van den Brink initially intended to send the animals to Wroclaw Zoo, Poland, to which he had sold 11 gorillas in 1974. However, Block "outbid" Van den Brink. After rejection of the U.S. applications, the Roys began to negotiate again with Van den Brink. It was not clear whether the gorillas would go to Wroclaw or another East European zoo, or be sold to a Netherlands zoo. Van den Brink had for years supplied the zoos of the Netherlands with the most rare and endangered species of wildlife; possibly the Burgers' Zoo itself had been a customer. In *A Conservation Strategy for the Great Apes* (IUCN, 1982), Dr. Alexander Harcourt of Cambridge University, England, had identified the Netherlands as one of the "worst offenders" against wild gorillas, with large numbers of importations and few captive births in Netherlands zoos. If one adds to this the harm that Van den Brink did by sending 11 gorillas (that have produced no young) to Poland, and many others to other nations, the Netherlands is certainly a major "consumer" of wild gorillas and thus hardly deserves to receive further animals.

At this moment, an interesting development occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Roy were told at the end of April 1984 that they could not export their gorillas at all. According to a State Department cable, dated 10 May 1984, "Mrs. Roy was informed by police that, due to recent events in Cameroun, a decision was taken at the upper levels of the Government (she believes at the level of the Presidency) that the gorillas could not leave Cameroun for the time being." It appears likely that the international concern revealed in the flood of petitions pouring into President Biya's office in Yaoundé was having an effect. There was hope that a way could be found to keep the gorillas in Africa. With proper funding and a good local and international staff, the gorillas could be set up just as well in their homeland as they could be in Memphis, Tennessee, or Wroclaw, Poland, or Burgers' Zoo, Netherlands.

However, at this point IUCN (Netherlands) and the Dutch Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs embarked on their aggressive effort to get the gorillas to the Netherlands, thus sabotaging, accidentally or deliberately, efforts to prevent the exodus of gorillas from Africa. Burgers' Zoo is a large commercial safari park located in Arnhem, the Netherlands.

IPPL received a "tip-off" that the gorillas would leave for the Netherlands in mid-May but we did not suspect that IUCN would be the purchaser. We contacted the Dutch Convention Management Authority (Dr. C. Kalden), who provided us with the outlines of the "deal." Dr. Kalden had clearly been fed information presenting purely the "Berney-CITES" line, and reportedly subsequently stated that, if he had known the full story, he might not have issued the permit.

On 14 May 1984, both IPPL and the IUCN Primate Specialist Group separately cabled Peter van Bree, of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam, the IUCN's main contact in the Netherlands.

Neither group has received a reply. Van Bree, a dolphin and porpoise expert, apparently saw no need to consult with anybody who might not approve his "deal," although there is no indication he personally profited from it.

Just before the gorillas left, public opinion in the Netherlands was prepared to view the importation of the gorillas favorably by an article written by Dick Van den Hoorn, the publisher-editor of the Dutch newspaper *De Telegraaf* of Amsterdam, which has a national circulation of 600,000 copies. Van Hoorn had, in the past, written some stories sympathetic to chimpanzee rehabilitation and other West African projects.

Van Hoorn presented his view of the gorillas' departure from Africa to the Netherlands in a full-page article which appeared in *De Telegraaf* on 26 May 1984. The article, date-lined Gland, Switzerland, was hysterically entitled "Evacuation as Last Saving Procedure." Van Hoorn stated that the gorillas had to leave because "They were caught as babies and since have become completely dependent on Man." He noted also that, "The Cameroun teeters on the edge of revolution." He added that "The slaughter of these 7 gorillas seemed inevitable since the animal dealer [Roy] is going to leave the Cameroun very soon." The latter statement is utter nonsense. The Roys had used the story successfully to get permission to take 5 gorillas out of the Cameroun in 1980, because they were "leaving for good." This was a **total lie**; they merely took a vacation, returned to the Cameroun and refilled their gorilla cages. At the present time, the Roys are vacationing in France: they plan to return to the Cameroun in August. In fact, they said they have never intended to leave the country at all, in response to questions from the U.S. Embassy in Yaoundé, Cameroun.

Van Hoorn stated that IUCN would pay the Roys \$30,000. He quoted Martin Bijleveld, a Dutchman working at the IUCN Headquarters as saying that, even though the gorillas were leaving Africa, "They indirectly serve the conservation of nature if they breed and one can give the offspring to other zoos."

On 1 June, David Momo issued an export permit for the gorillas' departure. The Dutch Government had issued the import permits. Two representatives of the Burgers' Zoo rushed to the Cameroun to get the gorillas out before any minds changed. The animals were shipped out on UTA airlines on 6 June 1984 and are now housed indoors in the chimpanzee night cages at Burgers' Zoo. It is doubtful if they will ever see Africa again.

IPPL finds the idea of conservation organizations such as IUCN paying animal dealers "compensation" for wild-caught animals to be a dangerous precedent. It seems appalling that an organization dedicated to the **protection** of wildlife would "compensate" the Roys for their "gorilla capture permits." Using such permits, the Roys and their suppliers slaughtered hundreds of free-living gorillas over several decades in search of baby gorillas and the profits that they bring. How can "conservation organizations" feel morally justified in "compensating" people who have caused nothing but death, pain, suffering, misery, and loss of liberty to gorillas?

"Compensation" essentially implies redress for wrong. We feel that payment of "compensation" to the unspeakable Roys stands the concept of "compensation" on its head. Nobody has wronged the Roys. The "right-wrong flow" goes in the opposite direction. The Roys have wronged these 7 gorillas. They wronged the parents of the gorillas and their family groups by depriving them of life itself, or disrupting their lives. They wronged all the baby gorillas who died of trauma and stress before being shipped anywhere. The few survivors of the Roys' gorilla hunts (or hunts made to supply them), have been deprived of their liberty. The Camerounian people have been robbed of part of their national heritage. So many gorillas have paid with their lives and sanity to enrich the Roys. Now, in a final act of irony, they have been "compensated" by the world's most prestigious conservation organization. IPPL's opposition to payment of any "compensation" to the Roys was strongly supported by Dr. Dian Fossey, who informed IPPL in a 6 May 1984 letter from her mountain-top home in Rwanda which she shares with the wild gorillas, that, "That suggestion [compensation] is too ludicrous to even take seriously."

What about the Roys? Are they "finished" as gorilla dealers? They have at least \$30,000 from IUCN. The Roys call the IUCN deal a "sacrifice sale" and it may indeed be just that, **because the ROYS STOLE BLOCK'S DOWN-PAYMENT**. Block complained to the U.S. Embassy in early June 1984 that he had made a down-payment of \$120,000 (U.S.) for the gorillas, with an agreement that the money would be returned if the U.S. import permits were not issued. The Embassy contacted Mrs. Roy who stated that "she had no plans to return the money." The Embassy suggested to Block that he hire a lawyer, and informed him that the Roys were planning to start their vacation on 11 June. (They are due back in late August). So, the Roys received **at least** \$150,000 (U.S.) for their gorillas. They will soon be back at their home in Sangmelina.

The Roys have never made any statement in writing that they will not take in further gorillas in the hope of ultimately exporting them. Nobody has asked them to make such a statement. It may well be that the patter of little gorilla feet will soon be heard again in Sangmelina.

To an extent, thanks to IPPL's work, they have lost their anonymity and should not be able to get away with claiming they are not "animal dealers." But people believe what they want to believe: Berney of CITES still insists they are not animal dealers: he calls them "retired animal dealers!"

Meanwhile, in Cameroun, a baby gorilla awaits export to the Granby Zoo, Canada, and three gorillas reportedly await export to South Korea, plus one to Japan. These animals are freshly-caught and held by **African** dealers. Who will control these African dealers? If told they cannot export their gorillas, they will ask why French dealers can export but not Africans in their own country. These African dealers will not perceive the niceties of the "special case" status of the Roys. They will just see injustice! It will be very hard for IUCN to intervene with any moral authority now to seek an end to the gorilla trade from the Cameroun or anywhere else in Africa, after promoting export of the Roys' animals. Two African wildlife chiefs have already contacted IPPL saying that our organization is the only one they feel they can now trust. It will be difficult for IUCN to regain or retain trust unless it openly disavows the machinations of its Netherlands branch.

Within the Cameroun, export of these gorillas was a crushing blow for the brave Camerounian scientists who opposed their export. In a difficult conservation situation, the opponents of gorilla trafficking have shown admirable courage, and the international conservation community should rally to their support rather

than side with, and thus, fortify, the pro-export faction. The ramifications of the removal of these 7 gorillas on the delicate internal conservation balance inside the Cameroun would appear to be potentially disastrous.

Will seeing IUCN step in to acquire these gorillas kill the hopes of the hundreds of zoos anxious to obtain wild-caught gorillas? That remains to be seen, but it is doubtful. People have seen that gorillas **can be moved** internationally. It is likely that **all** gorilla habitat countries will come under heavy pressure internally by dealers and would-be dealers and externally, by diplomatic pressure, etc. to make gorillas available. The future for wild gorillas seems more not less dangerous, because there is still no center in Africa for placement of homeless gorillas. Hence, endless "rescue operations" are likely to occur to get animals to "safe homes" outside Africa. Each time that happens, of course, the vicious cycle of creating more "orphans" will move into operation again.

The case of the Roys' gorillas presented a wonderful opportunity to cripple the gorilla trade for good, by international support for setting up a Gorilla Survival Center in Africa. The Roy gorillas could have been the founding animals, with other gorillas acquired by dealers or other parties placed in the facility. Gorillas arriving illegally in overseas locations could be returned. Rehabilitation of some animals might occur at a later date once some gorilla habitat area became secure. In fact, the availability of the Roys' gorillas seemed like a heaven-sent opportunity for a bold, dramatic step to help relieve poaching pressure on wild gorillas. Nothing happened, and even though one major potential market for wild gorillas, the United States, seems closed, there are so many other markets that the gorilla trade now seems no closer to an end than it was before.

At a time when the U.S. Department of the Interior is frequently criticized, it is good to be able to report that its Fish and Wildlife Service acted in a responsible and intelligent manner in handling the permit applications, always considering the well-being of wild gorillas first.

IPPL thanks all our members who worked so hard to get thousands of petitions to the Cameroun. The response was amazing. The help of all those gorilla friends (both members and non-members of IPPL) who contacted the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is also gratefully acknowledged. Without them, the U.S. permit might well have been issued.

IPPL intends to continue the battle to end the gorilla trade, until it is won. We shall overcome!

IPPL OFFICER WINS GETTY PRIZE

Congratulations to Jane Goodall, who has won the 1984 Getty Prize for Conservation. Jane's study of the Gombe Stream chimpanzees, which began over 20 years ago, was the first long-term study ever made of chimpanzee social life. During her first years in Gombe, Dr. Goodall found it very hard to approach the chimpanzees, but finally they became used to her presence.

Largely due to the efforts of Dr. Goodall and her late husband, Derek Bryceson, Gombe Stream was declared a National Park by the Government of Tanzania.

Jane is one of the greatest popularizers any animal species has ever had. Unlike many previous pioneers, she never carried fire-arms as she searched the jungle for chimpanzees to observe.

Dr. Goodall's efforts to raise funds to ensure the continuation of study of the Gombe chimpanzee families have been very successful, with a generous "challenge grant" of \$250,000 (U.S.) from Gordon Getty having been matched by other donations. The future of the Gombe studies is now assured, and, just as important, the future of the Gombe chimpanzees. The presence of an active research station is a strong deterrent to poaching or encroachment on park lands.

Everyone at IPPL wishes Jane many more productive years of "chimp-watching."

TRUTH OR LIES?

In promoting the export of the "Cameroun Seven," many statements have been made by the CITES Secretariat, the dealers involved, associates of IUCN (Netherlands), officials of the Burgers' Zoo, and others. In fact, they have been repeated so often that nobody seems to question them anymore.

THE ROYS ARE NOT ANIMAL DEALERS. The Roys have been the leading exporters of Camerounian fauna for several decades, specializing in gorillas and chimpanzees. In his 22 December 1983 letter to IPPL, J. Berney of the CITES Secretariat insisted that the Roys were NOT animal dealers, even though he (Berney) knew about the 1980 export of 5 gorillas to a French zoo by the Roys. Surely, that should arouse suspicion in anybody but a very naive or gullible person. One would think that people working at the Secretariat of a convention to safeguard wildlife from trade would at least have filecards on such well-known traders as the Roys. Lots of people who are well-informed about the trade would love to work at the CITES Secretariat. Since his initial statement, Berney has now back-tracked and calls the Roys "retired animal dealers." It is not clear just what a "retired animal dealer" is. The Roys would not seem to fit that definition. Praising the Roys, the Director of Burgers' Zoo even called them "conservationists."

THE GORILLAS WERE ACQUIRED BEFORE THE CAMEROUN JOINED THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES. The Cameroun joined CITES in April 1981. The Roys exported 5 gorillas to France in April 1980. The gorillas in the Roys' possession have been described as being between 4-6 years of age. Gorillas can be successfully caught until at least 2 years of age. The younger animals may well have been caught as late as 1982. Whether a gorilla is protected under CITES depends on the capture date **not a speculative birth-date**. In addition, many countries consider the date on which a species was listed under CITES as the date CITES applies to that animal, rather than an individual country's ratification date. The Gorilla has been fully protected by listing on Appendix I of CITES since the treaty came into force in 1975. Under the stricter standard, all the Roys' gorillas would have been covered. David Momo, the CITES Management Authority for Cameroun, was only able to bypass his own Scientific Authority by claiming that **all** the gorillas were exempt from CITES protection.

THE GORILLAS' PARENTS WERE EATEN. In regard to this assertion, designed to make the Roys sound like rescuing "saints," there can be no proof one way or another. However, if the gorillas did reach the Roys from people who "rescued" them, then why is IUCN (Netherlands) paying "compensation" for **capture permits** valued at \$17,000 issued to the Roys? There is some eating of gorillas in Africa, but the importance of this phenomenon, which is not concentrated on child-carrying animals, is exaggerated by animal dealers. Many traditional cultures that hunt wild animals abstain from killing mothers carrying young, or use primitive weapons with which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to kill an adult gorilla. Muslims, of whom there are many in the Cameroun, consider the meat of gorillas and other primates "unclean," although they can be induced to catch gorillas and other primates **for trade**. In any case, predation of gorillas for food alone will not be as detrimental to wild gorillas as hunting with fire-arms as practiced by the Roys and their suppliers.

THE GORILLAS WERE LEGALLY ACQUIRED. Although the Roys have, at various times, been issued permits for the "capture" of gorillas, they have not had permits to **kill** gorillas in the course of capture. Cameroun law tends to vary from year to year and to have many built-in exceptions. However, in a "Cameroun Country Report" presented at the Fifth Regional Wildlife Conference for Eastern and Central Africa, held in Gaborone, Botswana, in July 1978, Dr. Z. E. Akum commented that the government had recently banned capture of gorillas. He noted the problems foreign animal dealers resident in the Cameroun caused the country by receiving their payments into foreign bank accounts to avoid taxation. (This may be one reason the Roys have, in the past, claimed

that their sales were "donations.") Akum described poaching as "the Cameroun's greatest limiting factor in wildlife conservation." With gorilla capture illegal for at least some period around 1978, the Roys' older gorillas might have been obtained by poaching, whatever justifying papers the Roys are able to produce. Part of the tradition of animal dealers is never to throw away a document: they can always "come in handy" in the future.

In any case, even if the Roys' gorilla hunting operations were "technically legal," IPPL considers them utterly immoral and reprehensible.

THERE ARE NO FACILITIES IN AFRICA TO HOUSE THE GORILLAS. In fact, there is a facility in Gabon which houses a breeding group of gorillas. The fact that there might not be a facility in Cameroun does not mean one cannot be built, with appropriate help.

THERE IS NO CHANCE OF REHABILITATING THE GORILLAS. This is repeated as a self-evident truth by Berney of CITES and others. However, two gorillas have been released into the wild. One animal, Julie, an unweaned captive female, was being carried around in the forest by Adrien Deschryver in Zaire. Unfortunately, Kasimir, a silverback male gorilla belonging to a wild group, took possession of Julie and refused to relinquish her. Although well-treated by the wild gorillas, she did not survive, due to malnutrition. In another case, a young captive was successfully released at the Karisoke Research Center, Rwanda, and welcomed into a wild gorilla group. This gorilla died of unrelated causes some months later. There is a good chance that a free-living gorilla group would welcome one or more independent juvenile or adolescent gorillas, as adoption of new gorillas by groups is part of gorilla behavior.

THE CITES SECRETARIAT NEVER APPROVED THE INITIAL ROY-BLOCK-ZOO DEAL. In fact, a statement by Jacques Berney of the CITES Secretariat was used as the **principal supporting document** by the U.S. zoos and Block. Later, under pressure, the Secretariat back-tracked and claimed it had **always** opposed commercial export of the gorillas from Cameroun.

THE ROYS WERE RECENTLY OFFERED 80 GORILLAS IN A ONE-YEAR PERIOD WHICH THEY WERE FORCED TO TURN AWAY. This statement has no objective verification at all. However, even if this were true, it is less a reflection on African ways than a compliment to the length and breadth of the Roys' gorilla supply network, and confirmation of just what dangerous people they are and how Africa would be better off without them.

THE ROYS ARE LEAVING THE CAMEROUN FOR GOOD. This story has been repeated frequently but, unfortunately for the Cameroun and its gorillas, it is not true. In a letter to IPPL dated 20 April 1984, Dr. Victor Balinga, former Chief of Wildlife of the Cameroun noted:

The Roys in 1980 claimed that they were to leave Cameroun as was indicated by the authority of the French Ministry of Environment. Hence they wanted to export 5 gorillas before their departure. They were granted this because World Wildlife Fund-France backed this move. **I am surprised and scandalized that they now have seven gorillas to be exported for another last time.**

Dr. Balinga expressed his **total opposition** to the export of the Roys' gorillas. The story that the Roys were "leaving the Cameroun" was repeated by Dick Van Hoorn in his article in *De Telegraaf*. Van Hoorn had probably heard it from someone at the CITES Secretariat or IUCN. Perhaps we will hear it again in a few months when the Roys have their next batch of gorillas ready for export.

The Netherlands CITES Management Authority, which issued the import permit for the gorillas, repeated most of these untruths and half-truths in a letter to IPPL dated 18 May 1984. Clearly, they were "swallowed whole." IPPL immediately sent documents showing the falsity of the various claims, but it was too late to prevent the issuance of an import permit.

ZOO REFUSES HELP FOR GORILLAS

On learning of denial of the applications by Memphis, Columbus, and North Carolina zoos for the importation of the "Cameroun Seven" gorillas, IPPL contacted the director of each zoo asking whether the zoo would be willing to contribute the amount of money it had set aside for gorilla acquisition to setting the Roys' gorillas up in the Cameroun. After all, each zoo had attested in its application to the depth of its concern for gorillas!

Unfortunately, it appears that the "deep concern" felt by each zoo evaporated when the zoo learned it could not possess the gorillas it wanted. Not one offered a cent!

No reply was received from Memphis and North Carolina zoos. However, Jack Hanna, Director of Columbus Zoo, issued an "Open Letter to Shirley McGreal and others concerned for primates." In this letter dated 14 May 1984, Mr. Hanna stated that, "Dr. McGreal's request that we make a contribution of the purchase price of the gorillas [for a Gorilla Survival Center] is neither feasible nor reasonable." Hanna went on to say that, "Dr. McGreal's request is like asking that all money allocated to fix pot-holes be donated to churches because they make better use of it."

Hanna also added that "the instability of many African governments" would jeopardize any such project and added that, "All attempts to rehabilitate other primates have been unsuccessful." Apparently, Hanna has not heard of the fine work done at Bohorok Orang-Utan Rehabilitation Center in Sumatra, Indonesia (see IPPL Newsletter, April 1984) or at the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Center in the Gambia, West Africa. Oddly, one of the main reasons used by zoos to justify their existence is to "re-stock" the wild one day, when the wild becomes safer. If this is impossible for primates, as Hanna implies, then much of the point of "captive breeding" becomes lost.

Hanna also defended the Roys, who, he said, "salvaged" the lives of orphaned gorilla babies brought to them by Africans. It does not appear to occur to him that many of the animals became orphans as a result of the Roys' activities, and those of their hunters and suppliers. The Roys hardly deserve the "medals" bestowed on them by the hopeful recipients of their gorillas. For each one gorilla baby reaching the Roys after a "native meal," many more were certainly caught in the usual mother-killing way.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

We would like to hear our members' reactions to the acquisition of the "Cameroun Seven" by the Netherlands branch of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, (IUCN), a network of government and non-governmental organizations of which IPPL is a member.

- 1) Should IUCN have
 - a) consulted its Primate Specialist Group about its plans to acquire the "Cameroun Seven?"
Yes _____ No _____
 - b) consulted IPPL and other member groups with a special interest in primates about its plans?
Yes _____ No _____
 - c) consulted its African Regional Councillors about its plans?
Yes _____ No _____
 - d) discussed the situation with Wildlife Chiefs of African nations with gorilla populations?
Yes _____ No _____
- 2) Which use of the "Cameroun Seven" would you prefer?
 - a) forming the basis of a Gorilla Survival Center and Conservation Education Program in the Cameroun to teach local people the importance of gorilla protection and conservation in general _____

b) being exhibited in captivity for viewing by Dutch people and possible reproduction _____

c) other (describe on separate sheet) _____

3) Do the Roys deserve to be compensated for their gorilla hunting/capture licenses?
Yes _____ No _____

4) Do they deserve compensation for board and lodging the gorillas during the lengthy holding period prior to export?
Yes _____ No _____

5) Should a Gorilla Survival Center be established in Africa to take in gorillas falling into dealers' hands?
Yes _____ No _____

6) Is this the kind of project to which you would contribute?
Yes _____ No _____

Name _____

Address _____

Please send your completed questionnaire to IPPL, Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484. Additional comments are welcome.

ANTWERP ZOO GORILLA

The young gorilla acquired by the Antwerp Zoo, Belgium, in late 1983, was originally thought to be a Mountain gorilla. However, he has now been positively identified as an Eastern lowland gorilla, certainly captured in Zaire.

Zoo officials justified their acquisition of the baby gorilla by claiming that he had been "rescued" by a benevolent white resident of Burundi, who had found the little ape being maintained in "appalling conditions" in a "native village." The gorilla, conveniently for Antwerp Zoo, turned out to be just the right age and sex to be a "mate" for a female of the same species already in the zoo's possession.

The "rescue" excuse was called into question by an on-the-spot investigation undertaken on IPPL's behalf. The report reaching headquarters identifies Rik Rammeloo, a biology teacher working for the Belgian Government in Burundi, as the supplier of the animal and suggests that officials of Antwerp Zoo had asked him to try to get a young gorilla for importation to Belgium prior to the application of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species to Belgium on 1 January 1984.

Many zoos piously proclaim their devotion to "conservation." But the prospect of acquiring valuable animals for their collections is one that many zoos, apparently, cannot resist.

FAY BRISK'S SENATE TESTIMONY

An extremely thorough review of animal welfare law enforcement expenditures by Fay Brisk, a consultant to IPPL and several other animal protection organizations, has revealed a serious problem in the allocation of law enforcement funds. On 3 April 1984, Ms. Brisk submitted the following comments to the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Sub-committee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies.

Having pioneered for the 1966 Laboratory Animal Welfare Act and the 1976 Humane Transport Amendments, we appreciate this opportunity to submit our comments on appropriations for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's animal welfare program.

Our comments are based on our own investigation of USDA-APHIS' animal welfare policies and inspection procedures, which we have carefully monitored for nearly 18 years. This experience has convinced us that merely appropriating funds for USDA's animal welfare program – as welcome as that may be – is not enough. To carry out the intent of congress when it passed the original, 1966 Act, we request:

- An appropriation of \$8 million – with 60 percent of this earmarked for inspections in states with the most medical research laboratories and laboratory animal suppliers.

- An investigation of USDA-APHIS' animal welfare activities in Pennsylvania, which ranks third in the number of medical school and research laboratories (83) and has more interstate laboratory animal suppliers than any other state (with two of its most affluent suppliers traveling as far as Canada and Missouri to obtain dogs).

It was, after all, the atrocities committed by laboratory animal dealers – particularly Pennsylvania dealers – that led Congress to pass a law in the first place – a law to insure that animals used in research are legally obtained and humanely treated.

In recent years, however, USDA-APHIS has strayed from this goal, concentrating its efforts – and a disproportionate share of its budget – on Midwest "puppy mill" states (states with the greatest number of commercial dog breeders, but few research facilities and suppliers).

Just how far USDA has strayed is documented by the General Accounting Office's survey of animal welfare activities in six states – a survey requested by the Chairman of this Subcommittee. We thank the Chairman for that request.

It appears that the states chosen by GAO were those in which USDA-APHIS allocated the most money for the program:

- the "puppy mill" states of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, with a total of only 54 registered research facilities, but as much as \$745,026* in animal welfare funds.
- the leading research states of California and New York, with a total of 257 laboratories and \$312,077* in animal welfare funds.
- Texas, with 47 laboratories and \$195,175* in animal welfare funds.

Unfortunately, Pennsylvania, key supplier for East Coast laboratories, but with only \$95,797* in animal welfare funds, was not included.

It is precisely because Pennsylvania has so little money for this program that laboratory animals have suffered in that state. Our own investigation into conditions there turned up a surprising number of false or misleading inspection reports, as well as other improprieties. One animal health technician, for example, had been writing satisfactory reports on a weekly, interstate, laboratory animal auction he didn't attend. Obvious violations at dealers' ken-

nels were generally overlooked. The truth is, USDA not only needs a bigger budget for Pennsylvania, it needs new inspectors!

And it needs to reassess its priorities. Since the 1966 Act was passed, three times as many animal welfare cases have been filed for prosecution in the major "puppy mill" states as in the three major research states.

While it is true that the vast number of puppy mills tends to engage USDA in more prosecutions in the Midwest, it is equally true that a puppy mill cannot be equated with a multi-million-dollar research animal dealership. One New York importer of primates keeps more than 3,000 on his premises. Some Pennsylvania dealers supply as many as 10,000 dogs – and thousands of cats – to East Coast Laboratories. These laboratories receive Federal grants from the National Institutes of Health. They, in turn, pass on many of their tax dollars to their suppliers. It is sheer folly to equate buyers and sellers of laboratory animals to operators of puppy mills!

A greater effort must be made by humane groups to clean up the puppy mills in their own states. USDA, while still conducting inspections of commercial breeders, must devote more time and money to the laboratories and their suppliers – at least 60 percent of what we hope will be an \$8 million budget.

There is evidence that USDA has already started in this direction: during the past year, an Ohio laboratory was prosecuted for failing to provide veterinary care for 40 injured kittens; a Massachusetts laboratory was charged with maintaining substandard conditions; several New Jersey and Pennsylvania laboratory animal dealers (among others) were prosecuted.

These cases are just an inkling of what USDA could do, if properly funded. Ever since 1966, USDA-APHIS has been administering its animal welfare program on probably the slimmest purse in town – ranging from \$300,000 to \$4.5 million. This must pay for inspections of more than 6,000 dealers, laboratories and zoos, as well as countless airline terminals. Compare this unrealistic funding with the appropriation the Pennsylvania legislature gave its Dog Law bureau this year:

Just to enforce its Dog Law, the bureau is authorized to spend \$2.4 million – more than half of what USDA-APHIS has for its entire animal welfare program throughout the country!

On that note, and with the hope that this Committee will seriously consider our proposals, we rest our case.

This chart shows that from 1968-1984, under the Animal Welfare Act, the U.S. Department of Agriculture concentrated its activities in "puppy mill" states rather than in states with the most medical research laboratories and suppliers.

	Cases* For Pro- secution	No. of Research Labs	Fiscal '84 Allocations, Excluding Overhead
"Puppy Mill" States			
Iowa	34	11	\$235,471
Kansas	29	17	321,306
Missouri	28	26	188,249
	91	54	745,026
Major Research States			
California	9	135	211,295
New York	16	122	100,782
Pennsylvania	8	83	95,797
	33	340	407,874

Unofficial figures

*Based on USDA-APHIS Press Releases.

Compiled by Fay Brisk

*Excluding overhead.

With overhead, for example, New York has a Fiscal '84 allocation of \$241,651. But this includes the salaries of two Animal Care Specialists for the entire Northern Region of 17 states and the District of Columbia. Without overhead, the allocation for New York is actually \$100,782, only slightly more than that of Pennsylvania.

THE MANNHEIMER PRIMATOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of the International Primate Protection League, attended the meeting of the Mannheimer Primatological Foundation trustees, held on 6 June 1984, at the Foundation's Headquarters in Homestead, Florida. Ms. McGreal was representing Lesley Sinclair, a Foundation Trustee who was unable to attend the meeting.

The Mannheimer Foundation property is enclosed by high chain link fencing, and signs warn intruders of dangerous attack dogs, who turned out to be 5 Doberman Pinschers.

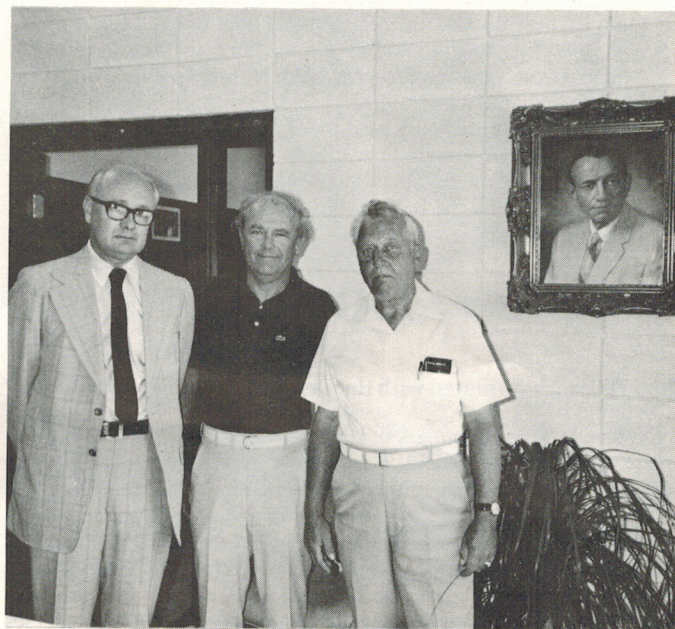
The Foundation is situated on a lovely large rural property, beautifully planted with fruit trees. It was the late Hans Mannheimer's dream, when he died of cancer in 1972, that his multi-million dollar estate would assure that this lovely piece of land would become a true paradise for its monkey residents. But, this dream has not materialized: some might say it has become a nightmare.

Although the climate and large area of land available would make it possible to construct corrals for the Foundation's monkeys, all animals are caged. There was no sign of any heating in the outdoor cages, even though winter nights can get very cold in Florida.

The monkeys do not get much of the lovely fruit. The current veterinarian, Donald Hinkle, is a great believer in "monkey chow" for primates (although, not, presumably for himself). He claims that the monkeys get citrus fruits twice a week, but there was no sign of any around the cages during Dr. McGreal's visit. However, at least one primate (human) does benefit from the luscious limes grown on the Foundation's grounds. That is Trustee Warren Lloyd Lewis: documents show that limes have been shipped to his home at Newark for his enjoyment, at Foundation expense.



Hans Mannheimer: Rolling in his Grave?



Theodore Malinin, Jack Leeds, and Warren Lewis pose alongside portrait of Hans Mannheimer.

Dr. McGreal was **not** shown the indoor experimental rooms. She was informed after her visit that a sick baboon in a restraint chair was taken to be hidden in an out-building during her visit, a move likely to have been stressful for a suffering animal.

The Trustees of the Foundation are Warren Lloyd Lewis, an attorney with the Newark law firm of Carpenter, Bennett, and Morrissey, John (Jack) Leeds of the First National State Bank of New Jersey, and surgeon-experimenter Theodore Malinin, who lives in a luxurious home on exclusive Key Biscayne. To put it mildly, none appeared to have the care and concern for primates for which the late Hans Mannheimer was known.

In fact, it appeared that the sole purpose of the meeting was the attempt by Lewis and Leeds to oust Lesley Sinclair, a dedicated animal-lover, from her position as trustee. Ms. Sinclair, Mannheimer's closest friend for 25 years, was distressed at the Foundation's experimental activities. She knew of his deep love and compassion for all primates, including over 100 that he maintained in super-luxurious conditions at his home in Toms River, New Jersey.

In order to justify spending the Mannheimer millions on a primate experimental facility which permits invasive experiments to be conducted, and breeds primates for sale to other laboratories, Lewis and Leeds cite **their personal enthusiasm** for injuring primates to "help humanity." However, Lewis and Leeds' personal opinions and prejudices are irrelevant, although shared by many. Lewis and Leeds did not earn the money: it was generated through the inventive genius of Hans Mannheimer, who had a right to leave his money for a center for the study of primate behavior and for charitable activities involving monkeys.

If Mr. Mannheimer knew that the money he had worked so hard to earn was funding such studies as knee and kidney transplants and inoculation of monkeys with herpes viruses, we suspect he would be "turning in his grave." Of course, Lewis and Leeds should be free to spend **their** personal incomes on what they wish, including maiming of monkeys.

IPPL has heard from a friend of the late Mr. Mannheimer. Lee Bernstein is Executive Director of the Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey. In a letter to IPPL dated 6 July 1984, Bernstein stated:

I remember Mr. Mannheimer as being extremely close to

all of his monkeys, and he provided them with the best food possible. He bought fresh fruits and vegetables daily, and hired people to prepare them properly and feed them to the animals . . . Mr. Mannheimer had a 24 foot boat that his staff took the chimps out for rides on whenever the weather allowed. Each chimp wore its own life jacket. In the winter, special vans took them for rides. If these animals are being used for experimentation, in my opinion, Mr. Mannheimer would turn over in his grave. Under no circumstances would Mr. Mannheimer ever allow one hair on the back of any monkey to be used for experimentation.

PRIMATE RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA

by Vern Weitzel

Mr. Weitzel is affiliated with the Department of Prehistory and Anthropology, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

Very little is known about primate imports to Australia, or primate research in Australia. Fortunately, total animal imports here are strictly limited, to prevent introduction of pathogens which could devastate the country's unique native fauna. Hence, most primate imports are to government-controlled institutions, including a small breeding center near Melbourne and five ('Class A') zoos. Private ('Class B') zoos are now allowed only a few primates (macaques, spider monkeys and capuchins), the harder species whose numbers can be maintained without continued importation. Beyond that, control is exercised haphazardly.

During the years that monkeys were used to make polio vaccine, large numbers of macaques were imported into Australia as laboratory animals. From 14,000 in 1957-58, 953 in 1965-66, and 390 in 1976-77, the import of primates for laboratory use dwindled to 155 in the 1982-83 biennium. The exact figures since 1979 are unknown because primates were lumped with all other lab animal imports. It took a Federal inquiry to get the figures for 1982-83. Similarly, the number of primates imported to zoos is hard to gauge, since only the total of all animals (the average being under 200 for the last five years) is published by the Department of Health. Reporting is from records maintained by state law and therefore differs among states. Do officials of the Division of Animal Quarantine know the specifics? No, they say what they have are records of requests to import; the records of what animals are actually landed remain at the ports of entry. The Department of Health would readily provide me original import requests, if I wanted to go through the hefty files myself. The Department of Health does not appear to be hiding anything; it is just part of a bureaucracy.

Excessive secrecy and bureaucratic shuffling are best seen in the Federal Parliamentary record (published under the title of **Hansard**). For example, a question was asked of the former Minister of Health concerning the use of animals in weapons research. Reply: it is a matter for the Minister of Defense (H.R. **Hansard** 17-2-1982:301). A question was put to the present Minister for Science and Technology concerning animal research done under grants to universities. Reply: it is a matter for the Minister for Education (H.R. **Hansard** 13-9-1983:722). In May, 1983, a series of questions was put to the Government requesting statistics on animal research in Australia. The answer was a litany: "Statistics not collected". Were there any plans to make inquiries into these matters? "Not aware of any plans" (Senate **Hansard** 13-9-1983:618). Overseas organizations have complained about the lack of proper statistical information concerning animal experimentation in Australia (H.R. **Hansard** 29-2-1981:56). They know as much as the Australian Government!

Then there are the laws. Most animal research (that we know about) in Australia is conducted by instruments of the Federal Government; some research goes on at the state level, apparently less in private industry. In 1979, two major Federal agencies, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) and National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC) produced a **Code of Practice for the Care and Use**

Many others have confirmed to IPPL Mannheimer's concern for primates and all living animals. Nonetheless, the will and trust documents have been interpreted by Lewis and Leeds to justify harming primates in the name of science. These documents were drawn up for a dying man by an attorney he trusted, for the protection of animals he loved.

This sad story serves to emphasize the importance of exercising extreme care in selection of attorneys to write one's will and banks to execute it, especially if the recipient charity is not one with mass popularity. Loopholes can be, and are, frequently deliberately written into will and trust documents.

of Animals in Research in Australia. The Code was revised during 1983 in the expectation of its use as a legal document. We are told (Senate **Hansard** 13-9-1983:619) that CSIRO and NH&MRC research projects must comply with the Code; the Australian Research Grants Scheme (ARGS), a major funder of university-based research, will soon come into line as well. The Code does not apply to state-funded or private research.

Internal compliance with the code is overseen through "ethics committees" in each institution (members of which tell me they are doing quite a good job). The names of committee members are withheld from the general public, so as not to "expose the individuals to harassment" (H.R. **Hansard** 17-11-1981:2925). The fact that laboratory records, maintained to ensure adherence to standards, are not readily available for examination (H.R. **Hansard** 17-2-1982:301) is a matter of concern.

What about enforcement? The Code is "a guide, not a law" (H.R. **Hansard** 10-6-1981:2459). So enforcement is through state law, except in federally-administered territories. Though the laws in some states are under review, only two Australian states require licensing or inspection of animal experimentation. State law is typically cumbersome, antiquated or both. The Ordinance in the Nation's Capital, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is simply embarrassing. It permits "vivisection," by anyone under the direction of a "legally qualified medical or veterinary practitioner, or who, being a graduate of a university, is engaged in biological research." Granted that research must be authorized by the Minister for Health, it still allows almost anyone to handle experimental animals. And while I am buoyed that the ACT offers certificate training in animal care, I am vexed that training is only at trade school, not university, level.

Something needed to be done. In the last four years, improved animal welfare laws have been approved by two state parliaments, both enacting statutory Animal Welfare Advisory Committees, which include members with welfare interests. Some of the initiative has been taken by experimental scientists, including those working with primates. Dr. Margaret Rose, a prominent veterinary primate researcher at the University of New South Wales, has argued that levels of pain or stress inflicted on animals should be no greater than those experienced in research on human subjects; she states that this is not just humane, it also improves the quality of the data. Most importantly, she says that the inevitable bureaucracy which accompanies animal research must **not** be perceived as relieving the individual scientist of accountability for the morality or the advisability of specific experimental work. In Federal parliament, a Senate Select Committee has begun an inquiry into animal welfare (Senate **Hansard** 16-11-1983:2619). Finally, there is now an Australian Primate Society, composed of animal experimenters and conservationists, attempting to find some common meeting ground.

Clearly the National mood in Australia favors the control and curtailment of animal experimentation. Scientists can no longer insist on a free rein, simply by virtue of academic authority, nor maintain a clean record by keeping secret what is done.

FLORIDA'S WILD MONKEYS IN DANGER

On July 13, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (FGFWFC) imposed a temporary moratorium on the removal of the free-ranging Rhesus monkey colonies inhabiting Florida's Silver Springs Park. This decision brought about a temporary reprieve for the animals, and provided an opportunity for the Game Commission to consider more carefully input from scientists and concerned individuals and organizations. The Commission's decision marked the culmination of a growing controversy between animal protectionists and the FGFWFC.

The conflict surfaced three weeks earlier when an investigation by Holly Jensen, Florida Director for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) confirmed that the monkeys were being trapped and removed under a directive from the Game Commission. Since March, 217 of the population which was estimated at 350 animals, have been taken and sold to Buckshire, a Pennsylvania firm which supplies animals to research laboratories.

Upon verification of this information, a meeting was arranged with Tom Cavanaugh, general manager of Silver Springs, and representatives of the International Primate Protection League, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and other organizations. Although aware of the likely unending "hell" to which the already captured monkeys had been sent, discussion centered on the future of those remaining (those whose outcome could be affected by public awareness and involvement). Silver Springs' management was cooperative and the discussion ended with Cavanaugh agreeing to enact a two-week delay in the trapping in order to allow time for the coalition to negotiate a mutually acceptable resolution with the FGFWFC.



Silver Springs Monkeys



IPPL Advisor Linda Wolfe with Friends

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, contacted the Game Commission in the hopes of mediating a humane and reasonable alternative. According to Capt. Kyle Hill of the FGFWFC, all the monkeys would have to leave the facility, "caged or dead."

Unlike most state wildlife agencies, the FGFWFC is empowered by the constitution, not the legislature. This autonomy, or lack of accountability to an elected body, combined with a history of existing merely to serve the interests of consumptive wildlife users (hunters & trappers), makes FGFWFC an almost indomitable opponent. Since the coalition was faced with so formidable an adversary whose regularly scheduled public meeting was a mere two weeks away, a massive media and public awareness campaign was launched by PETA and IPPL. The response from both the press and public overwhelmingly substantiates concern for the animals and the desire to see that Rhesus monkeys remain along the banks of the Silver River.

Originally released during the 1930's to enhance the attractiveness of Silver Springs' boat rides, the monkeys are long-term residents of north-central Florida. They have been filmed as extras in the Tarzan movies featuring Johnny Weissmuller, and have provided economic advantages to both the community and state, as well as educational and entertainment benefits. As the only large, free-ranging colony of nonhuman primates in the U.S., they also provide a unique and valuable opportunity for scientists interested in the study of ethology, or animal behavior, and evolution.

The Game Commission decision to remove, confine or destroy the Rhesus colonies is based on two perceived problems –

1. public health and safety and
2. ecological degradation and imbalance secondary to the introduction of exotic species.

An analysis of the threat to human well-being, which the FGFWFC is forwarding as its primary issue of concern, proves insignificant. Despite Capt. Kyle Hill's published assertion of twenty bites, the Center for Disease Control and the Marion County Public Health Service have documentation of only six bites or scratches in the past five and a half years. In all cases, the injuries were considered minor, and the attacks provoked. The number of bites from pet monkeys for 1983, alone, approximates 50-75, and yet private ownership of these animals is permitted. Although more than one million people within the U.S. will be bitten by dogs or cats, no government agency proposes to address that problem through mass extermination of pet populations. The few isolated bites from the

Silver Springs Colony can be far more effectively addressed by teaching Florida's transplanted urban public how to interact responsibly with wildlife.

No case of rabies has ever been documented in unvaccinated primates in the U.S. Despite alarming the public over the unsubstantiated rabies threat presumably imposed by this colony, these same individuals allow the interstate shipment of raccoons to mid-Atlantic states in order to replenish areas which have been totally decimated by hunters and trappers. Stress, overcrowding and trans-state shipment dramatically increase the incidence of rabies in the receiving states.

Like all Americans except native Indians, Rhesus macaques are a transplanted species. In light of the current multi-million dollar water-management problems arising from non-indigenous water hyacinths, and the dramatic topographic alterations of swampland resulting from the malauca tree, Florida's statute outlawing the introduction of non-indigenous species is an important and necessary law. Animal rights and welfare groups would vigorously support a bill ending importation, trade, and transport of exotic species.

In the case under consideration, the monkeys are but a symptom of the problem. Until humans are held accountable for their reckless and cavalier alterations of biologic systems, destabilization of native bio-spheres will continue. Government policies which focus on destruction of these unfortunate creatures are not only morally unconscionable because they victimize the already oppressed, but are of insignificant value, because they fail to address the real issue under consideration – commercial trade in exotics. Appropriate management of exotic populations and elimination of future introductions of non-native wildlife by ending commercial trade is a carefully considered approach the Commission has been encouraged to take.

Silver Springs Park is a tourist attraction, with hundreds of visitors daily. Its beautiful spring-fed canals were dredged by the Army

Corps of Engineers and planted with non-native, ornamental species. To date, there has been no documentation of negative ecological impact as a result of the Rhesus colonies. Wild boar very definitely cause environmental destruction and are capable of transmitting brucellosis to domestic livestock and humans, but the FGFWFC allows this exotic to be released for hunting purposes.

In recognizing their long-term existence in the state and the public desire for their continued presence, public education and selective sterilization aimed at stabilizing the population at its current level appear to be viable and humane alternatives to the present FGFWFC directive. University of Florida anthropology professor, Dr. Linda Wolfe, an IPPL officer, who has studied the colonies for the past four years, fully supports this recommendation. In consideration of the preceding arguments and proposals which have been forwarded by the coalition at the FGFWFC meeting, and the massive public outcry to save the monkeys, the FGFWFC agreed to halt the culling, at least until their regularly scheduled meeting on September 7 in Deerfield Beach.

Although a temporary stay of capture, suffering and death has been won for them, the fate of Tarzan's monkeys is far from secure. Their future rests with you. Please express your concerns to:

Gov. Bob Graham
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL. 32760

Col. Robert Brantly
FGFWFC
620 S. Meridian St.
Tallahassee, FL. 32301

Petitions to "Save the Silver Springs Monkeys" are available from IPPL, P. O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484. Florida members have already received them by first-class mail.

EXOTIC ANIMAL AUCTION IN GEORGIA

From 1-3 June 1984, what was described as "The First Annual Southeast Exotic Animal Auction" took place in Atlanta, Georgia. IPPL hopes that this event, which took place at "Dewey Henderson's Livestock Barn" will be the last such event in the Southeast, not to mention the entire nation.

Among the animals offered for sale were squirrel, owl, and macaque monkeys, llamas, antelope, bears, wolves, cougars, macaws, giraffes, and ostriches. All, according to the auction pamphlet, would be sold "to the highest bidder." – regardless, apparently of what that person planned to do with the animal, whether he had any knowledge about how to care for exotic animals, or whether the person had decent facilities.

Among the buyers were purchasers of meat for specialty restaurants, buyers of game animals for "shooting ranches," fanciers of exotic pets, and various people who claimed that they would only buy animals to "save" them from falling into the hands of incompetents, which, while a noble motive, only perpetuates such events by contributing to their profitability.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Georgia State Fish and Game Department were present. Georgia dealers' licenses required of all purchasers were being sold on the spot, as was liability insurance. One man was told to buy insurance on two uninsured bear cubs, which

were seized while he was buying the insurance.

Members of the International Primate Protection League and Mobilization for Animals demonstrated outside the auction barn, carrying signs opposing the slave trade in exotic animals.

Similar auctions are held regularly at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and in Nebraska. IPPL deplors these events and urges our members either to boycott them totally or to make a strong protest if such an event occurs in your area. Never, never, buy an animal, however pathetic he/she appears. You would be perpetuating a horrible and cruel system. Further, many buyers of monkeys are likely to be "dumping" them in a few years at already-crowded sanctuaries, and then maybe going to "rescue" more animals at the next auction.

The look of blind terror on the faces of the elands as they chased around the auction pen in frantic terror is something hard to forget – especially since the animals were probably bought by some game ranch to be shot by some "trophy-hunter."

Ironically, just one week after the auction, a mountain lion, a Bengal tiger, a cougar and two bears were seized from an Atlanta pet-shop, where they were being held in tiny cages in a storage room. The pet shop owner turned out to have a long history of mistreatment of exotic animals. He had purchased all the animals at the auction.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Town of Summerville has a new Post Office. Unfortunately, the new Office does not have lettered boxes, so there is no more Drawer X. Please note our new address and zip code.

INTERNATIONAL PRIMATE PROTECTION LEAGUE
P.O. BOX 766
SUMMERVILLE, S.C. 29484, U.S.A.

MILLIONAIRE SEEKS TAX BREAK ON APE DONATION

A British multi-millionaire living in the United States is likely to save hundreds of thousands of dollars by donating his pet apes to the San Diego Zoo, California. He would save the money by taking a tax-deduction based on an inflated appraisal of the animals by an animal dealer.

The apes, 5 gorillas and 7 orang-utans, belonged to Mr. Gordon Mills, who manages pop singers such as Tom Jones and Engelbert Humperdinck. Mills claims that he obtained the 5 gorillas, four males and one female, from the Cameroun between 1970 and 1973. A sixth gorilla died in quarantine. At least two of the gorillas were supplied by the notorious Dutch gorilla trader Van den Brink.

The 7 orang-utans consist of 5 captive-born and one wild-caught animal acquired by Mills between 1972 and 1977, plus one young animal born in 1982. All the animals were housed on Mills' property in Weybridge, Surrey, England.

IPPL has a copy of Van den Brink's bill for two of the gorillas. The pair cost £3825 (approximately \$5,500 (U.S.) or \$2,750 per gorilla). IPPL does not know the price paid for the orang-utans. However, two of the animals have little or no commercial value, because they are hybrids (crosses between Sumatran and Bornean orang-utans). Many zoos sterilize such animals. Marvin Jones of San Diego Zoo informed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2 February 1984) that, "San Diego Zoo has no use for the hybrids but it is an all or nothing deal . . . they will probably put them out on loan somewhere."

IPPL has obtained a copy of the "appraisal" of the gorillas and orang-utans provided to Mills by the International Animal Exchange (illustrated). If Mills took the maximum tax deductions, he would save hundreds of thousands of dollars in tax obligations, a massive savings for himself.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service is likely to accept the inflated appraised value of the animals. Its agents are unlikely to have any idea of what a hybrid orang-utan is.

To IPPL, it seems that society is "rewarding" Mills for deplorable actions: purchase of wild-caught gorillas captured at the cost of enormous carnage (possibly by the Roys) to keep as a "rich man's toys." Mills was inconsiderate of gorillas' social needs when he kept 3 adult males caged together with no female companions for several years, possibly making them neurotic. The prospect of wealthy amateurs amassing collections of highly endangered wild animals for later "donation" to charity is alarming. Similar speculation has occurred in the case of wildlife products such as ivory. The prospect of its spreading to live wildlife is ominous.

IPPL (U.K.) has learned that the United Kingdom Department of the Environment did not refer Mills' application to export his gorillas to the Nature Conservancy Council for evaluation, as required by British law. William Waldegrave of the Department of the Environment informed Greg Knight M.P. in a letter dated 18 May 1984 that, due to a "clerical error," Mills' permit application had never even been submitted to NCC prior to issuance of the export permit to Mills. Waldegrave, somewhat lamely, explained, "As there is clearly considerable demand at present from American zoos for gorillas, the export of the primates to San Diego should have helped to relieve pressure on wild population (sic)."

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL EXCHANGE

TELEPHONE:
(313)398-6533

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FERNDALE, MICHIGAN 48220

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1-800-521-2660

TELEX 023-5566 USDA LICENSE #34-BD-4 CABLE BONGO



December 21, 1982

Mr. Gordon Mills
340 N. Faring Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90077

Dear Mr. Mills:

This is to advise you that we believe fair market value on one pair of breeding age Gorillas (Gorilla gorilla), would be from \$140,000.00 to \$165,000.00.

One pair of breeding age Orang-utans (Pongo pygmaeus), would be from \$65,000.00 to \$80,000.00.

The above is based on our knowledge of the current market values and we hope, useful information.

Sincerely,
INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL EXCHANGE, INC.

Thomas J. Hunt
Executive Vice-President

TJH:kr

British zoos were unhappy at loss of the Mills apes. In an interview with the *Standard* (7 March 1984), Roger Wheeler, Director of Edinburgh Zoo, who serves as Chairman of the British Anthropoid Ape Advisory Panel, stated, "The more gorillas we can breed in the U.K. the bigger will be the gene pool and therefore genetic diversity."

The *Standard* caught up with Mills at his holiday hotel in Tahiti: he commented, "I am sorry the guys are leaving Britain but that's the way it has to be."

San Diego Zoo was jubilant over its "haul." Diane Brockman, Curator of Primates at the zoo, wrote Mills, "You had mentioned earlier wanting to do a Gordon Mills-Tom Jones gorilla promotion for this marvellous event. Do you still want to try this?" The function does not appear to have materialized. Perhaps Mills didn't want to attract too much media attention to his tax dodge.

If you don't approve of this use of precious, living animals for speculative purposes, please send a copy of this article, along with your comments to your congressman (House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515), and to:

The Commissioner
Internal Revenue Service
Washington, D.C. 20224

NEW PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER OPENS

The United States National Institute of Mental Health has recently established a "primate center" in Poolesville, Maryland, where Rhesus monkeys will be used in the study of stress, anxiety, depression, and "anti-social behavior."

Claims made by NIH bureaucrats that the experiments would be "humane" are suspect because of the appointment of Dr. Stephen Suomi to direct the Center. Suomi studied under the late Harry Harlow and was involved in many of the isolation-depression

studies conducted at the University of Wisconsin Primate Laboratory. Suomi told the *Washington Post* (8 June 1984) that he divides 2 and 3 day-old baby monkeys into two categories, "laid-back" and "uptight." He continued with the "brilliant observation" that "uptight" baby monkeys are more upset by new and unfamiliar situations than "laid-back" animals.

The new Center cost U.S. taxpayers \$1 million dollars.

BEAU, CAPTAIN AND MARTHA: DID THEY DIE IN VAIN?

by Peter Hamilton, President, Lifeforce Foundation

At 8:00 a.m., May 16th, 1984, Martha, a 12-year old Rhesus monkey, was put to death at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C.

It was an unconscious act of mercy, perhaps the only real act of mercy shown to Martha in the seven years she was used for military research.

Martha was, in truth, a prisoner of war – treated in a way that would cause public outrage if applied to the worst human war criminal. One of the many experiments she was subjected to was study of the effects of laser beams on the eyes. For reasons not fully understood but easily imagined, Martha began to mutilate herself. As a result, she was confined to a restraint device to keep her from damaging valuable government property . . . herself.

Martha's life and death, like that of her fellow primates Beau and Captain, stands out not because they are isolated incidents, but because they symbolize what is happening to tens of thousands of research animals whose names and stories will never be known outside the laboratory.

It is too late to help Martha, Beau and Captain. But perhaps they, by their example, will help improve the condition and save the lives of thousands of other animals condemned to the same fate in the name of scientific research.

Slowly, people are learning that there are major faults in the research system which result in pain and suffering, and that there are viable corrections which can at least reduce some of the pain.

Legislation and regulations will never completely stop the torment. Only a total end to all animal experimentation and the freeing of all laboratory animals will achieve that.

But until the day comes when human thinking rises to a moral respect for all life, anything that can be done to reduce the agony and suffering will be a step in the right direction. A small step, perhaps, but important to the innocent victims.

Lifeforce's campaign, "Beau & Captain – Let Them Live!", focused on some of the faults we found in research done by S. Lisberger of the San Francisco Medical Center in which the grant-review committees failed to investigate more humane experimental methods than those being used on Beau, Captain and three unnamed monkeys.

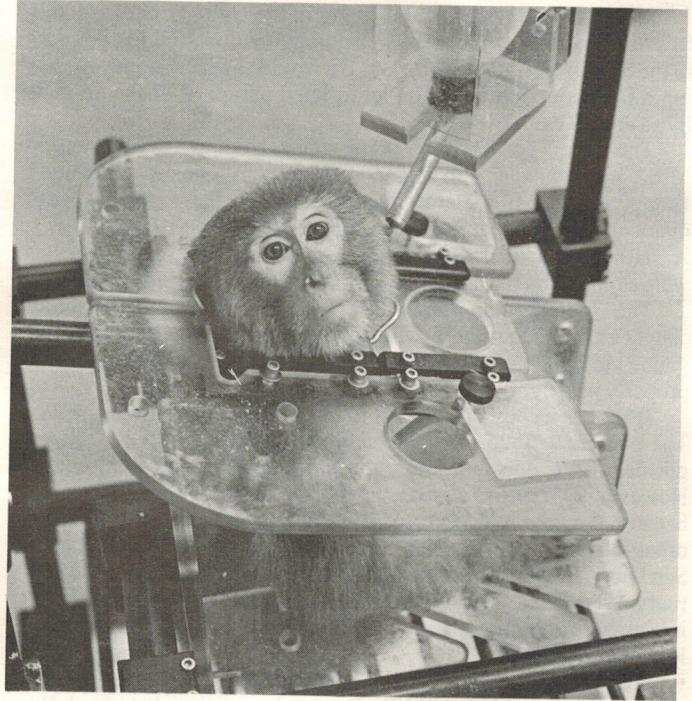
Lifeforce demonstrated conclusively that the primates used in Lisberger's research need not be confined for one and a half months in restraint devices. Simple goggles or helmets could have achieved the same results with a lot less suffering for the animals. Devices such as these could also stop some of the "invasive surgery" such as drilling holes in the skull to keep the head immobile during experiments.

The peer review system does not work because of the time constraints on volunteer members of in-house committees, personal biases, and the "buddy-buddy" mentality which so often exists between researchers and committee members.

A move forward would be for the committees to be comprised of full-time, unbiased members to review grants and actively investigate alternate methods **and hear suggestions from outside the research community.**

As in the case of Martha, primates who show obvious signs of not adapting to research facilities should not be restrained.

As a result of our campaign involving Martha, a veterinarian at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research will be developing a program to ascertain the number of primates that are self-mutilat-



**MARTHA, WAR VICTIM
1972-1984**

ing in military research facilities in an attempt to alleviate this problem. We also hope that mechanisms will be created to remove primates with Martha's problems from the system and that such animals would be turned over to humane groups such as Lifeforce without the bureaucratic restrictions involving "disposal of government property".

Why concentrate on individual animals such as Martha, Beau and Captain when the same thing is happening to tens of thousands of other animals? Because, be it animal or human, suffering is an individual thing. Martha, Beau and Captain symbolize the torture of all animals in scientific research, but they were also three individuals, deserving the dignity of their uniqueness.

Also, to speak in thousands only is to engender a feeling of hopelessness because of the magnitude of the problem.

Yes, it is enormous but, to take a negative example, so is the reduction of a mountain to gravel. The latter begins with one swing of a pick-axe, followed by countless others. The former can begin with the saving of a single animal from pain, the freeing of one small creature from life in prison.

Martha, Beau and Captain are dead. Did they die in vain? Only time will tell. But they did not die un-noticed.

Through their pain, suffering and death, more people have been made aware that the so-called safeguards to protect animals used in experimentation are a failure and that scientific research involving animals is neither logical nor compassionate.

When the day finally comes, and it **WILL** come, when animal research is ended forever, the names of Martha, Beau and Captain will stand as an early landmark on a long road to a moral human attitude towards our fellow creatures.

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.

BANGLADESH VICTORY

Long-time members of IPPL who have participated in our campaign to rescue 71,500 monkeys slated for export from Bangladesh can take pride in a court decision that passed relatively unnoticed by the media. On 14 May 1984, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit rejected an appeal of a lower court decision that had tossed out a lawsuit for \$15 million (U.S.) filed by MOL Enterprises, an Oregon animal dealer, against the Government of Bangladesh. The Appeals Court upheld the Oregon court's decision that the United States courts had no jurisdiction over the dispute.

IPPL's concern over this situation began in 1978, when we learned that Bangladesh monkeys were likely to reach the United States following India's export ban on Rhesus monkeys, which came into effect on 1 April 1977. We asked our Bangladesh Representative, Dr. Zakir Husain, to look into the affair, and he was able to learn of a secret contract signed between certain officials of the Bangladesh Government and the animal trading company known as MOL Enterprises, which is based in Oregon. The contract provided for the export of 71,500 Rhesus monkeys over a 10-year period, plus an unspecified number of gibbons.

Around this time, IPPL received a "tip-off" that Bangladesh Rhesus monkeys had been shipped to the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, which used Rhesus monkeys in neutron radiation experiments. The experiments, which were related to weapons development, appeared to IPPL to violate the MOL-Bangladesh contract which specified that all monkeys exported from Bangladesh were to be used only in research "of benefit to the whole of humanity."

IPPL appealed directly to the Government of Bangladesh and to the people of Bangladesh through the press to stop further export of monkeys under the contract. Two weeks after our press releases, Bangladesh cancelled MOL Enterprises' contract.

From that time, starting in January 1979, the MOL Enterprises Company began working to reinstate its contract. It hired Jack Faust, a Portland, Oregon, attorney with top political connections. Faust enlisted Senator Packwood of Oregon, Senator Baker of Tennessee, President Reagan's Science Advisor, the U.S. State Department, and the U.S. Embassy in Dacca to exert leverage on tiny Bangladesh. The harassment went as far as threats to cut off AID. Bangladesh, incredibly, resisted all threats and entreaties.

IPPL systematically used the Freedom of Information Act to monitor the progress of the intervention and took counter-steps all along, working closely with Bangladesh conservation organizations. Members deluged the President of Bangladesh with letters supporting the monkeys' right to live in freedom in their native land.

When Bangladesh was sued by MOL Enterprises, IPPL received assistance from Larry Silver and Laurie Nicholson of Attorneys for Animals Rights and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund. Bangladesh did not appear in court since it did not recognize the court's jurisdiction. However, brilliant arguments were presented by Silver and Nicholson on behalf of Bangladesh, in "friend of the court" capacity. Whether further appeals will be made is not known at this time.

The Bangladesh case is the type of situation where a group like IPPL is essential. It was not the kind of case that the major groups like to take on. It costs a lot to handle, and does not attract funds. It is too complicated to be the subject of one of those emotional appeals you probably get in the mail daily about some horrible abuse of animals. But the fact is that IPPL and our members saved the lives of 71,500 doomed monkeys. Our thanks go to all who helped with this campaign. We're sure the monkeys of Bangladesh would thank you too - if they knew how you saved their lives, freedom, and sanity.

HEAD INJURY LABORATORY RAIDED

by Ingrid Newkirk

Late on Memorial Day night, Monday, 28 May 1984, five members of the Animal Liberation Front raided the underground laboratory of Dr. Thomas A. Gennarelli, damaging thousands of dollars of equipment and removing Gennarelli's prized video-tape collection.

Gennarelli, whose unmarked laboratory is hidden in a sub-basement of the University of Pennsylvania, has for years declined to answer press and public queries about his work, which involves causing head injuries in monkeys. In a March 6, 1983 interview with *Toronto Globe & Mail* reporter Paul Palango, Gennarelli says: "I'm not willing to go on the record to discuss the studies . . . it has the potential to stir up all sorts of unnecessary fuss . . . I would like to lie low . . . we're trying to keep ourselves out of the newspapers."

Among the tapes seized by the ALF were ones showing monkeys having their necks broken in a "head acceleration machine" to study the effectiveness of football and boxing helmets, and one in which laughing researchers make fun of a brain damaged, shaven-head monkey while joking, "It's a good thing the antivivisectionists will never see this."

The ALF found no painkillers or euthanatizing agents, such as sodium pentobarbitol. This is consistent with papers in which Gennarelli describes killing primates by injecting formaldehyde into their brains. Bottles of disassociative, curare-type drugs which heighten awareness and fear, but render the animal helpless, were destroyed by the ALF members who poured chemicals into the computer system and wrecked other equipment. The monkeys are caged in another building.

ALF spokesperson, Sonya, says

Gennarelli represents the callousness, wastefulness, inhumanity, and arrogance of the animal experimentation industry. He has received over \$11 million tax dollars in the last 15 years to torture and destroy once whole and intelligent animals. He has battered some monkeys repeatedly for over seven months. This blood-splattered laboratory, littered with filthy bandages and unwashed instruments, is a reminder that the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which 'inspects' animal research facilities, and Gennarelli's like-minded peers at the National Institutes of Health, are grossly negligent and totally unfit to judge science or ethics. Congress and the people need to take action.

According to Sonya,

I walked around Philadelphia in the early hours of Tuesday morning and saw plenty of people who need help: the homeless, the displaced, the mentally incompetent. That \$11 million could have gone into helping them rather than into harming these innocent animals. The experimenter's cries of benefits to people are a hollow lie. People must wake up and find out what is going on behind all these closed doors. When they do, they won't like what they see. Someone who can laugh while smashing a monkey's brains doesn't care about any of us. Animal liberation is human liberation.

IPPL Comment: What do you think about the ALF raid on the University of Pennsylvania Head Injury Laboratory? We would like to hear members' reactions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

MONKEYS FOR LASER STUDIES

The Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A., which is notorious for its cruel and repetitive radiation and chemical warfare experiments, which have taken the lives of thousands of monkeys in recent decades, has asked the U.S. Congress for \$1.5 million to build a new laboratory in which monkeys will be used to determine the effects of lasers and other "high-energy devices" on humans.

Details of the new facility appeared in the *San Antonio News* (24 May 1984) under the heading, "Congress funds Brooks Air Force Base Research to zap monkeys with Star Wars lasers."

The monkeys would be "zapped" to try to evaluate what would happen to humans "zapped" in laser warfare. Various types of shielding would be used in efforts to determine which protected "zapped" monkeys more effectively. In such studies, anesthesia is usually not used, since the reactions and performance of the "zapped" monkeys would be studied.

Protests may be addressed to the Secretary of the Air Force, Pentagon, Washington D.C. 20330

BOLIVIA BANS MONKEY EXPORTS

In recent years, Bolivia has been the largest exporter of South American monkeys to the United States and the rest of the world.

Therefore, it was wonderful to hear that, from 1 May 1984, all fauna exports have been banned. This will save thousands of wild-living monkeys from export for experimentation. It will also save the lives of tens of thousands of birds. Bolivia has been a major exporter, not only of its own birds, but of birds smuggled to Bolivia from its neighbor countries including Brazil.

Originally, the ban was to come into force on 1 January 1984, but the dealers won a reprieve in order to be allowed to "clear their stocks."

Most of the birds and monkeys in dealers' hands were flown out by midnight on 30 April 1984. However, approximately 800 birds and 50 monkeys missed the last flight as the result of a "raid" on animal dealers' compounds by members of the Santa Cruz Brigada Juvenil, who took them to the local zoo for protection.

The monkeys will be released after health checks. They are being cared for by the Bolivian Wildlife Society. IPPL has sent a donation for the care of the monkeys.

SECOND GIBBON DIES

The IPPL *Newsletter* (April 1984) told how the Riverbanks Zoo, Columbia, South Carolina, U.S.A. broke up its gibbon family and sent two young animals which it described as "hybrids" to Alan Mootnick, a private collector of gibbons in California, who operates a facility known as "Gibbons and Gallinaceous Birds."

The baby gibbon died soon after arrival at the Mootnick facility. He was shortly joined in death by his baby brother. The causes of death are unclear in both cases, but call into question the quality of care at this facility, despite its membership in the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

MONKEY STRESS RESEARCHER DIES OF STRESS

Dr. Hans Selye is a Canadian experimenter famous for his cruel experiments to study the effects of stress on monkeys. Dr. Selye died in 1983, and his widow has recently filed suit against the Government of Quebec, claiming that stress caused by provincial tax collectors hastened Selye's death at the age of 75.

In a suit filed in the Quebec Superior Court, Louise Drevet-Selye claimed that Selye "went into shock" when his home and the offices of the "International Institute of Stress" were searched in 1981 by revenue officials. Following inspection of Institute documents, Selye was required to pay \$600,000 in back taxes for the years 1974-77. Mrs. Selye claimed that her husband "lost his voice" after the raid, and his health began to decline.

Selye's work involved many animals besides primates and he was one of the biggest producers of animal suffering and death in

the annals of man's exploitation of animals in experimental research.

MALAYSIAN EXPORT BAN IMPLEMENTED

On 1 June 1984, the Malaysian export ban on wild-caught monkeys came into effect, despite efforts of monkey traffickers to overturn it. However, an exemption was made for captive-born monkeys. At present, only one facility in Malaysia is known to be producing monkeys for export.

This facility is operated by two British expatriates, Mr. and Mrs. Laursen, who went to Malaysia in search of monkey profits, and exported wild-caught monkeys for many years, setting up a "token breeding colony" in 1982, when a ban seemed imminent. Just prior to and since the ban, they increased their holdings and now claim to have 750 animals on their premises.

Sahabat Alam Malaysia, an organization based in Penang, Malaysia, recently called for the ban on export of monkeys to be made permanent rather than be instituted for 5 years, the current plan. SAM also called for the disbanding of the monkey breeding facilities and the return of the monkeys in them to their natural habitat. It also called on the Wildlife Department to step up enforcement checks since monkey dealers were likely to attempt poaching and smuggling of monkeys.

Third-world "breeding colonies" are always a danger to wild monkeys as they are in a position to restock freely as animals die or are exported, and to claim that wild-caught animals coming into their possession are "captive-born."

The Laursens defended themselves in a letter to the *New Straits Times* published on 28 June 1984. They had the gall to claim that their ambition in coming to Malaysia was "to make a small contribution to wildlife conservation, by establishing an economically viable macaque breeding colony." Yet the Laursens have exported thousands of **wild-caught** Malaysian monkeys, enriching themselves at the cost of the lives and sanity of free-living monkeys. Piously, the Laursens claimed that, "if the officials of SAM are successful in persuading the government to disallow the export of captive-bred macaques, it is they who will have to bear a very heavy responsibility for the death of the 750 animals in the colony." This is utter nonsense as the monkeys could all be set free. In addition, the Laursens appear to feel no guilt about the thousands of monkeys whose lives they have ruined.

THIRSTIER MONKEYS EASIER TO SELL

According to an article that appeared in the *China Post* (2 July 1984), "Thirstier monkeys are easier to sell." A vendor set up a "mini-zoo" on Sanming Road, Taoyuan City, Taiwan and offered caged baby monkeys for sale. A passer-by noticed that water was not made available for the monkeys, and that "The monkeys looked as if they were dying of thirst."

The vendor justified this callous cruelty to monkeys by stating that, "Water makes the little monkeys grow into big monkeys, and that would make them less desirable to potential buyers."

The article was printed as an "item of interest" for the amusement of readers: no criticism was stated or implied.

BABOON ESCAPES

According to an Associated Press story that appeared in the *Tampa Tribune* (16 March 1984), a baboon escaped from a West German laboratory where he was scheduled for use in a medical experiment. The animal was loose for 3 days before being caught and returned to Bonn University after his days of freedom. After escaping, the baboon climbed a 125-foot high tree and ignored would-be captors. Finally, the next morning, he was hosed down in freezing weather, but successfully avoided getting caught and fled into nearby woods.

The baboon enjoyed freedom for 2 more days until a ranger found him and hit him with a tranquillizer dart. He was returned to the laboratory to face experimentation.

BRAZILIAN DAM THREATENS PRIMATES

The Tucuruí Hydro-electric project being managed by the Eletronorte Company in Brazil is in preparation and flooding will start in October 1984.

Thousands of primates will lose their homes. Extensive clear felling has already taken place in the area close to the dam. While some primates will probably have been killed by falling trees, many may have moved ahead of the bull-dozer into adjacent woodland, much of which is likely to be flooded later. An effort will be made to rescue and relocate some of the animals and some will be trapped for the Brazilian National Primate Center.

Brazil bans export of primates: however, W. R. Kingston, a British employee of the Center, has proposed that the ban be waived in order to allow trapping and export of primates in the dam area for biomedical research. This plan has aroused considerable controversy. Dr. Kingston is particularly anxious to allow export of owl monkeys, which are in high demand for malaria research, stating that it would be "shameful" to allow thousands of owl monkeys to die "without benefit to the conservation ethic or research."

FETUS FRIEND WON'T HELP CHIMPANZEES

In response to a letter from a constituent opposing the use of live chimpanzees in AIDS experiments, U.S. Representative William Dannemeyer stated that laboratory chimpanzees are well-protected by the Animal Welfare Act and that, "Personally, I believe the issue of fetal research should be dealt with before the issue of animal research is addressed further." Dannemeyer went on to lecture his constituent, "To assign a higher priority to the protection of animals' lives than live human fetuses in the course of abortion is, to my way of thinking, inappropriate: the priority should be reversed."

Dannemeyer said he would be willing to consider legislation affecting animals in research only when fetuses had received total protection, and invited his constituent to join his crusade against fetal research.

PRIMATES FOR INSECTICIDE TESTING?

The recently-formed White Sands Research Center, based in Albany, New York, is advertising the availability of "CHIMPANZEES and other non-human primates for biomedical research."

The advertisement describes the Center as a "fully integrated research facility" available for "full development of new drugs, insecticides, cosmetics, medical devices, etc." Animals available are 500 monkeys and 70 chimpanzees housed in Alamogordo, New Mexico, U.S.A. and Munich, Germany.

The announcement gives the Company's phone number (office) as 518-489-8346 and (home) 203-661-0595, in case you wish to provide Dr. Amer with your opinion of the desirability of using primates to test insecticides and cosmetics.

GUINEA TO EXPORT CHIMPANZEES?

Following the death of President Sekou Touré of Guinea, who totally banned all export of fauna as a "relic of colonialism," efforts are being made to re-open export of Guinean animals, including chimpanzees.

IPPL has a copy of a Guinean animal dealer's circular offering chimpanzees for sale at \$800 each. We are not identifying the name of the would-be supplier, because we no longer feel confident that agencies supposed to protect endangered fauna from trade intend to do that, and we do not wish to see "rescue operations" for Guinean chimpanzees, whether by animal dealers, or "conservationists."

The dealer also offered Patas monkeys, vervets, olive baboons and black mangabeys, as well as unspecified poisonous snakes.

IPPL has contacted Guinean authorities regarding this situation.

TAUB LOSES GRANT APPEAL

Dr. Edward Taub, a psychologist who was the first U.S. experimenter ever convicted of criminal cruelty to research monkeys, has lost his final appeal for reinstatement of his grant. Since losing his

grant, Taub has filed a series of appeals in the hope of getting his funds – and his monkeys – back. The decision was made public by the National Institutes of Health on 13 June 1984.

Of the seventeen monkeys (16 Crab-eating macaques and one Rhesus) confiscated in May 1980 by the Montgomery County, Maryland, police, fifteen are still alive. They are currently housed at the NIH primate facility in Poolesville, Maryland. Animal activists are anxious to see the monkeys transferred to one or more sanctuaries where they can live out their lives under human care and protection. Unfortunately, however, some of the monkeys develop constant open lesions as a result of the severance of nerves to their limbs, a procedure known as "deafferentation." The limbs are useless to the monkeys because they have no sensation in them. Hence, amputation may be necessary to prevent further problems. However, three-limbed primates can get along surprisingly well.

It is possible that Taub's grant might have been quietly reinstated and the monkeys quietly killed if it had not been for continuous monitoring of the Taub case and the individual monkeys by IPPL's friends at People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA).

Taub continues to claim that his experiments, which cost U.S. taxpayers over \$2 million dollars over an 11-year period, would "help stroke victims."

LEMURS "RESCUED"

The Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, has recently acquired 9 Coquerel's sifakas *Propithecus verreauxi* from Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Africa.

In an Associated Press story dated 5 July 1984, Elwyn Simons, Center Director, is quoted as saying that the sifakas were "rescued" from a private reserve in Madagascar where they were the target of "boys with sling-shots" and "metal darts," which were "wicked-looking."

Several sifakas previously acquired by Duke University died. The species does poorly in captivity, but Duke hopes to change things by providing the animals with a regular supply of mango leaves, their favorite food.

The Primate Center now houses 514 lemurs and has been very successful in breeding of Red fronted lemurs, White fronted lemurs, Ruffed lemurs, and Dwarf lemurs.

In a letter to the U.S. Federal Wildlife Permit Office dated 12 June 1980, Dr. Simons expressed the Duke University Center's philosophy:

We at Duke have always been in basic sympathy with efforts to protect primate species. We want to protect them through captive conservation . . . Insofar as efforts to stop imports for captive propagation and captive protection of lemur species are successful, such efforts pose added dangers for the primates we wish to protect.

FOREST FIRE IN BORNEO

During the months February-May 1983, a major forest fire destroyed an area of tropical rain-forest in Borneo larger than the Netherlands. Underlying layers of peat and coal are reported to be still smoldering. Much of the area's wildlife, which included large numbers of primates, was destroyed.

The fact that a tropical rain-forest could catch fire was attributed to two successive years of drought, and careless, unregulated logging. Over 100 timber companies operating in the area had left the forest floor covered with dead-wood.

The fire covered 35,000 sq. km. along the east coastal area of the island.

1984

We at Headquarters really knew 1984 had arrived when we read that scientists at Texas A and M University told the press that they think it would be possible for a human mother to give birth to an ape. An ape embryo could be transferred into a woman. According to university officials, that could help save ape species from extinction. They drew attention to the recent birth of an endangered gaur to a Holstein cow mother at a U.S. zoo as a precedent.

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