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# NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL  
PRIMATE  
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Iqbal Malik and Friends

## SPECIAL REPORT: THE MONKEYS OF TUGHLAQUABAD



# IPPL OPPOSES TAMARIN-KILLING APPLICATION

The Oak Ridge Associated Universities have been experimenting for many years on Cottontop tamarins *Saguinus oedipus*. In 1983, IPPL submitted a complaint to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the Oak Ridge laboratory appeared to be conducting harmful research on endangered non-human primates without an Endangered Species permit. The Cottontop tamarin is listed in the category "Endangered" on the U.S. Endangered Species List and it is unlawful to "take" members of this species without a permit.

After many months and a second IPPL complaint, the Oak Ridge laboratory applied for a permit to "take" by harming and possibly killing up to 78 Cottontop tamarins.

The laboratory's permit application noted that the colony was built of animals imported during the 1970s and now consists of both wild-caught and captive-born tamarins. Cottontop tamarins tend to develop colitis and colon cancer and mortality in captivity is high.

IPPL contacted the Fish and Wildlife to state our opposition to permit issuance. We questioned the origin of the animals. The Cottontop tamarin lives solely in Colombia, which has banned their export since the early 1970s. This did not prevent large numbers of the species being imported from Paraguay. In 1976, no less than 685 Cottontops were imported on Paraguayan papers through the port of Miami. These were clearly smuggled animals. In theory, both importing dealers and buyers were open to prosecution.

The IPPL statement noted that colony data was lacking from the application, including mortality and birth records. The applicant did not prove that the colony was a self-sustaining breeding colony, and thus did not qualify for a permit.

The IPPL statement went on to note that the World Health Organization policy on use of primates in experimentation specifically stated that:

Endangered, vulnerable, and rare species should be considered for use in biomedical research only if they are obtained from existing, self-sustaining breeding colonies (i.e. captive breeding; all animals are required to be at least F-2 generation).

The Oak Ridge application provided no data to prove that the laboratory had complied with the WHO standard.

IPPL also noted that the fact that Cottontops do so badly in captivity is a poor reflection on the care and diet provided to them in laboratories and considered this no excuse to make this highly endangered and localized species a "model of colonic cancer."

Copies of IPPL's statement were sent to the Director of the National Cancer Institute, which sponsors the Oak Ridge experiments; to the Director-General of the World Health Organization; and to Colombian wildlife officials. If Oak Ridge has any surplus Cottontops, they should be used to restock wild populations rather than being killed in experiments.

A decision on the permit application has not yet been taken.



Cottontop tamarin family

## ZOOS FIGHT FOR CHINESE ANIMALS

According to the *Los Angeles Times* (11 August 1984), two zoos in California, U.S.A. are resorting to dirty tactics in their efforts to acquire rare specimens of wildlife from China. These are the Los Angeles and San Diego Zoos.

Los Angeles scored a coup in getting hold of 2 pandas which China sent "on loan" for the duration of the Olympic Games. So hysterical was the public that long lines formed to see the animals for just a few seconds.

The Greater Los Angeles Zoo Association accordingly decided to honor a visiting Chinese delegation of wildlife officials with a luncheon and a tour of the zoo's new \$300,000 "China Pavillion." To their surprise, the delegation, led by Li Guiling, failed to show up.

Later, they learned that the Chinese delegation had arrived at the zoo, but had been intercepted in the zoo parking lot by represen-

tatives of the San Diego Zoo, which, just two weeks later, announced that it had succeeded in persuading the Chinese to allow the export of two Golden monkeys (*Rhinopithecus Roxellanae*), extremely rare monkeys which have not been exported from China since 1939. The "coup" upset Los Angeles Zoo officials, who were also trying to get Golden monkeys out of China.

Clayton Swanson, a San Diego Zoo consultant who engineered the coup, told the press that, "We felt that this was just an opportune time to talk to these people while they were here . . . There are a lot of beautiful Chinese animals over there we'd like to have."

IPPL believes that there is a very good solution to the bickering between the Los Angeles and San Diego zoos over their "rights" to get rare animals from China. Let them compete in helping China establish conservation programs to keep these species in the wild where they belong!



# THE MONKEYS OF TUGHLAQUABAD

BY Iqbal Malik

*Dr. Malik is affiliated with the Department of Zoology, University of Delhi*

A long-term study of free-ranging Rhesus monkeys was undertaken at the ancient site of Tughlaquabad outside New Delhi, India. The purpose of the study was to analyse the distribution of time spent on various activities during various seasons of the year and to determine the effect of weather on the monkeys' daily activity patterns. The usual components of daily behavior are sleeping, foraging for food, resting, playing, and other social contacts. This was the first-ever long-term study of these monkeys. Field data was collected from 1980-1983. Over three breeding seasons, 5,800 hours of observations were made.

This area appears to be an ideal home for nonhuman primates. The territory occupied by the study monkeys extends over about 5 square kilometers ( $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  kms). The impressive fort is built on a rocky hill in the countryside south of New Delhi. The fort was built of massive stones with the outer ramparts integrated into the hill so that the entire structure rises 50 to 90 feet (15-27 meters) above the surrounding plain. The outer walls of the fort form a polygon with a circumference of nearly 5 kilometers.

The flat and fertile area surrounding the fort contains croplands, pasture, and two forested areas in addition to encroaching suburban development. A road runs through the southern part of the area: trees lining the road are used by Rhesus monkeys for sleeping at night and resting during the day. Across the road, to the south of the fort, is the restored tomb of Tughlaq Shah, who died in 1325 A.D. The entire area, fort and tomb, has considerable historical significance.

The massive grandeur of the fort impresses visitors.

The fort itself constitutes one-fourth of the study area, two forest plantations another one-fourth, and the surrounding open areas of cultivation and pasture constitute the remaining half.

Tughlaquabad has a sub-tropical climate with marked seasonal changes. During the months of May and June, daytime temperatures often reach as high as 40-45°C: in the months of December and January, temperatures fall as low as 7-9°C. The monsoon starts at the end of June or early July and lasts till mid-September with an average rainfall of 56.7 centimeters. Winter and spring rains occur sporadically and are usually light.

Plants found inside the fort consist mainly of grasses and arid weeds and shrubs. Outside the fort, thanks to better ground water supplies, vegetation is richer. The main trees found are the Indian jujube, neem (margosa), sheesham, oak, acacia, pipal (fig) and date palm. Crops grown locally consist primarily of wheats and pulses.

Besides the human population, there are the Rhesus monkeys. Domestic stock in the area includes cattle, buffalo, donkeys, goats, and dogs. Wild fauna includes jackals, mongooses, lizards, and a great variety of birds, both migratory and resident. Peacocks, partridges, pigeons, crows, sparrows, vultures, mynahs, and kites are all common.

The Tughlaquabad area provides the monkeys with a wide range of food, both natural and that offered by humans. Food is consistently provided by humans, in an almost ritualistic way. On days when humans don't provide enough food, the monkeys have the natural vegetation and crops grown by humans to fall back on. The monkeys need never go hungry and, as a result, they are healthy and well-fed.

The fact that the monkeys spend 80% of their waking hours on the ground provides proof of the suitability of the area as well as of the positive relationship that exists between the Rhesus monkeys and humans. In stormy weather, when the banging of the branches and the howling of the wind heighten their sense of insecurity, the monkeys take refuge in the thick, crevice-ridden walls of the fort. When attacked by other animals (dogs, cattle, etc.), they seek sanctuary in nearby trees. The open spaces in the fort provide them with enough space to sun-bathe peacefully during the winter. The people of the area have always treated the monkeys with reverence,

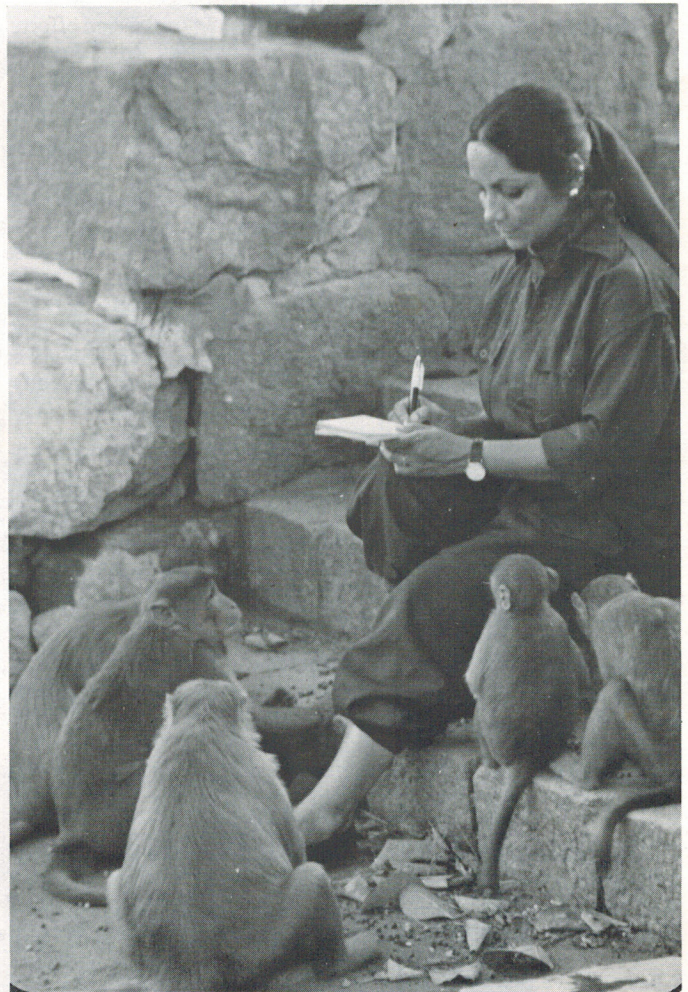
so they are not harassed; on the contrary, they are provided with protection.

No trapping was done during the course of this study. Until 1978, trapping went on, I learned from local residents. The monkey population fell to quite a low level and, due to these circumstances, the monkeys became quite aggressive to human beings. Now, there is peaceful co-existence between humans and Rhesus at Tughlaquabad.

Only two instances of biting, both provoked, were observed during the 3-year study. On one occasion, a juvenile Rhesus was crushed by a scooter and the monkeys became aggressive and attacked pedestrians. On the other occasion, a powerful male Rhesus was pelted with stones by children who had come to Tughlaquabad to picnic, and he bit one child.

During the course of my study and subsequently, I have constantly tried to ensure that visitors do not harass the monkeys. Local residents and government watchmen assigned to the fort have always helped me do this.

On two different occasions, a langur was observed to come to live among the monkeys. The Hanuman langur is the sacred monkey of India. In the first instance, the animal was neither a part of the group nor a-part from it. Though he never groomed the Rhesus or let the Rhesus groom him, he stayed among the group. He mingled and, on one occasion, had a brief scuffle with 5 Rhesus monkeys. This episode came to a sad end when the langur for the first time left the fort and went down to the road, where he was hit by a truck. The trucker picked the langur up and took him away, but the monkeys remained subdued for the whole day.





On the second occasion, the langur was actually adopted into the Rhesus group. He would feed with the monkeys and locomote with them. He was even groomed by a young female. One day this langur disappeared and never returned.

After the end of this study, during the course of a follow-up census, a pair of bonnet macaques was observed among the Rhesus. Though no systematic observations were made, it appeared that the bonnet monkeys had become part of the group.

Some of the findings of the study may be of general interest. In the warmer months (mid-March to October), the monkeys got up around 5-6 a.m., half an hour before sunrise. In the winter months (November to mid-March), the monkeys rose between 6 and 6:45 a.m., also half an hour before sunrise. On cold mornings, the monkeys would descend from their sleeping sites in the trees and sit huddled in groups as large as 18 till the sun was fully up at around 8:30 a.m. Before that, they would only leave their huddles if offered food by a passer-by. Feeding and social activity would continue till around noon at which time the adults would rest while the youngsters would play or explore their environment. From 3-5:30, they became very active, and spent much of the time feeding. This was the time when they would be most likely to "raid" farmers' crops.

Around the time of sunset or shortly after, the monkeys would return to their sleeping sites.

When the hot weather came, there was no morning huddling as in winter. The monkeys began to feed immediately after rising and lengthened their siesta to 5 hours (11 a.m. to 4 p.m.). They

would rest in the cooler recesses of the tomb rather than in the open. In summer, the monkeys went to sleep later.

The year-round average breakdown of the monkeys' waking time is: resting, 30%, locomotion, 18.5%, grooming, 11.5%, being fed by humans, 9.5%, play, 9.5%, foraging 8%, and drinking 3.5%. During summers, the time spent drinking and resting was almost twice the time spent on these activities in the winter.

Feeding is the core of the monkeys' daily routine. Monkeys would even interrupt mating to receive food from humans. Water comes from moist leaves and juicy fruits. There is also a direct water source in ditches and there is a pond on the east side of the fort. In the winters, most of the drinking needs were met by eating of moist leaves and juicy fruits, but, as water became scarce in the summer, and the weather hotter, the monkeys would spend considerable time locating water sources and drinking.

The monkeys move far more in the winters than in the hot summers, when they prefer to rest in cool places and only move in search of food or drink. In the winters, they move around their territory rapidly. However, they do not like the wind and, as soon as they sense a wind-storm, they move into the fort and huddle into the crevices.

The Rhesus of Tughlaquabad have a sense of security which they get from their habitat and from the majority of humans with whom they have contact. The result is a wonderful relationship between not only Rhesus and humans but also between Rhesus and other fauna of the area, as well as an increasing monkey population living under human protection.

## RESULTS OF GORILLA POLL

The IPPL Newsletter (April and August 1984) described efforts by 3 U.S. zoos to import seven gorillas held by the Roys, French animal dealers living in the Cameroun, West Africa. The zoos planned to pay Miami animal dealer Matthew Block \$72,000 for each gorilla.

However, Burgers' Zoo, a commercial safari park in the Netherlands, was able to obtain the gorillas by clever maneuvering using the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as a "front." The zoo supposedly donated the cost of the animals to a "Netherlands IUCN Foundation" to pass on to the dealers as "compensation" for raising the animals prior to export. Efforts by IPPL to obtain the names of officers of this so-called "Foundation," and its constitution and by-laws have failed. It appears, in fact, that the zoo really owns the animals since it paid for them, either directly or indirectly, and has them on commercial display.

The August Newsletter asked members' opinions on what appeared to us a most unsavory transaction.

A total of 102 replies were received. They show that our members share the concern of Headquarters at the ongoing gorilla traffic and our wish that no more gorillas leave Africa under any pretext.

Here are the questions and a breakdown of answers.

*Should the IUCN have a) consulted its Primate Specialist Group about its plans to acquire the "Cameroun Seven," b) consulted IPPL and other member groups with a special interest in primates about its plans, c) consulted its African Regional Councillors about its plans, d) discussed the situation with wildlife chiefs of African nations with gorilla populations?*

101 people thought that all these groups should have been consulted: the sole exception thought that IUCN should "not necessarily" consult member groups but should have consulted other parties.

*Which use of the Cameroun Seven would you prefer? a) forming the basis of a Gorilla Survival Center and Conservation Center in the Cameroun or b) being exhibited in captivity for viewing by Dutch people?*

102 favored the gorillas remaining in the Cameroun, none their export.

*Do the Roys deserve to be compensated for their gorilla hunting/capture licenses and do they deserve compensation for boarding and lodging the gorillas during their lengthy holding period prior to export?*

All 102 respondents said "No." Patricia Reber of Georgia, U.S.A., summed up many peoples' views when she wrote, "I'd like to compensate the Roys - will 6 feet of rope and 10 feet of gal-lows be enough?" Fay Pafford of Wiltshire, England, stated that, "Compensation could indirectly be seen as condoning their actions." Subsequent events have shown the truth of this statement. IUCN associate Peter Van Bree of the Netherlands, who helped plan the gorilla "deal" for his friends at Burgers' Zoo, was recently in Singapore. Visiting the Singapore zoo, (at whose expense is unclear), Van Bree told zoo officials about two lovely "saints" in the Cameroun who take in baby gorillas made orphans by Africans and thus "rescue them" for nice homes overseas. Van Bree stated that these "lovely people" were being unfairly called animal dealers because they sell the gorillas they save!

*Should a Gorilla Survival Center be established in Africa to take in gorillas falling into dealers' hands?*

102 respondents said "Yes," and none said "No." Many expressed interest in contributing to such a project - if it ever materializes.



## CIRCUS CHIMPS REMAIN IN LABORATORY

Following the death of Mickey Antalek, a chimpanzee trainer who had worked for the Ringling Bros.-Barnum and Bailey Circus for over 15 years, Antalek's chimpanzees were hurriedly shipped to the White Sands Research Center in Alamogordo, New Mexico, U.S.A. Antalek died of a heart attack while with the circus' Red Unit in Peoria, Illinois. After her husband's death, Mrs. Kveta Antalek flew back to Florida, leaving the chimpanzees in the custody of circus veterinarian Daniel Laughlin of Riverside, Illinois. Antalek also owned a baby chimpanzee, but the whereabouts of this animal is unknown to IPPL.

Within a few days of Antalek's death, the chimpanzees were on the way to White Sands Research Center. The Center had been highly recommended to Laughlin by Mrs. Jo Fritz of the Primate Foundation of Arizona. Although the Center advertises in European pharmaceutical journals the availability of chimpanzees for the testing of insecticides, cosmetics, and new drugs, Dr. Laughlin told the *Sarasota Herald Tribune* (3 September 1984) that "The work being done here at this facility is non-invasive and benign," and that the chimps were being fed "red licorice," which was one of their "favorite treats." Although Dr. Laughlin and the White Sands Research Center say that no money changed hands with the chimpanzees, Center veterinarian Larry Cummings states that they

are now worth thousands of dollars and that, if IPPL wants to get them out, we must produce thousands of dollars. Says Cummings, "Where's the \$\$\$?"

Finding a home for adult male chimpanzees is almost impossible, especially when the animals have been castrated as all four Antalek chimpanzees had been. However, Gene and Rusty Schuler of the Wild Animal Retirement Village in Waldo, Florida, offered a home to the animals. IPPL provided the Village with an initial housing grant of \$7,500 and work on cage construction began. IPPL also initiated efforts to get the chimpanzees out of the laboratory.

These efforts involved several approaches.

1) IPPL contacted Ringlings at Circus Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Kenneth Feld, company Vice-President at the time, stated that the chimpanzees belonged to the Antalek family, which had approved of the transfer of the animals to White Sands. Feld said that the animals belonged to Mr. Antalek, and that, although he had worked for Ringlings for over 15 years, Ringlings had no obligation to the animals, although the Circus planned to help "the Antalek family." Mrs. Kveta Antalek was part of her husband's act. IPPL suggested that the chimpanzees were also part of the Antalek family, but Feld disagreed. Ringlings washed its hands



Mickey Antalek performing



of the animals, despite the fact that they had been "star attractions" for years, since the chimps were able to do such complex tasks as riding motor-bikes. However, even if one accepts, which IPPL does not, that the circus has no responsibility for the animals from whose services it profits, Ringlings, an immensely wealthy company, could well have made a large donation to have the chimpanzees housed at a more appropriate facility than an experimental laboratory. Is "The Greatest Show on Earth," as Ringlings styles itself, also one of the meanest and cruelest?

Shortly after this conversation, Irvin Feld, Company President and Kenneth Feld's father, died in Venice, Florida, where he had gone for the Antalek funeral, and Kenneth Feld took over Ringling Bros.-Barnum and Bailey Company, which also owns "Ice Follies" and "Holiday on Ice."

2) Contacting Mrs. Kveta Antalek was a problem. Mrs. Antalek was owner of the chimpanzees. One can imagine her predicament: her husband was only 43 years old when he died, and she had 4 difficult chimpanzees on her hands that only her husband could handle with confidence. One hardly liked to add further to her problems, but she had to be contacted since the chimps' lives were in her hands. IPPL sent a letter of condolence, also drawing attention to our suggested alternative home for the animals. We had no reply to this or a follow-up letter. However, it is possible the letters went astray. IPPL feels that Mrs. Antalek was probably misled into believing that the chimpanzees were going to some kind of sanctuary. After all, would it be possible for somebody to live and work with four animals for 10-15 years and not care about them, or, at least, feel some gratitude to the animals who, in effect, supported them and made possible a glamorous life-style? Houston Zoo employees who met Antalek just a few weeks before his death report that, even though the chimps were kept in small cages, Antalek cared about them in his own way and would certainly not want them in an experimental laboratory. Ringlings programmes contain photos of Mrs. Antalek with the chimps. One picture shows Mickey Antalek's young daughter, Michelle, sitting with what the caption describes as a "chimp friend." One wonders whether Michelle knows where her "chimp friend" is now. One also wonders to what extent the image of circus trainers and their warm relationships with their animals may be a facade; do trainers actually live in terror of their animals? Dr. Laughlin has stated that Mrs. Antalek was **terrified** of the chimps. IPPL hopes that, in any case, she will decide to make amends to the chimps, before it is too late. One can only imagine the sense of loss the animals feel for the person they had



Kveta Antalek and chimp



Michelle Antalek and "friend"

known best for so many years. To be deprived of all their other human contacts too must certainly increase the stress.

3) IPPL contacted the media. Newspapers in Florida, New Mexico, New Jersey and other states carried the story. Especially good coverage was received from Lois Stevenson of the *Newark Star-Ledger* (New Jersey) and Dolores Heiman of the *Boca Beacon* (Florida). Highly inaccurate pro-circus statements were run by Judy Huskey of the *Sarasota Herald Tribune*, who appears to have no interest in presenting accurate coverage, apparently trying to ingratiate herself with Ringlings for an unknown reason. *Circus Reports*, a trade publication, initially ran a statement, emanating from an unknown source, that Antalek had died and that his chimps had been sent to a wildlife sanctuary. The next week, a correction was run, and, the following week, a letter from Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, presenting the true facts. Don Marcks, editor of *Circus Reports*, deserves great credit for having the guts to tell the truth, even if it annoys Ringlings, the "power-house" in the circus world.

4) IPPL contacted veterinarian Dan Laughlin repeatedly by phone and letter to correct his impression that the White Sands Research Center was some kind of place where chimpanzees had fun and ate red licorice all day. No acknowledgement of any letter was received. On hearing that the former circus veterinarian, Dr. Henderson, of Sarasota, might be sympathetic, we contacted him too, as did the Schulers. However, Henderson's sympathy, if he ever felt any, for the chimpanzees' plight, had vanished and he never answered any letters.

5) IPPL issued an "Emergency Alert" to all members requesting that protest letters be sent to Kenneth Feld. Other groups picked up the campaign. Mr. Feld began to receive hundreds of letters. A form letter was prepared by the Circus Public Relations Department, saying that Ringlings did not own the Antalek chimpanzees, and blaming Mrs. Antalek for the chimps' plight. **However, it was the Ringlings vet who decided to ship the animals to White Sands, and there is no reason why Ringlings could not volun-**



**tarily provide for the animals.** Members in several cities where Ringlings has been on tour have written letters to the editors of their local newspapers.

6) The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal of Illinois organized a successful demonstration outside the arena where Ringlings was performing on 20 October 1984. Sixty people participated. Some circus performers came out to express their sympathy for the protest and circus management staff came out with excuses for Ringlings' failure to help the chimps. During the week of 21 October, Silvia Vitale organized protests during Ringlings' stay in Boston. We hope there will be protests in other cities.

7) IPPL and Elsa contacted the White Sands Research Center. IPPL was told by veterinarian Larry Cummings that the chimpanzees were in very bad shape on arrival and that they had many scars and some burns, possibly from the motor-bike training. The Antalek chimpanzees are in quarantine, which may last between 90 and 180 days. If the chimps are hepatitis-free, they are likely to be used either in hepatitis vaccine testing or placed on a hepatitis research protocol that would leave them "shedders" of hepatitis virus.

Such animals are a menace to both humans and "clean" chimpanzees, and some hepatitis-shedding chimpanzees have been assigned to fatal AIDS research: some others are just killed. Dr. Frederick Coulston, operator of the White Sands Research Center facility, has stated verbally (but put nothing in writing as far as we know) that the chimps will be useless in hepatitis research due to their being castrated, (an argument that makes no sense to IPPL), and that they would be used in unspecified harmless "hormone studies."

Reassurances about the chimps' future do not reassure IPPL. **The White Sands Research Center is a private, for-profit commercial testing laboratory.** Its ads speak for themselves about just what it is willing to do, given the money (insecticide and cosmetics testing, for example). The laboratory gets much of its funding from the Hoechst Pharmaceutical Company of West Germany. The activities of the laboratory are unknown to the public, and, since government funding is not involved, the public has no access to any information about what goes on. When the storm dies down, we suspect that the Antalek chimpanzees will be used in whatever contract research the Center can get money to perform and that, as soon as they become more of a liability than an asset (i.e. supporting them costs more than the company can make by experimenting on them), they will be killed to make room for chimpanzees off whom money can be made. White Sands has no university or foundation affiliation and is unlikely to support animals it cannot exploit commercially.

The sad fate of these chimpanzees (Butchie, Chipper, Louie and Tony) is certainly not an isolated case. There are hundreds of performing animals in acts all over the U.S. and world-wide. What happens to them when they are no longer usable? Many are "one-

person" animals that will not transfer their obedience and cooperation (however obtained) to another trainer. Surely, a circus should take lifelong care of the animals who have helped fill its coffers with money received from people who think it is fun to see a chimpanzee ride a motor-bicycle, a tiger leap through a burning hoop, or a bear stand on its head.

Ringlings planned a clever defense (disclaiming any responsibility for the Antalek chimpanzees), thus placing the blame on Mrs. Kveta Antalek. The Antaleks are a second-generation Ringlings family and are unlikely to challenge the decision made by Ringlings' own veterinarian. Ringlings realizes that animal protection groups would look bad "persecuting" a grieving widow. IPPL feels that the circus should **immediately** take steps to get the Antalek chimps out of White Sands Research Center. As long as they remain there, we strongly urge that **you** exercise **your** privilege of not attending "The Greatest Show on Earth."

## CHIMPANZEES

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**M. S. Amer, Ph.D., MBA  
White Sands Research Center  
1092 Madison Avenue  
Albany, New York 12208**

Telephone: Office - (518) 489 8346,  
Home - (203) 661 0595

## HOW YOU CAN HELP

IPPL sees little hope of getting the Antalek chimpanzees out of the White Sands Research Center unless further efforts are made by animal protection groups. Please, if you have not done so already, contact Mr. Kenneth Feld, Ringling Bros.-Barnum and Bailey Circus, 3201 New Mexico Ave. N.W. Washington D.C. 20016, asking that the circus help establish the animals in appropriate facilities.

Also, please contact Dr. Frederick Coulston, White Sands Research Center, 2512 Christina Place, Alamogordo, New Mexico, requesting that the Antalek chimpanzees be released to a suitable home once caging is ready.

Please let IPPL know **immediately** should the Ringlings' circus be visiting your area. Pickets and protests are our best weapon as the circus depends on public good-will. If you have children in your family, ask them to write letters in their own words: the circus has always tried to cultivate the good-will of children.



# PROTEST AT ROSEMONT HORIZON STADIUM

BY Linda Geant of Elsa, Illinois

On Saturday 20 October 1984, at 2:30 p.m., approximately 60 animal rights activists gathered at the Horizon Stadium in Rosemont, Illinois, to express their outrage at the recent transfer of the four Antalek chimpanzees to the White Sands Research Center in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

We all felt that Butchie, Chipper, Louie, and Tony, who gave 15 years of their lives to Mickey Antalek, a trainer who worked for Ringlings circus, in order to entertain the public, should be allowed to retire in peace after Mickey's death, and NOT be sent to face experimentation.

Our goal was to create public awareness of the facts, which were not in accord with Ringlings' "wholesome" image.

During the afternoon, Mike Falls, the Blue Troop Manager, three of his assistants, and Dr. Daniel Laughlin, the Ringling Company's veterinarian, came outside to talk to us. In the course of the lengthy discussion, all emphasized that **Mrs. Antalek was responsible**. Mickey Antalek owned his animals, although he had worked for Ringlings for almost two decades. Dr. Laughlin claimed that the Humane Society of the United States told him to kill them, hence that there was no alternative but to send them to the White Sands Research Center, owned by Dr. Frederick Coulston.

An animal trainer associated with Ringlings came to talk with us also, and stated that he was totally in sympathy with the protesters. He said that he had put out two collection boxes at the circus, but that these had been removed by an unknown party.

In subsequent discussion with me, Dr. Coulston said that the chimps would only be used in hormonal studies: that the facility never uses chimps in "invasive" research, and that the chimps would be able to lead normal lives at the Research Center. [Editor's note: These comments are suspect, in view of the company's offering chimpanzees for use in insecticide, cosmetics, and drug testing in European pharmaceutical publications.]

Regardless of Toxicologist Coulston's reassurances, it is our opinion that, whatever the Company claims, Ringlings **does** have a responsibility to any animals in its show, and should express this by building a retirement home for **all** animals no longer able to be



part of the show for **any** reason. If contracts do not state that the circus will be responsible for the animals in the event of an emergency, then they should be changed. Possibly insurance policies could be taken by trainers with their animals as beneficiaries. If Ringlings makes money off animal acts, it owes these animals **something**.

What are urgently needed are funds to get first-class caging up fast in case we can get these animals out. The caging would be made available to other washed-up chimpanzees if we are unable to get the Antalek chimps out of the White Sands.

## ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN CHIMPANZEES

IPPL has learned that chimpanzees are being smuggled from Zaire to Zambia for sale as pets. The chimpanzee is listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and all commercial trade is, on paper, banned. Both Zaire and Zambia are members of CITES.

According to Sheila Siddle, Director of the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Chingola, Zambia, the chimps inevitably arrive in Zambia in a state of malnutrition. Their weakness and appealing expressions lead people to buy them as pets, but the chimps soon grow too strong to be kept in human homes.

The Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage now has 5 such chimpanzees in its possession. All were received between October 1983 and May 1984. The animals are:

**Pal:** arrived 18 October 1983. Pal had a very bad scar on the left side of his face leaving a hare-lip condition. The Siddles suspect that this was caused by a hook. The animal was very frightened on arrival at the orphanage, but has since become very dependent and likes to be carried everywhere.

**Liza:** arrived 2 April 1984. Liza was thin and gaunt on arrival at Chimfunshi and could not even climb on to a chair. One toe was missing from her left foot. She had severe bloody diarrhea. After 3 weeks, she began to improve and can now climb trees.

**Junior:** arrived 13 May 1984. This chimpanzee had a heavy

calibre shot-gun pellet deeply embedded in his arm, probably received when his mother was shot so he could be captured. The animal was inert on arrival and refused all food and liquids. His weight was a mere 10½ pounds. After several days of being force-fed milk and gruel, Junior began to improve and is now in good health.

**Girly:** arrived with Junior on 13 May 1984. This chimp was too aggressive to be weighed. She was thin and hungry but not sick. In just a few weeks, she calmed down and was "adopted" by Liza, whom she treats as her mother.

**Charly:** arrived 26 June 1984. Charly was very strong on arrival at Chimfunshi. He had been living with a family that was unable to handle him. Charly weighed about 35 pounds.

The Siddles take all the chimps into the bush during the day so they can forage: they are caged only at night. They realize that the present arrangements cannot last indefinitely and plan to try to enclose about 15-20 acres of land for them on their 10,000 acre ranch. They describe their one aim as being "to get them as near as possible to a normal life and maybe through conservation make up for the great loss caused by men poaching them."

Zambia and Zaire share a very long border along which smuggling is difficult to control. IPPL has contacted the Zambian and Zairian wildlife departments in an effort to encourage tougher law enforcement along this border.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

### REVOLTING PUBLICATION

Recently, a member sent us a catalog issued by Jack Atcheson of Montana, a company of "international hunting consultants." Anderson's booklet consists of 20 pages and includes no less than 67 photographs of hunters (men, women and children) standing gloatingly over dead animals they have expedited to the next world. Species photographed include baboon, white rhino, elephant, giant oryx, leopard, hippopotamus, lion, bongo, sable antelope, and dozens of other species.



"Heroic hunter" poses with baboon "trophy".

### PERFORMING ORANG-UTAN AT HUMANE MEETING

The 108th Annual Meeting of the American Humane Association was held from 10-13 October in Anaheim, California.

Incredibly, one of the "star attractions" was a trained orang-utan dressed up in human clothing. After the orang's "performance," conference delegates went up, some with their children, to play with the animal.

Exposing a young orang-utan to the public in this way exposes the animal to any diseases people in the room might have, as well as to stress and anxiety. It is deplorable that any organization purporting to be "humane" should feature such an attraction.

The American Humane Association has a Hollywood office run by Carmelita Pope. This office monitors treatment of animals on movie sets. What it does not monitor is how these animals are trained in the training compounds. Often, this is cruel. In 1980 an orang-utan was reported to have been fatally beaten with axe handles while under training for the movie "Any Which Way You Can." A chimpanzee once used in the series "B.J. and the Bear" languishes in a tiny cage at a well-meaning but under-funded wildlife refuge in California.

A few conference delegates were appalled at the appearance of the orang-utan at the conference. However, most "lapped it up."

### THREE GORILLAS DIE: ZOO SEEKS MORE

The Singapore *Straits Times* (5 September 1984) informed readers of the death of the third of four gorillas imported to Singapore. Two of the gorillas had been shipped to Singapore by Bristol Zoo, England, and two came from Prince Rainier of Monaco's animal collection.

The three dead gorillas all died of *pseudomonas pseudomallei*, a common bacteria in Southeast Asia.

Zoo Director Bernard Harrison told the paper that "the fact that three gorillas have died would not stop the search for others." He claimed that the now-solitary survivor "would be all right alone as he is by temperament rather unsociable."

Meanwhile, Mysore Zoo in India hangs on to its lone gorilla and is considering subjecting her to artificial insemination. A zoo's prestige appears to be so much associated with owning rare animals that even a lone animal of an endangered species will be retained rather than being allowed to lead a normal life elsewhere.

### WHAT'S YOUR DIAGNOSIS?

Jerry Whorton, Associate Director of the Animal Resource Facility at the School of Medicine, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, recently contributed a "What's Your Diagnosis?" column to the *Comparative Pathology Bulletin*. He described how a three year old male Capuchin monkey was admitted on an emergency basis to the Animal Resource Clinic. He was listless and not eating, and had performed badly in the last 4-5 days of his behavioral research project. On admission to the clinic, the unfortunate animal was comatose and showed signs of dehydration and hypovolemic shock.

The clinic performed a wide variety of tests. Finally, the obvious solution was found:

The possibility of dehydration due to water deprivation was pursued. The usual animal technician was on vacation during this time and an inexperienced temporary replacement had been assigned. He had neglected to observe or place significance on the unchanging level in the monkey's water bottle during the previous week. Further investigation revealed that the water bottle's sipper was obstructed.

Lazy, incompetent, unsupervised staff can be the cause of unnecessary suffering to captive animals. Water deprivation is aggravated by the feeding of dry pellets rather than fruits and vegetables with high moisture content.

The negligent staff member is liable for prosecution under the Animal Welfare Act. No action appears to have been taken.

### BERKELEY FINED: FINE RETURNED

The University of California at Berkeley, California, U.S.A. has long been the subject of Bay area animal activists' concern for its failure to provide proper care for laboratory animals.

In July 1984, the University was fined \$12,000 for flagrant and repeated violations of the Animal Welfare Act. Violations included uncleaned rooms; over-heated rooms; poorly-ventilated rooms; feeders contaminated by urine and feces; and lack of proper veterinary and routine care of the animals.

The Department of Agriculture allowed the University to keep \$10,000 of the fine it was to have paid to help "fund improvements!" One shudders to think of such a return of fines to traffic offenders, drunk drivers, drug peddlers etc. It is clear that those who commit crimes against animals are considered a special "privileged" class of criminal.



## MILWAUKEE GORILLA SEES SUNSHINE AFTER 20 YEARS

Tanga, a 450-pound male gorilla, has lived at the Milwaukee Zoo, Wisconsin, U.S.A. for over 20 years. During this time, he lived indoors and never saw the sunlight or felt the rain. Recently, the zoo released him into a new outdoor enclosure. Tanga appeared to enjoy the fresh air and new sights, sounds, and smells. His mate Diane did not live to share Tanga's pleasure: she died in July 1984, a month before completion of the facility.

## LIFEFORCE STARTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRUELTY TO BABOONS

The Lifeforce Foundation of Vancouver, Canada, has started a campaign against a research program at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada. The research has been funded by the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Ontario since 1976 and the Principal Experimenter is B. M. Wolfe.

As part of the research, baboons used in dietary studies are maintained in restraining chairs for months on end.

Canadian members are invited to join Lifeforce's post-card campaign to the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Ontario. Cards may be obtained from Lifeforce, Box 3117, Main Post Office, Vancouver, Canada V6B 3X6.



"Restrained baboon at University of Western Ontario."

## MONKEYS RELEASED IN BOLIVIA

On 1 May 1984, a one-year ban on export of primates and other fauna was implemented by Bolivia, formerly a major exporter of primates and other wildlife, much of it smuggled to Bolivia from neighboring Brazil, which bans all fauna exports.

The Bolivian Government had allowed dealers an extra month from the original 1 April date of the ban so that they could "clear their stocks." In a daring pre-dawn raid the day before the ban, the Brigada Juvenil de Santa Cruz seized 900 macaws and 50 monkeys which were awaiting export on the last plane.

The 50 primates were housed at the Santa Cruz Zoo for a few weeks, but all have now been successfully released back into the wild. IPPL provided \$500 for the care of the monkeys pending release.

## WHERE IS MELVIN?

That is the question being asked by members of LOVE, an animal rights group in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

In September 1984 Melvin, a Rhesus monkey, managed to escape from his cage at the Buckshire Corporation, an animal dealership based in Perkasie, Pennsylvania.

Both LOVE and the Bucks County SPCA had made efforts to catch the monkey, along with many local children. It took two days to catch the animal, who was then turned over to the SPCA. SPCA officials turned the animal over to a vet for treatment.

Melvin left the veterinary hospital after the Bucks County SPCA and the Buckshire Corporation came to a secret agreement. The SPCA states that the monkey was given to a new owner but refuses to say who that owner is. LOVE members are concerned that Melvin may be back at Buckshire or in a laboratory elsewhere. Jean Turfa, a member of LOVE, told the *Philadelphia Enquirer* that the SPCA had agreed to allow the children who helped search for Melvin to say good-bye to him, and commented that, "I can't think of any reason why the SPCA would conceal the new owner's identity from the people who helped rescue the monkey. I think they owe it to the children of Dublin."

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY'S SECRET PLAN TO DEFEND ANIMAL RESEARCH

IPPL has obtained a copy of a confidential Canadian government document designed to win public support for animal experiments.

The document was prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. It refers to forthcoming anti-experimental rallies in Canada and to frequent pro-animal letters in Canadian newspapers. The document states that the pro- and anti-experimenters have set ideas on the subject and that the general public and the media which allows space to animal activists must be targets of the government campaign.

The objectives of the plan are identified as 1) portraying Canada's weak Animals for Research Act as "animal welfare legislation providing adequate protection to all animals used in research," 2) "to support groups such as the American and Canadian Psychological Associations, who have been targeted by animal rights groups," and 3) to encourage the research community to "take the lead" in defending its use of animals.

The "Action Plan" included preparation of arguments in favor of animal research, supplying their paper to "the research community" and "known supporters [of research] in the media," distributing the paper to reporters attending the American Psychological Association convention, and ensuring that the Psychological Associations have specific individuals designated to handle media interviews about animal experimentation. The document identifies government officials Dr. J. S. Ashman and Dr. R. C. Urquhart as spokesmen for the Ministry, but adds that, "The Minister should avoid the issue."



# PRIMATE SMUGGLING TO JAPAN

Tom Milliken and staff of TRAFFIC (Japan) have been monitoring pet shops in the Tokyo Metropolitan area. Gibbons are regularly observed, all infants. The dealers claim they get them from Bangkok. However, Thailand has banned gibbon exports since 1965. In two separate recent incidents, Japanese nationals have been apprehended carrying endangered primates in their hand-luggage: in one case, eleven primates were involved. Five were dead on arrival: the 6 survivors (one gibbon and 5 Rhesus) were given

to a Japanese zoo. The importer was not prosecuted. The gibbon died ten days later. In the other case, the primates involved were one Moor macaque from Indonesia and a Rhesus monkey. Both were imported from Thailand. They were seized but, again, nobody was prosecuted. It appears that Japanese animal dealers send "tourists" to Thailand to pick up gibbons and carry them back in their hand-luggage, and that some animals from other nations such as Indonesia may be being "laundered" through Bangkok.

## UPDATE ON GENNARELLI LAB RAID

In May 1984, animal activists broke into the Head Injury Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, and removed videotapes of experiments in which baboons were used in head injury experiments, receiving what the experimenters described on the tapes as "bangs." The videotapes revealed serious violations of the Animal Welfare Act and Pennsylvania state laws, such as researchers smoking in "surgery," a "surgeon" dropping a scalpel on the floor and picking it up and then using it on a baboon's head without cleaning it, and surgery practiced by "surgeons" wearing no gowns or masks and using no surgical drapes on the animals.

In other scenes, experimenters made fun of the baboons: one animal with a mid-skull line incision was called a "punk," and told to "Say cheese!" Waiting baboons were forced to watch companions receiving their "bang." This is grossly cruel and unnecessary. Animals are tampered with without anesthesia: at one point, an experimenter tells a colleague working on a baboon's head that, "It

hurts him, for Christ's sake," and that the animal should receive nitrous oxide.

The University of Pennsylvania has strenuously defended the experiments and the experimenters, even justifying the mockery of the pathetic baboons as reflecting experimenters' "nervousness." One just wonders how the baboons felt. One also wonders how the animals felt having to listen to the blaring rock and roll music with which the experimenters chose to entertain themselves while "working."

The videotaped material was provided to People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals by the Animal Liberation Front, which had seized it. Several PETA staff members have been subpoenaed to explain to a Philadelphia Grand Jury how the group gained possession of the tapes. Alex Pacheco of PETA commented: "I think it's unfortunate and ironic that those who try to stop pain and suffering get closer scrutiny than those who inflict it."

## BABOON'S HEART TRANSPLANTED INTO HUMAN BABY

According to an Associated Press story (27 October 1984), surgeons at Loma Linda Medical Center have transplanted the heart of a baboon into a 14-day old girl identified as Fae, who was suffering from a serious heart condition. Loma Linda Medical Center is a Seventh Day Adventist facility in San Bernardino County, California, U.S.A.

Past attempts to transplant primate hearts into humans have been a failure: in 1964 a chimpanzee heart was placed into a human male, who died. In 1977, Dr. Christian Barnard placed a baboon's heart into a 26-year old Italian lady. She died after four hours. Later that year, Barnard placed a chimpanzee heart into a human male

who lived 3½ days. Barnard then gave up such operations, claiming in an emotional TV appearance that it was less because of the failure of the operation than his emotional involvement with the chimpanzees.

The scientists involved in the recent operation feel that the little girl's immunological system may be sufficiently undeveloped to preclude rejection. The scientific team, led by Dr. Leonard Bailey, plans four more similar operations in the next few weeks. They foresee that the little girl will be able to lead a completely normal life; however, at the present time, she is still in critical condition.

### STOP PRESS

The short life of "Baby Fae" ended on 16 November 1984, when the infant died of the complications of rejection and immunosuppressive drugs. It is not clear whether further baboon transplantation experiments will continue.

Comments may be addressed to the President, Loma Linda Medical College, Loma Linda 92350, U.S.A.

## WHERE THERE'S A WILL

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

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



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