

NEWSLETTER



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Ruffed Lemur Quadruplets: Courtesy, Washington National Zoo

**INSIDE: CIRCUS CHIMPS SAVED
BRITISH MONKEY TRIAL
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BRITISH MONKEY TRIAL

Cyril Rosen, IPPL's British Representative, was an expert witness for the prosecution in a successful court case against the Royal College of Surgeons in England. The case was brought by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV), under Britain's Protection of Animals Act of 1911, and tried before the Bromley, Kent, magistrate.

The charges filed against the Royal College of Surgeons concerned five monkeys held at the College's Buckston Browne Farm in Downe, Kent, a facility which now owns about 500 monkeys (crab-eating macaques and marmosets).

The five monkeys were:

Moan: female macaque aged 10, found near death on 22 June 1984. According to an official College "Incident Report," Moan was suffering from "severe dehydration." The "Identifiable Cause" paragraph stated:

Ventilation system inadequate. Each year during the summer months, temperatures in animal rooms soar. This year, they have regularly been between 85-92°F [30-34°C]: they should be 68-72°F [20-22°C].

Moan recovered after receiving intravenous and subcutaneous fluids.

Just two days before, another macaque had died of dehydration.

Frenco: macaque, sex and age not noted on "Incident Report." The monkey was found "trapped (arm) in grid. New type stainless steel floor of cage." The animal was released by "cutting grid" and survived.

Drude: female macaque, age unspecified. On 17 May 1984, Drude was "found hanging from top of cage by left arm (trapped) - dead." The "Identifiable Cause" space on the form contained the comment "Unable to reach water/shock?" Drude's "body [was] removed quite easily from trapped position." A "Note" on the "Incident Report" stated: "Animal (sic) becoming trapped in cages is now fairly common" and that, "If and when new cages are brought (sic), areas where these incidents can arise should be avoided."

Drum: female macaque aged 2½, used for dental research. Drum was found dead on 8 June 1984. She was "found hanging by arm from top of cage." The "Identifiable Cause of death" was "shock." Other animals had been "hanging and jumping on her body."

Krenco: male macaque, aged 3, used for dental research. The animal was injured on 10 June 1984, when his arm got trapped in a stainless steel grid.

The College's trial on cruelty charges took place in January 1985. Testimony revealed that questions had been asked about the animal facilities at the Royal College of Surgeons long before the trial. Clive Hollands, Secretary of the Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation, had repeatedly requested information from R.S. Johnson-Gilbert, Secretary of the College. However, this attempt at communication ended abruptly with receipt by the Committee of the arrogant letter reproduced on this page.

The prosecution presented a strong case and appeared to have the experimenters "on the ropes." However, the defense had a "surprise witness" that helped its case greatly, Mary Brancker, Consulting Veterinarian to Britain's prestigious Twycross Zoo, which is directed by humanitarian Molly Badham. Dr. Brancker testified that incidents such as monkeys' arms getting trapped in caging do occur and that nobody should be blamed for them! (Molly Badham has subsequently stated that no monkey has ever been trapped by a limb at Twycross and she is reportedly furious at Dr. Brancker).

The Court found the Royal College of Surgeons guilty of cruelty in the case of Moan, the monkey who died of dehydration,



THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

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Secretary:

R. S. Johnson-Gilbert, O.B.E., M.A.

RSJG.IS

25 November 198

Dear Sir

I have received your letter of 15 November. I do not regard the College as being under any obligation to account for its care of laboratory animals other than to the Home Office Inspectorate.

Perhaps however I have misunderstood the standing of your Committee in this matter. The peremptory tone of your last two letters, leads me to wonder if you have some statutory authority in the matter of animal care of which I have been unaware. If this is the case, please forgive my ignorance and let me know of what statutory body you are a Committee. If not I have nothing to add to my letter of 1 August.

Yours faithfully

Clive Hollands Esq.

Secretary

Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation
10 Queensferry Street
EDINBURGH EH2 4PG

but acquitted the College of any wrong doing in the case of the other four monkeys. The College was fined £250 (about \$300 U.S.).

The story of how the "Incident Reports" came to light is of great interest. They are not open to the public as Britain has no Freedom of Information Act and British experimenters are secretive and answerable only to Britain's Home Office inspectors who seldom, if ever, take action, even in cases as flagrant as this one. In August 1984, however, a group of 80 British animal activists took things into their own hands, raiding the facility and taking pictures of the caging, as well as removing the documents used in the prosecution, which was privately initiated. Thus, these grisly incidents would never have come to light were it not for what were, technically, illegal activities, undertaken in search of evidence. A member of Britain's South East Animal Liberation League told the press, "The only way we can get the evidence is by going in and grabbing it ourselves."

If conditions like those mentioned at the trial exist in such a prestigious British laboratory, one wonders what goes on in less renowned institutions. Evidence presented at the trial showed that there had been no less than 52 limb-trapping incidents at Downe since 1979. The grid which trapped the monkeys was made of diamond-shaped aluminum expanded metal, a hazardous material unsuitable for primate caging.

What is of great concern also is that the Royal College of Surgeons had never been the subject of any complaint by any of Britain's Home Office Inspectors. Nothing would have ever been done if animal activists had not raided the Farm and learned what went on behind its closed doors.

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.

A VISIT WITH THE BEACH CHIMPS

After attending the International Union for the Conservation of Nature General Assembly in Madrid, Spain, in November 1984, Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, visited Simon and Peggy Templer's Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Breda, Gerona, Spain. The sanctuary is officially recognized by the Spanish Government as a holding center for confiscated animals.

In 1979, the Templers acquired a mistreated chimpanzee from a Barcelona pet-shop, and quickly recognized that chimpanzees should not be kept as pets. They sent their chimpanzee, Jenny, to join Stella Brewer's group of rehabilitant chimps in The Gambia, West Africa, and decided to devote the rest of their lives to helping chimpanzees. They soon learned that chimpanzees faced a special problem in Spain, exploitation by beach photographers who touted them around to be photographed with tourists. In July 1980, along with some sympathizers, the Templers undertook a 3-mile protest march at Lloret de Mar, a popular beach resort, to draw attention to the problem. Soon, the campaign began to attract a following and the Templers built up a network of "spies" and informants on all the major beaches in Spain and the Canary Islands.



Gil Watt and friend.

In 1981, a young chimp bound for a beach photographer was seized at Barcelona Airport and sent to the Templers for care. The animal had been shipped from Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony. From small beginnings, the Templers' premises developed into a spacious sanctuary. New chimps began to come in, and even two lion-cubs (later sent to a safari park in Sweden). Seven of the chimps have already been returned to Africa, six to The Gambia and one to the Ivory Coast.

Three young chimps remained, and they were later joined by 8 other animals. All but the three youngest are now ready for return to Africa. Many of the chimps were in bad mental and physical condition on arrival at the Templers'. Most had no teeth. A peek into Mitzi Chimp's mouth revealed dirty, rotting, uneven stumps: clearly, her teeth had been hammered out. Cindy Chimp had numerous burn-marks from cigarettes, at least 14 on each hand and foot, not to mention the burns on her neck, face, and head.

The chimpanzees go out every morning and afternoon with the Templers' assistant, Gil Watt of Stirling University, Scotland. They are extremely independent and excellent tree-climbers already. Although plans are not definite yet, they appear ready for the next stage of preparation for free living in Africa, and may soon depart to the continent of their origin.



Peggy Templer answers "Hot-Line".

In their ongoing battle against the beach chimpanzee racket, the Templers have dug deep into their own pockets and faced lawsuits and threats from the ugly gangs who run this sordid business. They face all this with equanimity, but find the opposition from some professional primatologists somewhat infuriating. We at IPPL applaud their efforts, they are **doing** something about chimpanzees' problems not just talking about them!

Simon and Peggy Templer have developed a phone "hot-line" for reports of sightings of photographers with chimpanzees, as well as a network of informants all over the country. At a time of their lives when most people sit back and retire, they keep constantly busy with their campaign to end the beach chimp racket. Such dedication deserves to succeed and, if it does, the chimpanzees of Africa will be safer, as one of the major sources of demand for infants will have been eliminated.



Chimps frolic in trees.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT IN JEOPARDY

When the United States budget for 1986 was revealed by Office of Management and Budget Director David Stockman, humanitarians had a shock. The Reagan Administration had not budgeted ONE CENT for enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. This was in spite of the fact that Reagan had made a movie with a chimpanzee ("Bonzo") and that the Reagan family had recently acquired a puppy who goes everywhere with them!

Enforcement of the U.S. Animal Welfare Act is the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Duties of Department inspectors include inspection of research laboratories, zoos and roadside menageries, and commercial dealers in wild animals, as well as of commercial breeders of dogs ("puppy mill operators," in many cases).

Clearly, the inspectors have a lot of work to do. Yet, the enforcement budget currently stands at a mere 4.8 million dollars, for all activities nationwide.

There is no doubt that inspections are often poorly-conducted and that legally-prescribed penalties are far lighter than they should be. There is also no doubt that some inspectors are incompetent, as in the case of the inspector who enthusiastically testified that the filthy conditions at Edward Taub's laboratory were acceptable before a Maryland court. All too often, criticism of substandard facilities is staved off with form letters saying the facility is "in full compliance with the Animal Welfare Act."

But would cutting off all funds to enforce the Animal Welfare Act help animals? IPPL feels that it would not. The Act sets standards that inform the uninformed and serve as a deterrent to improper care of animals. Many major institutions have come under investigation (Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, and others). The Act is especially useful in communities where intelligent animal activists get reports of deficiencies at local facilities through the Freedom of Information Act and generate local publicity and action.

Among ongoing Department of Agriculture investigations that would be stopped if funds are cut off for the Act at the end of this year would be the investigation of the deaths by burning of 5 chimpanzees as a result of a fire in the Szabo facility, Amenia, New York and the deaths of large numbers of Rhesus monkeys at the Perrine Primate Center, Miami, Florida, both described elsewhere in this *Newsletter*. The only time any legal action was taken against the notorious monkey-trading company, Primate Imports, of Port Washington, Long Island, was when the Department of Agriculture took action against the company for shipping monkeys in sub-standard shipping crates.

Operators of filthy roadside menageries, irresponsible experimenters, and owners of "puppy mills" and dog auctions, are no doubt delighted at the prospect of the elimination of inspections.

Regardless of our concerns about past deficiencies in enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, let's not allow this Act, which humanitarians fought for decades to achieve, and which has improved the lives of thousands of animals, to become unenforceable!

Please write the following individuals, requesting a full restoration of funds (or even an **increase** in funds, though this is unlikely) to:

President Ronald Regan
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Hon. John Block
Secretary of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Washington D.C. 20250

Mr. David A. Stockman
Office of Management and Budget
Washington D.C. 20503

Please ask your friends to write, also, and contact your senators (Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510), and Representative (House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515).

IPPL REPRESENTED AT IUCN MEETING IN MADRID

Professor David Favre of the Detroit College of Law and Dr. Shirley McGreal represented IPPL at the November 1984 General Assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). The meeting was held in Madrid, Spain.

IPPL co-sponsored a resolution calling on the Government of Spain to end the exploitation of chimpanzees by Spanish beach photographers. In spite of Spanish opposition, the resolution was passed by the IUCN General Assembly, and IPPL's Representatives in Spain, Simon and Peggy Templer, are pushing for its implementation.



Dr. Shirley McGreal with Athanase Nyamacamu and Laurent Habiyaemye, of Rwanda's Wildlife Department, guardians of wild gorillas.



Ardith Eudey, former Co-Chairwoman of IPPL, with Dr. David Favre.

GOOD NEWS FROM MALAYSIA

The Malaysian monkey export ban, established in 1984, is now in effect, in spite of the outraged howls of Malaysia's animal dealers. Most of the 750 monkeys held by a British expatriate animal dealer (Laursen) at the time of the ban have been released. Laursen's pleas to be allowed to export them to Japan were rejected. From what IPPL has heard of Japanese monkey laboratories, the animals are certainly better off remaining in Malaysia.

This really exciting development culminates many years of efforts by the Malaysian Wildlife Conservation Department, Sahabat Alam Malaysia, a dynamic Malaysian conservation group, and, last but not least, Marjorie Doggett, IPPL's wonderful representative in Singapore who coordinates our Southeast Asian activities.

Now is the time to send thanks and congratulations to the Malaysian Wildlife Department. Let's criticize governments when they harm primates, but give them deserved applause when they do right by primates! Please purchase an attractive "Thank you" or "Congratulations" card, or a card with a picture of a primate, and send it, along with your **brief** message, to:

Encik Mohammed Khan and Everyone at the Wildlife Conservation Department
P.O. Box 611
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Remember, foreign postage from the United States to Malaysia now costs 44 cents per half-ounce. Of course, members living outside the United States should write too. Other animal protection organizations are asked to take up this pleasant campaign. The Malaysian export ban will save the lives of thousands of monkeys every year.



Shirley McGreal with Chief Mohammed Khan of Malaysia, at Frasers' Hill, Malaysia.

FOURTH GORILLA DIES AT SINGAPORE ZOO

IPPL has learned that the sole survivor of four gorillas imported by the Singapore Zoo died on 17 November 1984.

Prior to obtaining the gorillas, Singapore and several Southeast Asian zoos had had problems with gibbons falling victim to a highly fatal ground pathogen *pseudomonas pseudomallei*, which also affects langurs. The gorillas shipped to Singapore came from Bristol Zoo and the collection owned by Prince Rainier of Monaco.

Prior to obtaining its gorillas, Singapore Zoo set up a spacious Gorilla Island, having obtained large sums of money for the purpose from a local business. The zoo's intentions appeared good, and are those expressed by any zoo wishing to exhibit gorillas: hopes of breeding this endangered species, thus helping save it from extinction (while at the same time making lots of money from people wanting to see gorillas).

But zoo authorities did not reckon with the nasty pathogen. Within a short time of arrival, the gorillas started to get sick, and they died off one by one, to the great regret of all zoo officials. Dr. Roy Sirimanne, Zoo Veterinarian, explained to a correspondent,

in a letter dated 18 December 1984, that, "within a few days of releasing them into their enclosure, they picked up and succumbed to a fairly common soil pathogen that is found all over Southeast Asia." He noted that the pathogen had caused heavy mortality among foreign combatants in the various wars in Vietnam.

Undeterred by the tragic events, Sirimanne stated, "We are looking for more gorillas." However, he said that Singapore would not get them from what he called "sterile zoos," which cause animals to lose their "natural immunity" to pathogens. Instead, the gorillas would be obtained from "selected open-concept zoos." Whether any "selected open-concept zoo" would risk sending gorillas to Singapore is another question. One hopes they will not.

It is IPPL's opinion that the best service Singapore Zoo could do for gorillas would be to do without them and, instead, contribute funds for the conservation and protection of gorillas in their natural habitat. This is a better way to make amends for the suffering the zoo has caused gorillas than attempts to procure more.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONVENTION

The International Primate Protection League hopes to be represented at the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 22 April-3 May 1985.

Our delegation will work for the maximum protection of all fauna, including primates.

Among proposals that could harm primates is one that would make it easier to remove species from Appendix I, the most endangered category of wildlife receiving full protection under the Convention.

Two Appendix revision proposals will be opposed by IPPL:

those from India and Nepal to remove the Hanuman langur *Presbytis entellus* and one from Costa Rica to remove the Howler monkey *Alouatta palliata* from Appendix I. The langur proposal is supported by the U.S. Government and Russell Mittermeier (Chairman of the Primate Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature), and opposed by IPPL, Dr. Sara Blaffer Hrdy, author of *The Langurs of Mount Abu*, and Dr. Mangalraj Johnson, an Indian member of the Primate Specialist Group. The Howler monkey proposal is also supported by Mittermeier, but opposed by the U.S. Government. IPPL will support proposals by India and China to place some local primate species on Appendix I.

"MEIN CHIMPF"

This is the subtitle IPPL has given to the **National Chimpanzee Management Plan**, a U.S. government document dated 4 September 1984, that confirms IPPL's fears (see August 1984 *Newsletter*) that U.S. government agencies are seriously planning to kill hundreds of veteran research chimpanzees which have outlived their "usefulness" to their owners. Some of the animals have been exposed to, and become carriers of, infectious diseases deliberately inflicted on them, and others are unsuitable for breeding because of behavioral abnormalities related to the gruesome practice of mother-killing to obtain infants (in the case of wild-caught animals) or routine removal of captive-born baby chimpanzees from their mothers for "hand-raising," a practice which brings the mother back into oestrus sooner so that she can produce another infant, but produces young chimpanzees that are unlikely ever to function normally.

These unfortunate chimpanzees are described by the National Institutes of Health "Chimpanzee Task Force" as "a major economic burden" and "an unfunded liability of major proportions." The report calculates the cost of maintaining them for the rest of their lives in dollars and cents, and suggests that, after two years, "If no funding is obtained, the animals may have to be euthanized," unless they are wanted for some hazardous study like AIDS.

IPPL questions the appropriateness of the use of the term

"euthanasia" in this context. "Euthanasia" is "mercy-killing." Killing of chimpanzees that have served the human race in merciless experiments and lived in tiny cages for years far from their African homes appears to IPPL to constitute "merciless killing." Surely, this is the height of human ingratitude to slave-chimpanzees.

The tone of the entire document shows a monstrous disrespect for chimpanzee life, with chimpanzees treated as "objects" to be "issued" and "reissued" till their usefulness expires, at which point they may be murdered. "Use-fees" are repeatedly referred to in the **Plan**. Throughout, the word "It" is used in describing chimpanzees, as if a chimpanzee is a thing. One sentence callously states that "breeding stock represents capital."

Incredibly, the Task Force seriously suggests that scientists "assess cost-benefit of 'intensive care' for critically ill infants" — the implication being that it might be better to allow the unfortunate baby apes to die.

IPPL is appalled at both the tone and the content of this document, a full copy of which may be obtained from Headquarters. Readers who share our concern at this proposed "chimpanzee genocide" may wish to address comments to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, reminding him of his debt to a wonderful chimpanzee named Bonzo (Reagan's co-star in an early movie).

Address: President Ronald Reagan
White House
Washington D.C. 20500

ZOO-KEEPER CONVICTED

On 23 July 1983, an employee of the Prospect Park Zoo, Brooklyn, New York, infuriated by a stumptail monkey's having pulled his hair as he was cage-washing, turned a hose of scalding water on the animal, causing serious injuries from which he died.

On hearing of these events, IPPL undertook an Emergency Mailing to all our members. We asked members to request firm action from the Department of Agriculture against the zoo, for the Mayor of New York to investigate the situation, and for the veterinarian who initially failed to treat the animal to be subjected to professional discipline.

No action was taken by either the Department of Agriculture or the New York State Office of Professional Discipline. However, readers will be glad to know that the case against the zoo-keeper, Horace Canty, of 234 Sands St. Brooklyn, NY 11201, finally came to trial in February 1985. Canty was found guilty of torturing an animal and criminal mischief (both misdemeanors rather than felonies) and could face up to a year in jail and up to \$1,500 in fines. Sentencing will take place on 5 April 1985.

In court, Canty testified that the monkey grabbed at him while

he was hosing the cage, and that he sprayed the animal with what he claims he thought was cold water. However, it was 180°F and the monkey was seriously burned over 85% of his body. Michael Lett, a former zoo employee who witnessed the incident, testified in court that Canty sprayed the monkey for 4-5 minutes, shouting, "I'll teach that . . . to pull my hair! I'll burn his . . . off!"

Neither Lett nor Canty reported the incident, however. The next day, a visitor to the zoo noticed the monkey pulling at his fur and screaming in agony, at which time he was removed from his cage, and taken to the "zoo hospital," where he died ten days later.

Commenting on the conviction, zoo supervisor John Kinzig stated that he was "sorry in a way [for Canty]". However, "Canty was too quick-tempered to work with animals."

Thanks go to everyone who participated in the campaign to bring the unspeakable Horace Canty to justice.

Note: One of the cage-mates of the dead monkey survived but was so severely disfigured that she was removed from exhibit and donated to the Popcorn Park Zoo maintained by the Associated Humane Societies of New Jersey.

NEWS FROM CHINA

Thanks to Iain Orr, IPPL has received copies of several articles about primates that appeared recently in Chinese publications.

One article (*Xinhua*, 19 December 1984) tells of the results of a recent "monkey survey" of the Rhesus monkeys of China. The estimated total was 200,000 for the entire country, with the largest concentration (76,000-83,000 animals) in Yunnan province in southwest China. A census was also undertaken of other Yunnan primates: about 3,000 langurs were found (species not noted), as well as 900-1,000 Pigtail macaques. Gibbon populations (species not identified) were "very small" and in need of full protection.

Chinese Wildlife (November 1984) included an article on "The Resources of the Hainan Black gibbon," a subspecies of the Con-

color gibbon. The article notes that the species, once widely distributed, now occupies only a small area of Hainan Island, and that only 30-40 of the gibbons remain, making the Hainan gibbon one of the most severely endangered of all primate species, **requiring immediate international attention for its survival**.

An undated issue of *China Pictorial* describes the life of "An Expert in Laboratory Monkey Keeping." The "expert," who works at the Shanghai Institute of Physiology, helps take care of a large colony of Rhesus monkeys maintained for research purposes.

IPPL has several other articles, all in Chinese. Anyone who can read Chinese is invited to volunteer to translate them for us. Please contact Headquarters if you are interested.

MONKEY PET TRADE BOUNCES BACK

The U.S. trade in pet monkeys came to a near-halt in October 1975, when regulations promulgated by the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, made the importation of primates for the pet trade illegal. Continued importation was permitted, however, for researchers and exhibitors and their supplying dealers.

This meant that, in theory, only captive-born primates or primates imported before October 1975 could be sold as pets. Since most would-be pet owners want to raise baby apes and monkeys, the only sources of pet primates would be:

- 1) facilities breeding primates and willing to sell primates into the pet trade, and;
- 2) importers illegally diverting imported primates into the pet trade.

Thus, the once-familiar spectacle of pathetic baby monkeys in pet stores was observed less and less often. It looked like the monkey pet trade was dead or dying.

In recent months, IPPL members have been sending to headquarters copies of "classified ads" from local and national publications, offering pet monkeys for "Sale by Mail." Most of the ads carry a 513 area-code phone number, which turned out to be that of an animal dealer in Cincinnati, Ohio, who does business as "Monkeys Unlimited."

IPPL was able to obtain a copy of the "Monkeys Unlimited" brochure. The brochure starts out with the pious claim that the company is dedicated to "the survival of primates through captive breeding." A page headed "Just a Few Facts about Monkeys," notes that

- 1) "There is no pet which can compare with that of (sic) a monkey. Monkeys can be taught to do just about anything."
- 2) "Most monkeys are self-cleaning and require no bathing."
- 3) Monkeys are "very friendly animals" who will "become part of your family — they will consider themselves as just another person . . . most monkeys love children."
- 4) Owning a monkey is a "status symbol," because "Let's face it, not everybody has a monkey in their family . . . You will be the envy of friends." You could also, says the brochure, take a monkey to "places you would never consider taking other pets."

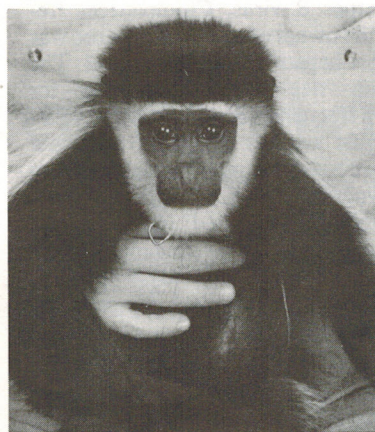
The company claims that all the monkeys it sells are captive-bred in the United States. It goes on to describe the various species available as pets, which include squirrel monkeys ("affectionate, with a life expectancy of 20 years"); Capuchins ("one of the few

monkeys with a prehensile tail"); Colobus ("sweet disposition, sometimes considered the Cadillac of monkeys"); Patas ("very intelligent and friendly . . . they march like soldiers"); Baboons (described in the brochure as "Papios" — the word "baboon" not even being mentioned — who are "bright, inquisitive, a great pet"); Guenons ("among the most docile monkeys available as pets").

The brochure goes on to show what it describes as "a few cute pictures from people whose dreams came true," including a nauseating picture of two pathetic squirrel monkeys in little girls' dresses.

Monkeys Unlimited also tells readers that they can buy chimpanzees, or obtain them under a "Rent-a-Chimp" franchise.

Monkeys are advertised for full payment, or "on credit." "Discount" prices range from \$795 for a squirrel monkey, \$1,295 for macaques, \$2,295 for a Colobus, going as high as \$17,995 for a chimpanzee.



THE COLOBUS MONKEY HAS A SWEET DISPOSITION—SOMETIMES CONSIDERED TO BE THE CADILLAC OF ALL MONKEYS. KNOWN FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL BLACK AND WHITE COATS, THE COLOBUS WOULD BE A WELCOMED MEMBER FOR ANY FAMILY.

Monkeys Unlimited ad for Colobus.



Squirrel monkeys dressed up.

There is much that the brochure does not tell the would-be monkey owner. Nowhere is it said that monkeys are WILD animals, who should not be kept as household pets. Nor is it said that monkeys develop great strength and huge teeth when they grow up. An adult Capuchin, macaque, or baboon, can inflict savage, even fatal, bites, with his/her huge canine teeth. In a recent case in Florida involving an aggressive male Capuchin, a man was hospitalized with terrible injuries.

Monkeys do indeed keep themselves clean through grooming, although grooming is often mutual and solitary monkeys can get dirty. However, few monkeys can be toilet-trained by their owners.

The statement that monkeys "love children" is flagrantly misleading. Often, when a monkey used to being spoiled sees a new baby join the household and steal the attention, he/she will attack the child, who is totally helpless. The result is that the former pet monkey is quickly dispatched by being "put to sleep," or, in the case of a lucky few, sent to a sanctuary.

It is utter nonsense to claim that monkey pet owners can take their pets with them to places where they cannot take cats or dogs. Restaurants and super-markets do not admit pets, domestic or exotic. Should a pet monkey bite a friend or stranger, the animal's owner would be liable to a lawsuit with resulting high compensatory and punitive damages. In most cases, the biting monkey would be killed for rabies examination under public health laws. An owner facing a million-dollar damage suit would hardly be the "envy of his friends."

It is not clear where "Monkeys Unlimited" gets its stock. Responsible zoos would not sell monkeys into the pet trade. Some of the species offered for sale, such as Colobus and Patas, are not widely bred in the United States. No zoo would sell such an unusual and spectacular baby monkey as an infant Colobus into the pet trade. While it is possible that all the monkeys are indeed captive-born, it is conceivable that some importers are leaking monkeys into the pet trade. The Centers for Disease Control do not have staff to investigate this possibility.

The descriptions of the various species are appalling. The dreaded name "baboon" is suppressed, being replaced by the euphemistic term "Papio." An adult baboon is indeed a huge and formidable animal with enormous canine teeth. The "docile" guenons can be gentle, but Mona monkeys, the species of guenon most frequently seen as pets, have wicked teeth with a slight curvature that makes the wounds they inflict excruciating. The lovely Colobus monkeys may be "sweet," but they are hard to keep alive in captivity due to specialized dietary needs, to which the "Monkeys Unlimited" brochure does not allude.

Another thing that the brochure fails to mention is that monkeys can transmit diseases to humans and get diseases from their owners. Macaques can carry a fatal Herpes B virus. Chimpanzees frequently carry hepatitis: in 1974, the owner of a pet chimpanzee was sued by 10 of his friends who got hepatitis from the animal. The friends charged the owner with "negligence," and asked for \$500,000 damages. Pet monkeys frequently die of respiratory diseases or intestinal complaints. Most "owners" simply do not know what to feed monkeys and crucial vitamins may be lacking from the animal's diet, the result of owner ignorance, not malice, but potentially fatal to the monkey. "Monkeys Unlimited" fails to discuss the problem of proper caging of captive monkeys, and many of the animals may end up in bird-cages. Improperly-housed pet monkeys often develop cage paralysis or rickets. In fact, very few pet monkeys live for more than a few months or years.

Problems occur when the monkey grows up (as grow up every baby must do!). As hormonal changes occur, so, often, does the monkey's temperament. A few owners accept continued responsibility for their pet primates, but many try to "get rid of them," sometimes after their first serious injury. The problem is, who wants them? Zoos seldom accept former pet primates as they are usually too neurotic for group living: further, introduction of a stranger male, particularly an animal who acts oddly, can lead to fighting, resulting all too often in death or trauma. Primate sanctuaries try their best, but face funding problems (few owners even ask about the welfare of the monkeys they place in sanctuaries, let alone help pay for their upkeep). There simply is not enough room in existing facilities for floods of washed-up pet monkeys.

One term above all others in the brochure shows the pernicious nature of the pet monkey trade. The company claims that a pet monkey will view himself as "just another person," (Emphasis added). Apes and monkeys are not, and never will be, nor should they be,

people. They are wild and wonderful animals. "Monkeys Unlimited," in spite of its claimed commitment to "captive conservation (!)," says that monkeys do not need other monkeys as companions: people are enough company. Results of "humanizing" infant primates are pathetic: neurotic, abnormal animals that are neither Man nor Monkey, unlikely ever to reproduce or live happily with others of their species, tending to get sexually fixated on humans or objects.

In order to verify how "Monkeys Unlimited" stood in regard to keeping monkeys alone, we had a member contact the company saying he did not have enough money for two monkeys, would it be O.K. to own just one? That would be fine, was the company's response. How such a monkey could "breed in captivity" alone was not specified.

IPPL, while aware that there are some responsible owners of pet monkeys, who take the time and trouble to learn about primates' needs and attempt to fulfil them, deplores the re-birth of the pet trade and the sale of "mail-order monkeys," through advertisements in such trashy publications as the *National Enquirer*. Life with a pet monkey is not the glorious experience "Monkeys Unlimited" makes it out to be. All too frequently, it is a nightmare for both human and monkey.



Pet Capuchin monkey.

COMMENTS ON "MONKEYS UNLIMITED"

Wally Swett, operator of the Primarily Primates Sanctuary in San Antonio, Texas, knows a lot about "Monkeys Unlimited" and its owner Gary Green and sums up his feelings by saying that, "The company is slave-trading monkeys for profit."

Swett tells of a Tufted Capuchin monkey sold by "Monkeys Unlimited" to a buyer in Dallas, Texas. The monkey was sold as a "baby" but turned out to be an adult with big teeth! On learning that Dallas had a city ordinance barring private ownership of monkeys, the buyer, by now attached to his monkey, actually went to the trouble and expense of moving so that he could keep his pet. Imagine his shock when he learned that his new community also banned ownership of pet monkeys! The monkey escaped one day

and went up a telephone pole (escapes of pet monkeys are common), got severely burned, and fell unconscious to the ground. Fortunately, the animal recovered and the owner, who had finally realized that monkeys are not suitable pets, donated her to Primarily Primates, where she now lives in a spacious cage with her own kind.

A baby squirrel monkey ("so tame it will jump into your arms at the airport") turned out to be an adult male: the disappointed owner sent her to Primarily Primates.

In another case, "Monkeys Unlimited" sold a female Celebes macaque to a legally blind lady, who has since disposed of the animal. Swett tells of an elderly lady whose Woolly monkey had died.

Anxious to replace her pet, she contacted "Monkeys Unlimited" and was offered the choice between Crab-eating, Patas, and Celebes monkeys. She then phoned Swett to ask advice on which species to choose. Swett told her that she should not buy a monkey. However, Monkeys Unlimited convinced her that a Celebes macaque was what she needed: soon after its arrival she realized her mistake and a new home was found for the unfortunate animal.

Swett notes a particular problem with 3 of the species offered for sale by Green's operation (Crab-eating macaques, Rhesus, and baboons). When raised alone with no members of their own species, they become so frustrated and stressed that they develop self-mutilating behaviors, biting themselves and pulling out their own hair.

A Woolly monkey sold as a "tame pet" turned out to be so aggressive that his Pennsylvania owner asked the Simian Society's local chapter for help in placing him.

Swett does not want to give the impression that monkeys are horrible animals: he believes that there are no "problem monkeys" but problem owners who are unwilling or unable to take proper care of monkeys, and who should never own them in the first place.

PERRINE PRIMATE CENTER TO CLOSE

Following termination by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) of its Rhesus breeding contract with the University of Miami, 1000 government-owned Rhesus monkeys have been offered for sale. They are still living at the "Perrine Primate Center."

In recent years, the contract has been plagued with serious problems, including a major tuberculosis outbreak, problems with zinc poisoning of infant monkeys, and deaths resulting from fighting and exposure of outdoor-housed monkeys to inclement winter weather.

Tuberculosis is a serious disease in large monkey colonies. Primates found to have TB are routinely killed. Although common on importers' premises, TB is rarely, if ever, seen in well-maintained colonies which routinely screen animals and employees for TB and bar the admission of non TB-tested visitors.

The epidemic at Perrine began in March 1984, when a Rhesus monkey living in an outdoor corn-crib tested positive for TB and was killed. Prior to that time, TB tests had supposedly been conducted regularly. However, in late 1983, facility staff members were preoccupied with "treatment of large numbers of babies for anemia etc. caused by trace mineral toxicity, thought to be zinc." Treatments included injections of minerals and blood transfusions (Contract quarterly **Progress Report**, March 1984, obtained by IPPL using the Freedom of Information Act). In ensuing months, at least 104 monkeys were found to have TB, and all were killed. Four Center employees previously negative (according to contract documents) tested positive and were placed on isoniazid treatment for a year.

The source of the TB outbreak was never ascertained, but was almost certainly of human origin.

Several monkeys subsequently transferred to the Mannheimer Primatological Foundation in Homestead, Florida, later developed TB, a situation of particular concern because the Foundation has a colony of Capuchin monkeys which it breeds for use in the "Monkey Aids for the Handicapped" program, under which monkeys are assigned to paraplegic humans as helpers.

Other deaths at Perrine were caused by exposure of monkeys to cold Miami winter weather. According to the March 1984 **Progress Report**:

The last 2 weeks of December 1983 and the first two weeks of January 1984 had an unusually high number of deaths in all ages of animals. The major contributing factor to this high mortality was, I believe, one week of cold

Another case reported to IPPL by a member involves a male Patas monkey sold as a "female" to a young couple on the "credit plan." The animal was small and was purchased by the husband as a gift to his bride. But things soured rapidly: the wife got pregnant, and the couple split up. The husband left the wife with the monkey – and the monthly payments, \$700 of which were outstanding. "Monkeys Unlimited" refused to take the monkey back. Meanwhile, the animal escaped and was recaptured in a small capture cage (about 3 x 2 x 2 ft.) in which the monkey was kept by his owner for several months, in her basement, near the furnace. The monkey was offered in the "Pets for Sale" classified section of the local paper and his owner was dunned for the monthly payments by "Monkeys Unlimited." She was employed so the poor Patas was left alone for hours on end in his tiny basement cage. Finally, animal activists seeking the monkey's release raised \$400 and persuaded Green to accept the sum in payment for the animal, who had a lucky break in being sent to live with a family of dedicated animal-lovers with spacious grounds and facilities. But, for most pet monkeys, there is no such "happy ending."

weather with unusually high winds. Numerous animals succumbed to what was believed to be hypothermia [exposure to low temperatures].

The March 1984 report lists the causes of death of 116 primates dying between 1 January and 31 March: these include 70 deaths from TB, 14 from pneumonia or hypothermia, and 7 from trauma resulting from fights, which are often the result of over-crowding.

From 15-18 May 1984, an NIH site visit team descended on Perrine, "to investigate and coordinate TB eradication and prevention efforts and to ascertain the methods to diagnose and correct the problem of 'unthrifty primates'." Besides the TB problems, the Center had problems with "severe alopecia" (baldness) in monkeys, accompanied by skin thickening and reddening. The site visit team thought the unhealthy appearance of many monkeys was due to "inadequate protein levels," noting that some group-housed monkeys low in the social order were not getting enough to eat. The team called for "increased effort" on the part of veterinarians Joseph Wagner and Donald Hinkle.

The Primate Center reported to NIH that it was "vandalized" on 7 October 1984, when "the locks on 3 corn-cribs were removed by a [Center] employee, allowing escape of many of the animals." All were subsequently recaptured and the unidentified employee fired. On 13 December 1984, a group of squirrel monkeys was released by an unknown party: all animals were recaptured except a young female who was believed to have been stolen.

The NIH Perrine contract was due to expire or be renewed on 30 June 1985. However, the closure date was subsequently advanced to 30 March, and the 1,000 monkeys were put up for sale. Apparently, no buyer has yet been found.

IPPL has requested the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture to investigate what appear to be possible violations by Perrine management of the Animal Welfare Act. These include failure to provide adequate veterinary care and failure of the facility to provide proper shelter from the elements and adequate food for all monkeys.

Note: if you request permission to visit any primate facility, you should be prepared to provide proof of a negative TB test. Requiring such a test is NOT a technique to keep you out, but a necessary health precaution. The skin-test is painless and does not expose you to radiation.

CIRCUS CHIMPS REACH FLORIDA SANCTUARY

The December 1984 issue of the IPPL *Newsletter* described the predicament of four chimpanzees owned by the late Mickey Antalek of the Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus.

On Antalek's death in August 1984, his highly-trained chimpanzees, Butchie, Chipper, Louie, and Tony, were in their circus travelling quarters in Peoria, Illinois. Mrs. Antalek returned to Florida with her husband's body, leaving the chimpanzees, of whom she was afraid, in the custody of circus veterinarian Dan Laughlin, who was faced with the difficult task of finding homes for the animals or euthanizing them. Since the chimps were adults and reputedly temperamental, Laughlin was faced with a formidable task and can hardly be blamed for the events that followed.

On the advice of Jo Fritz, of the Primate Foundation of Arizona, the chimpanzees were soon on the way to the White Sands Research Center in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

The Center is a private, commercial toxicology laboratory owned by Dr. Frederick Coulston. It has advertised the availability of chimpanzees and other primates for use in testing of insecticides, cosmetics, and new drugs.

One of the groups contacted by Dr. Laughlin in the course of finding a home for the chimpanzees was the International Primate Protection League. By a very fortunate coincidence, we had recently learned about the existence of the Wild Animal Retirement Village in Waldo, Florida, which was strongly recommended by a very reliable IPPL friend. Dr. Shirley McGreal phoned the Center around dinner-time one evening and told Gene and Rusti Schuler, who operate the Village, about the chimps' predicament. Ms. McGreal put no pressure on the Schulers to accept the animals, and was thrilled when, at 11 p.m., she received a phone-call from them, saying they had discussed the situation and had decided they wanted to adopt the chimpanzees and felt strongly that the animals were destined to reach their property before too long. All through the difficult negotiations, the Schulers quietly went on building cages for the animals, never losing their optimism.

A generous Foundation immediately provided \$7,500 for the chimpanzees' caging. Shortly afterwards, Ms. McGreal visited Gainesville to check the Village out, and was impressed with the Schulers' work with abandoned baboons, tigers, and other animals.

Meanwhile, the chimpanzees had arrived safely at White Sands, where they were placed in quarantine. We at Headquarters felt despondent as few chimpanzees leave laboratories alive (the New York Blood Center operation in Liberia and the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in New York have released some "used" chimpanzees). However, IPPL started to work immediately for the release of the chimpanzees. Emergency Action Alerts were sent to IPPL members and friends nationwide. Letters began to pour into circus headquarters in Washington D.C. Other groups receiving the Action Alert took up the chimps' cause (including the Simian Society of America, the Alliance for Animals of Wisconsin, and others too numerous to mention). One of the circus' two traveling units was in Denver when the "Alerts" arrived, and, though it was too late to plan a demonstration, members Georgie Leighton and Alma Torres wrote letters to the editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, which were published. Ringlings was due in Chicago and Linda Geant of Elsa Wild Animal Appeal (Illinois) organized a successful demonstration outside the Rosemont Stadium where the circus was performing. Boston activists leafleted the circus on its next stop, led by Silvia Vitale.

Lois Stevenson of the *Star Ledger*, a newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey, and Delores Heiman of the Boca Raton, Florida, *Beacon* wrote excellent articles about the chimps' plight that led to more and more letters being written.

Both Dr. McGreal of IPPL and Linda Geant of Elsa contacted the White Sands Research Center. Larry Cummings, Center veterinarian and Dr. Coulston, Laboratory Director, agreed that the chimps could be released once suitable facilities were completed and after the Center had been reimbursed for funds spent on maintaining the animals.

Meanwhile, Ringlings' Public Relations Office was sending out a form letter claiming that, because the chimpanzees were actually owned by Antalek, the circus had no responsibility for them. Many members will have received a copy of this letter. Ringlings omitted to say that its veterinarian had sent the animals to White Sands within days of Antalek's death and before the Antalek family had time to think things over (Antalek was young and his death totally unexpected; further, he had worked for Ringlings for over 15 years).

Whatever Ringlings thought, animal activists clearly felt the circus owed something to veteran performing animals: letters continued to pour in. At some point, the circus must have realized that it had a massive public relations problem on its hands **that would not go away until the chimpanzees were out of the laboratory.** Clearly, it foresaw boycotts, pickets, and unfavorable publicity on its 1985 tours unless something were done. Threats of a picket at the circus' first stop of its 1985 tour (St. Petersburg, close to Ringlings' Florida Winter Quarters) were the last straw and a bad omen. Ringlings began to back-track. Activists, although concerned with the overall problems of wild animals used in circuses, called off their picket, but Ringlings had "got the message."

The circus made funding available for completion of the chimpanzees' caging, and the New England Anti-Vivisection Society and the Humane Society of the United States made additional contributions to those made by IPPL and the American Anti-Vivisection Society. Within weeks, the caging was completed, and Ringlings compensated the laboratory for the animals' maintenance and paid for their shipping costs.

On 21 February, the day for which the Schulers and so many other people had been anxiously waiting, Butchie, Chipper, Louie, and Tony arrived in Waldo. Gene and Rusti Schuler say that they are doing well and that they are not as bad-tempered as reported (circus living is abnormal and stressful for any wild animal). The Schulers go in the cages to romp with the chimps.

As happens all too frequently in the U.S. animal protection movement, there will be lots of bickering as various organizations (some of which did relatively little) claim they "saved" the Antalek chimpanzees from painful and stressful lives in research.

However, if you are one of the many people who contacted Ringlings, the answer to the question of "Who Saved the Antalek Chimpanzees?" is "**YOU.**" It was the thousands of letters pouring into Circus headquarters that showed Circus officials that animal activists are persistent people and sufficiently numerous that they cannot be ignored.

So, next time you wonder whether to write a requested letter on behalf of beleaguered animals, please remember this: **your letter could be the one that makes the difference between life and death, between pain and pleasure for an animal.** Just think of Butchie, Chipper, Louie and Tony, and force yourself to write yet another letter!

News of the progress of the chimpanzees will be carried in future *Newsletters*. Meanwhile, the problem of veteran performing animals remains to be solved: circuses still use **and use up** bears, tigers, lions, elephants, chimpanzees, and many other species.

Correspondence between Dr. Nedim Buyukmihci of Veterinarians for Animal Rights and Dr. Frederick Coulston, Director of the White Sands Research Center.



Coulston International Corporation

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MICROSCOPY FOR BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
PHONE: 49-6188-309

January 18, 1985

Nedim C. Buyukmihci, V.M.D.
West Coast Director
Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights
Route 1, Box 170
Winters, California 95694

Dear Dr. Buyukmihci:

I rarely answer a letter written by animal welfare groups, but your letter astonished me to the point where I thought that I should answer you.

You should know that all the arrangements to transfer these animals from our premises were made weeks before you wrote this letter, and I would advise you to please be certain of your facts before you commit yourself to the kind of statement that you have made, "It is unconscionable that they must now face incarceration and experimentation." What kind of nonsense is such a statement to a scientist of my caliber? We have been protecting the rights and welfare of animals probably since before you were born, and we do not need to be told in such terms what is good for these animals and what is not; we recognize their rights and have always treated all animals with compassion, love and care. We are a research center dedicated to alleviating human misery and disease. These animals are our friends and colleagues, and I consider the tone of your letter insulting for the future generation of scientists who try to do what is necessary to preserve the human race.

The Antalek chimps have a far better home where they are now, with outside runs and freedom, than they ever will have anywhere in the world, but they will be released in the very near future, when I am convinced that they will go to a suitable facility.

Sincerely,

Frederick Coulston

Frederick Coulston
Chairman of the Board

FC:rs



Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights

Committed to balancing the needs of nonhuman animals with those of human animals.

East Coast Director: Neil Wolff, D.V.M. 530 East Putnam Avenue Greenwich, Connecticut 06830 Phone: 203-869-7755
West Coast Director: Ned Buyukmihci, V.M.D. Route 1, Box 170 Winters, California 95694 Phone: 916-752-6037

11 February 1985

Dr. Frederick Coulston
White Sands Research Center
2512 Christina Place
Alamagordo NM 88310

Dr. Coulston,

Your letter of 18 January 1985 was so full of contradictions as to be almost unintelligible. Moreover, its tenor was so out of proportion to that of my original letter to you that I felt I must respond.

You stated you rarely answered letters written by animal welfare groups. Later, however, you stated you "...have been protecting the rights and welfare of animals..."

You stated that arrangements were made to transfer the chimpanzees "...from (your) premises..." weeks before I wrote you. In your last sentence, however, you stated that the animals would only be released when you were convinced that they would go to a suitable facility.

You stated that the Antalek chimpanzees "...have a far better home where they are now...", than they ever will have anywhere in the world..." You then contradicted yourself by stating, in the same sentence, that the animals "...will be released..." to a suitable facility." (emphasis added) Are you considering your facility unsuitable but at the same time the best in the world?

You claim that the animals you use "...are (your) friends and colleagues..." I have requested and received the Annual Report of Research Facility (VS Form 18-23) for your facility for 1982 and 1983. Of the 286 primates and 190 rats in 1982 and the 301 primates, 415 rats and 241 mice in 1983, how many were killed as a result of the research being done? Of the 35 primates listed in column D for 1983, how many were subjected to surgical manipulation or other invasive procedures not necessary for their survival? If any of the answers is more than zero, then your idea of treatment of friends and colleagues is far different from mine or the average person. Moreover, the caging of primates or other animals, particularly if the animals were wild-caught, is not what I would consider to be an appropriate way to treat my friends and colleagues.

I am truly disappointed that you chose to answer my letter in such an emotional and defensive manner. As for your noble goal of preserving the human race, you must realize that you are vastly overstating the case. No amount of biomedical research is going to help protect us from our most important enemy: ourselves. As we continue to overpopulate the planet; destroy habitats of animals and plants that may sustain us; pollute our air, water and soil; and threaten the very existence of the Earth with nuclear warfare, your implication about biomedical scientists seems insignificant.

Nedim C. Buyukmihci

Nedim C. Buyukmihci, V.M.D.
West Coast Director, A.V.A.R.

NCB:lje

cc: Neil Wolff, D.V.M.

Shirley McGreal, Ph.D.

PRIMATES LOSE A FRIEND

The world's wildlife lost a valuable friend when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was assassinated in New Delhi, India, in November 1984. Mrs. Gandhi's concern for India's wildlife was well-known, especially in connection with Project Tiger. However, she was also a good friend to India's primates and upheld the ban on export of



प्रधान मन्त्री भारत
PRIME MINISTER,
INDIA.

New Delhi
March 8, 1980

Dear Dr. McGreal,

I have seen your letter of the 21st February about protection of Indian monkeys. We shall certainly do what we can to minimise cruelty to animals and also to humans. The ban on export of all types of monkeys from India continues and there is no proposal to reopen this now.

Yours sincerely,

Indira Gandhi
(Indira Gandhi)

Dr. Shirley McGreal,
Co-Chairwoman,
The International Primate Protection League,
P.O. Drawer X
Summerville
SC 29483 U.S.A.

Rhesus monkeys imposed by Shri Morarji Desai in 1977. The ban continues to this time and has saved the lives of tens of thousands of monkeys. It is IPPL's hope that Mrs. Gandhi's successor, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, will continue his mother's active program for protection of all Indian wildlife.



Mrs. Indira Gandhi with Dr. Shirley McGreal at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, New Delhi, India, May 1981.

HISTORY OF INDIAN MONKEY EXPORT BAN REWRITTEN

In an article entitled "Rhesus Monkey's Fall From Grace" (*Natural History*, February 1985), Dr. Charles Southwick states that the Indian monkey export ban, which was imposed in 1977, resulted from the Indian Government's concern about "dwindling primate populations."

This statement is not true. The Indian export ban was instituted by Prime Minister Morarji Desai, a compassionate humanitarian, who is a vegetarian and animal-lover. Although IPPL's Indian representative, Dr. S. M. Mohnot, had called for an export ban on monkeys for some years, the trade had continued.

The immediate precipitating factor in bringing about the ban was publicity in the Indian media about abuse of Rhesus monkeys by the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland. The Institute used monkeys imported from India in shockingly cruel radiation experiments. Monkeys were trained to run in a treadmill, exposed to a massive fatal dose of radiation and then placed back in the treadmill to run, as scientists watched their "incapacitations." Details of these experiments were provided to the Indian media by IPPL, and public reaction was strong and immediate. Within a few days of exposure of these experiments in the Indian press, Prime Minister Desai had denounced monkey exports as a national disgrace and announced that exports would be

banned starting when the 1977-78 export quotas expired on 31 March 1978.

Dr. Southwick, rather than applauding the export ban when it was instituted, publicly opposed it, and was quoted at length in the *New York Times* (23 January 1978), to the effect that there were 500,000 Rhesus monkeys in the state of Uttar Pradesh alone, and that India could export up to 60,000 monkeys a year (three times India's 1977-78 export quota of 20,000). A later survey, conducted by Indian scientists (not on the payroll of the U.S. National Institutes of Health, like Southwick), revealed that there were less than 200,000 Rhesus macaques in the entire country.

The Indian monkey export ban reflected Indian values and culture and was a "slap in the face" to the United States, which, contrary to expressed promises that Indian monkeys exported for research would be treated humanely, had allowed their use in grotesque and hideously painful military experiments.

Details of the facts surrounding the Indian monkey export ban are contained in IPPL's 1978 *Newsletters*, which are available to readers on request. We are concerned at what appear to us to be attempts to rewrite the history of these events, of which our organization is a proud part, and have drawn the attention of the editors of *Natural History* to what we feel to be serious distortion of facts, whether deliberate or unintentional.

SUPREME COURT SUPPORTS BANGLADESH

In 1979, Bangladesh expelled a U.S. animal dealer, (MOL Enterprises of Portland, Oregon), who had signed a contract with that nation's government which would allow the company to export 71,500 Rhesus monkeys, and unspecified numbers of langurs and gibbons, over a ten-year period.

Subsequently, the U.S. dealer sued Bangladesh for \$15 million damages. On losing the case, the dealer continued to appeal and his case reached the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in November 1984, refused to overturn the lower court decisions, thus upholding Bangladesh's right to cancel the contract.

Bangladesh refused to appear in the U.S. courts, claiming that they did not have any jurisdiction over the country's natural resources. However, Larry Silver of the Animal Legal Defense Fund (formerly Attorneys for Animal Rights), an IPPL member, filed

amicus curiae (friend of the court) briefs on behalf of Bangladesh at all stages of the proceedings.

As long-term IPPL members know, our organization was very active in promoting the cause of the Bangladesh monkeys, ever since the initial contract was signed in 1977. On the Bangladesh side, the Wildlife Society of Bangladesh, the Society to Conserve our Nature and Environment, the Zoological Society of Bangladesh, and Dr. Zakir Husain, IPPL's Representative in Bangladesh, were very active on behalf of the monkeys.

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, was recently awarded an Honorary Life Membership in the Wildlife Society of Bangladesh, the highest honor the Society provides, in appreciation of her (and IPPL's) work for the monkeys of Bangladesh.

NORFOLK ZOO PLANS TO GET RID OF CHIMPANZEES

The Lafayette Park Zoo, Norfolk, Virginia, recently offered its two chimpanzees, Chuck and Judy, for sale in the **Primate Supply Information Clearinghouse**, published by the University of Washington under a grant from the National Institutes of Health. The chimpanzees have lived at the zoo for around 15 years but have never bred.

Zoo Director Gary Ochsenbein told the *Virginia-Pilot* (23 January 1985) that "the ideal environment would be a ¾ of an acre tract with trees and shelter." He did not specify which laboratory might provide such conditions, however. The U.S. federal cage size for

laboratory chimpanzees is 5 x 5 x 7 ft. (2.33 m.² x 2.13 m.).

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, was quoted in the article as saying that, "Regardless of what they [the zoo administrators] say, once the animals are there [in the lab], you don't know what is going to happen to them." Ms. McGreal also opposed plans to separate the animals from each other.

Animal activists in the Norfolk area have taken up the chimps' cause, and hope either to persuade the zoo to keep them and upgrade their facilities, or to raise the funds to send them to Primarily Primates Sanctuary, San Antonio, Texas.

BABOONS STRANDED

The San Roque Safari Park, in the far South of Spain, close to Gibraltar, closed down in 1982. The Park had been established by the "Sociedad La Alcaidesa" in conjunction with the West German animal dealer Ruhe.

Efforts were made to catch all the free-roaming animals, but 80 clever baboons evaded capture. Currently, after hunting by Spain's trigger-happy marksmen took its toll, two troops of baboons totaling around 40 animals remain in the area of the former safari park.

At this point, Claes Linden enters the picture and the story becomes "stranger than fiction." Linden, a former Agricultural Advisor in Zaire, left the country several years ago and attempted to take his five pet chimpanzees to the United States. However, the chimpanzee is listed on the U.S. Endangered List and importation was not allowed. Linden refused to give them up and started a world-wide odyssey looking for a place where he could settle with his chimpanzees. He tried to settle in The Gambia, but was told that, although the chimpanzees would be accepted for rehabilitation, they could not be kept as pets. Eventually, Linden landed up in Spain. The Templers offered to take his chimps and prepare them for return to the wild, but he refused, wanting to keep them. Linden and his chimpanzees ended up in the area of the former San Roque Safari Park; they all took up residence in the old park guard-house,

a place with neither electricity nor water. According to *El Pais* (21 October 1984), Linden and the chimpanzees were living like beggars, on food, water, and whatever else they could scrounge.

It appeared for a while that things would improve. The owners of the former Safari Park decided to pay Linden a small stipend so that he could feed the baboons with the aim of getting them together and then catching them. Soon, the baboons were habituated. However, when Linden learned that the baboons were to be shipped to an experimental laboratory, he refused to catch them.

Meanwhile, the Safari Park Vergel near Alicante has offered a home to the baboons, if somebody will round them up. But nobody is willing to pay for the round-up.

Meanwhile, Linden and his chimpanzees remain in the area, all half-starved. Reports indicate that Linden is in a desperate plight and may be losing his reason under the immense stress he lives under. This stress has been aggravated by the disappearance of Linden's favorite chimpanzee, reportedly stolen and brutally hanged by a resident of the area where Linden and his apes live. The chimpanzees are now 6-8 years old, far too old to be pets. The ideal solution for them would be placement in an ethical zoo, but the chances of Linden agreeing to part with them are slim.

TREE PROJECT

As part of the International Youth Year (1985), the United Nations is sponsoring an international tree-planting campaign. The aim of the campaign is to involve young people in the world-wide reforestation movement and to teach young people the need for responsible stewardship of "Spaceship Earth," including the need to stop environmental destruction by irresponsible forestry activities, both large-scale and small-scale.

Participants in the campaign are urged to plant and cultivate seedlings. Hundreds of non-governmental grass-roots organizations in over 50 countries are participating in the "Tree Project." Further details can be obtained from:

The International Tree Campaign
DC2-Room 1103, United Nations
New York, NY 10017

SURGEON'S SECRET LETTER

The International Primate Protection League has obtained from a member a copy of a shocking letter from a Los Angeles surgeon, James Maloney, to Edward Kavanagh of the Cosmetics, Toiletries, and Fragrance Association. Dr. Maloney admits to receiving money from "grateful patients" to fight the animal rights movement.

Maloney's letter, dated 5 October 1984, begins with an expression of his gratitude to Kavanagh for "the opportunity to talk with you ('commiserate' would be a more appropriate word)" about problems caused by animal rights activists. In fact, the Cosmetics Association has provided funds for research into alternatives to animal testing, and animal activists consider the Association's interest sincere, and not "cosmetic."

Maloney goes on to say that increasing activism on behalf of animals "has galvanized the medical research establishment into action," and that a coalition is being formed of the professional associations representing users of animals in research and testing. The coalition would impose a "head tax" on "major professional organizations." It would be sponsored by the "Foundation for Biomedical Research," an organization in which experimentalist extremists are deeply involved, and which is partly funded by the massive Charles River animal dealership (now a part of the Bausch and Lomb company, which produces optical equipment). Charles River, of course, is egging the extremists on, foreseeing loss of animal traffic profits should the cause of alternatives be advanced.

Maloney notes that the California affiliate of the Foundation was able to raise \$200,000 from the University of California "to defeat the Roberti bill," (a bill that would have banned the sale of impounded dogs and cats to research laboratories in California). The bill was defeated in 1984.

Readers who donate to "disease charities" should note that the American Heart Association and the American Diabetes Associations are, according to Maloney, supporting the anti-animal rights cause.

In addition, the California affiliate of the experimental lobby is, according to Maloney, preparing "a network of millions of individuals in the State of California who are victims of specific dis-

eases." It is not clear whether doctors would be expected to violate the confidential doctor-patient relationship to reveal their clients' disease histories to pro-experimentation lobby groups.

According to Maloney, pro-experimentalist forces have usually been able to defeat pro-animal legislation at state and city levels in California, because, "My colleagues and I would put on a 'dog and pony' show at the legislature and inevitably [win]."

Studies on alternatives to animal experiments are described by Maloney as a public relations tool "to mollify our adversaries," and suggests that experimentalists push for increased experimentation so that dogs killed in pounds and shelters should not die "useless" deaths.

Suggesting that the donations by Revlon and the Cosmetics Association for funding of alternatives are not a useful approach, Maloney instead proposes a "multi-million dollar media program," to "bring the public to an understanding of the threat we are under (sic)." The program should be initiated on a test basis in the State of California, because, says Maloney, California "has more crazies per acre than any state in the country." It is not clear whether Maloney considers himself one of these "crazies."

Noting that \$1 million will be needed for the program, Maloney states that, "I am initiating the financing with a \$25,000 donation myself **from funds made available by grateful patients.**" (Emphasis added). In addition, Maloney adds that he is lining up prominent national film and TV stars "to donate their services to the program," and requests a donation of \$250,000 from the Cosmetics group.

In his closing paragraphs, Maloney laments that, "Time is running out because our adversaries have achieved unprecedented success in their efforts to stop research and testing in animals."

The Maloney letter is written on University of California at Los Angeles stationery.

IPPL is appalled at both the **tone** and **content** of this letter. We question whether a surgeon has any business collecting money from "grateful patients," for lobbying purposes. Sick people are very dependent on their doctors (and certainly the doctors are getting amply paid for their services), and should never be "dunned" by people with whom they have a client-professional relationship.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

IPPL member, Mary Tesoro, of Carmel Valley, California, would like to share with members her reaction to the "Baby Fae" case. "Baby Fae" was born with a defective heart and received a baboon's heart as part of an unsuccessful effort to prolong her life.

Here are Ms. Tesoro's unedited comments.

I cried when Baby Fae died. She was adorable. She fought a noble battle. Yet, I wonder how horrible her future battles would have been, had she lived.

After her death, her doctors insisted that the transplant was performed not for experimental purposes, but in honor of the precious value of human life.

But, must all endangered life be snatched from the jaws of death, without regard to the future quality of that life? And if so, why spend on one already doomed life the time, effort, and money which elsewhere could save thousands of lives? Each day in Ethiopia, hundreds of starvation victims, many of whom are infants, join Baby Fae in death.

As I ponder the ethics of Baby Fae's ill-fated transplant, I can't accept the "precious value of human life" explanation. Unless, of course, I am to conclude that it is precious **American** life to which the surgery's defenders are referring.

And what of the baboon? I should think that the more human-like an animal, the higher the level of status it would hold in our world. Yet being our closest biological relative has conferred anything **but** special privileges on the non-human primate. In fact, it is precisely **because** they so closely resemble us physically and emotionally that non-human primates have become victims of cruel, painful, and often fatal research designed to "further mankind." Like Baby Fae, the baboon was unable to comment on his willingness to participate in the experiment.

Who can say what they would do, were it **their** child needing a heart? Who, including animal rights activists, can honestly say they wouldn't agree to the murder of a non-human primate to spare the life of their own precious child? Who, for that matter, can honestly say they wouldn't agree to the sacrifice of a **human** primate to spare the life of their own precious child?

I, for one, don't believe we should be given the opportunity to make such decisions.

PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE

Let IPPL know if you move or plan to move. If you don't let us know, you will be inconvenienced by not receiving your IPPL Newsletter and we will be inconvenienced by having to try to track you down! All the time and effort could be better spent on helping primates.

DON'T YOU AGREE?

NEWS IN BRIEF

CHIMPANZEES DIE IN FIRE

According to a story carried by the U.S. Associated Press on 19 December 1984, an exploding kerosene heater set fire to a shed at the Szabo chimpanzee facility in Amenia, New York. Five chimpanzees died of smoke inhalation in the fire, and several other chimpanzees died later: some of the survivors are facing plastic reconstructive surgery.

Szabo maintained the chimpanzees for breeding and performances: his chimps had appeared on the television program "Saturday Night Live."

At the request of IPPL, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is investigating this grisly tragedy to determine whether kerosene heaters are too dangerous for use in animal facilities.

IPPL REPRESENTED AT ANIMAL SUMMIT MEETING

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, represented our organization at the Summit Meeting of heads of animal protection and conservation organizations held in Phoenix, Arizona, from 19-21 February 1985.

The meeting was arranged by Cheryl Goldsmith of the Animal Protection Institute and chaired by Roger Caras, an ABC news reporter who specializes in animal stories.

The heads of over 20 groups attended the meeting: valuable dialogue and action initiatives resulted. Summit '85 was a valuable step towards increased cooperation and communication among groups.

ISRAELI EXPERIMENTERS "UP IN ARMS"

Israeli experimenters are "up in arms" about a bill before the Knesset that would prohibit animal experiments, unless they are "essential," and establish a national board to monitor animal research.

Professor Benjamin Geiger of the Weizmann Institute, is leading opposition to the bill. Geiger claims that, "Probably not more than 10% of all experiments yield applicable results, but, if you don't carry out the whole 100%, you'll never reach the important 10%."

Knesset member Eliahu Speiser, who introduced the bill, claims that, "Animal experiments must be properly supervised, and they aren't at present."

CUTBACKS IN RESEARCH FUNDING

As part of its budget-cutting efforts, the U.S. Reagan Administration has taken steps that would reduce by 23% the number of National Institutes of Health research grants this year (from 6,500 to 5,000). All Institutes would be affected by the cutbacks. Many projects using monkeys would be eliminated.

Animal activists should not be deluded into thinking that the cutbacks happened because of a sudden love of animals in administration circles. Naturally, there was the predictable hysterical response from research lobbyists. Dr. John Sherman, Vice-President of the Association of American Medical Colleges was quoted in the *New York Times* (21 January 1985) as saying that the cutbacks occurred at a time when "the promise of biomedical sciences has never been greater for the health of our country and the vigor of the economy."

Dr. Milton Friedman, an economist associated with Stanford University, California, has long called for the abolition of the National Institutes of Health, feeling that research should be privately funded rather than subsidized by Government.

RECOMMENDED READING

IPPL recommends that all members read *In the Rain-Forest* by Catherine Caufield. The book, published in January 1985 by Knopf, a New York publisher, discusses the tragic deforestation that is taking place throughout the tropics and its devastating effects on wildlife and aboriginal forest-dwelling peoples.

LIFEFORCE FILES CHARGES

Lifeforce, an animal protection organization based in Vancouver, Canada, has filed cruelty charges against experimenter B. M. Wolfe and veterinarian B. Rapley of the University of Western Ontario, Canada.

The charges were filed in January 1985 under Section 402(1)(A) of the Criminal Code of Canada, which makes it an offense to cause, or permit to be caused, "unnecessary pain, suffering, or injury to an animal."

The charges relate to a female baboon (number B-43; name, Debbie) who has been kept in a restraint chair for several months at the University, as part of a "diet and cholesterol" experiment.

SPACE MONKEY DIES

Miss Baker, a squirrel monkey who went into space on 28 May 1959, died at the Space and Rocket Center, Huntsville, Alabama, on 29 November 1984.

Miss Baker was 27 years old. She went into space aboard a Jupiter rocket on a suborbital mission. Miss Baker's space companion, Able, died shortly after return to earth.

In a publicity stunt planned by the Space and Rocket Center Miss Baker was "married" to Norman, a 5-year old squirrel monkey provided by the Yerkes Primate Center. The "marriage" took place in April 1979, and was performed by District Judge Dan McCoy.

CROSSBOW

Video games are a continuing "fad" among young people in the United States. While visiting Bally's Aladdin's Castle, a video-game arcade in Gainesville, Florida, observant IPPL Advisor Linda Wolfe came across a game called "Crossbow," in which players are supposed to shoot down monkeys and other animals. A protest letter to the producer of this game (Exidy Inc. of Sunnysvale, California), has gone unanswered. IPPL considers that such games desensitize young people to animals. Let us know if you see this or any other "game" involving harming monkeys in your local video-parlor!

GORILLA AND PYGMY CHIMPANZEE IN THAI MENAGERIE

During a recent visit to Thailand, Dr. Ardith Eudey, former Chairwoman of IPPL, observed a lone gorilla and Pygmy chimpanzee, as well as many other rare primates, at a menagerie, known as Patta Zoo, located at a new shopping center in Thonburi, Thailand. Thonburi is a growing city across the Chao Phya River from Bangkok. Each ape was caged alone in grossly inadequate housing and was subjected to teasing by zoo visitors.

Primates have been supplied to this ghastly facility by British and German animal dealers. Thai authorities allowed admission of the animals, after swallowing claims that they were "born in captivity."

An IPPL investigation of this situation continues.

TOREADOR CHIMPANZEES

According to the London *Sunday Mirror* (21 October 1984), the "Toronto Travelling Circus," a Spanish venture, puts chimpanzees into a bull-ring with charging bulls so that holiday-makers and locals can enjoy the terrified chimpanzees' efforts to escape. Circus publicity describes this as "a great musical and comical spectacular." A publicity poster shows a chimpanzee dressed in a bull-fighter's costume. Sick and senseless, this is IPPL's opinion!

IPPL LISTED AS "TOP WILDLIFE GROUP"

The March 1985 issue of the U.S. magazine *Town and Country* lists the International Primate Protection League as one of 20 "Top Wildlife Groups." The listing is part of a two-part article entitled "For Dear Life - The Race to Save Endangered Species" by Ron Hollander.

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Complete the form below and mail it with a check payable to the International Primate Protection League, to either IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, S.C. 29484 U.S.A. or IPPL, Regent Arcade House, 19-25 Argyll St., London, W1V2DU, England. Membership fees and contributions are tax deductible in the U.S.A.

Overseas payments should be made in US dollars whenever possible. If payment is made in foreign currency, US \$1.00 should be added to cover the bank's service charge on international transactions. Overseas members wishing to receive their newsletters by Air Mail should add US \$3.50.

I wish to join IPPL as a: ☐ Patron — \$100.00 or £ 50
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Please suggest names of people who you think would like to receive information about IPPL.

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