

NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL
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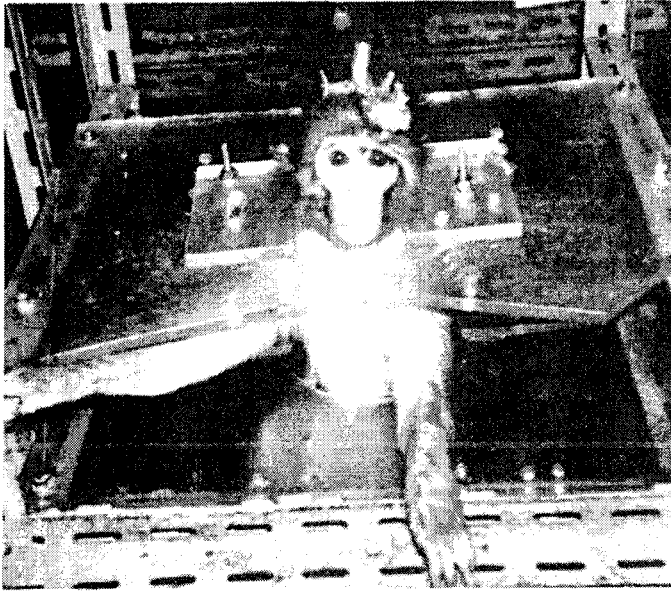


Japanese Monkeys. Photo: Tom Cajacob, Minnesota Zoo. Inset: Bernadette Bresard with Friends.

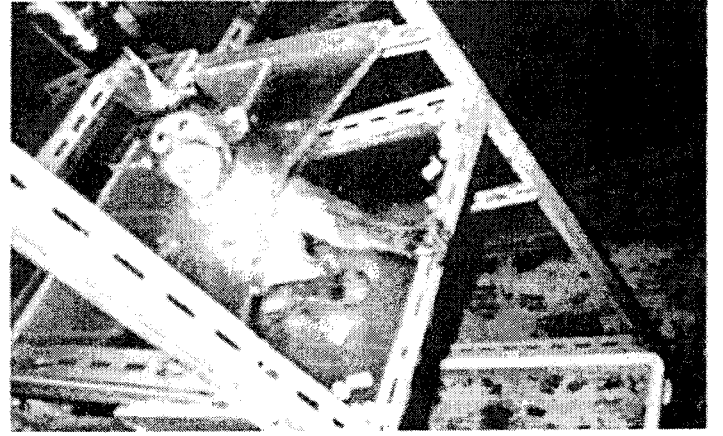
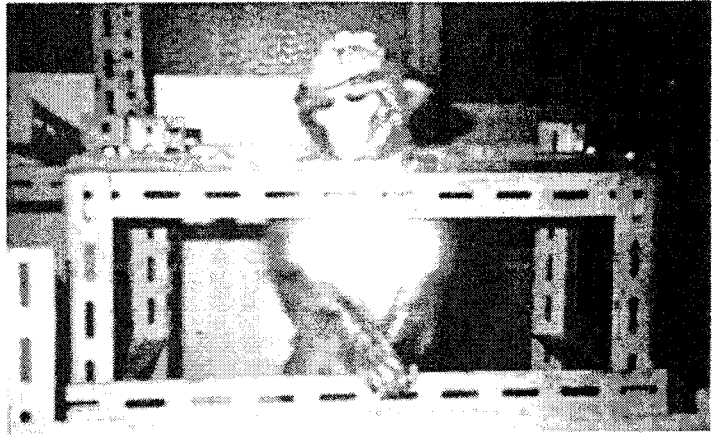
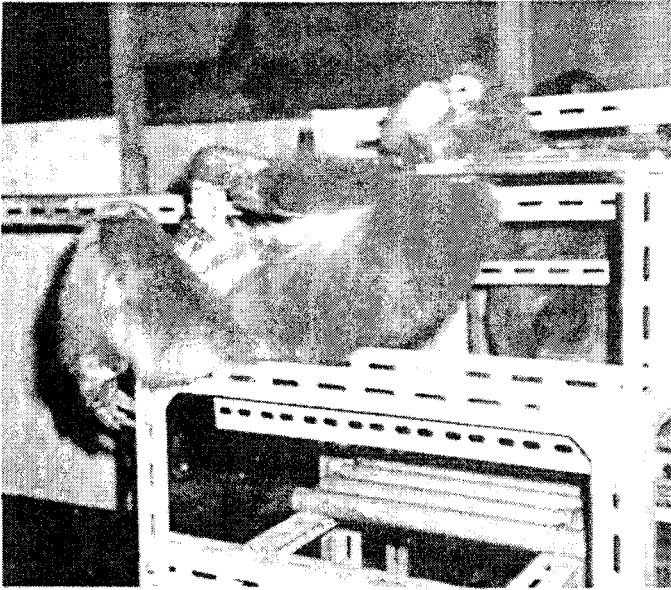
SPECIAL REPORT: **CONDITIONS FOR MONKEYS IN JAPANESE LABORATORIES**

**NOTE: READERS WHO GET TOO UPSET AT
DISTRESSING PHOTOGRAPHS AND TEXT,
PLEASE START READING AT PAGE SEVEN.**

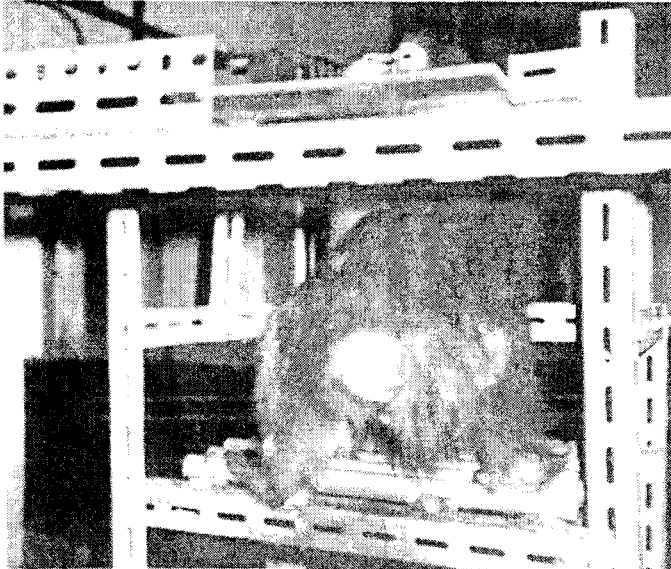
THE OLD



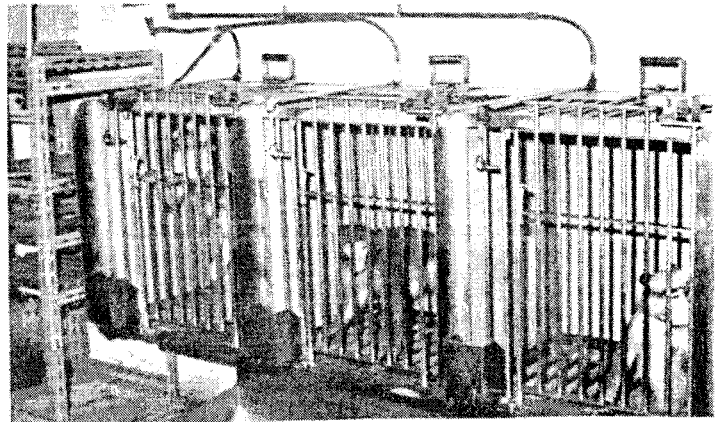
Making contact with a companion in misery



THE NEW



Monkey with Chair-caused ulcers



Aug 1980

PROBLEMS OF JAPANESE LABORATORY PRIMATES

In November 1985, the International Primate Protection League received a letter from Dr. Bernadette Bresard, a French scientist working at the Primate Research Institute of the University of Kyoto, Kyoto, Japan.

Dr. Bresard wrote:

By these few pictures, I would like to draw your attention to the actual situation of some experimental primates. These macaques (Japanese macaques and Rhesus macaques) are chaired **continuously** for periods as long as more than one year, from the day of chairing to the one of killing (jugulosection). Dry food (pellets only) is provided. There is no free access to water (it's the experimental "reward"). A lot of these animals are not currently in experiments but merely "stored" in chairs.

Would it be possible to promote here the adoption of some norms of primate utilization?

With her letter, Dr. Bresard enclosed a large number of photographs of pathetic-looking chaired monkeys, some of which you see on the opposite page.

IPPL immediately contacted our Japanese representative, Dr. Akira Suzuki, and our large group of Japanese members, asking them to take action to help resolve this abominable situation. We also contacted the Director of the Primate Research Institute, Dr. Ken Nozawa. Dr. Bresard was asked to provide further information, especially about "jugulosection," by which some primates were killed. Dr. Bresard's reply was horrifying. She stated:

Sacrifice by cutting the throat is a routine method here, mentioned sometimes in publications (see enclosed example, no anesthetic mentioned).

Dr. Bresard reported that she had witnessed the "jugulosection" of a monkey:

By chance I witnessed such a scene from a few meters away, where the animal was clearly not anesthetised because he was held by about 10 people who were surrounding him while another person collected the blood coming from the jugular vein into various test-tubes, with other scientists waiting for parts of different organs for freezing. Following this incident, I had a talk with the veterinarian, who said, "Relax, I told them that the visitors were shocked, and ordered them to pull the curtains (of the room used for this purpose) and to **laugh less loudly.**" (Emphasis added).

In response to IPPL's request for further details of the experiments in which the monkeys were used, she commented:

As far as neurophysiology is concerned, all the experiments are conducted using water as a reinforcement (it is called "juice reward" or "synthetic orange juice" in the publications), consisting of 0.02 milliliters of water for each successful attempt, which makes it possible to get a dehydrated animal to perform 600-1000 attempts.

Dr. Bresard provided many articles describing the research for IPPL, many of them published in Japanese scientific journals. Among these articles were:

Radioactive 2-Deoxy-d-Glucose Incorporation into the Prefrontal and Premotor Cortex of the Monkey Performing a Forelimb Movement, by Ken'ichi Matsunami, Takashi Kageyama, and Kisou Kubota; *Neuroscience Newsletters*, 26 (1981).

Four monkeys (two experimental and two control) were trained to perform extension-flexion movements of the wrist joint, by moving a handle. After each twelve moves, "a drop of juice" was delivered to each monkey. Once the monkeys were trained, they underwent surgery to fix a "metal head-holder" to the skull; then, a few days later, a cannula was inserted into the jugular vein for the insertion of the radioactive material. Then the monkeys were made to perform the wrist movements again. One experimental monkey performed 7584 times and the other 6210 times before being killed. The two control monkeys were also killed, one sitting in his mon-

key chair and the other while "left quietly lying on the floor." The point of the experiment was unclear.

Dr. Nedim Buyukmihci, of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of California at Davis, reviewed this and other experiments performed at the Institute for IPPL. He was appalled at the general pointlessness of the projects and the sloppy reporting, commenting that, "In general, there is inadequate description of just how the animals were prepared or killed . . . This is not only sloppy and unprofessional, it prevents anyone else truly understanding what was done or using the information to modify their own research." In regard to the wrist extension project, he commented that, "Skull surgery and jugular cannulation, both pain-producing procedures, were done but there is no mention of how they were done and whether the animals were anesthetised."

Growth of Male Reproductive Organs with Observation of their Seasonal Morphological Changes in the Japanese Monkey, by K. Matsubayashi and K. Mochizuki. *Japanese Journal of Veterinary Science*, 44:891, 1982.

The experimenters used over 100 Japanese monkeys "for body weight measurement . . . sitting height measurement . . . and reproductive organ measurement." All the organs weighed (including testes, epidymis, vesicle, and prostate gland) were obtained "immediately after sacrifice of the animals by **venisection** (emphasis added).

Dr. Buyukmihci commented:

Because the animals were kept singularly, in cages, under totally unnatural conditions, the data have no meaning to anyone. It is stated that the animals were killed by venisection, but there is no mention whether anesthesia was used. If no anesthesia was used, this would be inexcusable and the procedure would cause considerable pain prior to death.

Prefrontal Cortical Unit Activity and Jaw Movement in Chronic Monkeys, by K. Kubota and H. Niki (undated, apparently a chapter of a book).

In this experiment, twelve Japanese macaques had "head fixation bolts and a cylinder" implanted in their skulls. Several days later, "the unanesthetised animal was placed in a special mechanical holding device and a bipolar stainless steel electrode was implanted in the cerebral peduncle." "Kirshner wires" were inserted into each monkey's mandible, with loops at each end to allow weights to be attached. The monkeys, sitting in restraint chairs, were subjected to application of weights from 0.2-1.5 kilograms to prevent their jaws closing, and pulleys were used to prevent their jaws opening. Wires were then inserted into various muscles and 10-30 volt current applied "to stimulate the peduncle." This induced "excessive contractions of the trigeminal and facial muscles." At the end of the experiment, all the monkeys were killed.

Dr. Buyukmihci noted that placing the wire in the mandible without anesthesia would be painful and was concerned at the effects of the electrical current. He also pointed out that there is no such thing as a "trigeminal muscle" (it is a nerve), and that other experimental procedures described in the chapter would, if performed without anesthesia (and none was mentioned) cause "severe, unbearable pain."

These examples are just a few of those brought to IPPL's attention by Dr. Bresard but we shall spare readers further gruesome details. Many of the monkeys at the laboratory died as a result of the lack of food, water, and proper care. In one paper, the researcher ends his article by saying, "In conclusion, the author should express his condolences to the subject named Sanpeichan who died premature death unfortunately."

Dr. Buyukmihci also examined the photographs of the monkeys in restraint chairs and commented that the devices appeared to be "very crude and not designed to allow natural posture and comfort." He noted the poor condition of the primates, with decubital ulcers, loss of hair and skin, and poor coat. He considered the cages in which some monkeys were kept to be "deplorable; as usual

LETTER FROM DR. TOSHIO ASANO TO SHIRLEY MCGREAL

Toshio Asano
Primate Research Institute,
Kyoto University
41-Kanrin Inuyama,
Aichi 484, JAPAN
June 20, 1986

Dr. Shirley McGreal
IPPL
Box 766
Summerville
SC 29484
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. McGreal,

I am writing to you to answer partially your letter of June 3th sent to the director, since he asked me to explain the process that led to the improvement of husbandry in our laboratory primates in these ten months.

I have been the chairman of Monkey Committee of the Institute for these three years of which members should be elected each year by vote of all faculty members of the Institute including field workers. One of the functions of the committee was to decide how many monkeys to obtain from outside the Institute and how many from our breeding corral. Also the Committee allotted the monkeys to each research section or individual researcher. Once monkeys had been moved to a research section, the researcher took responsibility to keep them in accordance with advices and veterinary cares given from the Laboratory primate Center of the Institute. As for the welfare, the final decision by the researcher was respected.

There had been no formally written and concrete guides about the care and use of laboratory primates in the Institute till this April. We were aware of Japanese law for the animal welfare (1973), the governmental guides for the care and use of laboratory animals (1980), and also your NIH guides of 1978 version. Our committee, however, considered that the care and use condition of monkeys in the Institute satisfied these requirements. Unfortunately, the requirements listed in these regulations were stated indistinctly and respected the decision of individual researcher too much.

When Dr. Bresard showed me in August a xerox copy of Federal proceedings of the US announcing that the NIH guides had been revised and summarizing the changed points, I realized that our Institute should have a formal guideline keeping up with the NIH Guide expected to be a new international standard. So I made an appeal to the faculty meeting about necessity of the guideline for the animal welfare. Then I and Dr. Bresard collected more detailed information about the new guidelines from the US, UK, and Canada. After studying them I made a proposition to the faculty meeting to extend the monkey committee and to set up our

guideline. This proposition was approved on 10 December 1985 and an ad hoc committee (ten members) started working on the sentences of guideline.

Meanwhile Dr. Bresard, her supervisor Prof. Murofushi, and I formed a working group "Working Group for Animal Welfare" and met together regularly discussing problems found in the Institute and working out ways to improve them. However, as for the chaired monkeys, I had to persuade her that we had to respect the researchers decision and we had no right to ask them to release the chaired monkeys as long as they considered it was necessary for their experiment. The necessity was judged by the researchers themselves not by the committee. Actually, all the chaired monkeys have been released by January 16.

The ad hoc committee proposed "Guide for the care and use of laboratory primates" to the faculty meeting and approved formally on April 9, 1986 and all members of the Institute have been obliged to follow the guide. The guide requires the monkey committee to function as the monitoring system and judge the necessity of special treatment of monkeys.

A copy of our guideline is enclosed, which is written in Japanese. Although you may find someone to translate, I would tell you briefly about some contents. A special permission of the committee after detailed explanation of the experiment is required by the guideline for a researcher to chair a monkey for more than 24 hours. So far there has been no proposal to the committee for this special permission. According to the inspection by the committee (once a month) monkeys are placed on the chair just before the experiment and returned to their home cage after the experiment daily. Our guideline followed the NIH Guide(1985) and dedicated for primates. So requirements for the dimensions of cages and specifications on air conditioning and ventilation are exactly same as the NIH guide. In order to meet those requirements, we have to replace many cages and ventilation equipment that demand huge amount of money. Now we are making all the possible proposals to obtain this money to the head office of the university and the government.

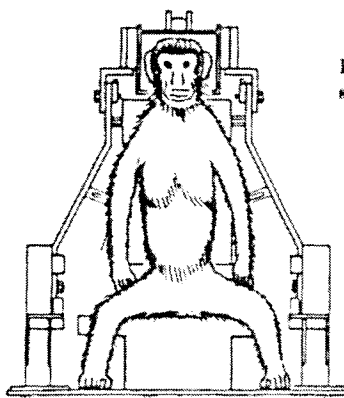
I hope you would understand the difference in the financial support system for research activity between Japan and the US. Also there is a big difference in the decision making process of an organization. As far as I know, yours tends to be ,so to speak, a top-down direction, but ours is a bottom-up direction. The bottom-up system takes time but once a decision is made, that is a will of majority.

Sincerely,



Toshio Asano, Ph.D.
Chairman of the Monkey Committee
Associate professor of psychology

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM JAPANESE CAR-CRASH ARTICLES



Rotational head impact test configuration and set-up for masking of subject's head

- (1) Mask for impact
- (2) Mask for head restriction
- (3) Rotational axis with friction brake for head and neck
- (4) Rotational axis with friction brake for body
- (5) Stopper for adjustment of body motion
- (6) Supporting plate for body
- (7) Stopper for adjustment of body

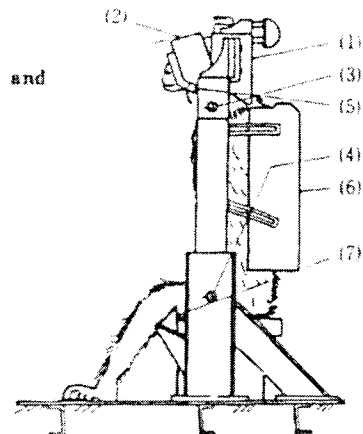
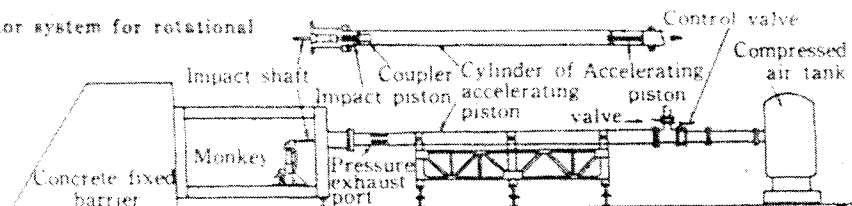


Illustration of the impactor system for rotational and direct head impact



Aug 1986

for primates, they seemed particularly small and barren."

Geo magazine ran an article about the Kyoto monkeys in its March 1986 issue. It noted that the experimental monkeys were kept in the basement "in rooms dark as tombs." A few monkeys were kept in "tiny metal cages" but most were in restraint chairs. Rats and mice were active by night, scientists by day. Many of the monkeys had lived in the restraint chairs for years, and many suffered from ulceration around the neck and rump. The monkeys lacked adequate food and water. According to **Geo**, Dr. Bresard "broke the rules" one night. A monkey attracted her attention with gestures and made sucking movements with his lips, as if requesting something to drink. Taking pity on the animal, Dr. Bresard gave him four glasses of water, which he drank greedily.

Finally, the exasperated Dr. Bresard complained to Dr. Ken Nozawa, Director of the Primate Research Institute. Eventually, a Committee was formed to study the situation and Dr. Bresard was invited to become a member. Since this time, most of the monkeys have been removed from the restraint chairs, although they are now in extremely small cages.

Before leaving Japan in April 1986, Dr. Bresard had shown a **Geo** photographer the infamous basement. On her return to France, she wrote an article about the mistreatment of the monkeys for the magazine "30,000 Friends," which circulates to animal-lovers. IPPL's address was provided in this article and we received hundreds of letters from outraged readers.

In addition, the newly-formed Primate Society of Japan, whose President is Dr. Masao Kawai, started to draft standards for the care of Japanese laboratory primates.

On 23 June 1986, IPPL received a letter from Institute Director Dr. Ken Nozawa, describing what he called "the improvement in monkey husbandry in our Institute." He stated that all monkeys were now kept in individual or group cages, with food and water constantly available, except for seven monkeys involved in neurophysiology experiments, whose water consumption was limited on experimental days. Dr. Nozawa also reported that the Primate Research Institute had prepared a **Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Primates**, similar to the National Institutes of Health guidelines used in the United States, and which, unfortunately, establish tiny cage sizes totally inappropriate for intelligent, sociable primates. He admitted that the size of the cages to which some of the chaired monkeys had been transferred was far too small. Some chairing, Dr. Nozawa said, would continue; however, the animals would be chaired for one to four hours a day rather than permanently.

Dr. Nozawa enclosed a statement by Dr. Toshio Asano, Chairman of the Institute's Monkey Committee, which we are running

separately. (See page 4.)

Clearly, the situation at Kyoto University, and indeed that of all laboratory monkeys and other animals in Japanese facilities, remains a matter of concern for humanitarians. But we think that the chaired, thirsty, half-starved, wounded monkeys living in that grim basement were indeed fortunate that Bernadette Bresard, a stranger in a foreign land that does not take well to outside criticism as a general rule, should have had the courage and determination to stand up for their rights. For those who think that it is hard for one person to make a difference, Dr. Bresard's efforts should bring encouragement.

It is also good to learn that, rather than stubbornly defending barbaric practices, Japanese primatologists are beginning to work for change, and IPPL hopes these efforts will continue on a nationwide basis.

Ironically, the non-experimental departments of the Primate Research Institute, including the Departments of Sociology and Ecology, are renowned for their outstanding studies of free-living primates in Japan and overseas.

We would like to suggest that members write three letters. The worst offender among the Institute's scientists appears to be Dr. Kisou Kubota, of the Neurophysiology Department. Strong protests about the cruelty of his experiments and the senseless waste of monkey life should be addressed to:

Dr. Kisou Kubota
Department of Neurophysiology
Primate Research Institute
Kyoto University
Inuyama City, Aichi, 484, Japan.

Readers wishing to encourage the Primate Research Institute to continue its efforts to improve living standards for laboratory primates should address courteous letters to the Center's Director:

Dr. Ken Nozawa, Director
Primate Research Institute
Kyoto University
Inuyama City, Aichi, 484, Japan.

It is important that the changes that resulted from Dr. Bresard's protests do not slow down following her departure from the Institute in April 1986.

We also feel that Bernadette Bresard deserves applause for her courage and persistence. Those wishing to send her a letter or thank-you card may contact her at this address:

Dr. Bernadette Bresard
21 Rue de la Glacière
Paris 75013, France.

JAPANESE PROTEST

The Japan Green Federation and the Japanese Animal Welfare Society are both working actively to help laboratory animals in Japan. Some comments by Ryu Ota of the Green Federation follow:

In Europe and U.S.A. since a century ago, a movement was born against cruelty to animals, protecting the rights of animals, and finally the total abolition of all experiments on living animals. Especially, since 1970s the movement has achieved one of important roles in the Green Movement and Ecology Movement, while in Japan no such movement was born.

In Europe and U.S.A., at least some Christian churches support the movement of abolition of animal experiments, but there is no such movement in the religious circles of Japan.

It is often said that Japanese have their tradition, not with such loudness as nature-conquering Christian civili-

zation in Europe and U.S.A., but in harmony with nature. But can we really say so on the present situation?

Rather, I think, the post-war Japan is much more unified with the nature-conquering ideology, in the meaning of unrestricted genuine Capitalism, plutocracy, total affirmation of atheistic peoples' desire.

Within last 2 or 3 decades, Japan has transfigured into the big animal experiment country next to U.S.A. And for this, there has been no movement born from religious circles, from People, from any conceivable sources.

I have, as an individual, been feeling strong hatred against any animal experiments, and opposing them in my heart, but in the atmosphere of Japan, there has been no understanding as to develop my feeling into a strong movement.

In last March and April, I have travelled four European countries, including Britain, W. Germany, etc.. I was really made aware when I saw with my own eyes that many people are earnestly joining with protecting the rights of animals in the Movement of Ecology. And thinking about Japan close to my feet, I felt deeply ashamed of myself.

I have hitherto been criticizing the Christian churches as forming roots of nature-conquering ideology, but some of them are preaching that cruelty to animals by man is a crime since animals are also made by God. They are opposing experiments on animals from this standpoint.

When compared with this, how do the religious circles in Japan cope with this problem? Before talking about religious circles, I am afraid Japanese are so much controlled by supremacy of human rights and "Jinrui-

Dokusan" ideology (meaning human beings consider themselves as superlative creatures and respect only themselves and exploit other creatures' sacred lives) that there is no room for such element as "the rights of animals". This may be one of the results of post-war democracy.

When we reflect upon this fact, we will realize how corrupted and rotten to the core is the spiritual world of us post-war Japanese, which has destroyed with terrible speed our sensibility to feel with and talk with the minds of animals and plants that are our brothers and sisters on the Earth.

Japanese are, I think, required severe self-examination and spiritual revolution upon the theme criticizing animal experiments.

OTHER JAPANESE LABORATORIES

IPPL member Lorraine Elletson, who teaches at Sophia University in Tokyo, Japan, has provided IPPL with many articles describing experiments in Japanese laboratories. Several of these articles describe car crash experiments using monkeys.

One of the articles is entitled "Experimental Head Injury and Concussion in Monkey Using Pure Linear Acceleration Impact." The article was published in *Neurologia Medico-chirurgica*, Vol. 16, 1976. The experimenters were associated with the Japan Automobile Research Institute, the University of Tokyo, and the Tokyo Jikeikai School of Medicine.

In this experiment, 12 Japanese macaques and one baboon were hit by a sled-impact device "while under light anesthesia." Before impact, a head restraint was placed on each monkey "using an iron frame and plaster of Paris, in which an airway frame was incorporated." Various gadgets were installed in the skull and blood vessels were cannulated. The monkeys either had catheters placed in an artery or had an "indwelling pressure transducer threaded up into the thoracic aorta."

The monkeys were then subjected to impact. Behavioral changes and neurological status were measured. In the case of some monkeys, 16 millimeter movie films were made. The fact that behavioral studies could be performed raises the suspicion that the anesthesia was very light indeed. The 12 monkeys were observed until they died of their injuries, or killed if they survived three-four days. No mention is made of any analgesia provided to the recovering monkeys during their few days of post-impact life: no doubt their pain was hard to endure.

According to the experimenters, one monkey and the baboon died within 13 minutes of impact and two more died in shock within two hours. Two other monkeys died within 2 days "in respiratory distress."

The researchers' brilliant conclusion was that:

The fatal concussion monkeys and early death monkeys received slider acceleration of higher magnitude and shorter duration than the survival monkeys and the late death monkeys.

As happens frequently in articles about experiments, the authors call for further experiments! The article includes references to 40 other articles, including two by the notorious Dr. Thomas Gennarelli of the University of Pennsylvania.

The question "Which is the more Severe Impact on the Head, Sagittal or Lateral?" was the subject of an article co-authored by 6 Japanese scientists in 1980. The article describes a series of experiments designed to produce severe brain damage in monkeys. The experimenters state that they have been studying brain damage in monkeys for 15 years, in association with the University of Tokyo and the Japanese Automobile Research Institute near

Tokyo. Primates used in this particular experiment include Japanese, crab-eating and Rhesus macaques, and baboons. The article includes sketches of the "impact sled" and the instrumented monkeys. In some of the impacts, the impactor was aimed at the stationary monkey and in others the monkey was strapped to the sled. According to the article:

63 frontal and 59 occipital impacts were delivered to 63 subjects in total in this experiment and thirty lateral impacts were delivered to 10 monkeys in other experiments.

The article does not refer to any use of anesthesia, a frequent omission in Japanese publications. However, publication of the same material by the same experimenters as part of the 1980 Stapp Car Crash Conference provides clarification: the impacted monkeys were in a condition of "light anesthesia in which the EEG and neurophysiological responses had been recovered."

Most of the monkeys died following impact and the survivors were either hit again till they died or were killed. The severity of the impact is underscored by the fact that one monkey's spine was severed completely.

The experimenters admitted that their findings were "not conclusive" but stated that, "the incidence and distribution of brain contusion are dependent on the direction of the input delivered to the head," with sagittal (front) impact appearing to cause more severe brain damage than lateral (side) impact. This project was funded by the Japanese Department of Transportation.

Another cruel experiment was described in the article "Experimental Head Injury in Monkeys: Concussion and its Tolerance Level," written by 15 Japanese experimenters and published in *Neurologia Medico-chirurgica* (July 1981). The scientists were affiliated with the Jikeikai School of Medicine, Tokyo Women's Medical College, the University of Tokyo, and the Japan Automobile Research Institute.

In this study, the monkeys' bodies were restrained while their heads were left free to move. The unfortunate primates (7 Japanese macaques and one Rhesus) were seated in restraint chairs with their heads held in position by strings. The monkeys were instrumented, following which "the impact was applied under conditions of mild anesthesia," while experimenters took movies. Autopsies were performed on monkeys that died. Surviving monkeys received further blows. According to the authors, "The number of blows applied to 18 monkeys was 74 in total."

IPPL has started an investigation into what is currently going on at the Japan Automobile Research Institute. Should primate head injury or other painful experiments be continuing, we shall let you know in our next *Newsletter* and provide an address for your protest letters.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

For conservationists and animal protectionists, the Philippines has long seemed like a hopeless situation. The Marcos family was suspected to be protecting the logging and wildlife export industries.

Now, with a new government in power, it seems that changes may be coming: following the departure of the Marcoses, Corazon Aquino, the new president of the Philippines, selected Ernesto Maceda, a close friend of her murdered husband, to be Minister of Natural Resources.

Maceda announced a decision to ban the export of logs starting in August 1986, and openly accused Japan of importing logs smuggled from the Philippines. He also alleged that, in the past 5 years, Marcos and his cronies smuggled one billion dollars worth of Philippine timber to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, with Marcos receiving about sixty percent of the money.

According to Maceda, the illegal logging operations sanctioned by Marcos depleted the country's forest reserves from 36.4 million acres when Marcos took power in 1965 to the current 5.7 million acres, which is all that remains of the Philippines' once extensive forests.

Recipients of Marcos' logging concessions included his sister, his closest palace advisor, and political cronies. Every logging concession was personally approved and signed by Marcos.

Deputy Natural Resources Minister, Dante Sarraga, stated that Japan has imported millions of dollars of logs smuggled from the Philippines; in some cases, export papers would show that there were 2,000 cubic meters of timber in a shipment, when there would actually be 5,000-10,000 cubic meters.

The new Philippine government has asked to review Japanese timber import data, but the Japanese government has so far refused repeated requests for data.

For many years, the Philippines has been a major exporter of



Crab-eating macaque

monkeys. The country has two species of primates, the tarsier and the crab-eating macaque, and thousands of the latter have been exported annually for decades. IPPL has been campaigning for many years to bring this trade to an end. In 1982 IPPL chairwoman Shirley McGreal contacted Clark Basin, Director of the Division of Law Enforcement of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, regarding this massive trade in crab-eating macaques. She expressed concern that since the crab-eating macaque is listed on Appendix II of CITES export should be controlled. She contended that the United States should not allow further importation of this species from the Philippines since the Philippines have no census data to justify any exports, as required under the Endangered Species Convention.

She commented:

It is IPPL's belief that a species should not be decimated because, for whatever reason, its habitat country cannot or will not protect it. In fact, the Convention was established to prevent just this kind of thing.

In 1981 a dynamic friend of the monkeys appeared in the Philippines. His name was Luisito Cuy and he taught at the College of Forestry, at the University of the Philippines, at Los Baños. Despite the authoritarian government, Cuy embarked on a courageous campaign to prevent the massive exploitation of Philippine monkeys in the live primate trade. He told IPPL:

In the Philippines, a very few people are properly informed and aware of the experiments inflicting maltreatment on macaques. I believe it is my role to inform my people about the fate of the Philippine macaques, which we try to conserve for the future and which experience agonizing deaths in the hands of "researchers" in another country for the "benefit" (?) of man.

Three months later, we heard from Mr. Cuy again. He had written a full-length article on misuse of primates in military experiments for a nationally circulated magazine and had prepared a sound slide presentation entitled "Carnage of the Monkeys." He was also preparing a position paper for the Minister of National Resources on the monkey export program.

Then tragedy struck: on 25 March 1982, at the age of 25, Cuy drowned, along with 6 forestry students, in an accident when the boat in which they were studying the wildlife surrounding Lake Naujan overturned and sank.

In April 1986, Minister Maceda announced plans for a ban on exports of all wildlife species, including monkeys. He complained that the wildlife trade was a source of "petty graft" by government employees, and that the numbers of animals exported were higher than allowable capture quotas.

Philippines authorities report receiving pressure to lift the export ban from foreign governments and private animal dealers. Should Philippine monkey sources dry up, Indonesia would become the only major exporter of crab-eating macaques. If you support the Philippines' proposed policies of protecting forests and the creatures who live in them, please make your opinion felt. Minister Maceda is certainly hearing from the other side, so make your voice heard! Here is his address:

The Honorable Ernesto Maceda
Minister of Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue
Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

You may also wish to write the country's new president urging her to protect the Philippines' rainforests and wildlife. Her address is:

President Mrs. Corazon Aquino
Malacanang Palace
Manila, Philippines

Aug 1986

SITUATION AT THE KARISOKE RESEARCH CENTER JUNE 1986

by David Watts, Acting Director, Karisoke Research Center

The Karisoke Research Center (KRC) was founded by Dian Fossey in 1967, and since then has been the site of continuous research on the behavior, ecology, and life histories of mountain gorillas. It has also been vitally important in efforts to conserve mountain gorillas. The activities of the KRC have continued without interruption since Dr. Fossey's tragic death in December 1985, and the purpose of this report is to reassure concerned persons that this has indeed been the case and to provide a summary of activities here and of the gorillas' situation.

The KRC is located in Rwanda's Parc National des Volcans. The study area regularly covered by KRC researchers, field assistants, and anti-poaching patrols also includes a section of the adjoining Parc des Virungas of Zaire. This area is a small fraction of the total Virungas ecosystem, home of most of the remaining mountain gorillas, but it includes a disproportionate number of gorillas. There are currently four habituated gorilla groups, which include 44 individuals, followed from Karisoke on an almost-daily basis. There are also three solitary silverbacks, previously members of one of these groups ("Peanuts' Group"), who are occasionally followed. Three other, unhabituated groups – a total of 26 more gorillas – are encountered occasionally in Zaire and are well protected by the activities of the KRC. When one adds to this the six habituated groups monitored daily by the Mountain Gorilla Project in Rwanda and the WWF-Frankfurt Zoological Society-sponsored project that started in Zaire in 1984, about half of the Virungas population is followed almost daily and more than half concentrate their activities in areas that are regularly entered by researchers/conservation workers. The importance of this regular monitoring will become evident below.

Many of the individuals in the KRC study population have a long history of acquaintance with humans, and many are well known to the outside world because of Dian's publications and the publicity given to her work. Their society is by no means static, however, and the past couple of years have seen many changes in group composition and have made it clear to researchers that there is much that we do not yet know about these complicated and fascinating animals.

The greatest change has been the dissolution of "Nunkie's Group" following the death, by natural causes, of the silverback of the same name in May, 1985. The four adult females who were in the group at the time have since gone four separate ways; three of them remain in KRC study groups. There were, unfortunately, three infanticides after Nunkie's death, but one has to expect this when young, unweaned infants are left vulnerable after the death of their group's only fully mature male (it is now clear that this is the context in which most infanticides occur). Nunkie also had 7 juvenile offspring at the time of his death; these had the good fortune to encounter Peanuts' group, which until that time contained only males.

This particular group has a history of accepting immature male immigrants (several of whom have since become solitary and, in one case, started to acquire his own group), whereas males apparently stand little chance of being accepted by a more "normal" group (i.e., one that contains adult females also).

All of the juveniles were initially accepted with no problem. Within 2 months, however, the tolerance among the males had been greatly diminished, and the group started to go through a complex process of fissioning. The end result was the formation of two groups: one contains one mature silverback (from Peanuts' Group), 2 blackbacked males, one adult female, and Nunkie's 4 juvenile adolescent daughters. The other contain Peanuts himself, Nunkie's three adolescent sons, and, in a recent addition, a young silverback and three juveniles adolescents (probably male) who represent the last stage in the dissolution of another group following

the death (also by natural causes) of that group's silverback last year. The continued acceptance of males by Peanuts' Group highlights the flexibility of the mountain gorilla social system and also makes this group the preferred choice for any attempt to re-introduce any gorillas that may in future be confiscated from poachers (the group has, in fact, already successfully been used once for a re-introduction).

The one KRC group that has a continuous history since 1967 is Group 5, Beethoven, the old male who already was the leader of the group in 1967, died last September. His son Ziz, just fully mature at 15 but tremendously impressive physically and also possessed of great social poise, had already started to assume the leadership of the group, however, and there has been a smooth transition. There has been an unprecedented wave of female immigrations into the group in the last 1½ years – seven have joined the group, and, although two natal females have emigrated, there are now 11 females in total. There has been a consequent baby boom: there are now 8 infants of 1½ years or less. This is indicative of a trend first noticed in the census of 1978 and confirmed in that of 1981: well-protected social groups are demographically healthy, females are reproducing well, and there appears to be a real potential for population growth. This potential is at best slow, however; natural mortality alone is enough to counter-balance the very low birth rate.

There is currently a new census underway. Preliminary results are in some respects encouraging, but in others very discouraging and such as to reveal the fragility of the situation. The possibility for growth is again emerging, with Group 5 leading the way. In those areas that are well protected (by Rwandan Park Guards and Mountain Gorilla project personnel, by Karisoke personnel, and by Zaire project workers), the gorillas are doing well. There are still large areas of suitable habitat that are devoid of gorillas, however; they have not been re-colonized, although the potential exists (Nunkie, for example, was shifting his home range to an area that currently has no gorillas when he died). Not all the gorillas are faring so well, however. In particular, it appears that the number on Mt. Mikeno (in Zaire), once the heartland of the gorillas, has plummeted.

This is an area where poaching is big business, and well-armed poachers who operate mostly in the adjoining Rwanda National Park (where they are wiping out the elephant) are apparently having a devastating effect. Although the government of Zaire has been supportive of the Gorilla Project in the Parc des Virungas, this is a situation which, for political and economic reasons as well as for practical reasons in the field, is very difficult to control.

On the Rwandan side, the anti-poaching effort is faring better. Teams of park guards regularly patrol all areas of the park under supervision by the Mountain Gorilla Project. Their efforts are supplemented by the KRC "irregulars", three men employed by Karisoke who patrol the KRC study area and whose activities are coordinated with those of the guards (sometimes the patrols are complementary, sometimes they are done jointly by KRC personnel and park guards). It must be stressed that this activity was not interrupted by the tragic events at Karisoke: what Dian had started on a small but determined scale has since grown into a much larger effort with a lot of momentum of its own. It has been effective, too; the number of snares removed from the Park in 1985 showed a sharp drop over previous years (not caused by less thorough patrolling!), and there has not been a known gorilla poaching on the Rwandan side for over 2 years. Poaching remains a serious and everyday threat, however. In all of this, the Government of Rwanda deserves tremendous credit for its very supportive attitude and positive actions towards park protection and conservation.

Work is now well under way to reorganize Karisoke – to pick up the pieces from the disarray brought on last December and to

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install a structure that will, hopefully, last far into the future. There are currently three researchers here engaged in study of the gorillas, and the Rwandan Government has committed itself to the continuation of research on, and monitoring of, the gorilla population. There are plans to expand the KRC into a full-fledged research center that will host a wide range of studies on the ecology of the Virungas region (plant as well as animal) and the behavior and ecology of its fauna. To this end, the KRC is:

1. Seeking interested researchers;
2. Establishing formal links with the Université National de Rwanda;
3. Establishing more formal links to the Rwandan Office of Parks and Tourism;
4. Better integrating efforts here with those of the Mountain Gorilla project.

The Rwandan Government is fully committed to these goals, as was reiterated at a recent meeting to discuss the 5-year manage-

ment plan for the park. This effort is sponsored by The Digit Fund, which was founded by Dian Fossey in 1978. The Digit Fund may soon become a formal part of the consortium that sponsors the Mountain Gorilla Project (the African Wildlife Foundation, the World Wildlife Fund, and the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society). As such, it would continue to sponsor the KRC, to provide for the Karisoke anti-poaching workers, and to provide grants for Rwandan students to do research at Karisoke.

When one has the privilege to spend time with the gorillas and to come to know them as individuals, one cannot help but fall in love with them – and to realize what it was that led Dian Fossey to dedicate her life to the attempt to understand and to protect them. It is her legacy that as many of them, and as much of their habitat, survive as is the case. The future is by no means secure, but there is currently a large measure of goodwill and initiative to make it more so. All of us must maintain the pressure and interest that will sustain this.

PRIMATES LEAVE BOLIVIA DESPITE BAN

In spite of Bolivia's continuing ban on export of wildlife, 361 monkeys (341 squirrel monkeys and 20 owl monkeys) left La Paz for Miami, USA, on Lloyd Bolivian Airlines on 15 January 1986. The monkeys were officially consigned to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). However, most of the animals were initially placed on the premises of Miami animal trafficker Matthew Block, who runs a company called Worldwide Primates.

Three of the animals were dead on arrival, and the twenty owl monkeys were sent directly to an unidentified laboratory for experimentation.

Reginald Hardy of the Bolivian Wildlife Society, one of the most dynamic conservation organizations in South America, came to the United States to investigate, protest, and seek publicity. However, the US press ignored the situation completely, maybe because government wrong-doing was clearly involved.

Tim Beardsley, however, looked into the story for *Nature*, a prestigious British magazine. Beardsley learned that the Government of Bolivia had asked for the return of the 361 monkeys, which, it transpired, had been exported under a "special Ministerial exemption" to the export ban, issued under heavy pressure by USAID working in conjunction with animal dealer Block.

The exemption was withdrawn after negative publicity about the shipment in the Bolivian press. The Ministerial Decree allowing the export (no. 347/85) names the company, Altros Internacional, as Worldwide Primates' representative in Bolivia. However, the export permit issued under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species names Aves Import as the exporter. Decree number 45/86 reversed the initial exemption.

Altros had, in fact, withdrawn from the deal at an early stage, and *Nature* reported that the company had filed a civil suit against Block. According to *Nature*, a Bolivian arrest warrant was put out for Block and his passport was confiscated. However, Block managed to return safely to the United States.

Unfortunately, Bolivia's request for the return of the monkeys was ignored. USAID has stated that it wants to import from Bolivia a total of 2,000 monkeys for research. There is considerable pressure (especially from foreign and local traffickers in live monkeys, live birds, and reptile skins) for Bolivia to get back into the wildlife export business: not only do the dealers plunder local wildlife, but Bolivia has long served as the conduit for the export of legally protected fauna from neighboring countries, especially from Brazil. Such species as golden lion tamarins and hyacinth macaws have been smuggled to Japan and the West by Bolivia.

Unfortunately, it looks like the "Bolivian Connection" may soon be back in operation. We urgently request members to write to the President of Bolivia requesting that export of monkeys and all Bolivian wildlife be permanently prohibited, with no exceptions

made. Address your letters to:

President Victor Paz Estenssoro
Palacio de Gobierno
Plaza Murillo
La Paz, Bolivia

US members should also contact:

His Excellency the Ambassador of Bolivia
3014 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008

Overseas airmail from the United States costs 44 cents US per half-ounce.



Squirrel monkey

Aug. 1986

COMMENTS ON THE CHIMPANZEE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Recently, the United States Interagency Animal Committee of the National Institutes of Health began working on a "National Chimpanzee Management Plan" to ensure adequate supplies of chimpanzees for experimentation. The project has produced mixed reactions: some believe that chimpanzees will continue to be used in experimentation and think that concentrated captive breeding will avoid users seeking access to wild-living chimpanzees; others are appalled at the whole idea of using chimpanzees in experimentation. The following comments were prepared by Murry Cohen, M.D., a physician practicing in New York City, USA.

I oppose the National Chimpanzee Management Plan, drafted by the IRAC, whose purpose is to create a colony of behaviorally normal and non-contagious chimpanzees to be used solely for breeding and to retain within the colony enough of the offspring to make it indefinitely self-sustaining, at the alleged cost of \$1.2 million per year. It has been reported that the actual cost of this project would be \$17 million over a four year period, considering that the lifetime cost of keeping a chimpanzee is as much as \$250,000.¹

Chimpanzees are used in three major research areas: non A-non B hepatitis, AIDS, and organ transplant surgery. In the first two instances, the animals, although able to produce antibodies to the pathogenic organism, do not develop the clinical syndrome. With regard to non A-non B hepatitis, since chimpanzee research has proven to be unyielding of results which are therapeutic to man, one wonders why it is pursued. With regard to AIDS, Dr. Robert Pollack, in his effort to initiate a national effort to develop a vaccine to counteract the disease, has written: "... there are no animals suitable for initial testing of a vaccine ..."; and, "In the absence of an animal model for AIDS, such vaccines could not now be tested in volunteers, because Government regulations require that new vaccines be first tested in an animal."² Thus it appears that the use of chimpanzees in AIDS research actually impedes progress, given the huge population of potential human volunteers.

With regard to organ transplants, the father of, and to this day a great believer in animal organ transplants,³ Dr. Christiaan Barnard, has written: "... I had bought two male chimps from a primate colony in Holland. They lived next to each other in separate cages for several months before I used one as a donor. When we put him to sleep in his cage in preparation for the operation, he chattered and cried incessantly. We attached no significance to this, but it must have made a great impression on his companion, for when we removed the body to the operating room, the other chimp wept bitterly and was inconsolable for days. The incident made a deep impression on me. I vowed never again to experiment with such sensitive creatures."⁴

Other physicians have raised ethical questions in this area, writing: "It will ... be but a small good if a few human lives are extended for a few years by the use of chimpanzee organs, but it will be a great evil if by so doing we foster the extinction of chimpanzees."⁵ That the biomedical research community puts small stock in chimpanzee life is clear from the 1984 draft of a national plan to kill those chimpanzees which were no longer needed for research because they constituted "a major economic burden," as well as from the current killing, "for safety", with impunity, of those chimpanzees which have been used in AIDS research.

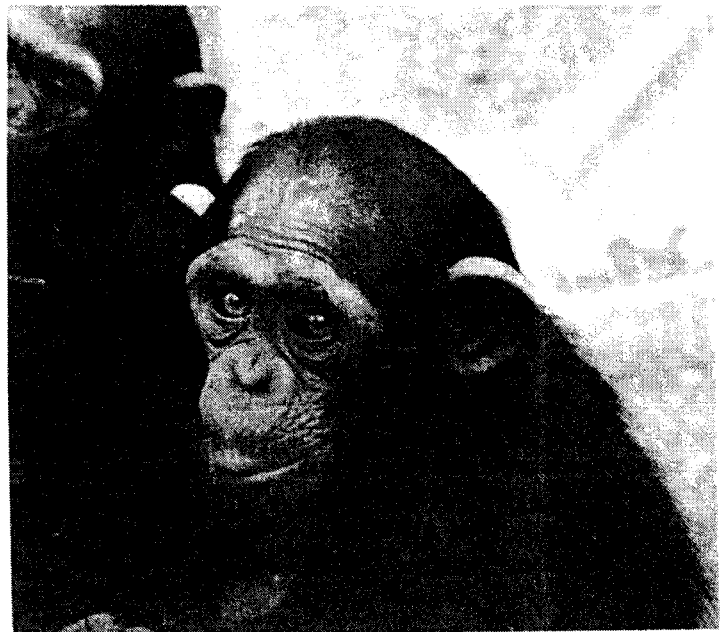
In the past, methods of capture to establish breeding colonies for research purposes devastated whole families of chimpanzees in order to capture infants, thereby further threatening an endangered species,⁶ and a species

whose members live in a complex society resembling our own.⁷ There is the danger that further support to the breeding colony notion will again result in these kinds of devastation.

Isn't it time to abandon the dead end of chimpanzee research and utilize human volunteers to try to conquer some of these elusive diseases? Continued pursuit of "chimpanzee models" would prevent the required commitment of talent, ideas, intellectual energy, innovative methods, new techniques and funds to pursue the human subject clinical research approach which could significantly reduce the morbidity and mortality of these dreaded illnesses and conditions.

The "user fee" of \$10,000 to be paid to the funding agency does not appear to significantly reduce the four year figure of \$17 million. In addition, since much research is conducted by government laboratories, this reimbursement policy would consist of robbing Peter to pay Paul - in the final analysis, the taxpayers still foot the bill. These dollars, together with those required to support the breeding of Rhesus monkeys, represent, in my opinion, a waste of taxpayers' money as well as - worse - a bad research paradigm, and dangerous to people's health.

1. Will There Be Enough Chimps For Research?, Erik Eekholm, *The New York Times*, Nov. 19, 1985.
2. For A National Effort To Develop A Vaccine To Counteract AIDS, Robert E. Pollack, *The New York Times*, Nov. 27, 1985.
3. Animal Hearts For Humans, Joan Whitlow, *The Newark Star-Ledger*, August 1, 1985.
4. Christiaan Barnard, M.D., *Good Life Good Death*
5. Primacy Among The Primates: Killing Chimpanzees To Help Humans, David M. Warshauer, M.D., *The Journal of The American Medical Association*, Vol. 254, No. 3, July 19, 1985.
6. New Vaccine May Bring Man and Chimpanzee Into Tragic Conflict, N. Wade, *Science*, Vol. 200, pp. 1027-1030, 1978.
7. *In The Shadow of Man*, Jane Goodall, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1971.





Former U.S.
Attorney General,
William French Smith
with Shirley McGreal

WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH PRESENTS MONITOR AWARDS

Shirley McGreal and IPPL members Henry and Renate Heymann hosted the Monitor Awards reception for 1985. Monitor is a consortium of environmental organizations. The awards were presented by former Attorney General of the United States, William French Smith. Mr. Smith's comments were highly critical of wildlife poachers and traffickers in endangered species. The recipients of the awards included officials of the Department of Justice,

the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Smith showed a sympathetic interest in the lawsuit filed against Ms. McGreal by an Austrian drug company and discussed it at considerable length. This lawsuit was recently ended. IPPL did not retract its criticisms of the Company's plans to establish a chimpanzee laboratory in West Africa.

BOOK REVIEW

by Paulette Callen

The Chimpanzee Kid, by Ron Roy, Clarion Books, 151 pp. \$11.95 hardcover.

Mourning the absence of his father since his parents' divorce and grieving over the death of his dog, Harold Pinto endures a troubled relationship with his mother and his status as the school misfit. His strong empathy for the suffering of animals, another wedge between him and his peers, prompted him to research and write several reports: one on endangered species, and another on the plight of lab animals, both of which drew ridicule and scorn from his classmates — all but one, that is — Todd, who is everything that Harold is not: good looking, outgoing, and popular. The friendship that grows between these two as they attempt a daring and dangerous rescue of a laboratory chimpanzee named Benny is the

strongest thread in the book, providing the novel with most of its human and emotional life.

While the book intends to present the moral issues surrounding the use of animals in laboratories, it loses the impact it might have had (as well as its value as an eye-opener for youngsters about the reality of the world for animals and the people who fight to protect them) due to a contrived twist of plot toward the end of the novel. Even so, **The Chimpanzee Kid** merits a place on the shelves of every school and public library as an important beginning in what I hope will be a spate of literature for young people on animals, books that do not sentimentalize the relationship between human and non-human animals, but deal in a realistic way with the status of non-humans in today's world, their intrinsic worth, and human responsibility.

DIAN FOSSEY COMMEMORATIVE NEWSLETTER

The International Primate Protection League has received hundreds of requests for extra copies of our special Commemorative **Newsletter** dedicated to the memory of Dian Fossey. We have now ordered a re-run of 5,000 further copies. Should you wish extra copies, they are available from IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, for \$1.50 each.

DAM NEWSLETTER STARTED

We recommend to IPPL members a fascinating new publication, the International Dams Newsletter, published by the FOR Foundation, Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco, CA 94123, USA. The first Newsletter tells readers that, "The world-wide pace of large dam construction is so rapid that unless effective action is taken within the next decade, almost all the world's major rivers will be dammed," adding that "irreplaceable ecosystems, human resources, sustainable agriculture and alternative development opportunities will have been sacrificed for short-term economic gains that often are illusory."

The newsletter cites many examples of irresponsible dam building:

*the Itaipu Dam in Brazil that generates electricity nobody can buy;

*the half-completed Mahaweli Scheme that is leading Sri Lanka down the road to economic, environmental, and social destruction;

*the Aswan Dam, which has caused loss of soil fertility, soil salinization, coastal erosion, and the spread of disease;

*the planned High Dam in Bakun, Sarawak, which would flood 600 square kilometers of rain forest, with more forest to be lost to road building and logging;

*the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze river in China which will flood a scenic canyon known as the "Grand Canyon" of China.

The newsletter cites one victory over the dam builders - that of opponents of the proposed dam that would have flooded India's lovely Silent Valley in the Western Ghats of Kerala State. This lovely wilderness is home to the lion-tailed macaque, one of the rarest primates in the world. Opposition to the dam was led by the Kerala Sabitya Sastra Parishad (Kerala People's Science Movement).

Many of the dam projects reported in the newsletter are funded by the World Bank and international development organizations.

RUBBER TAPPER SPEAKS

Addressing the World Commission on Environment and Development, São Paulo, Brazil, on 28 October 1985, Jaime da Silva Araujo, a rubber tapper, made the following comments:

Ladies and gentlemen, I am a **seringueiro** [rubber tapper] from Amazonas. I am here to speak about the tropical forest. The Amazonian forest is being brutally destroyed by large projects financed by foreign banks, and planned by Brazilian interests that do not take into account the living beings in the forest, projects that take away their right to life. In the forest, there are many types of life, one of them being that of the Indians. The Indians are the people who were there when someone started that old story about Brazil being "discovered". After all, when the Portuguese arrived here the land already had owners, and they were called Indians. These peoples were sac-

rificed, despoiled, forgotten, and now some want to extinguish the remnants of the indigenous nations. But two hundred years after this historic farce, there emerged a new people living in the forests. I am one of them.

... If you did research, you would find that almost all of the raw materials that are used to make medicines in laboratories come from the forest, so that once the forest is destroyed, these raw materials are destroyed, to import foreign materials, the worth of which we still don't know.

... People who want to deforest Amazonia first design a road project, and with the road comes destruction, behind a mask called progress. I don't believe in this kind of progress. It is destruction.

BOYCOTT MAHOGANY, EBONY AND TEAK!

Friends of the Earth (United Kingdom) has organized a nationwide Rainforest Consumer Campaign and is asking the public to boycott tropical hardwoods such as mahogany, ebony and teak. FOE is urging retailers to adopt a Code of Conduct which would guarantee that all tropical hardwoods sold in Britain came from sustainably managed forests. Shops agreeing to the code would be awarded a Rainforest Seal of Approval.

FOE points out that, for every ten acres of rainforest cleared, only one acre is replanted and that tropical forests contain over 50 percent of the world's wild species, including the gorilla, orangutan, woolly spider monkey, and golden lion tamarin, as well as many other primates.

A similar campaign is being planned in the United States. The World Bank is under criticism for destroying forests by inappropriate development projects.

Also slated for boycott are chains of fast food restaurants that buy beef from Central American ranches where forests are bulldozed to raise cattle.



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?

INCREDIBLE MEMO

The International Primate Protection League has recently received an amazing US government memorandum that shows that a National Institutes of Health official requested that a superfluous employee on loan to the State Department to facilitate primate procurements be maintained in his job just to spite IPPL!

The memo, dated 29 June 1982, was sent by Jo Held D.V.M., then director of the Division of Research Services, to the Office of International Health of the US Public Health Service. Blind copies were sent to Mr. William Walsh, the subject of the memorandum, and to Dr. Robert Whitney and Dr. Gay, officials of the National Institutes of Health. The memo noted that, "The International Primate Protection League has initiated a campaign to have Mr. William Walsh removed from his position or to have it abolished, and has stimulated a letter-writing campaign to the Congress and the Department of State." Samples of letters written by IPPL members were enclosed.

According to Held, "Bill Walsh has been a member of the Inter-agency Primate Steering Committee for the last three years and has been very effective in coordinating international primate activities with the US embassies abroad and the State Department."

MADAGASCAR – PARADISE IN SMOKE

According to the *Manchester Guardian Weekly* (5 January 1986), Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world, has a unique fauna, with 9 out of every 10 species there being found nowhere else.

The wildlife flourished until humans arrived 1500 years ago. Now many species are gone: the elephant birds, the giant lemurs, and the pygmy hippos. Reporter Mark Carwardine commented:

Whenever you fly over Madagascar's fragmented forest, you see whole areas from the valley to the mountain tops going up in smoke: 150,000 hectares of forest are lost every year – enough to clear what's left within just 10 years.

The remaining forest, which covers ten percent of the island, is home to 10-centimeter-long spiders, 150 species of frogs, 23 species of snakes, all harmless, 10,000 species of plants, and about 20 species of lemurs, primates found only in Madagascar.

The article draws attention to the fact that legally protected natural areas exist on paper but that the wildlife department is grossly under-funded: "their rangers have no shoes, binoculars, torches, or transport – but have to patrol hundreds, sometimes thousands, of acres single-handed." The authors predict that, "unless money is forthcoming from the outside world – and quickly – Madagascar will soon become as lifeless as a brick."

However, Held admitted that "our operation could continue without NIH supporting Mr. Walsh's position."

He went on to state that,

The IPPL would undoubtedly count as one of their victories, and advertise it as such, if Mr. Walsh's position is no longer supported. This would be unfortunate and could easily be detrimental to other governmental activities dependent on the use of non-human primates."

The statement of support for Mr. Walsh's position ended with the words:

The IPPL was the organization most responsible for the bans imposed by India and Bangladesh on the export of rhesus monkeys. The pressure has also caused many problems in our primate program activities with the World Health Organization. Since it would be advantageous to avoid any step that strengthens the IPPL in their activities, I hope a way can be found to ensure that Mr. Walsh's position will not be abolished at this sensitive time.



Mayotte lemur

REYNOLDS OPPOSES ZOO LOANS

Currently some overseas zoos, especially Chinese zoos, are sending rare animals out on short-term loans to foreign zoos for exhibition. Recently China has sent Golden monkeys to several zoos. Such movement of monkeys is opposed by IPPL advisor, Vernon Reynolds. Dr. Reynolds told us that he had recently visited Southwest Yunnan in China, the habitat of the golden monkey. He did not see any, and was told by local foresters that they were extremely rare.

Reynolds commented,

I wonder if it is wise to transport these monkeys from China to [overseas zoos]. Surely, the monkeys themselves will not benefit from this trip. I would have thought it would be far better to leave them in the safety of their Chinese zoo. Nobody is in a position to predict what the stressful effects of this kind of transportation may be on these monkeys. [IPPL should] oppose the transportation of monkeys simply to let the public take a look at them.

NEWS IN BRIEF

WORLD'S POPULATION REACHES FIVE BILLION

According to the World Population Institute, an organization based in Washington, D.C., the world's population reached 5,000,000,000 (5 billion) on 7 July 1986. According to the Institute estimates, the world's population is growing by 1,000,000 people every four to five days.

Werner Fornos, Institute President, stated that, because nine out of ten babies are born in the third world, most will probably grow up in "poverty, disease, hunger, illiteracy, and unemployment."

All this will spell doom for many primate species, as the increasing human population destroys habitat for all wildlife.

Unfortunately, some political and religious groups based in the west are encouraging this disastrous over-breeding of the human race and are trying to subvert efforts made by enlightened governments and private organizations to bring this horrendous situation under control.

EARTH FIRST!

The activist environmental organization Earth First! is now operating world-wide and sometimes adopts radical tactics such as placing spikes into old growth timber to prevent loggers' saws penetrating the trees, toppling billboards, vandalizing heavy equipment, blocking the paths of bulldozers, pulling out survey stakes, and sitting in trees slated for cutting.

Earth First! has upset some of the conservative elements of the conservation movement who prefer to work through regular political procedures and view Earth First! tactics (known as "monkey-wrenching") as irresponsible and unacceptable. Others applaud the group for bringing a breath of fresh air to the stodgy established environmental groups.

THAILAND TO CONTROL SHOPPING MALL ZOOS

The IPPL Newsletter (August 1985) described the appalling conditions at the Patta Shopping Mall Zoo in Bangkok, Thailand. Following international and local protest, Thailand has now established a requirement for shopping mall zoos to be licensed by the Forestry Department. IPPL members' letters certainly played a role in this decision. Don't let anyone tell you that your letters don't matter!

CHINESE OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF POACHING

According to the Los Angeles Times (2 March 1986), military and communist party officials in the region of Yunnan in South-western China have made fortunes from illegally killing and trading protected animals. Animals involved include monkeys, elephants, tigers and leopards.

MONKEYS FREEZE TO DEATH

Nine monkeys froze to death at a Japanese zoo that had its power cut off because it could not pay an electric bill.

According to the Los Angeles Times (3 December 1985), the zoo is located in Tomakomei on the northern tip of Sapporo Island where winter starts early.

ZOO OUTREACH GROUP FORMED IN INDIA

Sally Walker of Mysore, India, has been very active in efforts to upgrade the living standards for all animals in Indian zoos. She is working to get Friends of the Zoo-type organizations established at all Indian zoos, to provide educational materials for directors and keepers, and to produce a magazine about zoos and good management practices. Some Indian zoos have excellent facilities, but many are unsatisfactory.

SWISS REJECT BAN ON ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS

In December 1985, voters in a Swiss referendum rejected a proposal to outlaw experiments on live animals. However, a surprising 30 percent of voters endorsed the proposal, which had been vigorously opposed by the Swiss pharmaceutical and chemical industry.

SECRET MEMO LEAKED

People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) has been involved in a battle with the University of Pennsylvania over its baboon head-injury experiments, as most readers will know. The National Institutes of Health decided to make an announced inspection of the laboratory. In January 1986, PETA was able to obtain a secret memorandum written by Dr. Stephen Schiffer, Director of University Laboratory Animal Medicine, instructing staff to "have your laboratories as neat and clean as possible during that week," and to do "prudent scheduling of experiments that week," as well as to "alert your staff to this so that a professional image is obvious (e.g. wear lab coats, no smoking, etc.)"

IPPL is totally opposed to **announced** site visits: they make "window dressing" for a few days possible, leaving the potential for neglect during the rest of the year

RESEARCH SUSPENDED

The National Institutes of Health has ordered a suspension of most animal research at Columbia University, New York. The suspension followed unannounced NIH site visits on 23 and 24 January 1986. The site visits followed protests by Avi Magidoff and the Human/Animal Liberation Front, which took photographs inside the laboratory on its own "unannounced site visit!" Avi found animal feces on the floors, an appalling stench, and most of the animals' water bottles empty. He also saw people walking in and out of a room, where surgery was being performed on a monkey, with their laboratory coats covered with blood.

SHIRLEY MCGREAL TESTIFIES

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, testified at a public meeting at the National Academy of Sciences Auditorium in Washington, D.C. on 11 February 1986. She discussed the use of primates in biomedical and behavioral research, with emphasis on chimpanzees. Ms. McGreal spoke immediately after John H. Sherman, of the Association of American Medical Colleges, who took an "experimental extremist" position. Also addressing the meeting were IPPL members Fay Brisk of Washington, D.C., who discussed transportation of laboratory animals, Lori Gruen of Bethesda, Maryland, and Tom Regan of North Carolina.

PLACENTA USEFUL FOR SURGICAL TRAINING

According to the London Press Service, British scientists have found that the human placenta is useful for training surgeons in micro-surgery. This would save the lives of many animals currently used for this purpose.

CAPUCHIN MONKEY ESCAPES

A Capuchin monkey serving as an assistant to a Pennsylvania quadriplegic recently escaped from her owner's van and went into a warehouse, where she tripped a burglar alarm, turned on water spigots, and opened a refrigerator. She was recaptured. While under training at the Albert Einstein Medical College, this monkey had escaped and broken into a laboratory, releasing several dozen experimental mice.

MONKEYS ATTACK POLITICIAN

According to a story carried by the Deutsche Presse-Agentur, a politician has complained to Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, after being attacked by a monkey in a government office building. Era Ambarasa, a former Member of Parliament in Gandhi's ruling congress party, had been visiting finance minister, Pratap Singh. When he left Singh's office, he was pounced upon by a group of monkeys, one of whom bit him!

The angry politician fired off a letter to Rajiv Gandhi complaining that, "Extremists are a threat to the government, but the monkeys are a constant threat to officials and the public."

BARBADOS PRIMATE CENTER

An IPPL member travelling in Barbados recently visited "The Barbados Wildlife Reserve," which exhibits vervet monkeys in a natural setting. The Reserve is described in an introductory pamphlet as a project of the "Barbados Primate Center." The center is headquartered in Bathsheba, and its facilities for captive animals are in the village of St. Elizabeth.

The Barbados Primate Research Center also runs a "monkey crop damage control" program, and exports vervets to the United States for medical research and overseas zoos.

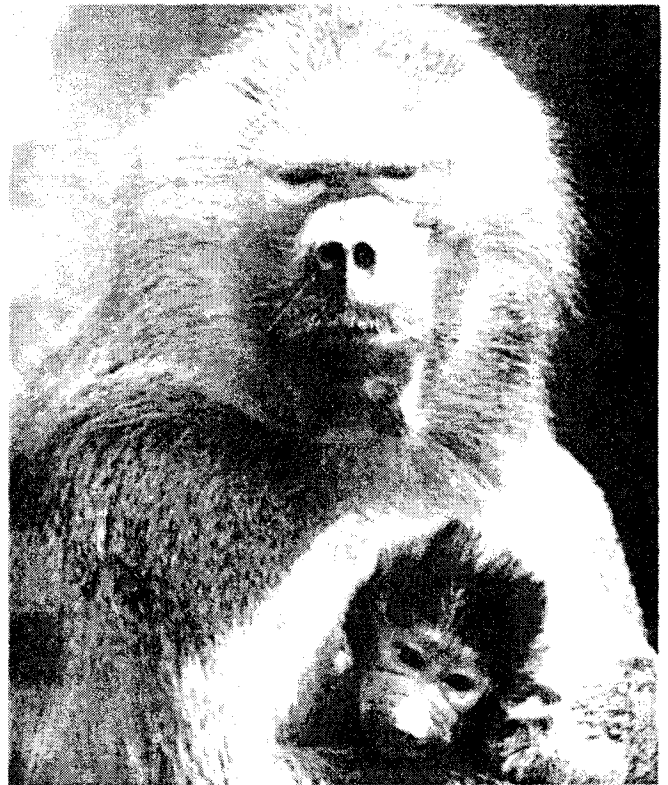
CHIMPANZEE PROJECT FORMED

Dr. Jane Goodall, who has studied chimpanzee behavior at Gombe Stream Wildlife Preserve, Tanzania, has established a project called Chimpanzoo, which offers people a chance to study chimpanzee behavior at their local zoos. Comparisons will be made between behavior of captive and wild animals. Environmental enrichment for chimpanzees is also part of the project.

LAWSUIT SETTLED OUT OF COURT

The lawsuit filed against Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, and others by the Immuno A. G. Company of Vienna, Austria, an Austrian drug company specializing in the production of blood products, was recently settled out-of-court in spite of Ms. McGreal's strong protests. Following negotiations between the company and IPPL's insurer, Interstate International of Chicago, Illinois. However the litigation continues with Dr. Jan Moor-Janowski of New York University as sole defendant. A trial date has not yet been set.

Meanwhile, Sierra Leone does not appear to be exporting chimpanzees. Reports of a recent shipment of 20 animals to an undisclosed Eastern bloc country have not been confirmed. The Immuno Company is attempting to obtain captive-born chimpanzees from U.S. sources to supplement its 29-animal colony in Vienna, Austria.



Baboon

BABOONS RE-LOCATED

In 1980, the San Roque Safari Park in southern Spain closed down. A group of baboons escaped and took up residence in the local area. Finally, in 1986, Dr. Arturo Arruebo of the World Society for the Protection of Animals found homes for the baboons, and arranged for the capture of most of them. They were transferred to zoos and safari parks which had agreed never to transfer them to laboratories.

POISONING AFRICAN GAME PARKS

Chobe National Park in Northern Botswana is one of the most unspoiled game parks in Africa. Recently, however, a visitor found twenty drums of the pesticide Dieldrin on the south bank of the Linyanti River near a public campground. Dieldrin is used to control the tse-tse fly, thus making more previously unavailable land available for livestock. Dieldrin accumulates in the fatty tissues of vertebrate animals and is far more dangerous than DDT. Thanks to Earth First! for this information. Earth First! places the blame on the shoulders of multi-national chemical corporations, including Shell Chemical International.

THANKS

*To everyone who worked so hard filling out the thousands of petitions that were sent to President Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone. The petitions called for total protection for the country's chimpanzees:

*To IPPL Advisory Board member Linda Wolfe for her determined efforts to save the Wild Monkeys living in Silver Springs, Florida:

*To our wonderful Treasurer Diane Walters for her unheralded hours of work for our organization:

*From the chimpanzees of the world to some of their best friends: **Simon and Peggy Templer** who are working so hard to end the beach chimpanzee photography racket in Spain and who maintain a sanctuary for former beach chimpanzees; **Janis Carter** and **Stella Brewer Marsden** who work on chimpanzee rehabilitation in The Gambia, West Africa; **Dave** and **Sheila Siddle** for providing sanctuary for chimpanzees smuggled from Zaire to Zambia; **Ann Pierce** who works so hard to upgrade life for captive chimpanzees; **Greg Miller** and **Wally Swett** of the Primarily Primates Sanctuary in San Antonio, Texas, for adoption of so many chimpanzees, including hard-to-place males, and **Roger** and **Debbie Fouts** for their lifelong commitment to Washoe and friends:

*To **Victoria Selmier** for her kindness to the International Primate Protection League, and, especially, to its Chairwoman, Shirley McGreal, during difficult times:

*To everyone who donated to IPPL's 1986 appeal for our sanctuary gibbons, now numbering fifteen.

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