

## The Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary -- a Haven for Primates

The fight against animal experimentation is a long and difficult struggle, and it is often waged in a kind of vacuum. Despite the fact that we fight for animals on a daily basis, it is very rare that we actually have any direct contact with many of the kinds of animals for whom we work. So, when we have the opportunity to actually work for animals in a very hands-on kind of way, it is always a very rewarding experience.

In August I traveled (with my family) to the Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary in Gainesville, FL. This wonderful place is home for 82 primates of several different species including squirrel monkeys, capuchin monkeys, tamarins, marmosets, and spider monkeys.



Samantha

At Jungle Friends the day starts very early, around 6 am, with breakfast for the primates. Their diets vary from species to species, but they always

include plenty of things that are truly enjoyed by the animals. Squirrel monkeys consider meal worms a delicacy, other species like varying kinds of fruit and vegetables. Like everything else at Jungle Friends, feeding is done with the best interests of the monkeys in mind.

We ate our breakfast after the primates at around 9 am during a meeting to go over the day's projects. After this meal break our activities varied from day to day. Food bins always need washing, and habitat cleaning is a high priority. Other responsibilities included construction of new habitats, grass mowing, and a myriad of other tasks which are all a part of the daily routine necessary for the proper care and feeding of primates.

As someone who spends the bulk of my time reading about the abuses which cause so much suffering to squirrel monkeys, rhesus monkeys, and many other species of animals, it was a truly affirming experience to see our closest relatives living in environments that are designed to fit their needs. Enclosures with plants, trees, and many other things that contribute to the naturalistic feeling of the habitats for these lucky primates continue the overall way in which things are done at Jungle Friends -- the monkeys come first. The staff

at Jungle Friends helps to make any time spent at the sanctuary very rewarding, while still keeping the focus on the primates. My family found everyone to be dedicated and professional.

While the people at Jungle Friends are great, the inhabitants of the sanctuary cannot help but touch your heart. Whether it is Jimmy Sr. (capuchin), a former organ grinder and pet shop



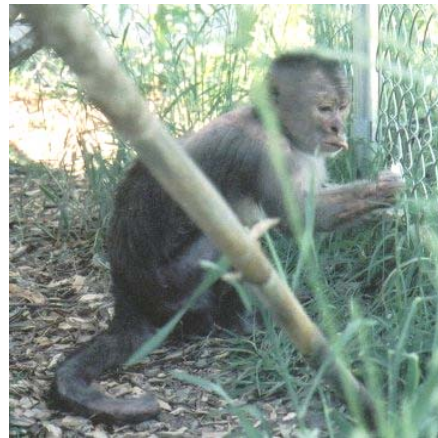
Goldie

monkey (over 50 years old), or Goldie (spider monkey), every single monkey has the capacity to capture your heart.

Though I spent time with many of the animals, I kept finding myself drifting back to see Jimmy Sr. We talked every day. He spoke his language, and I spoke mine (also trying to imitate his). While neither of us could understand the conversation, I will never forget his eyes. I go to the Jungle Friends website ([www.junglefriends.org](http://www.junglefriends.org)) often to see him again.

The only real problem with going to Jungle Friends is that we had to leave. After five days of spending time with dozens of the sanctuary's inhabitants, the time to return home arrived. Saying goodbye to all of our new friends (human and non-human) seemed to take forever but could not really take long enough. We intend to return as soon as our busy schedule allows.

Wading through the never-ending river of paper that describes the lives and deaths of hundreds or thousands of primates in our nation's laboratories is a task that is overwhelming both in terms of volume and intensity. This tidal wave of death and suffering often comes close to drowning me spiritually. But now, whenever I start to feel swamped, I just remember Jimmy Sr and all the other inhabitants of Jungle Friends, and I am reminded of who I am fighting for.



Jimmy Sr

## USDA CITES UCONN FOR AWA VIOLATIONS, EXPERIMENTS TERMINATED!

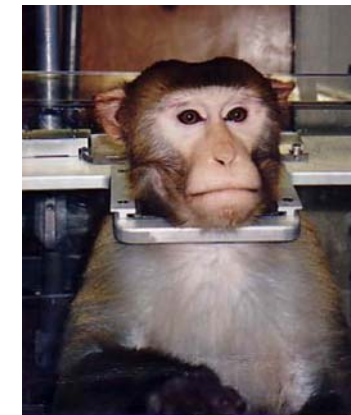
by Justin Goodman, President, UCONN Animal Rights Collective [www.uchckillsmonkeys.org](http://www.uchckillsmonkeys.org)

In November, 2005, after learning from Michael Budkie of Stop Animal Exploitation Now (SAEN) that the University of Connecticut Health Center (UHC) was imprisoning four rhesus macaques, the UCONN Animal Rights Collective launched a campaign during National Primate Liberation Week to end research on these intelligent animals. From the hundreds of UHC internal documents obtained via state open records laws, the details of the 15-year NIH-funded primate experimentation of Dr. David Waitzman were discovered. This protocol entails drilling holes into the heads of otherwise healthy monkeys, implanting steel springs in their eyes, intentionally inflicting brain damage, and then measuring its effects on eye movements. The monkeys are killed at the end of the study.

One of the macaques, Cornelius, after undergoing the initial surgical procedure, experienced tremors and seizures regularly for over eight months before finally succumbing to a grand mal seizure and cardiac arrest while being experimented on in November of 2005. A university histology report confirmed that the cause of these side effects was a stroke that the researchers had caused during an initial invasive procedure.

Waitzman's lab was cited by the USDA in November, 2005, for not effectively seeking out alternatives to potentially painful or distressful procedures and for not attending to a case of persistent hair loss in one of the monkeys.

According to new documents released by the USDA through the Freedom of Information Act, an inspection of UCONN on March 7-8, 2006, conducted at the behest of our organization resulted in five additional citations for non-compliance that contributed to the tragic death of Cornelius.



Among the improprieties identified in the inspection report is the employment of personnel who are not qualified and trained to handle nonhuman primates (NHP), a failure to provide appropriate sedatives to animal research subjects, a failure to painlessly euthanize an animal who would otherwise experience severe or chronic pain, and a failure to provide a complete description of the

proposed use of the animals in the study to the oversight committee.

Despite the university's own internal findings in November, 2005, and the USDA citations in November, 2005 & March, 2006, the university has continuously defended Waitzman's research. Dr. Peter Deckers' (Vice President of Health Affairs at UHC) in a January statement professed that he and his staff conducted "a thorough review" of the research and found it to be compliant with all internal and external policies and protocols related to the use of animals in experimentation. A similar statement was made again by UCONN President Philip Austin in his May, 2006, letter to the university community.

Upon the release of the new documents, our claims about Waitzman's sloppy research practices have now been substantiated by the USDA. Not only is he engaged in a morally and scientifically bankrupt enterprise, but David Waitzman and the UCONN administration are apparently unable to abide by even the most rudimentary of animal protection guidelines.

In December of 2006 we learned that the USDA had visited UCONN three more times since March, citing Waitzman for violations each time. These citations led to the USDA barring Waitzman from publishing any of the data he collected since March, as well as the submission of letters of reprimand to Waitzman from the USDA, US Health & Human Services, NIH, OLAW, and National Eye Institute. As a result of so much pressure from the USDA, and the public pressure placed on UCONN, Waitzman decided to 'voluntarily' terminate both of his experiments-- the only two experiments involving NHPs at UCONN. The school has no plans of pursuing any new NHP work.

Two of the primates remaining from Waitzman's experiments were euthanized. The lone surviving monkey, Mowgli, was transferred to the University of Mississippi Health Center.

We are currently working to obtain Mowgli's freedom. Please call and email the University of Mississippi officials listed below to demand the release of Mowgli to an appropriate sanctuary.

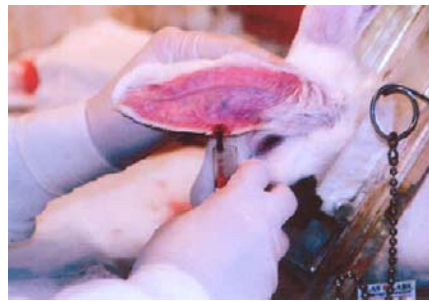
Dr. John Hall  
Associate Vice Chancellor for Research,  
University of Mississippi Med Center  
[jehall@physiology.umsmed.edu](mailto:jehall@physiology.umsmed.edu) (601) 815-5000

Dr. Susan Warren  
Chair, Institutional Animal Care & Use Committee,  
University of Mississippi Med Center  
[swarren@anatomy.umsmed.edu](mailto:swarren@anatomy.umsmed.edu) (601) 984-1671

## SAEN Files USDA Complaint in Wake of ALF Raid

In September the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) entered the facilities of the Capralogics laboratory in Hardwick, MA. This company uses rabbits and goats to produce antibodies which are used by other research facilities. During this raid 23 rabbits were freed from the laboratory. Photos of the horrendous suffering endured by the animals were released. A communiqué issued by the ALF states:

*“the photos submitted with this communiqué, taken by a Capralogics employee in the U.S., show the way rabbits are treated by this terrible company - their bodies restrained in headlocks, their skin shaved off so they could be injected with various compounds. When their experiment concludes, they are terminally bled, meaning they are cut and left to bleed until their life has drained away.”*



SAEN was not connected to this “raid” in any way, because our methods are only legal and above ground. However, we felt very strongly that this kind of

photographic evidence of wrongdoing on the part of the Capralogics Company could not be ignored.

Therefore, on September 20<sup>th</sup>, SAEN filed an official complaint against the Capralogics Company, requesting an immediate investigation by the USDA. Our complaint stated:

*“The staff of this laboratory clearly has a total disregard for the pain and suffering which are inflicted on the animals in their care. The rabbits used at this facility clearly need veterinary care and/or anesthesia. Also, this facility (from the Capralogics website) produces antibodies for use by other facilities. It is well known that antibodies can be produced in vitro, without the use of animals. Therefore, the work performed at this facility clearly violates the provisions in the Animal Welfare Act regarding alternatives to the use of animals.”*

In addition to the clearly abusive and unnecessary procedures performed on rabbits and goats, the lab had also lied about the very nature of these practices, claiming that the animals did not feel any pain or distress. These misrepresentations occurred in reports filed with the USDA.

SAEN’s complaint was covered by many newspapers across Massachusetts, including the *Boston Globe*. The Associated Press also generated a story which was picked up by many local newspapers.

**Please contact the USDA to demand that they take action against Capralogics:**

**Dr. Elizabeth Goldentyer**  
**USDA/APHIS/AC**  
**920 Main Campus Dr Suite 2000**  
**Raleigh, NC 27606**

[Betty.J.Goldentyer@usda.gov](mailto:Betty.J.Goldentyer@usda.gov)

## SAEN’s 2006 Annual Budget

Every non-profit organization has an obligation to inform donors regarding how their contributions are spent. In addition to providing our supporters with financial information, we also want to explain our overall goal and approach to spending.

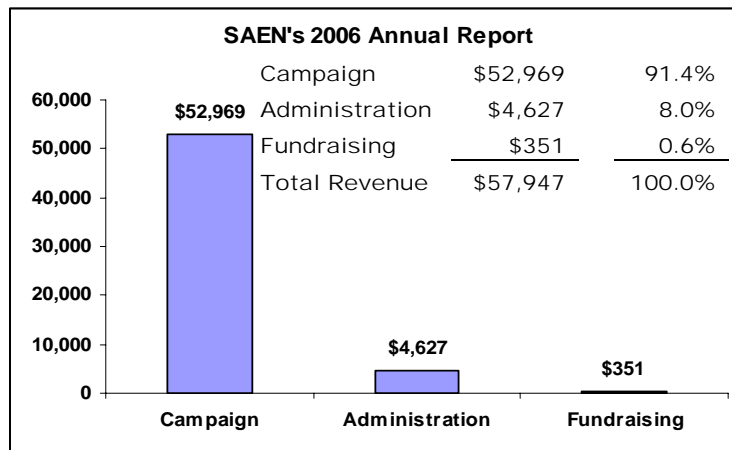
SAEN’s goal is to end the use of animals in experimentation. Our approach is two-fold -- one, by educating the general public about the reality of what happens in animal laboratories, and two, by providing guidance and information to local and national activists regarding vivisection.

During 2006 our work generated over 70 separate pieces of media coverage about animal experimentation, educating millions of people with the facts about the lives and deaths of animals in labs.

Our two full-time staff persons work more than full-time hours for salaries of \$11,208 with minimal benefits. Our office space is donated. Much of our

office equipment is donated. When traveling, we often stay with local activists to minimize costs.

The bottom line is that we stretch your donation dollars as far as possible. We believe very strongly that a contribution to SAEN gives you the best results for your donation dollar.



## Food and College

by Elyse Budkie



For most high school juniors and seniors going off to college is something to anticipate. However, for someone like myself who is vegan, the college search is complicated by one concern that many potential students don’t have to worry about – will I be able to eat at this school? Talk of majors and dorm rooms can quickly become secondary to discussions about the availability of something other than salads on the menu.

So far, my search has taken me on visits to several different schools: including Berea College, Capital University, Antioch College, Marietta College, Wittenberg University, and University of Evansville.

Many college cafeterias are fairly vegetarian friendly, but it can still be complicated if you are vegan as I am. Many recipes (everything from pizza to burritos) can contain dairy products. But many schools at least serve veggie burgers and a few basic dishes. Overall, the issue of eating at college is very similar to trying to eat at a traditional restaurant -- the selections can be limited. And veggie burgers start to lose their

appeal after about the twentieth meal.

My visit to the campus of the University of Evansville, IN had unexpected results. The campus seemed nice, and the teachers were both enthusiastic and friendly. But few vegan options existed in the cafeteria. So, I left the visit feeling kind of disappointed, thinking this was probably a good school that I might not be able to attend because of food issues.

However, in the days that followed my visit to Evansville things changed. A campus visit evaluation arrived asking me about my visit to the school. I responded saying that I liked the school but was worried about whether I would be able to eat there during a full school year. The university was very responsive to my situation. After exchanging several emails with dining services and university administration, the University of Evansville staff told me that their policy for vegetarian options in the cafeteria would be changing. They had decided to offer a vegan option and soymilk at every meal!

I am still undecided about what college I will attend, and many things will enter into the decision, but for right now the University of Evansville is back on my list of possibilities.

## Chickpea ala King

submitted by Elyse Budkie

This is my favorite recipe. It comes from the *Country Life Natural Foods* cookbook. Country Life restaurants are open in Chattanooga, TN and Columbus, GA.

1 tbsp oil	2 tbsp “chicken” seasoning (see below)
1 medium onion, chopped	¼ cup unbleached white or whole wheat flour
1 4 oz can mushrooms drained (or equivalent fresh cooked)	½ tsp salt
3 cups water	1 ½ cups frozen peas
½ cup cashew pieces	2 cups garbanzo beans, cooked/drained
4 tsp sesame seeds	2 large pimentos, diced (optional)

Sauté the onion and mushrooms in the oil. Blend until smooth the water, cashews, sesame seeds, “chicken” seasoning, flour, and salt in a blender. Then add this mixture, peas, garbanzo beans, and pimentos to the onions and mushrooms, and cook over a medium heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Serve over rice, bread, or noodles.

### “Chicken” seasoning recipe

1 1/3 cups nutritional yeast	1 tbsp paprika	1 tsp dried parsley
1 tbsp onion powder	½ teaspoon turmeric	2 tsp garlic powder
½ tsp celery seed	1 tbsp sugar	3 tsp salt

Blend all ingredients together until a fine powder. Can be used as a seasoning base to make a “chicken” broth for soups, gravies, etc.

