

THE UW INFANT PRIMATE RESEARCH LAB WHAT UW VIVISECTORS ARE DOING TO BABY MONKEYS



In 2010, baby monkeys at the UW occupied a new INFANT PRIMATE RESEARCH LAB (IPRL) in the UW Medical Research Tower, costing \$12,750,000 initial tax dollars. The purpose of IPRL is the breeding and supplying of infant primates to UW “researchers” and the world.

IPRL is part of The UW Center on Human Development and Disability (CHDD), hidden behind the UW Hospital on Columbia Rd. The first floor is a primate breeding colony, with incubators for new-borns torn from their mothers, and separate rooms for viewing pregnant females carrying infected fetuses. The sub-floor imprisons lentivirus-infected infant Macaques. Lentiviruses are the most effective way to genetically infect DNA with AIDS, because they replicate in the infant’s cells. Remote viewing of infant primates is available through UW video monitoring, where investigators can watch the wasting agony, dementia, and death of infant monkeys infected with a Simian virus (SIV), that has absolutely no application to humans.

What happens to UW infant primates when they become adults? They don’t. Infants typically reach one year of age, when they are no longer useful, are killed and their brains dissected.

UW INFANT PRIMATE RESEARCH LAB EMPHASIS:

Causing developmental disability in the womb, deformity, central nervous system injury, brain damage, craniofacial malformations, fetal alcohol disorders, learning disability, drug addiction, suffocation from clamped umbilical chords, methyl-mercury poisoning of pregnant monkeys, inducing epilepsy and convulsions to study brain tissue, permanent invasive implants in primate spines and brains, surgical disfigurement of eyes, social isolation, severing the maternal-infant bond at birth.

**MEET THE VIVISECTORS
UW INFANT PRIMATE RESEARCH LAB**

In 2011, the year of these grants, UW was voted the 3rd worst primate lab in the country.

THOMAS BURBACHER, DIRECTOR UW Infant Primate Research Lab

2010-2011 NIH Grant: \$426,567, Current Projects: Baby Monkeys and their Mothers

- 1) Poisoning pregnant primates to toxic levels of methanol and methyl-mercury, to study the long-term effects of the disabilities and deformities on baby monkeys.
- 2) Infecting infant primates with Simian Aids (SIV), which only applies to other non-human primates.

Burbacher is also a member of the UW Animal Care and Use Committee (IACIC), where he provides “oversight” of animal protocol, by consistently approving his own exceptions to the Animal Welfare Act.

GENE P SACKETT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR IPRL

2010-2011 NIH Grant: \$155,086, Current Project:

Injecting toxic levels of drugs, vaccines, and viruses into infant and juvenile primates isolated from their mothers, to observe their abnormal growth and behavior disability.

40 Years of Maternal Deprivation

Sackett’s specialty is maternal deprivation. Sackett has based his career and life on the “study” of the effects of taking babies from their mothers, which is obvious to everyone else. In 2002, when Sackett reviewed his thirty years of infant primate research, he mentioned that “between 1970 and the year 2000, two thousand monkeys were raised without their mothers.”

Michael Mustari, Reproductive & Developmental “Sciences”

2009-2011 NIH Grants: \$2,340,130

To surgically alter infant macaques to have misaligned eyes, impaired eye movements, and inability to hold a gaze. Some of his grants for the same butchery go back as far as 1989.

Sandra Juul, Professor, Pediatrics, Division of Neonatology

2007-2011 NIH Grants: \$3,224,431

For studies of *perinatal asphyxia: the neurological condition that results when a newborn infant is deprived of oxygen long enough to cause damage.*

Sandra Juul cut open pregnant monkeys to suffocate baby monkeys still in their womb, so she could observe the damage she created. The babies suffered seizures, brain damage, physical disability and maternal deprivation for four months, until Juul killed them. It is unknown what she did with the mothers.

From Juul’s Abstract: “Prior to delivery by hysterotomy (surgical incision of the uterus), the umbilical cords of near term *Macaca* were clamped four times ranging between 12 and 15 minutes. Animals were flaccid at birth, seizures occurred in 3 of 8 animals. ... significant motor and behavioral abnormalities (particularly with 15 minutes of cord clamping), and evidence of gliosis (brain and central nervous system damage) at the time of death. Animals were euthanized at 4 months of age.”

Michael G Katze

2002-2011 NIH Grants: \$8,734,013

To create gene maps and protein databases specific to non-human primates in order to increase their use in AIDS research, even though humans contract HIV/AIDS and primates contract SIV/AIDS that are not cross-species-transmissible, and have their own unique traits.

Rodney J Y Ho, UW School of Pharmacy

2009-2011 NIH Grants: \$2,883,445

For injecting infant macaques with a strain of HIV that attacks the central nervous system.

Shiu-Lok Hu, Professor, Pharmaceutics

2010-2011 NIH Grant: \$930,514

Unlike his colleagues, Hu acknowledges that *primates cannot be used as a model for HIV because it can only exist in humans*. His grant is to create a *new version of HIV* with enough SIV characteristics so that it *can* exist in macaques, and he has been infecting them to study the effects.