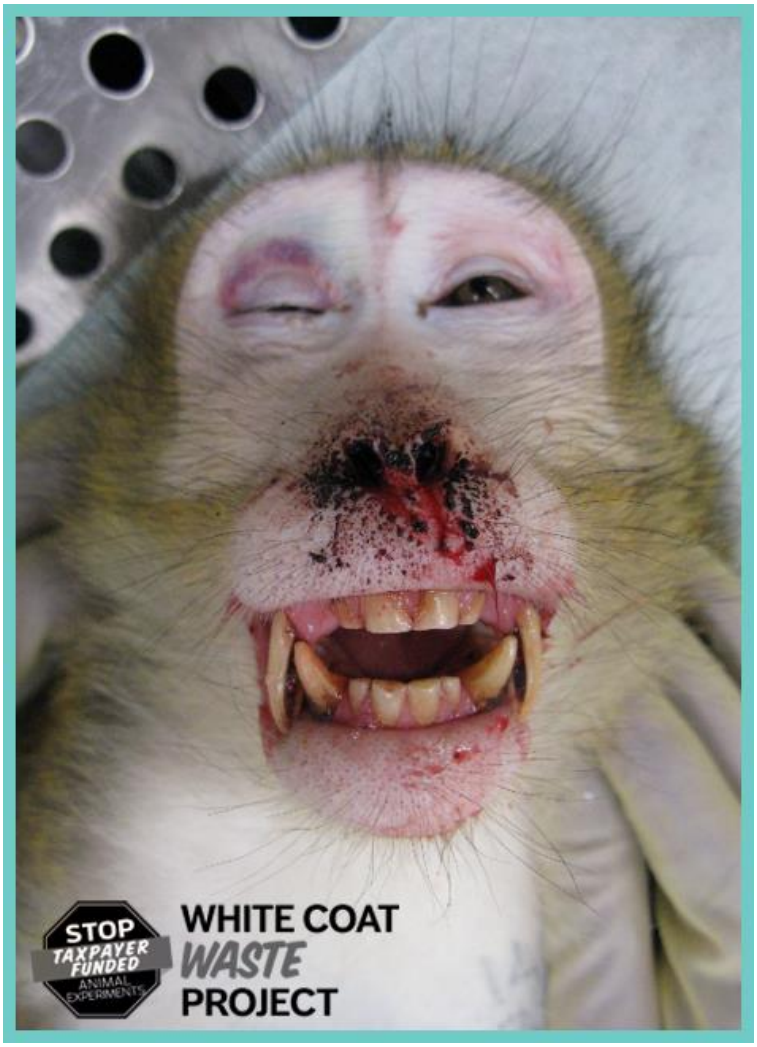
Bigger than #Beaglegate: Dr. Fauci's Monkey Island of Death
From White Coat Waste Project
December 2021

Fauci is addicted to spending on animal labs. But this time, WCW investigators have discovered that the 'good doctor' has been doing some VERY bad things…to MONKEYS!



This monkey was infected with a deadly disease in a Fauci-run lab and photographed by government white coats. Actual photo obtained by WCW investigators.

Off the southeast coast of South Carolina lies Morgan Island. This small, desolate marshland is uninhabited by humans, but home to a vibrant community of thousands of monkeys, earning it the nickname 'Monkey Island' from ***Atlas Obscura*** and others.

Don't start making any travel plans, though. Unauthorized visitors are strictly prohibited from setting foot on the island's swampy shores, because Morgan Island is home to one of the government's darkest, most

horrifying secrets. The island is not a sanctuary. It is not a wildlife refuge. It's a flesh factory, where monkeys are born to suffer and bred to die.
Every year, around 500 monkeys are taken from their home on Morgan Island, and shipped to U.S. labs, where they're subjected to batteries of extraordinarily painful experiments, and infected with the most dangerous and deadly diseases known to man.

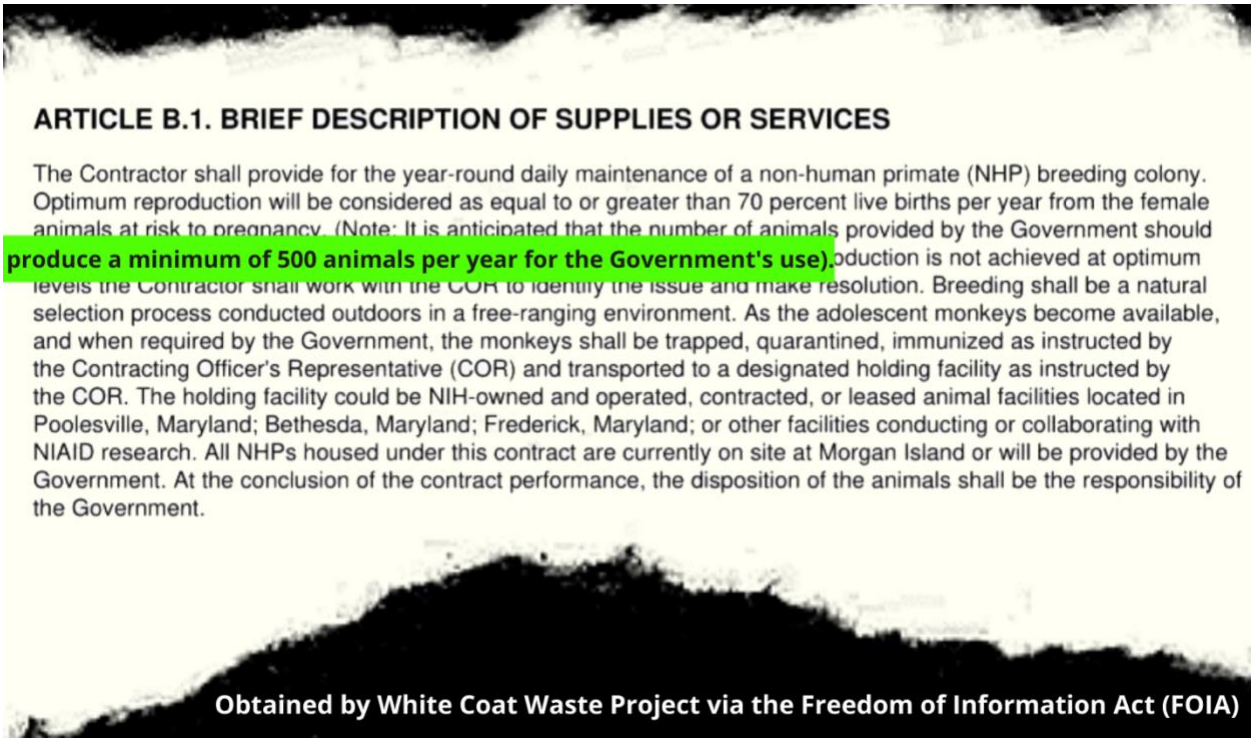
Photo by Cockytalk / CC BY

No monkeys ever return to Morgan Island…because if disease doesn't kill them, Dr. Fauci's white coats at NIAID will.

You see, the monkeys of Morgan Island are owned by the NIH. To be precise, they're property of Dr. Fauci's agency, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease. Our investigators have discovered that Fauci is wasting a lot of tax dollars on this government monkey business — **$13.5 million** since March 2018, with $8.9 million coming directly from NIAID.

Update (November 29, 2021):

NIAID has confirmed it owns the monkeys of Morgan Island. In a statement provided to **Timcast**, a NIAID representative wrote: "The island is currently owned by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and leased by Charles River Laboratories, Inc., as part of a contract with NIAID. The nonhuman primates raised on Morgan Island are owned by NIAID."



ARTICLE B.1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUPPLIES OR SERVICES

The Contractor shall provide for the year-round daily maintenance of a non-human primate (NHP) breeding colony. Optimum reproduction will be considered as equal to or greater than 70 percent live births per year from the female animals at risk to pregnancy. (Note: It is anticipated that the number of animals provided by the Government should produce a minimum of 500 animals per year for the Government's use). oduction is not achieved at optimum levels the Contractor shall work with the COR to identify the issue and make resolution. Breeding shall be a natural selection process conducted outdoors in a free-ranging environment. As the adolescent monkeys become available, and when required by the Government, the monkeys shall be trapped, quarantined, immunized as instructed by the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and transported to a designated holding facility as instructed by the COR. The holding facility could be NIH-owned and operated, contracted, or leased animal facilities located in Poolesville, Maryland; Bethesda, Maryland; Frederick, Maryland; or other facilities conducting or collaborating with NIAID research. All NHPs housed under this contract are currently on site at Morgan Island or will be provided by the Government. At the conclusion of the contract performance, the disposition of the animals shall be the responsibility of the Government.

Obtained by White Coat Waste Project via the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

After being taken from their home on Morgan Island, the monkeys arrive at various laboratories. Then the torture begins.

In **one experiment,** which the authors acknowledge was "funded by the Intramural Research Programme of the NIAID," twelve monkeys were injected with deadly Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever virus (CCHFV). They developed fever, lethargy, and hemorrhages before they were killed — even the monkeys who survived the initial infection.

Other experiments that WCW unearthed are even worse. NIAID has funded extensive numbers of "maximum pain" experiments on primates where pain relief is completely withheld, including:

- Infecting monkeys with Ebola and other hemorrhagic viruses, including Lassa virus and Nipah virus;
- Infecting monkeys with tuberculosis;
- Inducing sepsis (blood infections) in primates, and
- Modeling SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) on various primates.

4. Explain the procedure producing pain and/or distress, including reason(s) for species selected.

Ebola Virus infection in nonhuman primates is the major animal model used to study Ebola Virus pathophysiology. **Ebola Virus infection may result in uniform lethality. Filoviruses cause a viral hemorrhagic disease which rapidly progresses from onset and includes high fever, anorexia, and recumbency, development of petechial and/or macular rash, coagulopathy and multi-organ failure.** is likely that the animals will experience some discomfort because of the virus, additional discomfort may result from the animals' immune response to the infection.

Explain the procedure producing pain and/or distress, including reason(s) for species selected.

Cynomolgus macaques are considered the "gold standard model" for countermeasure evaluation of prophylactic approaches against lethal Ebola virus infection. **Animals infected with Ebola virus will experience pain and distress and the infection is expected to be lethal** in non-protected animals.

Explain the procedure producing pain and/or distress, including reason(s) for species selected.

Infection with the Lassa virus (Josiah) is 100% lethal in Cynomolgus macaques within approximately 14 days post challenge. Signs of illness can include fever, rash, diarrhea, bleeding and malaise prior to internal hemorrhage and multi-organ failure leading to death. e animals in some of the vaccinated groups may, and the control animals will, experience symptoms of Lassa virus infection. The FDA mandates a vaccine must show efficacy in two species before clinical trials may begin. A successful trial of this vaccine against Lassa virus in the guinea pig model has been carried out. The Cynomolgus macaque will be the second (ultimate) tested species to advance the vaccine candidate for clinical trials. Currently the Cynomolgus macaque model is the gold standard for Lassa fever studies and the appropriate in vivo option to evaluate vaccines against this highly pathogenic arenavirus.

This study is designed to investigate the efficacy of ChAdOx1 NiV vaccine in African green monkeys against infection with NiV. With previous promising results in the Syrian hamster model the next step towards licensure is to investigate the efficacy of the vaccine in non-human primates. All procedures will be performed under anesthetic conditions. Animals will be inoculated intramuscularly with Nipah virus-Bangladesh and animals develop clinical signs of disease. **These signs may include weight loss, respiratory and neurological disorders.** Mild respiratory signs (increased respiration rate or abdominal breathing) and mild neurological signs (hand or foot tremors) may start to develop from 4 dpi onwards and progress over time. Control animals inoculated with Nipah virus-Bangladesh normally meet humane endpoint criteria between the evening of 6 dpi and the morning of 9 dpi.

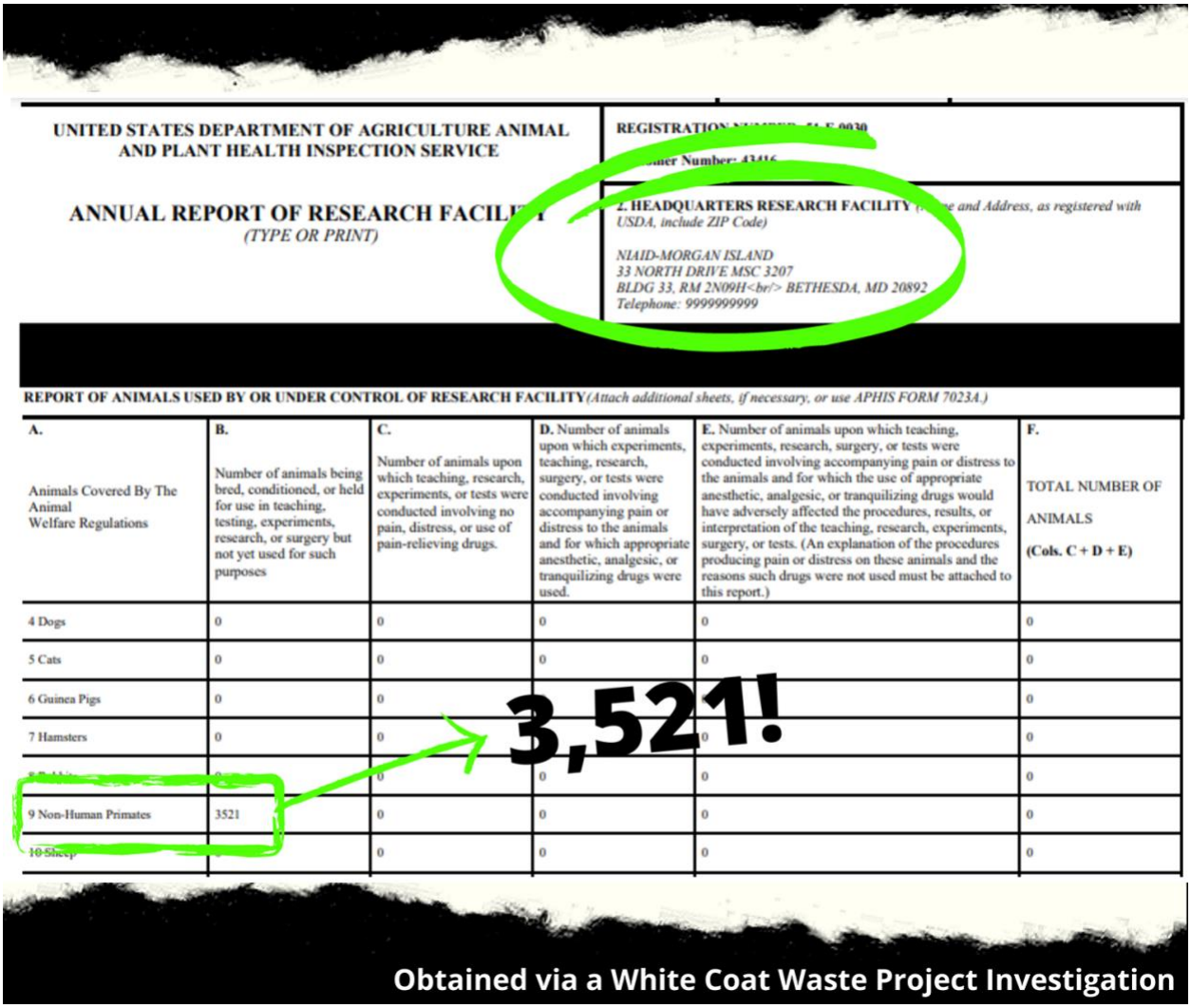
Since the vaccine candidates have already been efficacy tested in established rodent and nonhuman primate models, the next step forward to licensure is a durability study in the nonhuman primates. The cynomolgus macaque disease model for human disease is well established for assessing efficacy of vaccine candidates. **Lassa virus will cause clinical disease and non-protected animals will ultimately succumb around day 8-17.** Since the objective of this study is efficacy testing of vaccine candidates, it is expected that some animals will develop clinical signs and may suffer pain and distress.

Obtained via a White Coat Waste Project Investigation

Ebola is a deadly, painful disease, which the **NIH readily admits:** "Animals **infected with Ebola virus will experience pain and distress** and the **infection is expected to be lethal** in non-protected animals." So too is the Lassa virus: "Infection with the Lassa virus (Josiah) is **100% lethal** in Cynomolgus macaques within approximately 14 days […] Signs of illness can include **fever, rash, diarrhea, bleeding and malaise prior to internal hemorrhage and multi-organ failure leading to death.** The animals in some of the vaccinated groups may, and the control animals will, experience symptoms of Lassa virus infection."

We're speechless.

EXCLUSIVE: Fauci's NIAID Funding Island of Monkeys in South Carolina Used for Horrific 'Maximum Pain' Experimentshttps://t.co/0QsGhmkekS
— Cassandra — Peta Kills Animals (@CassandraRules) November 17, 2021



Primate testing is cruel and wasteful — which is why it's being phased out from many government departments and agencies, including the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), which has committed to phasing out primate testing by 2025. Thanks to WCW's hard-fought advocacy campaigns, the VA has

even ended some of its most wasteful experiments early, including its infamous **"Angel Dust" and brain damage experiments** in Minnesota, and its **spine-severing 'dexterity' experiments** in Connecticut. But while the VA and others are phasing out their primate experiments, the NIH (and NIAID) are doubling down.

Is this how you want your tax money to be spent?

Take action! Tell the NIH to stop its monkey business, and stop all government experiments on primates!

Documents obtained via a White Coat Waste Project Investigation:
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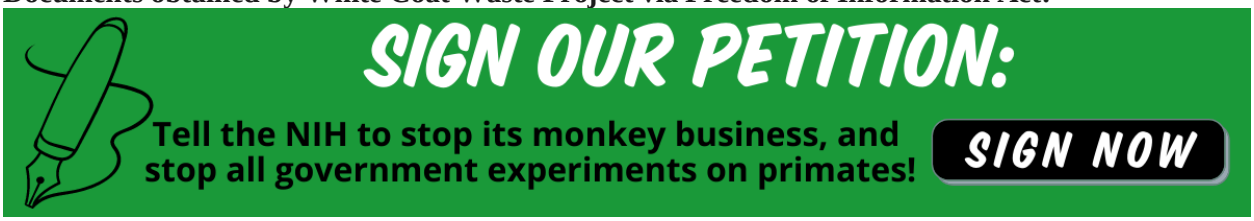

Tags

#BeagleGate, Anthony Fauci, Fauci, Monkey Island, Morgan Island, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, National Institute of Health, NIAID, NIH, primates, South carolina