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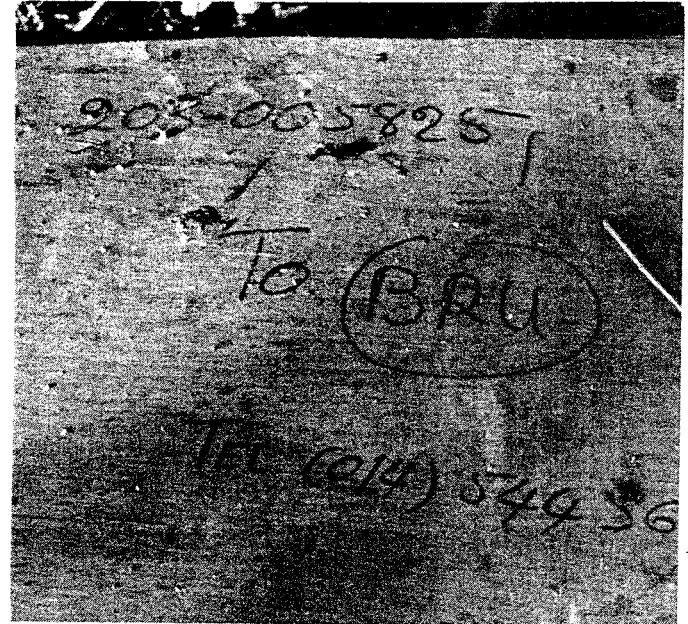
NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL
PRIMATE
PROTECTION
LEAGUE

Vol. 5 No. 3

DECEMBER 1978



**SPECIAL: IPPL'S ARDITH EUDEY FINDS
SMUGGLED PRIMATES ON BANGKOK AIRPORT**

Dec 1978

LAOTIAN-BELGIUM TRAFFIC IN MAMMALS

On the afternoon of 15 August 1978, Ardith Eudey, co-chairperson of IPPL and honorary consultant to the Asian Section of the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, discovered one Malayan tapir *Tapirus indicus*, 40 gibbons (38 lar or white-handed gibbons, one pileated gibbon, and one white-cheeked gibbon), and 55 macaque monkeys of various species being held in transit at Don Muang Airport, Bangkok, Thailand. This discovery was made while Ms. Eudey was investigating an illegal exportation of primates for the Wildlife Conservation Division of the Royal Forest Department of Thailand and after Mr. Pong Leng-EE, Director of the Wildlife Conservation Division, had received an anonymous telephone call that a suspicious shipment of mammals was at the airport.

The animals observed by Ardith Eudey constituted the bulk of a shipment which appears to have been flown from Vientiane to Bangkok on 12 August by Air Laos (Flight No. 416) and were awaiting transshipment to Brussels, Belgium. A copy of the cargo manifest which accompanied the shipment is reproduced in this article. Two tapirs and three small felids (species uncertain but probably clouded leopard, *Neofelis nebulosa*) from the original shipment already had been transhipped on 14 August by Swissair (Flight No. 305) to Jean de Coninck, an animal dealer in St. Denys Westrem, Belgium. The tapir which was observed on 15 August was caged in a crate so small that all the skin had been rubbed off its back and nose and the animal was forced to lie with its head in its water dish. This tapir was transhipped later that same day by SABENA (Flight No. 254) to Zoopark Cortenre, an animal dealership operated by René Corten in Westerlo, Belgium. The gibbons and macaques were transhipped on 16 August by SABENA (Flight No. 288) to Zoopark Cortenre. Copies of the air waybills, originally issued by Thai Airways for Air Laos, for the consignments to de Coninck and Corten are reproduced here. On both air waybills, the Laotian Zoo, a commercial animal dealership in Vientiane, is identified as the shipper.

On 16 August, Ardith Eudey and Warren Y. Brockelman, chairman of the Asian Section of the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, photographed the gibbons and macaques. Several of these pictures illustrate this article. The photograph of the top of one of the crates of primates shows the air waybill number for the consignment to René Corten and his business telephone number in Westerlo.

SUSPECTED THAI ORIGIN OF THE SHIPMENT

Circumstantial evidence suggests that the entire shipment may have been composed of animals captured in Thailand rather than in Laos. All of the animals in question are protected from commercial exploitation in Thailand, and gibbons have been classified as "wild protected animals of the 1st category" by the Royal Forest Department since 1961, with their capture and sale prohibited. The Malayan tapir, clouded leopard, and all species of gibbons appear on Appendix I (species threatened by extinction) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (C.I.T.E.S.), and the macaques in question appear on Appendix II (species which may become threatened with extinction without regulation of trade). C.I.T.E.S. attempts to regulate international traffic in endangered and threatened species, but neither Laos nor Belgium is a Party to the Convention.

Of the gibbons comprising the Vientiane-Brussels shipment, only the white-cheeked gibbon, *Hylobates concolor*, is prevalent in Laos, occurring east of the Mekong river. According to primate specialists, the other two species, the pileated gibbon, *Hylobates pileatus*, and the lar gibbon, *Hylobates lar*, occur only west of the Mekong. Lar gibbons accounted for 38 of the 40 gibbons and most appeared to belong to races found in southern or western Thailand or Burma. It is highly unlikely that 38 lar gibbons could have come from the small area of northern Laos that lies west of the Mekong river. Gibbons are exclusively tree-living primates, and the traditional method of capture is to shoot the

mother in hope that her clinging infant will survive the resulting fall. This method results in the death of many females and infants for each infant captured (and also destroys the reproductive group because gibbons live in monogamous families). The contention that the lar gibbons were of Thai origin is supported further by the fact that in 1976 the Laotian Zoo was unable to supply 30 lar gibbons to fill a subcontract arranged by the New Jersey Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc. to be delivered to the U.S. National Institutes of Health. As a Party to C.I.T.E.S., the U.S. Government would have demanded documentation on the origin of the gibbons which the Laotian Zoo would not have been able to provide.

The discovery that Bangkok Wildlife, a Thai animal dealership with a documented history of smuggling, is involved in this transaction also strengthens the suspicion that the animals were of Thai origin. A Swissair cargo supervisor at Don Muang Airport informed Ardith Eudey that he had been persuaded to accept the consignment of animals to Jean de Coninck by the Swissair manager of out-going cargo, a man who goes by the name of Mr. Lee, after the latter had been approached by Bangkok Wildlife, which was described as a "very good customer." Swissair currently is investigating the circumstances under which this transshipment was accepted. Subsequently, on 21 August, in the presence of two officers from the Law Enforcement Section of the Wildlife Conservation Division, Ms. Eudey asked the Thai Airways cargo manager at Don Muang Airport who had been responsible for the feeding and other care given the animals while they remained in transit in Thailand. The cargo manager replied "Khun (=Mr.) Khampheng," whose company is Bangkok Wildlife. It appears that it would have been very difficult and expensive, although not impossible, for a Thai animal dealer to bribe a multitude of officials at Don Muang Airport in order to bring in the animals from a local holding farm. Smuggling them across the Mekong river for air shipment from Laos is a much easier and less expensive procedure and is one with which Thai animal dealers are reputed to be quite familiar. J.-Y. Domalain, a former trafficker in wildlife, discusses in detail the "Laotian Connection" in his book **The Animal Connection**.

VIOLATIONS OF IATA REGULATIONS

A number of regulations established by IATA (International Air Transport Association) to control the conditions under which live cargo is shipped appear to have been violated by the Laotian-Brussels shipment of animals.

Section IV 13(b) states that the "description of the animal by common name must be given" in the "Nature and quantity of goods" box on the air waybill. Only the designation "LIVE ANIMALS" appears on the two air waybills and the cargo manifest which accompanied the shipments to Jean de Coninck and René Corten.

Section VIII requires adequate handholds or other lifting devices on crates containing animals. None was present on the six crates of monkeys and gibbons shipped to René Corten.

Section IV 9 states that "food or water troughs...shall be fitted with outside fillers." The crates containing the monkeys and gibbons were not equipped with outside fillers on the food and water cans.

Section IX, Container Note 19 stipulates that "unweaned animals shall not be shipped unless accompanied by the mother." Two groups of approximately 10 unweaned macaques, estimated to be about two months old, were shipped without their mothers.

Section IX, Container Note 19 also recommends that "animals in the same cage should be of the same sex and of similar weight." Two groups of approximately 10 macaques each contained monkeys of different species and ages, i.e., different weights. In one of these groups a stump-tail macaque had blood and scabs on its scalp from repeated attacks by an older and larger monkey.

In addition, the fact that the primates remained in transit at

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY AND PROSPERITY

LAO AVIATION
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FLIGHT No: 416
DATE 12/8/78
FROM: VIENTIANE/LAOS/
TO: BANGKOK/THAILAND/

CARGO MANIFEST

VIENTIANE/BANGKOK

01. DIPLOMATIC POUCH	044KGS	VTE/GRK
02. DIPLOMATIC POUCH	01-KG	VTE/GRK
03. DIPLOMATIC POUCH	02-KGS	VTE/GRK
04. DIPLOMATIC POUCH	06-KGS	VTE/GRK
05. LIVE ANIMALS	113-KGS	VTE/GRK
06. LIVE ANIMALS	247-KGS	VTE/GRK
07. LIVE ANIMALS	35-KGS	VTE/GRK
08. LIVE ANIMALS	408-KGS	VTE/GRK

08-TH-203-005825 01 Diplomatic pouch 09 VTE/GRK

POSTS/MAIL

14/BAGS No: 64 59KGS400 VTE/GRK
15/BAGS No: 46 435KGS700 VTE/GRK
30 495,100KGS

SIGN. OF AIR CARGO OFFICE/

SIGN. OF LOAD MASTER /

SIGN. OF CUSTOMER

Airline Prefix		Serial Number		Flight No		Currency		Flight Date	
203 - 005823		VL		120878		USD			
Airport of Departure (Address of first carrier) and Associated Routing				Airport of Destination				Flight Date	
VIENTIANE, LAOS				BRUSSELS					
1/ By first carrier		2/ By second carrier		3/ By third carrier		4/ By fourth carrier		5/ By fifth carrier	
AK		LS-416		AMS		TUG		FRAT	
2/ Consignee's Account Number		Consignee's Name and Address		3/ Shipper's Account Number		Shipper's Name and Address		4/ Issuing Carrier's Agent, Account Number	
		MR. JEAN DE CONING HEMELRIKS STRAAT 17 ST. DENYS WESTRE BRUXELLES				LAOTIAN ZOO P.O. BOX 790 VIENTIANE, LAOS		12 AUGUST 1978	
5/ Current		Destination Value for Current		6/ Current		Destination Value for Current		7/ Current	
USD		NVD		USD		NVD		USD	
8/ No. of Packages		Actual Gross Weight		9/ No. of Packages		Actual Gross Weight		10/ No. of Packages	
5		113 KG		5		113 KG		5	
11/ No. of Packages		Actual Gross Weight		12/ No. of Packages		Actual Gross Weight		13/ No. of Packages	
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29/ No. of Packages		Actual Gross Weight		30/ No. of Packages		Actual Gross Weight		31/ No. of Packages	
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Cargo manifest, flight 416 Vientiane-Bangkok, 12 August 1978

Air waybill for 2 tapirs and 3 clouded leopards

Airline Prefix		Serial Number		Flight No		Currency		Flight Date	
203 - 005823		VL		120878		USD			
Airport of Departure (Address of first carrier) and Associated Routing				Airport of Destination				Flight Date	
VIENTIANE, LAOS				BRUSSELS					
1/ By first carrier		2/ By second carrier		3/ By third carrier		4/ By fourth carrier		5/ By fifth carrier	
AK		LS-416		AMS		TUG		FRAT	
2/ Consignee's Account Number		Consignee's Name and Address		3/ Shipper's Account Number		Shipper's Name and Address		4/ Issuing Carrier's Agent, Account Number	
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98/ No. of Packages		Actual Gross Weight		99/ No. of Packages		Actual Gross Weight		100/ No. of Packages	
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Air waybill for gibbons and macaques

ZOO PARK PARC D'OISEAU BIRDPARK
CORTEN RENE
Paddeken 1 Tel. 011/54 43 63 3180 WESTERLO (Belgium)
Bank: Kredietbank 417-6029991-70 H.R. 24030 Turnhout
Bank van Brussel 320-0050069-45 BTW - T.V.A. No 513 418 327
Teleph. Correnblids - Westerlo
IMPORT EXPORT

J VRIJBLIJVEND AAN- Nous AVONS L' HONNEUR DE VOUS OFFRIR
SANS ENGAGEMENT D'S OISEAUX EN STOCK
• STUK C. COUPLE • PAAR

60 C COUCOUPEL
60 C HOINEAUX DORF
70 C TRAVAIL att.
150 C AUTRUCHE- S.A. - att.
150 C CYGNE COSCUBORA
1500 C GRAND HORNBILL - BUCORVE
1200 P SINGES DE JAVA
2200 P SINGES QUEUE DE COCHON
40000 P CHIMPANSEE - att.
70000 P 1-5 BURCHELL ZEBRE
60000 C 1-1 GUANACO
10000 C CDRF - att.
50000 P JEUNES TIGRES - apprivoisé
42000 P PANTHES NOIRE
12000 P JEUNES TIGRES
80000 P LEOPARDS - jeune demi apprivoisé
50000 P " " adults
15000 P GIBBONS LAR
15000 P SIAMANG GIBBON
15000 P GIBBON NOIR
Si vous avez d'intérêt à des
Chimpansee - Guépary - ou gibbon
faite votre commande sans retard
n'attendez pas jusque la Belgique

Corten announcement tells buyers to hurry and place orders for gibbons and chimpanzees before Belgium joins the Convention.

Dec 1978

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Primate smuggling is good business, that is unless you happen to be the goods being smuggled.

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led crates
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macaques)
of crates in

Monkey business we do not need

canopy of the forest. Nearby is the

by a Special Correspondent

Forest Department since 1961, and
their sale and capture is prohibited.

Endang

The shipment of these
goes against the Conven-
tional Trade in
Species, a uniform body
designed to prevent th
and unnecessary trans-
dangered species and
parts. This Convention
ing ratified by virtually
the world engaged in
Belgium is one of the f
nations which refuses to
Convention, apparently
strategic position as a
hub.

Smuggling makes headlines in Bangkok Post

Jean de Coninck

Hemelrijckstraat 17
B-9820 St. Denys Westrem, Belgium

Animals en birds f
gardiens en privo
Cables adress: Kingbirds-Ct.
Phone



St. denys westrem, 18 september(9

Dear Sirs, we are pleased to offer you subject to being sold:
S.D. Herrn, wir offerieren Ihnen freibleibende:

Sauger/Mammals:
XXXXXXXXXXXX

Vogel/ Birds:
XXXXXXXXXXXX

1,1 Malayan Tapire, Schabracken Tapire, tapirus Indicus
zooborn 77/78 ± 7 and 9 months old .,
already in our private zoo for 4 months in st.denys westrem

1,2 Clouded leopards, Nebelgarden
zooborn: male 177 & females 178 .,
male living separated, both females together.

2,5 um's zooborn 77 & 78

1,2 Dumbert Brakle, mink dumbertii (from New Guinea)
- 70 - White ibisses zooborn 177/178
from south america.

1-1 Siberian lynx, siberische Luchs zooborn 177 178

1-3 Emperor goose, Kaiser gans, Kaiser gans zooborn 178

2-2 Lesser white fronted goose, Zwergschneepape zooborn 178

1-1 Bontschneepape, bontschneepape, zwergschneepape zooborn 178

1-1 Bontschneepape, bontschneepape, zwergschneepape zooborn 178

De Coninck pricelist



Smuggled gibbon

Don Muang Airport from 12 to 16 August may violate the spirit if not the letter of Section IV 3 which states: "Airlines require advance arrangements for the accommodation of live animals. When more than one carrier is involved, live animals shall not be accepted until it is ascertained that all carriers involved can accept the consignment over the routes concerned."

INTERNATIONAL PROTEST

An international and coordinated protest against Vientiane-Brussels shipments of endangered and threatened mammals has been launched by IPPL; the International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA); Peter Sand, the Secretary-General of C.I.T.E.S. (an office under the jurisdiction of the IUCN); and members of the Siam Society in Bangkok. Protests have been directed to the governments of Belgium and Laos, IATA, and SABENA and Swissair, the airlines responsible for the transshipment of animals from Bangkok to Brussels.

On 28 August a brief article appeared in the Bangkok *Post*, in which Pong Leng-EE, Director of the Wildlife Conservation Division, called for "drastic action...to stop (the) smuggling of endangered species of wildlife." This was followed by a lengthy protest in the 3 September issue of the Sunday Magazine of the Bangkok *Post*.

The results of the various protests are already being realized. IPPL has received a communication dated 25 September 1978 from Mr. J. Mustin, Chancellor of the Government of Belgium, to the effect that the Belgian Parliament is expected to ratify C.I.T.E.S. this year.

In a letter dated 5 October Swissair informed IATA that: We have now given instructions that live animals to Belgium or Austria, except tropical fish or pets, may not be accepted for carriage on Swissair routes at Bangkok. Swissair Station Managers, worldwide, have been asked to pay special attention when accepting live animals to Belgium or Austria, being the only two European countries which have not yet signed the Convention.

Likewise, in a letter dated 13 October, Yvan G. Goossens, Vice-President for Public Affairs of SABENA stated:

...SABENA decided that species of animals, contained in

Appendix I of the Washington Convention (= C.I.T.E.S.), may only be accepted and shipped to countries which have signed the Convention...The necessary instructions were given to all departments concerned...Our company fully subscribes to the aims of the Convention, even if same is not signed by our government.

EXTENT OF LAOTIAN-EUROPEAN TRAFFIC IN WILDLIFE

The extent of the traffic in wildlife, potentially smuggled from Thailand to Laos for shipment to European countries such as Belgium, remains to be established, but the evidence gathered to date suggests that it may be considerable. A SABENA cargo supervisor at Don Muang Airport informed Ardith Eudey that Zoopark Cortenreue was a regular customer of his airline. Personnel of other air carriers remarked to her that it was their impression that usually a shipment of animals from Laos made a direct connection with a SABENA flight to Brussels so that the animals in question remained only a brief time at Don Muang Airport. René Corten, in a circular dated February 1977, advertises the availability of gibbons (and chimpanzees) and encourages his customers to place orders soon, "before Belgium becomes a Party to the Washington Convention," thereby suggesting the regular receipt of gibbons and other endangered animals by his enterprise. The circular is, in part, reproduced here. SABENA has been requested by IPPL and ISPA to review the number of times that it has acted as a carrier for Laotian shipments. A former employee of Garuda, the Indonesian airline, reported to Ardith Eudey that the airline also carried a shipment of "Laotian animals" from Bangkok to Amsterdam during 1977, apparently before the Netherlands began to implement its Endangered Exotic Animals Act in July 1977.

Meanwhile, on 18 September, Jean de Coninck sent out an announcement advertising for sale, among other animals, two Malayan tapirs and three clouded leopards. This announcement is reproduced in this article. All animals of both species are described as "zooborn" and the tapirs are described as "already in our private zoo for 4 months in st. denys westrem" (sic). IPPL has brought this announcement to the attention of the Government of Belgium.

SWISS SERUM AND VACCINE INSTITUTE OBTAINS SMUGGLED MACAQUES

On 30 November 1977, four stumptail macaques, *Macaca arcoides*, were shipped to the Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute in Berne, Switzerland on Swissair flight SR301. The air waybill (085-2729-2753) which accompanied this shipment is reproduced here. According to Dr. Peter Dollinger, of the Swiss Veterinary Office, the only document which accompanied the shipment was a Veterinary Health Certificate, apparently issued by the Bangkok Airport Quarantine Station, which certified the shipment only "to be free from communicable disease" (sic). The shipment cleared veterinary check in Berne under reserve although the monkeys were delivered to the Institute. Switzerland is a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (C.I.T.E.S.), and stumptail macaques appear on Appendix II of the Convention as a species threatened with extinction unless trade is strictly regulated. Communication between the Federal Veterinary Office and the Wildlife Conservation Division of the Royal Forest department in Thailand established that no export permit had been issued for the macaques and the shipment had been smuggled out of Thailand.

In 1975, the Government of Thailand imposed a total ban on the export of primates. The ban became fully effective in April 1976. Although the stumptail macaque was identified as an inadequately studied and potentially endangered species as early as 1970 by Barbara Harrisson, stumptail macaques appear to have accounted for approximately half of the exports of macaques

from Thailand up to the imposition of the ban.

On 14 August 1978, Ardith Eudey, co-chairperson of IPPL who was in Thailand assisting the Wildlife Conservation Division with the development of an ecological research station in Huay Kha Khaeng Game Sanctuary, began to investigate the case of the smuggled macaques. Swissair cargo personnel at Don Muang Airport in Bangkok freely cooperated in the investigation. A series of telexes between Swissair offices in Bangkok and Switzerland provided essential information. The most important of these telexes are reproduced here.

On the air waybill which accompanied the stumptail macaques, Hartelust & Co., Europe, B.V., Bangkok, Thailand, is identified as the shipper. The 28 November 1977 telex identifies Siam Zoo, operated by Mr. Suphin, as the real shipper of the monkeys. Hartelust & Co. has no office in Bangkok or Thailand and is an animal dealer operating out of P.O. Box 2170, 5001 CD Tilburg, the Netherlands. IPPL has contacted the Ministry of Culture, Recreation, and Social Work which enforces the Endangered Exotic Animals Act in the Netherlands requesting that the role of Hartelust & Co. in the illegal acquisition of the stumptail macaques by the Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute be thoroughly investigated. The 28 November telex also identifies the anticipated cargo as "live reptiles."

On 1 December 1977, Swissair in Berne telexed Bangkok requesting the name and address of the final consignee and designa-

Dec 1978

tion of the type of reptiles. At this point, a message was left for the Swissair cargo supervisor to contact Mr. Suphin at Siam Zoo, but this message was never brought to the supervisor's attention. Airgo Travel & Cargo, the agent for Siam Zoo, appears to have taken care of all arrangements for the shipment.

On 2 December 1977, Swissair in Berne telexed Bangkok that the shipment had arrived and the exact commodity was monkeys. Swissair has initiated an investigation into this shipment as a result of the IPPL investigation.

In a letter to IPPL dated 22 September 1978, Dr. Dollinger provides additional information about the conditions of the shipment and a copy of the Veterinary Health Certificate which accompanied the monkeys. Both of these documents are reproduced here. The signature of Aree Cholasatien also appeared on a Veterinary Health Certificate, dated 31 December 1973 and originally issued for "80 Mynah Birds" but to which "10 Heads, White-handed Gibbon" had been added, which accompanied 10 infant gibbons smuggled from Thailand by Pimjai Bird and Wild Animal and delivered to the Comparative Oncology Laboratory, University of California, Davis.

On 14 August 1978, at the written request of Dr. Dollinger dated 13 July 1978, Mr. Pong Leng-EE, Director of the Wildlife Conservation Division agreed to let the stump-tail macaques remain in the custody of the Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute

because no more suitable institution was willing to accept the monkeys. Article VIII (b) of C.I.T.E.S. states that confiscated live specimens will be returned to the State of origin at the expense of that State, and the budget of the Royal Forest Department makes no provision for such expenditures. Mr. Pong was willing to make this one exception if the Institute would guarantee that the monkeys would be used in no injurious or terminal research or testing. He further requested that IPPL assume the responsibility for seeing that the Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute abide by the terms under which the monkeys were permitted to remain at the Institute. On 31 August 1978, Ardith Eudey sent a letter to the Director of the Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute requesting the following information: protocols for any research or testing in which the macaques might be used and arrangements made for the acquisition of the monkeys. Her letter clearly stated that full coverage of the smuggling incident would be carried in the IPPL Newsletter. The reply received from the Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute dated 4 October 1978 is reproduced here and is interpreted to constitute an expression of non-cooperation. Copies of all documents relating to this case, including the above letter, have been sent to both Dr. Dollinger and Mr. Peter Sand, Secretary-General of C.I.T.E.S. in Morges, Switzerland for legal action. The case has also been brought to the attention of the Departments of Livestock Development and Customs in Thailand.

DD ZRHFRSR BRNFFSR
 .BKKFFSR 280812
 FFR
 085/27292753 BKKBRN SR301/30NOV
 NN SR912/01DEC ZRHBRN
 1/15K LIVE REPTILES DIMS 15/40/60CM SHPT PP
 CNEE PAN TRANSPORT AG AVIA ADDR WALDHEIM STRASSE 16 CH-3000
 BRN P
 SHPR SIAM ZOO BKK
 081 BRNFF PLS INFO CNEE ON ARRVL TKG COOP

28 NOV 1977

BKKFFSR BRNFFSR
 .BRNFFSR 301242
 BRNFF/IW
 TOP URGENT SECOND REQUEST
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 REPTILES IN ORDER TO ARRANGE MATTER WITH CUSTOMS STP
 RUSHR TOP URGENT
 SENT
 BKKFFSR BKKSCSR BRNFFSR
 =

1 DEC 1977

Handwritten: Cargo Manager - Siam Zoo
 Siam Zoo Supin 0:12:21 21 Nov 1977
 15U 1W, 1M Dr. Pong Leng-EE

QTE
 BKKSCSR

2 DEC 1977

BRNFFSR 020820
 RYT 011046
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 RESERVE STP AGT HOWEVER ADVSD US THAT MATTER
 CLOFI
 SENT

1. Airway Bill Number of 1st receipt and request being BANGKOK VIA ZURICH		2. Airway Bill SWISSAIR	
3. Consignee's name and address MESSRS., PANTRANSPORT AG WALDHEIMSTRASSE 16 CH-3000 BERN 9 SWITZERLAND.		4. Issuing carrier's name and address SWISSAIR TRANSPORT CO., LTD.	
5. Description of goods 4 MONKEYS		6. Date of issue NOVEMBER 30, 1977	
7. Place of origin BANGKOK, THAILAND.		8. Destination ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.	
9. Weight and value 25.0 K 25.0 K 116.60 2,915.-		10. Remarks SAID TO CONTAIN:- LIVE ANIMALS DIM: 86x44x35cm/1 VOL WT: 1 UNDER ORIGIN: THAILAND.	
11. Freight charges 2,915.-		12. Total charges 2,915.-	
13. Payment PAID		14. Signature 448823	

No. 1 - ORIGINAL FOR ISSUING CARRIER

085-2729 2753

Air waybill for smuggled macaques.



Dept. of Livestock Development
Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operative
Bangkok, Thailand.
Date: November 30, 1977.....

VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that :-

4 Monkeys.
owned by **HARTLUST & CO., EUROPE G.V.**
to be shipped via "plane"
to **SWITZERLAND**
has/have been examined, and to the best of my knowledge, find
same, at the time of examination, to be free from of communicable
disease. The said shipment herein has complied with the Animal
Infectious Disease Control Act B.E. 2499.
No case of Yellow Fever has been reported to occur
in Thailand.

Signature: *[Signature]*
Chief Veterinary Officer
Bangkok Airport Quarantine Station.

Health certificate for smuggled monkeys



Dr. Ardith A. Eudey
University of Nevada
Department of Anthropology
Mack Social Science Building
Reno / Nevada 89557

Ihre Zeichen: V. ref. - V. ref.
Ihre Nachricht vom: 6.9.1978
Unsere Zeichen: V. corresp. du - V. corresp. del.
H. ref. - H. ref.
Do/ma/320.3
3000 BERN 6, THURGAU 17
P. (031) 81 26 71
22nd September 1978

Bericht: Illegal export of stump-tail macaques
Concerns:

Dear Dr. Eudey

Referring to your letter dated 6th September 1978 I inform you that I did not suspect an illegal transaction at the time of importation of the monkeys. The animals were shipped in a wooden crate divided into four individual compartments and it seemed quite obvious that the crate contained monkeys. In addition, the shipment was accompanied by an official veterinary health certificate, issued by the Bangkok Airport Quarantine Station, and referring to "4 Monkeys". Apparently first Sim Zoo was mentioned on the certificate as the owner, but this was struck out and replaced by Hartelust & Co. I did not object to this correction, as the undersigned veterinarian put his visa next to it. For your information I enclose a photocopy of the certificate. I feel that many illegal exports could be avoided if the veterinary officials in the countries of origin were fully aware of the nature conservation regulations of their countries, and if they would refuse to issue health certificates for animals not already accompanied by a wildlife export permit.

Copy for information to:
Mr. Pong Leng-De, Bangkok

Yours sincerely
Federal Veterinary Office
International traffic with
animals and animal products
[Signature]
(Dr. Dolliner)

Letter from Dr. Dolliner to Ardith Eudey



Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute Berne

Under Government Control

P.O. Box 2707, 3001 Berne
Phone 031/34 41 11
Telex 32220
Cable: Serum Berne
Domicile: Rehagstrasse 79

Ardith Eudey
Lecturer
Department of
University of
Reno, Nevada

Your ref. Our ref. ms Berne, 4th October

Dear Miss Eudey,

Please place us on your mail list for the IPPL Newsletter.
Thanking you in advance, I remain,

sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Klaus R. Schell, DVM, PhD
Director of Virology

Letter from Dr. Schell to Ardith Eudey

Dec 1978

"KHUN KHAMPHENG" AND THE BANGKOK WILDLIFE COMPANY

The Bangkok Wildlife Company, which is owned by "Khun" (Mr.) Khampheng, has, over the years, exported large numbers of gibbons and other Protected Animals from Thailand, in spite of the fact that such export is banned under Thailand's wildlife conservation legislation.

It is likely that only a small percentage of wildlife smuggling incidents are discovered. However, several cases of the Bangkok Wildlife Company's activities have come to light and they illustrate the cruel nature of these sordid transactions.

11 August 1970. The Bangkok Wildlife Company shipped three White-handed gibbons to the Herpetological Research Exchange, San Carlos, California. The gibbons were, according to the dealer's invoice (illustrated) shipped "in snake's crate." IPPL does not know whether the gibbons arrived alive. U.S. authorities did not intercept the shipment, although several laws, including the Lacey and Tariff Acts, appear to have been violated.

15 June 1971. The Bangkok Wildlife Company shipped four gibbons to an animal dealer in the United States. The gibbons were shipped in two snakes' crates. These crates were opened at the RSPCA Hostel at London Airport, so that the "snakes" could be cared for. The horrified attendant found two gibbons lying side-by-side in each crate. Three of the gibbons were dead and one was moribund. (See accompanying illustration.)

21 February 1974. The Bangkok Wildlife Company shipped 15 Slow lorises to a Post Office box number in San Carlos, California. The crate was labelled "Spitting cobras." The shipment was seized by the California Department of Fish and Game. Five lorises were dead. The ten survivors were confiscated.

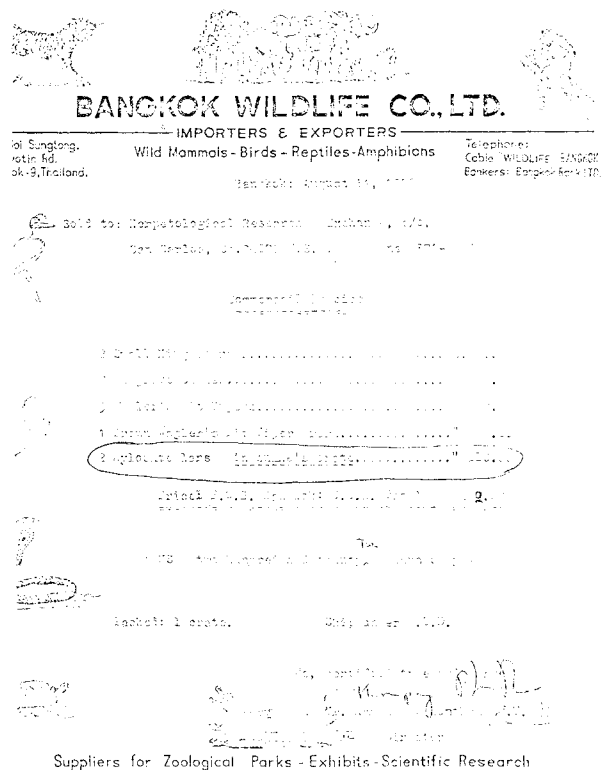
4 August 1978. The Bangkok Wildlife Company was apparently involved in the illegal export of 40 gibbons, 55 macaques, 2 tapirs, and 3 leopard cats from Thailand to Vientiane for onward shipment to Belgium. (See "Laotian-Belgium Traffic In Mammals," this issue.)

According to Jean-Yves Domalain, a former animal smuggler who used to smuggle animals from Thailand to Laos regularly, such incidents are only "the tip of the iceberg," the Bangkok Wildlife Company being one of the most active of Thailand's many animal dealers engaged in smuggling of the country's protected wildlife.

The Bangkok Wildlife Company has been able to continue its depredations of Thailand's protected wildlife for many years with only minor legal complications. The international airlines serving Bangkok consider the company a good customer. Thai students observing Thailand's wildlife export traffic as part of "Project Bangkok Airport" in 1975 logged Bangkok Wildlife Company shipments almost every day.

The cruelty of stuffing gibbons, lorises, and other animals into snake crates for overseas shipment does not appear to be of any concern to "Khun Khampheng." Nor does the suffering of animals shipped by road from Bangkok to Vientiane in Thailand's intense heat. The trip to Vientiane is gruelling in the best of circumstances, involving several days of driving on rough roads and crossing the Mekong River in a small boat. Such a trip was poignantly described in J-Y Domalain's book *The Animal Connection* (Morrow, 1977). Only the strongest animals survive.

It is tempting to suggest that "Khun Khampheng" should be stuffed in a snake crate and sent on a very long journey. However, in a more practical vein, IPPL has asked the Prime Minister of Thailand to investigate the situation and ensure that "Khun Khampheng" receives appropriate punishment for his illegal activities.



Hylobates lar = White-handed gibbons



U.S. NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE TO FUND MALAYSIAN PRIMATE PROGRAM

The International Primate Protection League has learned that Cambridge University (England) signed a contract with the U.S. National Cancer Institute (NCI) on 1 July 1978. The title of the contract is "Planning and Developing a Primate Research Program in Malaysia." Cambridge University has contracted to establish two primate laboratories in Malaysia and perform a census of Malaysian primates.

IPPL has serious reservations about the contract, despite its stated goal of "conservation" because it appears that NCI's assistance for conservation activities in Malaysia is dependent on Malaysia's allowing the capture of substantial numbers of gibbons and siamangs to stock the proposed laboratories. IPPL opposes the use of primates belonging to endangered species in biomedical research.

NCI-funded laboratories already own approximately 100 gibbons; these are mainly White-handed gibbons, *H. lar*. Many of these animals were obtained on the international blackmarket. Two species of gibbons inhabit Peninsular Malaysia: the White-handed gibbon, *H. lar*, and the Agile gibbon, *H. agilis*, as well as a close cousin, the siamang, *S. syndactylus*. All these species are Totally Protected Animals under Malaysian Law (Protection of Wildlife Act, 1972). Capture and possession are forbidden.

BACKGROUND TO THE CONTRACT

After the exposure of several illegal gibbon shipments to a National Cancer Institute-supported laboratory (IPPL Newsletter, November 1974) and the closing of the "Singapore Gibbon Connection" (IPPL Newsletter, February 1977), NCI sought and obtained the assistance of the U.S. Interagency Primate Steering Committee (IPSC) in its attempts to procure gibbons. IPSC was formed in 1974 for the purpose of securing a steady supply of primates for U.S. laboratories.

Dr. Benjamin Blood, IPSC Executive Director, visited Thailand and Indonesia in February 1976, for the purpose of trying to persuade these countries to establish breeding colonies of gibbons and allow export of offspring to the United States. Dr. Albert New, NCI's Director of Laboratory Animal Science, followed Dr. Blood to Asia in July 1976 in order to expedite negotiations. However, neither Thailand nor Indonesia agreed to establish the colonies desired by NCI. These events were described in full in the February 1977 issue of the IPPL Newsletter.

In August 1977, IPPL learned that Dr. David Chivers of Cambridge University, England, was attempting to attract Malaysian support for a primate project. The draft proposals being circulated by Dr. Chivers called for the establishment of 2 primate laboratories in Malaysia. Laboratory stock would include 100 White-handed gibbons, 100 Agile gibbons, and 100 siamangs. These animals would be caught from the wild. Various field studies were also proposed. Extracts from the draft proposals were published in the April 1978 IPPL Newsletter.

On learning that a contract had finally been signed between Cambridge University and the National Institutes of Health, IPPL submitted a Freedom of Information Act request for all documents related to the contract. In return, a brief statement of work was received, with an accompanying letter (see above) from Dr. Benjamin Blood, Executive Director of IPSC. In this letter, Dr. Blood suggested that IPPL not publish details of the project, or anything about it, without permission of the Malaysians involved. Copies of Blood's letter were sent to 6 Americans however and no Malaysians. Several of the recipients of copies of Blood's letter are individuals who hold office in international and national conservation or primate-oriented organizations and also receive large awards from the National Institutes of Health for primate studies. Recipients of the letter might well feel reluctant to express any reservations they might have about the project for fear of displeasing NIH and jeopardizing their future projects.

The "Statement of Work" did not identify the agency funding the contract. For this reason, and because this document was



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814

Interagency Primate Steering Committee

September 22, 1978

Ms. Shirley McGreal
Co-Chairwoman
International Primate Protection League
Post Office Drawer X
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Dear Ms. McGreal:

I refer to your letter of August 28, addressed to Dr. Joe Held, requesting information on a grant application submitted by Cambridge University for a primate project in Malaysia. To the best of my knowledge, there has been no grant application of this nature.

However, you will be interested to know that a contract has been developed for the University of Cambridge to provide support for planning and developing a primate research program in West Malaysia. This contract, which became effective in July 1978, is for a period of three years. It is funded by the National Institutes of Health and is an activity conducted under the aegis of the Interagency Primate Steering Committee.

I enclose a copy of the statement of work for this program. You will see that it involves the participation of a number of Malaysian institutions, working together with a coordinating committee serving to represent the interests of all concerned.

We see this as a very important development toward assuring the conservation of Malaysia's wild primate populations, while making use of some of the animals for biomedical and other scientific studies. We recognize it as a Malaysian program, with some technical assistance being provided internationally. Any public statements concerning the program and its progress will be made by the Malaysian participants.

I request that you not publish any of the enclosed statement without prior permission of the Malaysian Primate Research Coordinating Committee. Also, as a matter of courtesy, I suggest that you contact that Committee before publishing any item concerning their program.

Page 2 - Ms. Shirley McGreal

Sincerely yours,

B. Blood
Benjamin D. Blood, D.V.M.
Executive Director
Interagency Primate Steering Committee
NIH Building 31, Room 4B30
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

cc:
Mr. Earl Basinger
Dr. William Mason
Dr. Russell Mittermeier
Dr. Nancy Muckenheirn
Dr. Allen Schrier
Dr. Orville Smith

Letter from Dr. Benjamin Blood to Shirley McGreal

only one of many requested by IPPL, Ms. Shirley McGreal, Co-Chairwoman of IPPL, resubmitted the Freedom of Information Act request. On 10 October 1978, several documents were received. An accompanying letter from Earl Klevins, NCI Contract Specialist, stated that the requested contract-related correspondence was not sent to IPPL, because negotiations were conducted "largely through face-to-face conversations with an occasional phone-call." However, there are several references to correspondence in the documents obtained by IPPL. Denial that correspondence exists is a ploy frequently used by U.S. government agencies to circumvent their obligations under the Freedom of Information Act. Mr. Klevins also failed to supply the requested curriculum vitae and bibliographies of project participants. However, Section A2 of NCI's "Instructions to Offerors" states that biodata on all participants must accompany applications for awards.

The Documents provided to IPPL by NCI are summarized below.

[1] Letter dated 31 January 1978 from Patricia Ann Eigler, Research Contracts Branch, NCI, to Dr. David Chivers. In this letter, Ms. Eigler invites Dr. Chivers to submit a proposal to NCI for a Malaysian Primate Program, and encloses a formal Request for Proposal (RFP). It appears that Dr. Chivers did not inform his Malaysian associates about this invitation, since IPPL received enquiries regarding the source of Dr. Chivers' anticipated funds from two members of the "Malaysian Primate Research Coordinating Committee" several months after this letter was written. While failure to provide this information to the Malaysians may have been an oversight, it is possible that Dr. Chivers feared his supporters might withdraw from the project if they knew that NCI was involved.

Dec 1978

[2] **Request for Proposal.** This RFP was enclosed with Ms. Eigler's letter. Dr. Chivers was requested to submit a proposal that would emphasize "the conservation of indigenous primates and their proper utilization for....biomedical research." The RFP states that Dr. Chivers' proposal should include a census and "pilot laboratory studies on at least 2 species of monkeys and one of ape."

[3] **Statement of Work, undated.** In this statement, Dr. Chivers proposes to perform a census of Malaysian primates. He also promises that, "BY THE END OF YEAR III, CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT 60 INDIVIDUALS OF EACH PRIMATE GENUS INTO CAPTIVITY AT SERDANG [UNIVERSITY PERTANIAN] AND BANGI [UNIVERSITY KEBANGSAAN], WITH COMPLEMENTARY SPECIES OF EACH GENUS AT THE TWO STATIONS." Although the wording is not clear, it appears that at least 60 White-handed gibbons, 60 Agile gibbons, and possibly 60 siamangs would be brought into captivity. By contracting to provide the animals, Dr. Chivers is legally obligated to attempt to procure them. The statement also includes the names of members of a "Malaysian Primate Research Coordinating Committee" formed to implement the project. These include Dr. Chivers himself, and seven Malaysian government officials and scientists.

[4] **List of Personnel.** The list of project personnel includes three "Principal Investigators." However, none of the three appears to plan to spend much time on the project. Dr. Chivers himself offers only 15% of his time; the two Malaysian "Principal Investigators" each offer 5% of their time. Based on a 40-hour workweek, this would mean that Dr. Chivers would spend only 6 hours per week on his project, and each Malaysian "Principal Investigator" only 2 hours weekly. It is possible that, if NCI had used open contract bidding rather than noncompetitive bidding, it could have located a contractor willing to spend more time on the project. This would appear essential, since the well-being of large numbers of primates, many belonging to endangered species, is involved.

[5] **Memorandum dated 14 April 1978 from Dr. Benjamin Blood, IPSC, to Earl Kleivins, Contract Branch, NCI.** This memorandum is an account of a meeting held on 10 April 1978 for the purpose of evaluating Dr. Chivers' proposal. The meeting was attended by four veterinarians, Dr. Albert New, Director of Laboratory Animal Science, NCI, Dr. Robert Whitney of the Veterinary Resources Branch, NIH, Dr. Benjamin Blood of IPSC, and Dr. Dennis Johnson of the Animal Resources Branch, NIH. No field primatologist attended the meeting, even though the proposals included field studies. Of those attending the meeting, only Dr. Johnson is known to have had any experience with gibbons. While employed at the U.S. Army Gibbon Laboratory (SEATO Lab.) in Bangkok, Thailand, Dr. Johnson performed an experiment in which he inoculated four juvenile female gibbons with dog heartworm and sacrificed them at intervals, concluding that "the response of the gibbon to dog heartworm infection is similar to that of the dog." (SEATO Annual Report, 1970). IPPL considers the use of endangered primates in the study of dog diseases inappropriate.

All four veterinarians endorsed Chivers' proposals. There was no discussion of the qualifications of Malaysian or Western project team members to take care of primates captured for the project, even though gibbons and langurs are known to be delicate animals with extremely high mortality in captivity, few surviving even one year. (See "Siamang and Gibbon Mortality at National Zoo," IPPL Newsletter, September 1977).

[6] **Contract dated 1 July 1978 between the Office of Laboratory Animal Resources, NCI, and Cambridge University, England.** The title of this contract, which is numbered N01-CO-85409, is "Planning and developing a Primate Research Program in Malaysia." Dr. Chivers is awarded \$433,025 over a 3-year period, with \$189,562 during the first year.

[7] **Description of Work** (undated). The "Description of Work"

presumably sent by NCI to Dr. Chivers with his contract, downplays several of the field activities mentioned in NCI's original "Request for Proposal." The activities deemphasized are the socioecological studies and the studies of one effect of the habitat disturbance on primates. Instead, Dr. Chivers is instructed to "prioritize" (sic) establishment of laboratories and the census. The document names Dr. Blood of IPSC as the "Project Officer" responsible for the overall conduct of the entire project. NCI states that membership of the Malaysian Primate Research Coordinating Committee may not be changed without consultation with Dr. Blood. Should the project, in fact, be truly "Malaysian", it appears that the Malaysian committee should have the right to add or drop members as it wishes. The NCI-Cambridge project has already aroused considerable controversy in Malaysia. Demanding that the Malaysian committee not be changed without NCI/IPSC permission appears to be a technique to keep opponents of the project as it presently stands from having any influence on its course.

The "Statement of Work" names two individuals as "key personnel." Neither is Malaysian. They are Dr. David Chivers of Cambridge University (Principal Investigator) and Dr. Michael Kavanaugh, a young American scientist (Senior Research Associate).

[8] **Justification for Noncompetitive Procurement.** In general, issuance of noncompetitive contracts is not considered in the best interests of the contracting party. It appears that, in the case of this contract, no effort was made to locate other possible contractors. The "Justification" states openly that the reason for the noncompetitive procurement is Dr. Chivers' "acceptability" to Malaysian government officials and scientists. However, no evidence of Dr. Chivers' "acceptability" is offered, and it appears that none was sought by NCI. It is also questionable whether initial "acceptability" of the contractor would guarantee the long-term success of the project. Should Malaysia really wish foreign assistance in setting up a primate research program, it would be in the interests of both Malaysia and the contracting party, and, above all, in the interests of the primates involved, that the most capable contractor be located.

To determine whether Cambridge University is so superior to other institutions in the tasks to be performed under the contract that it merits award of a noncompetitive contract, the university's record in care of captive Malaysian primates and field studies merits examination. As far as IPPL can determine, Cambridge University has no colonies of captive gibbons or langurs and therefore no outstanding expertise in this field.

However, Dr. Chivers has published population estimates of the gibbon and siamang populations of Southeast Asia (**Primate Conservation**, Academic Press, 1977). These estimates were severely criticized by Dr. Thomas Struhsaker in **Science** (1 September 1978). Dr. Struhsaker questions the validity of the technique of deriving gibbon and siamang population estimates through the process of multiplying a population density estimate for a small area by the estimated forest area of a country and claiming that the product represents the total number of animals in an entire country or on an island. For example, Chivers presents an estimate of the number of gibbons on Borneo based on surveys of only 25 square kilometers of that large 750,000 km² island, and an estimate of 80,000 gibbons in Assam, India, based on a density estimate of 14.0 gibbons per km² over an area of 31,000 km². (The arithmetical procedures employed in deriving this estimate are unclear.) In addition, a figure of 60,000 Pileated gibbons in Cambodia is presented. This figure was prepared by a scientist who had never set foot in that war-torn country. Dr. Struhsaker draws attention to several arithmetical errors in Chivers' tables. For example, Chivers reports a population of 82 gibbons in 5 km² in Ulu, Borneo, and claims that the "gibbon density" is 10.5 gibbons per km² rather than 5.6. For Kutai, Borneo, Chivers reports 40 gibbons in 2.7 km², claiming that the "gibbon density" is 11.7 rather than 14.8.

Crucial decisions such as the international legislative protection accorded to a species depend largely on population estimates. Production of inflated statistics can seriously harm an endangered

Dec 1978

species' survival chances by stimulating pressures for resumption of trade, and lessening the chances for development of effective habitat protection programs. It is likely that population estimates of Malaysian primates prepared by scientists paid for by a major exploiter of gibbons will be considered suspect, especially when the contract was awarded through noncompetitive channels. It also appears that Western members of Chivers' team may have been chosen on the basis of personal association rather than normal advertising procedures, since IPPL has been unable to locate any announcement of positions in the NCI project in scientific journals.

[9] Budget proposals. Two proposed budgets are appended to the Chivers proposals. These budgets contradict each other in several places, and may differ from the final budget, which the National Cancer Institute refused to provide to IPPL. The main expense is for salaries. Large sums are also provided for laboratory animal facilities, primarily cages. Funds are also requested for monkey food, purchase of vehicles, and secretarial assistance in the United Kingdom for Dr. Chivers.

Among other proposed budget items are a generous 15% "handling charge" earmarked for Cambridge University, a 10% "inflation contingency" and a 10% "currency reevaluation contingency." Even more important than what is budgeted for is what is **not** budgeted for. These non-budgeted items are among those activities generally considered most useful by overseas wildlife conservation departments: 1) acquisition and protection of habitat, 2) funds to train and equip park and forest rangers, and 3) purchase of anti-poaching equipment.

IPPL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MALAYSIAN PRIMATE PROJECT

IPPL has several questions which it feels should be answered before this project can be accepted as a genuine conservation project.

[1] Should the United States government provide funds for activities in violation of Malaysian law?

Under the laws of Malaysia (1972) gibbons and siamangs are declared to be "Totally Protected Animals" (Schedule 1). Killing and "capture by any means whatsoever" are forbidden. Strict penalties are prescribed for violators: a fine not exceeding \$3000 (Malaysian) or a term of imprisonment up to 2 years. Since the Act was passed, no exceptions have been made to allow capture of gibbons or siamangs.

Langurs and macaques are Protected Animals (Schedule 3) and permits are required for their capture. Although Dr. Chivers has contracted to provide large numbers of gibbons, langurs, and macaques to each of two laboratories, there is no indication in the documents that he has either sought or obtained permission from Malaysian authorities to capture them. IPPL considers that scientists, including foreign scientists, should set an example of respect for the law, and not seek to be above it. Should Malaysian authorities yield to pressure and allow capture of endangered primates by scientists, this might cause local inhabitants, obliged either to obey the law or face long terms of imprisonment, to be resentful and resort to poaching. IPPL questions whether it is appropriate for two non-Malaysian institutions (NCI and Cambridge University) to enter into a contract whose workscope includes performance of activities not permitted by Malaysian law.

[2] How would gibbons and siamangs be caught?

Dr. Chivers fails to specify in his proposals how he plans to catch gibbons and siamangs, and NCI reviewers of the proposal do not appear to have considered the question.

All members of the ape family are extremely difficult to catch alive. However, because of their relatively small size, their energetic activity, and the fact that they live high in trees, gibbons and siamangs are the most difficult of all apes to catch. The traditional method of bringing these apes into captivity is to shoot the mother gibbon or siamang and recover her clinging infant. For each infant gibbon successfully brought into captivity, several mothers and infants die. The U.S. Army Gibbon Laboratory in

Bangkok (SEATO Lab) tried to capture gibbons with a drug-loaded rifle, but abandoned the effort after the deaths of several gibbons. In an article published in the July 1978 issue of the **Laboratory Primate Newsletter**, Dr. Chivers ridicules IPPL's concern over how gibbons would be captured, but fails to state what capture technique he proposes to use. Since neither NCI nor Dr. Chivers has any known experience in capture of gibbons, IPPL remains concerned about what capture techniques would be employed, and the possibility of serious fatalities.

[3] Should Malaysia allow formation of gibbon colonies, could this serve as a stimulus to the blackmarket?

Conservationists and wildlife officials in Indonesia and Thailand are already expressing concern that gibbons and siamangs poached in their countries might be supplied to the anticipated colonies in Malaysia.

It is practically impossible for Indonesia or Thailand to prevent illegal export of gibbons since each country has long land and sea borders. There would be no way to identify the country of origin of animals obtained by the Malaysian laboratories since White-handed gibbons, Agile gibbons, and siamangs are all indigenous to two or more countries.

In seeking to establish gibbon/siamang colonies in Malaysia, NCI and IPSC are ignoring the advice of IPSC's own consultant, Dr. Adriaan Kortlandt of the University of Amsterdam, who stated in a memorandum dated 28 April 1978 submitted to IPSC:

we may be pretty sure that primate breeding stations in the third world will, as a rule, have a signboard marked "Breeding Station" above the front door, but will illegally buy primates at the back door. Getting involved in such projects is asking for trouble.

It is relevant to consider that the U.S. Army Gibbon Laboratory (SEATO Lab) was able to purchase approximately 300 gibbons from Thai dealers during the period 1965-1976 in spite of Thailand's ban on capture of gibbons. At the present time, Thailand, which bans all export of primates, including macaques, is alleging that large numbers of macaques illegally captured in Thailand are being smuggled to Malaysia for export to the West on Malaysian export documents.

[4] What will happen to the captive primates at the end of the contract?

NCI's contract with Cambridge University expires after 3 years. The Institute would be under no obligation to continue funding the colony. Nor does any Malaysian institution appear to have committed itself to permanent maintenance of the animals. To establish short-term colonies of endangered primates as part of a "conservation" project appears irresponsible in these circumstances.

It is significant that, when the U.S. Army Gibbon Laboratory (SEATO Lab) planned to close down, efforts were made to export the 30 surviving gibbons to the United States. Unable to secure export permits, the Army offered to donate the animals to Thailand's Forestry department but failed to offer any funds for their maintenance. Laboratory officials talked of killing the gibbons (IPPL **Newsletter**, October 1975). Finally, the animals were let loose, and their fate is unknown. A similar situation could occur in the case of the Malaysian colonies.

CONCLUSION

IPPL reemphasizes its opposition both to the content of the contract and the manner in which it was negotiated. It is questionable whether any benefits will result for the nonhuman primates of Malaysia. Should an organization such as NCI be sincerely interested in committing half a million dollars (US) to a conservation project in Malaysia, it would appear more appropriate that the money be donated directly to the Government of Malaysia or a conservation group such as the Malaysian Nature Society for purchase of a forest tract which would be a permanent sanctuary for primates.

INVESTIGATION REVEALS CONTRACT MISMANAGEMENT

A U.S. government study has revealed mismanagement by the National Cancer Institute of Contract No. N01-CO-65319. The contract, awarded on 31 July 1975 to the New Jersey Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, was entitled, "Acquisition of gibbon apes for breeding and research purposes." The investigation was conducted by the Division of Management Survey and Review, National Institutes of Health, at the request of the International Primate Protection League. The review committee found evidence of such serious mismanagement that it instructed the National Cancer Institute to terminate the contract and seek to recover over \$2,000 from the Foundation.

Contract No. N01-CO-65319 was negotiated by Hugh Mahanes, Contract Officer, National Cancer Institute, and M.L. Simmons, D.V.M. who was then Director of Laboratory Animal Science at the Institute. Although the New Jersey Research Foundation (NJRFMR) was not an animal dealer, it had managed to obtain gibbons from Thailand in spite of Thailand's export ban. Ten gibbons arrived from Thailand for the Foundation on 10 March 1970, and ten more on 1 December 1971. According to Foundation documents, these animals were procured "thru (sic) Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn." Some of the gibbons were used in bizarre psychosurgery experiments on Hall's Island, Bermuda. (See IPPL Newsletter, March 1976.)

Extracts from the Review Committee's Report follow. IPPL comments are in italics.

EXTRACTS FROM NIH REVIEW OF CONTRACT N01-CO-65319

Dr. Simmons wanted to procure 250-300 gibbons. Officials of the New Jersey Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene believed they could obtain the gibbons from Thailand and that Thai officials would be willing to issue the required permits. Simmons

was aware that strict exporting policies were being enforced by Thailand. Therefore, he decided to award a pilot contract for the acquisition of 30 gibbons to test the contractor's ability to deliver. If NJRFMH could deliver these, he planned to award another contract for the remaining gibbons. The NCI would own the gibbons and NJRFMH would maintain the colonies and be allowed to use some of the gibbons.

An enquiry to Thailand's Wildlife Conservation would have revealed that Thailand would not allow the export of the gibbons. For the cost of a postage stamp, the U.S. Government could have saved itself \$10,000.

Officials on the NJRFMH contacted the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok and the U.S. State Department to obtain the required export permits. They also told Embassy officials that Dr. Aristide Esser and Mr. George Nagle of NJRFMH were planning a trip to Bangkok in September 1975. Meanwhile, a colleague at the Neurological Research Foundation in Bangkok was arranging the procurement in Thailand. Before the scheduled trip took place, articles protesting the proposed procurement were published in Bangkok newspapers. Their colleague in Bangkok advised Esser and Nagle to postpone the September trip because of the adverse publicity. The trip was postponed and several other trips were scheduled and subsequently postponed. Finally, NJRFMH officials decided it would not be possible to obtain the gibbons.

Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn had considerable influence in Thailand during the time that his close friend, General Prapass, was "strongman" of Thailand. Expulsion of the general in a 1975 return to democracy had left Dr. Prasop without the "influence" to get the required permits. The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok could have provided this information.

After the unsuccessful attempt, officials of NJRFMH contacted Pet Farm Inc., a Florida-based animal dealer. Pet Farm told them that he could obtain gibbons from Cambodia or Laos. The NJRFMH sub-contracted with Pet Farm for the delivery of the gibbons and Pet Farm sent a representative to Malaysia in May 1976. Several gibbons were to be exported from the Laotian Zoo upon approval by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service....In June 1976, the species of gibbon sought by NCI was listed as an endangered species by the U.S. Department of the Interior. This made the acquisition of gibbons even more difficult....Pet Farm informed NJRFMH that it could not obtain the gibbons. On March 28, 1977, George Nagle informed NCI of this decision. He submitted a statement of expenses and returned to NCI the unexpended balance of the [\$10,000] advance amounting to \$796.08.

Pet Farm Inc. has been under U.S. Customs investigation for a series of questionable gibbon importations in 1973. Malaysia is over 2,000 kilometers from Laos. It is more likely that Pet Farm's representative went to Singapore than to Laos, since a Singapore dealer, Y.L. Koh, informed a visitor in late 1975 that he had received an order for 300 gibbons for "cancer research" from a Miami animal dealer. The "Laotian Zoo" is not a zoo but a dealer operating out of a Post Office box in Vientiane, the capital of Laos. (See "Laotian-Belgium Traffic In Mammals," this issue.)

The project officer, M.L. Simmons, exceeded his authority, he and the contracting officer [Hugh E. Mahanes] violated Federal procurement regulations, and they failed to adhere to the general principles of good contract management. Specifically, the contract was awarded as a sole source procurement to a contractor that was not the sole source, not in the business of supplying primates, and had no funds available to perform work on the contract...The Justification for Noncompetitive Procurement states



Siamang mother and infant Courtesy Los Angeles Zoo

that "NJRFMH is....the only source capable of fulfilling the requirements of this contract and that any delay incident to competitive negotiations could impede the acquisition of the gibbons. After awarding the contract, NCI allowed NJRFMH....to sub-contract....and twice modified the contract to extend the delivery date. These actions obviously contradict the justification for awarding the contract as a sole source procurement and give the appearance that NCI....awarded the contract sole source for reasons other than those stated in the justification (Emphasis added).

Although the original contract called for the acquisition of the gibbons within 3 months, none were procured in 3 years, in spite of the inducement of \$1,000 per gibbon.

The NJRFMH operates out of a post office box in Teaneck, New Jersey, and has no paid employees, no fulltime work staff, and no office space. It was not in the business of supplying animals and had no funds available to perform the work. Because of NJRFMH's lack of funds, the NCI gave the organization a \$10,000 advance...Simmons informed us that he told

NJRFMH officials during negotiations that NCI would accept the risk of loss if the gibbons were not delivered and that NJRFMH would be allowed to keep the advance. Simmons clearly exceeded his authority as contract officer and misinformed the contractor regarding its financial responsibilities to the government....Simmons told the contractor that it would be awarded another contract on a noncompetitive basis if the original 30 gibbons were delivered. Making such an award would have violated federal procurement policy....Again, the project officer exceeded his authority in his statements to the contractor....These circumstances give the appearance that the contract was not in the best interests of the government.

The contractor paid \$1,200 [of the contract funds] as rent for its Bermuda gibbon colony, Project Safe Haven...the contractor's Washington consultant charged \$86.50 for entertainment expenses...the contractor paid its Washington consultant \$2,378.20 for work performed under the contract....this amount was based on a fee of \$225 a day for 84.5 hours of work....the contract Summary of Negotiations lists consultative fees as \$30 a day....we are recommending that NCI recover \$2,126.36 from the contractor.

(Copies of the complete report are available for the cost of copying (\$1.00) from IPPL, P.O. Drawer X, Summerville, SC 29483.)

ANGAUR MACAQUES FACE "FINAL SOLUTION"

Six-hundred Crab-eating macaques *Macaca fascicularis* living on the small Pacific Island of Angaur in the Palau chain, Eastern Caroline Islands, Micronesia, face deportation to the Washington Regional Primate Center in the United States, because of allegations by Mr. Robert Owen, Chief Conservator of Palau, that they are eating birds' eggs and raiding human agricultural settlements. Palau is a United States Trust Territory.

Mr. Owen presented his case against the monkeys remaining on their island home in a 4 February 1976 letter to Dr. Charles Southwick of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland. To support his contention that "the eradication of the monkeys on Angaur is desirable and necessary", Owen offered the following arguments, most of which appear unconvincing to IPPL at this time because of an almost total absence of documentation.

Owen's Reasons For Wanting To Eradicate Angaur's Monkey

(1.) According to Owen, the macaques were introduced to Angaur from Southeast Asia about 70 years ago, during the German occupation of Palau. Therefore, "I do not think that the exotic monkey population of Angaur is any more deserving of protection than the European starling population of the United States."

(2.) Owen asserts that "it is reasonable to assume that a population of 500-600 monkeys...must be having some ecological effect although he admits "We do not know what effect the monkeys are having in the ecology of Angaur" and further notes that "no great differences between the ecological situation on Angaur and the nearby physically similar island of Pelileu are evident." Owen does offer tentative evidence to support his allegation that the monkeys are eating birds' eggs. He claims to have owned several Angaur monkeys as personal pets, and that these captive monkeys enjoyed eating raw chicken eggs. Therefore, he concludes, "The monkeys are endangering the endangered bird species. We should do something about it. The birds belong here and the monkeys don't." IPPL considers this "evidence" unscientific and nonconclusive.

(3.) The monkeys might compete with fruit-eating birds for fruit or lower the populations of insect-eating birds so much through their alleged egg-raiding that a serious insect problem might develop. However, Owen offers no evidence that a serious insect problem exists on Angaur, even though the monkeys have been there 70 years.

(4.) Owen expresses his fear that monkeys might appear on other islands in the Palau chain. "The most disturbing thing, in my mind, about the continued presence of the monkeys on Angaur is the very real possibility that they will sooner or later get to the other islands of Palau". Owen notes that Angaur lies outside the coral reef system and is separated by open water with strong currents from the nearest island, which is 11.3 kilometers away. While admitting that it would be impossible for a monkey to swim to another island, Owen expresses concern that a human might deliberately release monkeys on another island. In the past, people living on other islands in the Paluan chain, including Owen himself, procured Angaur monkeys as pets, but only male monkeys were permitted by local authorities, and hence escaped or abandoned pet monkeys did not reproduce.

(5.) Owen reports that the local people of Angaur "want the monkeys gone" because they raid crops.

Study Findings Differ From Owen's

Two American scientists, Dr. Frank Poirier of Ohio State University and Dr. Euclid Smith of Emory University, studied the Palau macaques for a ten-week period (June-August 1973) and published their findings in *Folia Primatologica* 22, 258-306 (1974). Their findings raise doubts about the accuracy of some of Owen's assertions. In 253 study hours, Poirier and Smith did not observe bird-monkey interactions, and did not mention eggs in their carefully prepared list of the monkeys' food sources. They noted relatively little monkey-human interaction since the people live in the south of the island and the monkeys in the north. Poirier reports being told before his study of possible efforts to eradicate the monkeys, on the grounds that they were eating tapioca and taro. He therefore made an effort to evaluate the damage, and concluded, "There was little substance to reports of extensive cultigen damage. Interviews established that the natives had no desire to rid the island of monkeys. Instead, there was the expressed desire to preserve them and only to prevent crop damage, which seems negligible during most of the year." Owen dismisses Poirier's comments by stating to Southwick that, "the people with whom Dr. Poirier was working on Angaur saw that he liked the monkeys, and, to be kind to him, said that they liked them too."

In 1976, an effort was made by a group of U.S. citizens to raise funds to trap the Angaur monkeys and send them to the British animal trafficker, Shamrock Farms. The money could not be raised and the monkeys remained on Angaur.

However, a new effort to move the monkeys is under way. Dr. Douglas Bowden, Assistant Director of the Washington Regional Primate Center, Seattle, U.S.A., visited Angaur in August 1978 for the purpose of evaluating the practicality of moving the monkeys to the Washington Primate Center. It appears probable that the monkeys may be moved in the near future. The **Trust Territories Report** (15 September 1978) quoted Mr. Owen as saying that "This [moving the monkeys to the Washington Primate Center] may be the solution to the Angaur monkey problem after several years of efforts by conservationists to get responsible organizations interested." Mr. Owen did not identify the "conservationists" involved, nor did he state whether he considered the Washington Primate Center, which has by far the highest experimental and natural mortality of any Primate Center, to be a "responsible organization."

SCIENTIFIC INTEREST OF ANGAUR MACAQUE POPULATION

According to Poirier, the Angaur macaques are probably the descendants of a pair of monkeys who escaped from captivity approximately 70 years ago. The population is therefore of unique scientific interest. There is a possibility of the occurrence of microevolution, as has occurred in the case of the vervet monkey population on the island of St. Kitts. These vervets are the descendants of animals brought over on African slave ships. In the course of the 70 years they have lived on the island, the Angaur monkeys may have acquired behavioral traits which other crab-eating macaque populations lack, or may lack traits found in other populations. Study of such changes and their origins should be made before any final decisions are made on the monkeys' future.

IPPL also believes that a thorough study of the monkeys' role in the ecology of Angaur is essential, in order to determine

whether Owen's speculations are solidly grounded. Close observation of the monkeys would reveal their exact dietary habits, and whether they eat birds' eggs, and, if so, which bird species are affected. A study of the comparative ecology of Angaur and one or more neighboring islands which have no monkey population would reveal whether there are less birds on Angaur than on neighboring islands, and, if so, whether the monkeys were the causative factor.

Should the studies reveal that there is indeed a serious monkey problem, then a careful decision would have to be made as to how many of the monkeys should be moved, and where they should go. Shipping the animals to laboratories is clearly not in the best interests of the monkeys themselves.

Conclusion

The Angaur macaques have survived two major typhoons in the last 30 years, the latest in 1964. Both these typhoons obliterated vast portions of the Angaur rain forest for several months. In addition, the monkeys survived three months of saturation bombing by the U.S. Air Force during World War II. Poirier states admiringly, "At least 3 times in the last 30 years, the Angaurese macaques' environment has been drastically altered, their numbers reduced, and their food supplies depleted, but they have survived. This is testimony to the nonhuman primates' ability to adapt to harsh, devastating, and overnight changes."

Now it appears that these extraordinary survivors of war and typhoon are destined to be fed into the ever-hungry U.S. primate research machine.

IPPL members wishing to comment on this situation may contact:

Hon. Adrian P. Winkel
High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan
Mariana Islands 96950

PLEASE REMEMBER IPPL AT CHRISTMAS

When making up your Christmas gift list, please remember that IPPL, and the primates, need your help. Should a friend ask what gift you prefer, please consider asking him or her to make a contribution to IPPL in your name.

Since IPPL was founded by Shirley McGreal in 1973, it has been active in many parts of the world. IPPL Field Representatives work tirelessly to protect existing national parks and sanctuaries and to increase the size of protected wildlife areas. IPPL has also provided financial assistance to several field projects. With additional resources, IPPL can be more active in this area.

IPPL has been extremely successful in its investigations of primate smuggling. This sordid activity contributes to the depletion of endangered species and causes extreme suffering to the smuggled animals. No other organization can rival IPPL's accomplishments in this specialized area of wildlife protection. Several governments have commended IPPL for its anti-smuggling work.

IPPL was able to gather enough information about the "Singapore Connection" and generate enough international pressure to close this smuggling route along which endangered primates from all over Southeast Asia were smuggled to the West on Singapore export documents. It appears likely that IPPL's efforts to end the "Laos Connection" will meet with similar success.

IPPL has also worked persistently to improve shipping conditions for primates. IPPL organized a pioneering project known as "Project Bangkok Airport" in 1975. Groups of Thai university students logged all shipments of wildlife leaving the airport, checking the contents and crating. As a result of this project, the Government of Thailand decided to ban exportation of primates and most other animals.

IPPL has worked to get more primate species on the U.S. Endangered List, and to prevent removal of currently-listed species. Considerable expense is incurred in gathering data to support listings.

IPPL has been able to assist primate habitat countries by drawing attention to the risks involved in some projects proposed to them under the name of "conservation" by Western interests whose principal intention is to gain access to endangered primates for biomedical research purposes. IPPL was successful in preventing the development of one such project which would have made endangered Pygmy chimpanzees available for military research by the U.S. Armed Forces.

IPPL works to improve the living conditions of captive primates and organized the world's first known Primates' Rights demonstration on 14 October 1978. To learn what is going on in laboratories and zoos, IPPL obtains documents under the Freedom of Information Act. Using the Act to gather material is expensive, but essential. With your help, IPPL can use the Act more extensively and effectively to help captive primates.

The **IPPL Newsletter** is a unique publication which provides members and subscribers with information unavailable from other sources. Educators all over the world use the **Newsletter** to supplement their instructional materials. However, the **Newsletter** is expensive to produce and distribute. More funds would help us make it even better.

IPPL's officers, all unpaid, work long hours in the cause of primate protection. They deserve your increased support. Membership dues are insufficient to fund all IPPL's worldwide activities.

So, please add IPPL to your Christmas list.

THE CHIMPS OF MOUNT ASSERIK

The Chimps of Mount Asserik (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1977) is a new book by IPPL Advisory Board member Stella Brewer. It would make an ideal Christmas gift for children as well as adults. The book, which is beautifully illustrated with photographs of chimpanzees and other animals, tells of Ms. Brewer's childhood in the Gambia, West Africa, where her father, Mr. Eddie Brewer, is a government conservation officer. It goes on to tell of the chimpanzee rehabilitation project which Ms. Brewer operates on the slopes of Mount Asserik, Senegal, where she tries to teach chimpanzees raised in captivity to live in

the wild again. "The Chimps of Mount Asserik" has a preface by Jane Goodall, in which Dr. Goodall comments that, while working with chimpanzees in the wild, she is haunted by the thought of chimpanzees incarcerated by man in circuses, zoos, and laboratories.

Besides buying a copy of **The Chimps of Mount Asserik** for your own enjoyment, ask your local school and public libraries to order a copy, and suggest to your local newspaper's book reviewer that he(he) review this delightful book.

CHIMPANZEE TRAFFICKERS DENOUNCED IN SIERRA LEONE PRESS

Writing in **We Yone**, a Sierra Leone, West Africa, newspaper on 7 August 1978, Ms. Daphne Tuboku-Metzger, Honorary Secretary of the Sierra Leone Nature Conservation Association, commented on "The Trade in Chimpanzees—A National Scandal," and called for a ban on further exportation of chimpanzees.

In her article, Ms. Tuboku-Metzger listed the chimpanzees exported since 1973 by the two Sierra Leone animal dealers trading in chimpanzees (See Table 1). These dealers are Dr. Franz Sitter, an Austrian expatriate, and Mr. Suleiman Mansaray, an African whose company is called Sierra Leone Birds and Animals.

Table 1; Chimpanzee Exports from Sierra Leone 1973-1978

YEAR	SITTER	MANSARAY	TOTAL
1973	101	112	213
1974	57	159	216
1975	81	174	255
1976	197	54	251
1977	124	39	163
1978	31	15	46
TOTAL	591	553	1144

Ms. Tuboku-Metzger commented: "This table shows clearly the fortunes these two men have amassed over the past five years." She noted that Mansaray had been exporting chim-

panzees since 1949, and Sitter for at least the last 20 years. She commented on Sitter's activities, "He could not possibly do in other African countries what he is now being allowed to do in Sierra Leone. No wonder he decided to settle here!"

According to the article, chimpanzees exported from Sierra Leone are often caught in neighboring countries which ban the export of chimpanzees and thus "Sitter and Mansaray are therefore decimating the chimpanzees not only for Sierra Leone but of West Africa and we owe it to neighboring states to put a complete stop to the objectionable activities of these men."

Ms. Tuboku-Metzger reported a senior official in Sierra Leone's Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources as stating that he does not know how many chimpanzees remain in the wild in Sierra Leone. This same official issues chimpanzee export permits. According to the writer, "it is absolutely scandalous that Sitter and Mansaray have been allowed to export such fantastic numbers of these animals without any control or check whatsoever....Is it true that Sitter has his 'links' in the Ministry and so can virtually do as he likes?"

According to the article, the Sierra Leone Nature Conservation Association has called for a total ban on chimpanzee exportation, the establishment of chimpanzee reserves, the confiscation of approximately 100 chimpanzees currently held by dealers for shipment, and the ratification by Sierra Leone of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY OFFICER SUBJECT OF EXPOSE

In a 26 February 1978 article entitled "Safari Park Monkeys Sent for Research — What the Stately Home Crowds Don't Know," Britain's **Sunday People** revealed that monkeys from several of Britain's leading safari parks had been sold for biomedical research. The four parks involved were Longleat, operated by Lord Bath, Woburn, operated by the Marquis of Tavistock, Bewdley, and Stirling. Animal dealers serving as middlemen between the parks and laboratories were Shamrock Farms, managed by Mr. Richard Hackett, and Animal Suppliers.

The **Sunday People** interviewed Mr. Hackett, who, besides being an animal trafficker, serves as Vice-President of the International Primatological Society (an organization that has no connection with IPPL). Mr. Hackett revealed that he had been apprehensive about the press getting hold of the story, commenting:

Animals are killed to provide bacon and so on, what's the difference? When we started this, I remember asking

Jimmy Chipperfield [safari park operator] what would happen if the Press got hold of it. And what if it presented it as those terrible people showing off animals as people drove round in their motor cars and then sending them to be sliced up on laboratory tables?

The **Wiltshire Times** learned that monkeys from Longleat Safari Park in Wiltshire had been sold to Shamrock Farms and contacted Mr. Hackett, who reportedly stated that not all experimental monkeys suffer pain but that, on the contrary, some are fed a diet of "chocolate cake and ham sandwiches." **Wiltshire Times**, (3 March 1978)

The British public, however, did not appear to approve of Hackett's activities and many animal-lovers boycotted the safari parks as a result of the **Sunday People's** article. Attendance at safari parks reportedly fell to an all-time low in the summer of 1978.

PSYCHOLOGIST ATTACKS "TORTURE" OF PRIMATES

Addressing the opening session of the British Association for Advancement of Science's Annual Meeting, Dr. Alice Heim of Cambridge University delivered a strong attack on psychologists' use of primates in research, according to the **Evening Standard** (12 September).

Dr. Heim stated, "There are many ethical and social objections to many of the procedures of experimental psychologists in which they treat their subject, usually an animal, simply as a means to an end."

Dr. Heim referred particularly to experiments that involve the infliction of severe deprivation, abject terror, or inescapable pain, which she stated are "intrinsically objectionable." Dr. Heim noted that reports of the research never include the word "torture," although the definition of the word "torture" means "the infliction of severe pain as a means to an ulterior end." She referred to experiments in which young monkeys are removed from their mothers in extreme infancy and subjected to carefully-designed deprivations. Such experiments have been conducted at the University of Wisconsin for several decades. (See IPPL Newsletter, May 1975, for details of these experiments.)

DISPROPORTIONATE SUFFERING

The following legal opinion was stated by Justice Hawkins of Quebec Province, Canada, in 1889. It was cited as a precedent in a 1978 Canadian court case in which a man was found guilty of cruelty to animals.

The legality of a painful operation must be governed by the necessity for it, and even where a desirable and legitimate object is sought to be attained, the magnitude of the operation and the pain caused thereby must not so far outbalance the importance of the end, as to make it clear to any reasonable person that it is preferable that the object should be abandoned rather than that disproportionate suffering should be inflicted.

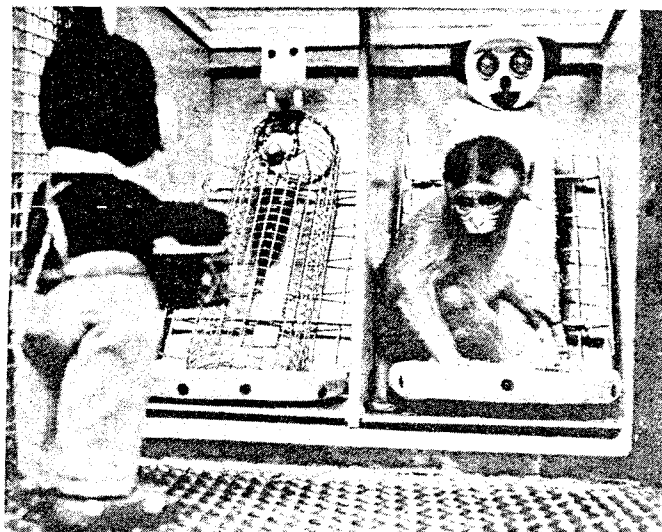
Commenting on the case in the **Humane Society News** (Fall 1978), Murdaugh Stuart Madden, General Counsel of the Humane Society of the United States, wrote:

While the decision from the Canadian court has no official effect in the United States, our Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence is so similar that we feel that usable precedents have been enunciated and established in this most important case.

BRACHIATING PRIMATES TO GET LARGER CAGES

The IPPL Newsletter (September 1977) noted that the U.S. Government recommended cage sizes for primates published in the 1972 edition of the **Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals** were being revised. IPPL criticized the small sizes of the cages, and noted in particular that brachiating primates would be unable to brachiate in cages with a 0.74 meter² base (4 ft. x 2 ft.), 91.4 cm (36 inches) high.

The 1978 edition of **Care and Use** has just been published. Although the same tiny cages are recommended for most primates, the cage size for brachiating primates has been increased to 2.33 m², (5 ft. x 5 ft.) 213.4 cm (7 ft.) high. The change will affect Woolly monkeys, spider monkeys, and gibbons, all of which are defined in **Care and Use** as brachiating primates.



"Torture"? Infant monkey in deprivation experiment

NEWS OF THE MOUNTAIN GORILLAS

The IPPL Newsletter (August 1978) told of the tragic death of Digit the Mountain gorilla. Readers responded generously to IPPL's appeal for funds to support the work of anti-poaching patrols in the Virunga Volcanoes.

Since the publication of this Newsletter, there have been further gorilla losses. On 24 July, Uncle Bert, Group 4's silver-back leader, was shot to death and decapitated. A 16-year old female, Macho, was also shot to death, and her infant, Kweli, was injured and subsequently died. Two poachers were arrested by Rwandese authorities.

In the first month of IPPL-sponsored anti-poaching patrols, 362 traps and snares were cut or confiscated, several duikers were released from traps unharmed, and one poacher was apprehended.

Ms. Fossey wishes to thank IPPL members for their generosity.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

IPPL has published "His Name was Digit" as a **Special Report**. Copies are available for \$1 each. Copies of "Zoo Primate Babies of 1977" and "Chimpanzee Rehabilitation" by Stella Brewer are also available for \$1.

Back issues of the IPPL Newsletter are available for \$1.50.

Requests for publications should be addressed to IPPL, P.O. Drawer X, Summerville, SC 29483.

CHIMPANZEE TASK FORCE REPORT AVAILABLE

The **Report of the Task Force on the Use of and Need for Chimpanzees** has recently been published by the Interagency Primate Steering Committee. Copies are available from:

Interagency Primate Steering Committee
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD 20014

The Task Force calls for addition of large numbers of chimpanzees to U.S. colonies, many of which would have to be imported. A detailed analysis of the **Report** will appear in a future IPPL Newsletter. In the meantime, IPPL believes that the report is essential reading for all members interested in the conservation and protection of chimpanzees.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR SCIENTISTS' CENTER FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

A new organization, the Scientists' Center for Animal Welfare, has recently been formed. It is a non-profit organization for natural and social scientists, physicians, lawyers, and other scholars, who use, study, or are concerned about animals. The Center is dedicated to the advancement of scientific knowledge on the humane treatment of animals and the welfare of all life. To this end, it seeks the best possible reconciliation of human needs and animal welfare, with a minimum of suffering.

The catalyst for the formation of the Center was Dr. Jeremy Stone, Director of the Federation of American Scientists. He is a founding member of the Board along with Dr. Barbara Orlans, a psychologist at the National Institutes of Health, and Dr. Michael Fox, a veterinarian and Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, and others.

A major function of the Center will be to provide scholarly input, collect scientific facts and make objective analyses of animal

welfare issues. The center will compile, exchange and disseminate scientific information relevant to animal welfare through its newsletter and other publications. In this way it will seek to raise the knowledge and awareness of scientists and the public about interrelationships and interdependencies between man and fellow creatures.

Among its interests are the preservation of wildlife especially with respect to endangered species. Other activities of the Center will be the promotion of good standards for domesticated farm animals such as calves and hens, and the advancement of humane concern for laboratory animals.

Support for the Center is sought from members of the International Primate Protection League and all persons interested in animal welfare. Those interested should write to the Scientists' Center for Animal Welfare, P.O. Box 3755, Washington, D.C. 20007.

USE OF PRIMATES IN TOXICITY TESTING

Writing in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* (September 1978), Dr. A.D. Dayan of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent, England, commented on the limitations of primates as tools in the research and development of drugs for human use and the evaluation of their safety.

According to Dr. Dayan, wild-caught primates vary greatly from animal to animal in physiological response to drugs, because of their "variable condition and disease burden." Dayan also points out that "the majority of pharmacological and physiological mechanisms are common to most vertebrate species" and therefore rats and rabbits can produce as reliable results as primates in most circumstances. However, he warns that "it is

important to realize that final evaluation of a drug can only be made in the species for which it is intended....Man."

Concluding, Dayan states "the conclusion must be that primates are essential for very few types of research into drugs and their effects." and that [primates] should be regarded, not with anthropocentric awe as 'little men' but like any other laboratory animal."

In recent years, over half the 12,000 Rhesus monkeys imported annually to the United States from India have been used in toxicology and pharmacology. Other countries are known to be using large numbers of primates in drug studies. It appears that this is an area where there is considerable wastage of primates and where their use could either be greatly reduced or eliminated.

U.S. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT AMENDED

The U.S. Congress enacted major amendments to the Endangered Species Act on 15 October 1978, the last day of its session. The amendments represented a compromise between two very different bills, one passed by the Senate in July, the other by the House of Representatives on 14 October 1978. The most significant amendments primarily affect U.S. wildlife and its habitat. Of the amendments affecting primates, the most important are the following:

Redefinition of "critical habitat": the amended Act contains a narrower definition of the habitat critical to the survival of an endangered species.

Revision of the Penalty Provisions. The amendments passed by the Senate in July would have weakened the penalty provisions. IPPL, with its considerable knowledge of the wildlife traffic, contacted several senators and representatives to discuss the necessity for strengthening penalties rather than weakening them. Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee admitted in a letter dated 15 September 1978 to Dr. Shirley McGreal, Co-Chairwoman of IPPL, that the penalty clauses in the Senate bill were unsatisfac-

tory. Baker stated that he would work to modify them at the House-Senate conference on the bills. The strengthening amendments make it possible to prosecute an animal dealer for violation of the Endangered Species Act even when no documentary proof of the dealer's knowledge of a species' status or the illegality of a specific shipment can be obtained. A dealer can no longer commit illegal acts and escape punishment by destroying records of a transaction.

Revision of the Endangered Species List. Under the new amendments, the Department of the Interior must review the status of each listed species at least once every five years. This will be very time-consuming and will probably leave the Department without the manpower, time or resources to consider listing of new species.

Congress reauthorized the Endangered Species Act for only 18 months. This means that further amendments to the Act will be considered by the next Congress. Further details of the changes in the Endangered Species Act will be carried in future *Newsletters*. IPPL wishes to thank all U.S. members who responded to our appeal that they contact their Congressmen/women requesting them to support a strong Endangered Species Act.

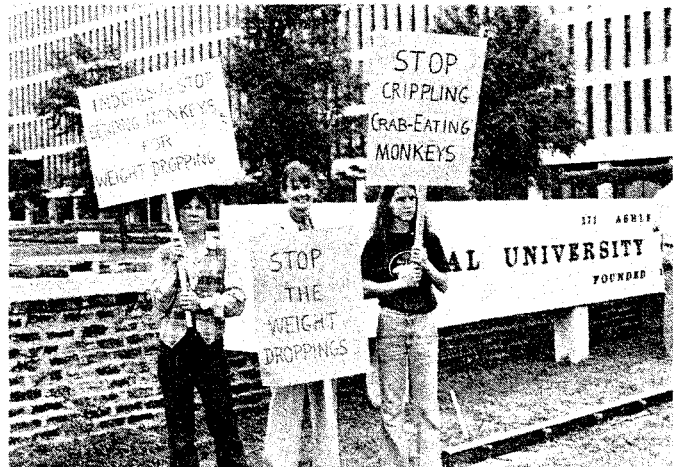
DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST WEIGHT-DROPPINGS

A group of demonstrators picketed the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC), Charleston, USA, on 14 October 1978 to protest traumatic experiments on monkeys which have been going on at the institution since 1969. In the experiments, weights are dropped on the surgically-exposed spines of Rhesus or Crab-eating macaques to produce varying degrees of injury and paralysis. The monkeys, whose bodies are heavily instrumented with recording and measuring devices prior to traumatization, are observed for 1-3 weeks prior to being killed.

The demonstration was sponsored by Rhesus Rescue, The South Carolina Fund for Animals, the Society for the Protection of Animals and Plants, and the International Primate Protection League. Among the signs carried by demonstrators were, "Monkeys Never Have a Good Day at MUSC", "Monkey Death and Pain-MUSC Gain", "I Don't Want my Income Tax Spent on Breaking Monkeys' Backs", "Save the Monkeys from the Weight", and "Government Spends Millions on Monkey Maimings."

Although Dr. Phaner Perot, Principal Investigator in the weight-dropping project, has received over a million U.S. tax dollars for his weight-dropping experiments, he has refused to discuss the project with radio and television reporters. However, the experiments have been defended by Dr. Albert Sabin, a virologist on the MUSC faculty. Appearing on WCSC television on 13 October 1978, Dr. Sabin stated that the weight-dropping experiments cause no suffering to the monkeys. Asked to comment on Dr. Sabin's claim by Frank Jarrell of the Charleston *News and Courier*, a demonstrator commented, "Someone must have dropped a weight on Dr. Sabin's brain!"

As far as IPPL can determine, the demonstration at MUSC was the first ever held on behalf of laboratory primates. Members interested in planning similar demonstrations, should primates be being misused in their area, should contact Ms. Dian Donato, Rhesus Rescue, 521 Corey Blvd., Summerville, S.C. 29483. Ms. Donato will try to find out what primate research is going on in your area, obtain a scientific evaluation of the research, and if necessary, help you plan a demonstration.



MUSC Demonstrators (left) Carolyn Gilbert, Fund for Animals (center) Shirley McGreal, IPPL



Demonstration received wide media coverage in Charleston

FROM THE MALAYSIAN PRESS

Control export of these monkey call

The Malaysian World Wildlife Fund has urged the Government to control the export of long-tailed macaques, a protected monkey.

Its executive director, Mr. K.W. Scriven, said today the export of these monkeys could result in the species becoming endangered. The Game Department said however, the export of these monkeys was not affecting their numbers in the wild. A spokesman said that from the conservation point of view, the export of the longtailed macaques was only minimal. He was unable to give any figure of monkeys exported or their approximate numbers in the wild.

They were commenting on a recent letter in the New Straits Times by Mrs. M. Dogget of the International Primate Protection League, who hoped that Malaysia would impose a total ban on the export of macaques or at least impose strict conditions on their usage.

It is possible that with the Rhesus Macaques in short supply, Malaysia may be approached to increase export of her monkeys for laboratory experiments," Mrs. M. Dogget said. Mr. Scriven said the largest numbers of Rhesus monkeys for medical research came from India. However, India imposed a total ban on the export of these animals two years ago.

NST Jan 19

Protecting our fauna

While the Game Department deserves praise for taking swift and positive measures to curtail illicit poaching and smuggling of wildlife, it is difficult to understand why it has openly allowed and advocated the export of our local long-tailed macaques. This, to say the least, is in total contradiction to its primary function of protecting and preserving our wildlife resources.

Allowing the export of these macaques is condoning the extinction of

a species with an evolutionary history of hundreds of thousands of years. And allowing wanton massacre of the species presages the possibility of sending other species to their doom in the near future for financial gain.

Claims by the Game Department that these macaques are causing a lot of trouble to land settlers and farmers are unreasonable. The fact that this occurs is a consequence of human encroachment into their already diminishing habitat. Having these animals exported to be killed is hardly humane.

A spokesman of the Wildlife and National Parks Department has said that there are still many of these monkeys in the wild and that the present rate of exportation is not likely to lead to the extinction of the species. It is beyond intellectual comprehension how he could have arrived at the conclusion when he is unable to furnish the figure exported and the approximate numbers in the wilds.

The demand for monkeys is understandable. With the signing of the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species by the majority of the wildlife exporting countries (Malaysia included), scientists are now finding it increasingly difficult to obtain primates for their laboratory experiments.

Malaysia has no Rhesus macaques, but its long-tailed macaques are being exported in large numbers for research purposes. It is foreseeable that with the Rhesus macaques in short supply, Malaysia may be approached to increase its export of monkeys, as a consequence of which, the extinction of the species is possible.

The Malaysian World Wildlife Fund has urged the Government to control the export of this protected primate species before it becomes endangered. Our natural store house is becoming dangerously depleted due to the rapacious appetite of researchers.

The National Echo Feb 21, 1977

NEWS IN BRIEF

National Conference on Health Research Principles

A National Conference on Health Research Principles took place at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, on 3-4 October 1978. IPPL submitted a statement calling for increased efforts to find alternatives to the use of primates in biomedical research. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Kurt Habel, Office of the Director, NIH, Building 1, Room 205, Bethesda MD 20014.

Chimps Shot

On 17 July 1978, Charlie, a ten-year old chimp at Longleat Safari Park, England, leaped across a moat and escaped from his island habitat. He was shot to death after attacking a keeper. In a similar incident, two escaping chimps were shot to death by police marksmen when they escaped from their cages at Pittsburgh Zoo in August 1978. Neither the zoo nor the Pittsburgh Police Department has answered IPPL's request for further information.

Missing Import Declarations

On 15 August 1978, IPPL submitted a Freedom of Information Act request to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife for copies of all import declarations for primates filed between January and June 1978 at the ports of New York and Miami. On receiving the documents, IPPL was surprised to find so few import declarations for South American primates entering the United States at Miami. It appeared that only 200 animals had been imported during January-June 1978 compared with over 2,000 during the same period of 1977. IPPL contacted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Miami and was told that the usual numbers of South American primates had been entering, but had been allowed to proceed to New York without import clearance. However, the missing declarations were not on file at the port of New York either. Further efforts to obtain them have failed.

It is not clear whether the reason for the disappearance of the documents (if they exist) is disorganization at the ports of entry, or whether the Fish and Wildlife Service is deliberately trying to discourage IPPL from inspecting records of individual importations. Such inspection reveals that Fish and Wildlife Service officers are overlooking many shipments that appear to violate U.S. wildlife laws.

Big Haul in Kenya

Acting on a tip, Kenya police raided a private home and a tourist ship in Nairobi in June 1978 and seized a huge consignment of elephant tusks, lion skins, rhino horns, zebra skins, and colobus monkey rugs. The crates were addressed to "China Merchants" in Hong Kong. Kenya banned export of wildlife parts in March 1978.



Chimpanzee Mutilation to go Ahead

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development plans to ignore public and professional protests and remove the pituitary glands of 12 chimpanzees, which will leave survivors of the dangerous operation invalids for life. The Institute claims that it is "conservation-minded" because it plans to mutilate only male chimpanzees, six juveniles and six adults.

Rerieved monkey sent to Yemassee Primate Center

After criticism in the Charleston media for its weight-dropping experiments, the Medical University of South Carolina offered to give up to IPPL a one-year old female Rhesus monkey awaiting traumatization for return to India. IPPL made plans to return the monkey to India. A local member offered to hold the animal prior to shipment, funds were raised to send her to New York, and Ambassador Nani Palkhivala, Indian Ambassador to the United States, arranged free shipment to India for the monkey on Air India. An Indian member of IPPL offered to meet the animal at New Delhi airport and prepare her for release.

However, at the last minute, the Medical University of South Carolina withdrew its offer, and sent the monkey to the Yemassee Primate Center in Yemassee, South Carolina.

Primate Tour of Soviet Union

Ms. Carol Sigoda has asked IPPL to inform Newsletter readers that she is organizing a tour of the Soviet Union during the spring of 1979 for people with a special interest in primates. The tour is being planned in conjunction with the Citizens Exchange Corps. Interested individuals should contact Ms. Sigoda at 144 Stratford South, Roslyn Heights, New York 11577 for further information.

Declaration of Animal Rights

A Universal Declaration of Animal Rights was proclaimed at UNESCO headquarters on 15 October 1978 to mark "World Day of Animal Rights." The declaration was read in the presence of leaders of animal welfare movements from many countries.

Netherlands Animal Dealer to be Prosecuted

A. Man in't Veld, a Netherlands animal dealer, is being prosecuted by the Netherlands Ministry of Culture under the Endangered Exotic Animals Act of 1977. On receiving a pricelist from Man in't Veld which offered various endangered animals, including chimpanzees, for sale, IPPL contacted Mr. F.H.J. von der Assen, of the Dutch Ministry of Culture, which enforces the Act. In a letter to IPPL dated 10 July 1978, Mr. von der Assen stated, "the company Man in't Veld has no permit to import baby chimpanzees or other endangered animals... in fact, the firm did not yet import the animals in question." He added, however, that, "as it is according to our law...not allowed to offer for sale such animals without a permit, the [Ministry] inspector started legal proceedings against the company."

New York Conference Picketed

More than 500 sign-carrying demonstrators picketed the first day of the Conference of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science, which took place in New York from 24-29 September 1978. The demonstrators were protesting alleged cruelty to laboratory animals in the United States, and reported government spending of \$3,000,000,000 annually on medical research, mainly animal experimentation.

Rerieved Chimpanzee Doing Well

In October 1977, Dr. Christian Barnard, the celebrated South African heart surgeon, killed a chimpanzee and placed its heart in a human patient who died 3 days later. Following the failure of the operation and a storm of protest from around the world, Dr. Barnard gave up a second chimpanzee he planned to use as a heart donor and sent it to the High Noon Game Farm near Cape Town. IPPL has learned that the chimpanzee settled down well with Josie, the Farm's lone female, and that a baby chimp is on the way.

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