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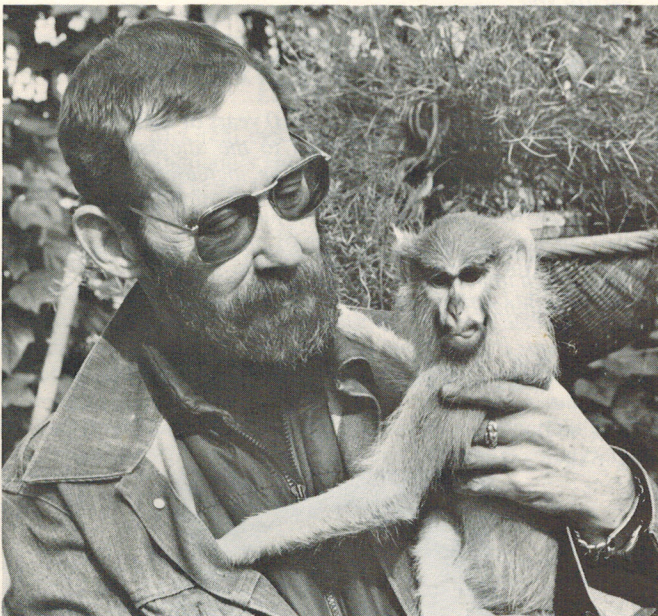
NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL
PRIMATE
PROTECTION
LEAGUE

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IPPL officers with friends: clockwise from upper left, Jane Goodall with Gimble, Arika Lindbergh, Shirley McGreal with Arun Rangsi, Okko Reussien with sanctuary monkey.

TEN YEARS OF PROTECTING PRIMATES

1973 - 1983

SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

GREETINGS FROM WILLIAM GEORGE, M.D., U.S.A.

COMING TOGETHER IS A BEGINNING;
KEEPING TOGETHER IS PROGRESS;
WORKING TOGETHER IS SUCCESS.

Anonymous

This poem defines the International Primate Protection League. The coming together ten years ago was sparked by Dr. Shirley McGreal. Her concern for the plight of frightened, sad and terrorized baby monkeys being subjected to cruel and agonizing bondage in the slave-trading of non-human primates for foreign dealers and laboratories led her to do something about it. The coming together was a difficult task, but somehow, she managed to form an organization to help these and other primates throughout the world. It was a small but significant beginning.

From this small nucleus of people who refused to 'go along' with the crowd of animal hunters, traders, shippers, buyers, suppliers and users of these sentient intelligent animals, an organization grew. Other people joined in the battle against the cruel exploitation of non-human primates. The common denominator of these human primates was the rejection of the cruelty inflicted on the non-human primates. Membership grew in the I.P.P.L. and those who joined stayed on, even though the challenge was formidable and the battles were hard. Progress was evident.

Each member realized a need to do something, no matter what service was performed. Letter writing was important, and it was not necessary to be a professional writer. One had only to write from the heart, and the mind found words of protest to those who would have us believe that they could do as they wished with these

animals. Every member in I.P.P.L. was important, and each voice counted. Even though there is still much to be done and great challenges are still present, success became evident on many occasions. I.P.P.L. has succeeded and will succeed more; our members do work together.

Experiments on animals are repetitive, needless and useless. This may sound blasphemous. There are no hallowed halls of research – it is mostly self aggrandizement: write a paper and have your article published with your name on it: further research money may be forthcoming, usually at taxpayers' expense. The animals are expendable. Such suffering, such greed, such inhumanity! This money spent on research could be better spent to relieve suffering directly.

I have analyzed many research data of ongoing animal experimentation. In not so scientific an expression, I must say that most of it is just plain "baloney". I will continue to speak out for the benefit of animals, and against needless cruel experimentation on these poor creatures who share our world. I am honored to be on the advisory board in the capacity of a medical doctor.

And when, at times, it seems that the task is overwhelming, and when the spirit falters, an unexpected victory for the animals, or a reminder that there are some beautiful people out there working for the benefit of the animals, and that others are joining the ranks, and that they too, feel as I do and will fight the battles together with us, revive my spirits. Yes, our ranks are growing and we are working together. Success will come for the animals. May God bless each of you.

A MESSAGE FROM JANE GOODALL, TANZANIA

I would like to congratulate IPPL on its 10th Anniversary. It is hard to believe that 10 years have gone by – until one stops to think of how much has been achieved. Often, I have been amazed - and delighted – at the sheer audacity of some of the campaigns: it seems that there is nothing and nobody that IPPL is not prepared to tackle if it believes that, by so doing, the lot of even one captive primate may be bettered or that some monkeys would remain free who otherwise would be captured.

The over-all result of the first 10 years of IPPL has been, without doubt, a major contribution to the alleviation of suffering among non-human primates and an increased awareness of the plight of such animals in the hands of unscrupulous human beings.

I am sure that the hordes of monkeys and apes whose lives have been much improved, or actually saved, would, if they could, join me in wishing IPPL a Happy Tenth Birthday!

"OUR CAUSE WAS NOBLE" – S. M. MOHNOT, INDIA

In the life of any organization a decade is not a big period. But the struggle and successes IPPL encountered in the last ten years make a remarkable story – memorable and inspiring. There were many institutions working for the well-being of animals in general when IPPL was founded in 1973, but none worked in particular for nonhuman primates. A virtual primate massacre was going on all over the world prior to 1973. With IPPL coming into being, primates everywhere got a real protective umbrella. Monkeys and apes dying for humans were saved in a variety of ways – appeals, letter writing, pleading, enforcing legislation, court cases, personal care, plus exposing traffic, ruthless cropping and their use as guinea pigs were part of our effort. Our cause was noble and our ways were peaceful so came the success.

IPPL's success in India was phenomenal. Here, IPPL became active in 1975, when rhesus and other monkeys were flooding out in the name of biomedical research. December 31, 1977, was IPPL day when, after two years of consistent efforts, came the export embargo on rhesus and other primates – the export ban continues. A large number of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have since followed suit. India, the country of Mahatma Gandhi, having preached nonviolence, will continue to lead the world in conserving primate populations.

I invite people from all walks to join IPPL in its cause to save nonhuman primates thus saving human lives.



S. M. Mohnot

THE STORY OF IPPL'S FIRST DECADE, 1973-1983

The International Primate Protection League was founded in 1973. Some of our very early members are still friends, e.g. Walai Jeeyaphant and Detlef Blumel (members No. 1 and No. 2), Delia Lane, and Eddie and Stella Brewer. Other members have joined at different points in our history. We think that old and new members will be interested in learning about our history and some of the battles we have fought over the years. This retrospective will be illustrated with excerpts from our **Newsletter** of which this is the third issue of Volume 10.

1973

IPPL was founded by Shirley McGreal while she was living in Thailand. Lots of things she saw in Thailand brought her to the conclusion that an organization with a special mission of protecting primates was needed: among these were crates of baby monkeys piled up on Bangkok's hot, steaming airport, awaiting shipment to a U.S. laboratory importer: baby monkeys and gibbons kept in pitiful conditions on Bangkok's Sunday market for sale as pets: a visit to the grim U.S. Army Gibbon Laboratory in Bangkok which was rumored to use gibbons in biological warfare experiments: and getting to know many delightful primates owned by Bangkok residents.

1973 was "the year of the idea." Ms. McGreal met people concerned about primate well-being in Bangkok, and others during a home leave in the United States and Canada. A group of people in California (including Sheila Curtin, Anne Jones, Don Miller, and Margot Karler, all of whom held offices during IPPL's early days), began looking into procedures to establish the organization.

1974

In 1974, Ms. McGreal met Ardith Eudey, then studying the wild macaques of Thailand's Huay Kha Khaeng Sanctuary as part of her doctoral studies at the University of California at Davis. Ms. Eudey was working in arduous conditions in rough terrain, and it was during one of her visits to Bangkok to recuperate that she met Ms. McGreal and became involved in IPPL's work. During return visits to the United States, Ms. Eudey worked hard to complete incorporation procedures for our organization. She was also shocked to learn that her own university had been involved in a string of illegal gibbon acquisitions, with the animals coming from Thailand. IPPL immediately began an investigation in several countries. Smuggling investigations became (and remain) an important part of IPPL's work. IPPL's skill in investigation of wildlife smuggling is unmatched.



Monkeys on Bangkok Airport: Photo: Eudey

In May 1974, the first IPPL **Newsletter** was published. At that time, we were already represented in Taiwan, India, Nepal, and Canada. The first paragraphs of the first **Newsletter** are reproduced here.

URGENT. . .

Because many species of primates throughout the world are approaching extinction and others are being severely reduced in numbers, it is felt that a group is needed with the exclusive goal of promoting primate welfare. Therefore, the International Primate Protection League is founded with the following goals: a) to assemble data on all species of primates and identify threats to their well-being; b) to preserve the natural habitat of primates; c) to prevent illicit trade in primates; d) to promote the well-being of primates in zoos, research laboratories, and other captive environments; e) to improve shipping conditions for primates, whether by air, sea or overland, and when in holding centers; f) to work with other groups sharing our goals.

May 1974

The first **Newsletter** announced the formation of a "Labwatch" program of which the purpose was "to collect, verify, and evaluate reports of misuse of laboratory primates." Such surveillance of laboratories using primates still remains one of IPPL's top priority activities.

The second **Newsletter** appeared in November 1974. Representatives had been added in Thailand, South Africa, Hong Kong and Burma. The lead story told of a smuggling incident uncovered by Ms. Eudey: she had learned from California Fish and Game officials that 15 slow lorises (nocturnal primates) had been shipped by the animal dealer Khampheng, of the Bangkok Wildlife Company, to San Francisco in a sack labelled "Spitting Cobras." We later learned that many gibbons and other animals had been shipped to California in this way. However, on the day the lorises arrived, the usual cowardly officials were not on duty at the airport and an intrepid substitute opened the sack and found the lorises, one dead on arrival. In spite of IPPL's pressure, nobody was prosecuted in either the United States or Thailand in connection with this incident.

By mid-1974, IPPL had recruited two new Board members, Dr. Arthur Westing (then of Windham College, Vermont) and Dr. Dao Van Tien, of the University of Hanoi, Vietnam. The November **Newsletter** contained an article presenting their findings on the effects of defoliation and bombing on the primates and primate habitat of Vietnam.

This **Newsletter** also began the story of the episode that we later called "The Gibbongate" because it contained many elements of the Watergate scandal in the United States. As more and more details of the sordid smuggling episodes were uncovered by IPPL, in spite of efforts on many sides to cover them up, they were revealed to our members in the pages of the **Newsletter**. Extracts from this initial presentation follow.

ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN GIBBONS

During 1972-73, the Comparative Oncology Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, acquired gibbon apes *Hylobates lar* that were apparently illegally exported from Thailand. The laboratory is under the direction of Dr. Thomas Kawakami.

The capture of gibbons is effected by the shooting of the mother in the hope that the infant will survive both the shots and the fall. The infant can be easily removed as it clings to its mother's body. It is estimated that about 10 mothers and several infants die for each infant gibbon captured alive.

During August 1973, one shipment of eleven gibbons was exported from Bangkok to the Comparative Oncology Laboratory. These animals were shipped by the U.S. Army Walter Reed Medical Laboratory in Bangkok. Mr. Pong Leng, Chief of the Wildlife Section of the Royal Thai Forestry Department, has signed an affidavit that he did not issue the required permit for the export of these gibbons.

On January 16, 1974, a shipment of 10 unweaned gibbons,

probably no more than one or two months old, reached the Comparative Oncology Laboratory of the University of California, Davis. These animals were obtained from Pimjai Wild Animals and Birds, Bangkok, and routed through an animal dealer in eastern Canada. One infant was dead on arrival, and an autopsy revealed a shotgun pellet lodged in its skull. All infants were pneumonic on arrival, which is hardly surprising in view of their stay in Canada in midwinter. Only four of the ten survived.

Subsequently a shipment of six older gibbons reached the Comparative Oncology Lab (Feb. 16, 1974). Pimjai was again the source of the shipment, and the animals were again routed through eastern Canada.

The Chief of the Wildlife Section of the Thai Forest Department denies that permits were issued for the shipments routed through Canada.

In addition to the three shipments described above, the Comparative Oncology Laboratory at Davis has obtained four gibbons through a Singapore dealer (Y.L. Koh).

November 1974

1975

1975 was an extremely eventful year for IPPL. The network of officers was expanded: Drs. Jane Goodall and Colin Groves joined our Advisory Board. We gained representation in Tanzania, Liberia, Ghana, Scotland, and Peru. Kamol Komolpalhin, a young Thai art student, began to provide primate drawings for our **Newsletter**.

In December 1974, thanks to the intervention of Peruvian wildlife protector Felipe Benavides, 800 white-handed tamarins collected for export to the Merck Sharp and Dohme Company, a U.S. pharmaceutical firm, were seized and later released into the jungle. IPPL learned that the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru, had intervened to try to assure the export of the tamarins, which were scheduled for "100% sacrifice" experiments. Over the years, IPPL has frequently exposed and opposed U.S. State Department harassment of, and threats to, countries seeking to protect their primates. The tamarin incident was described in the May 1975 **Newsletter**.



Tamarins: Kamol's first drawing for IPPL.

1975 saw the beginning of Ardith Eudey's successful campaign to get the Stumptail macaque internationally recognized as a threatened species.

IPPL also started its campaign to close the "Singapore Connection" via which gibbons and other primates captured in violation of the laws of Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia were smuggled to Singapore for re-export to the West on Singapore export documents. After obtaining details of shipments of over 160 gibbons from Singapore to the United States in 1973-74, Ms. McGreal went to Singapore to make an on-the-spot investigation. She was able to infiltrate the two worst dealers and learn their trade secrets. One specialized in carrying illegal primates from Thailand to Singapore in false petrol tanks under trucks and the other in bringing animals into Singapore by hiring sailors on small coastal freighters as couriers. On her return to Thailand, Ms. McGreal wrote an article entitled "The Singapore Connection" for the **Bangkok Post** newspaper. It was picked up by news services all over the world, and produced results. An embarrassed Singapore stopped its gibbon trafficking.

In Singapore, Ms. McGreal was fortunate enough to meet Marjorie Doggett, who was to become first our Field Representative for Singapore and, later, our Southeast Asian Coordinator and Secretary of IPPL.

The "Gibbongate" investigations continued: Dr. Frances Burton fought with obstinate Canadian Government officials. Joan Liska, Marlene Lakin, and Shirley McGreal visited the Canadian dealer involved, (Kenneth Clare of the Ark Animal Exchange), who told us that there had been 2 further gibbon shipments. One shipment, intended for the Davis laboratory, comprised 10 gibbons. Every one of these unfortunate animals had died in flight between Frankfurt and Montreal.

Ms. McGreal learned that Lufthansa Airlines had transported most of the illegal gibbon shipments, and drew the attention of company officials in Germany, and Thai wildlife officials, to this situation. Instead of cooperation from Lufthansa, Ms. McGreal received a threatening letter from Marit Bunnag, a prominent Thai lawyer hired by Lufthansa. The letter warned that Ms. McGreal's "personal safety" would be in danger if she continued to criticize the airline.

For ten weeks in 1975 (March 31 to June 6), IPPL organized a major project at Bangkok Airport. Teams of university students were hired to log every wildlife shipment leaving Bangkok Airport



Project Airport students receive gift books from Delia Lane and Shirley McGreal.

(mammals, birds, and reptiles). Careful records were kept, including details of the numbers and species of wildlife shipped, accompanying documentation, and shipment conditions such as ventilation, over-crowding, sanitation, etc. The students were outraged at what they saw, and at the failure of Thai authorities to make proper checks of the legality, health status, etc. of shipments. They were also suspicious of many of the snake crates, feeling that some had false compartments for protected animals. The students expressed their outrage in their individual reports prepared at the end of the project. The project received a lot of publicity and the result was that the government placed an export ban on ALL primate species,

and many other mammal and bird species. Export quotas for many other species were slashed. In spite of pro-trading pressures from animal dealers and some "conservationists" with suspect motives, these export bans continue.

IPPL embarked on two major campaigns to protect chimpanzees in 1975. The Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, which owned a large collection of gorillas, orang-utans, and chimpanzees, was anxious to get Pygmy chimpanzees, a species that lives only in Zaire. After considerable intriguing by former Center Director Geoffrey Bourne, five Pygmy chimps arrived at Yerkes in May 1975. Two of the animals died shortly after arrival. IPPL learned that the National Academy of Sciences was involved in the scheme and that the export of 5 animals was just the beginning of a grandiose scheme to capture large numbers of Pygmy chimps for laboratory use in Zaire, and others for release on an island in a Zair-ean lake. The U.S. Embassy in Zaire was deeply involved in promoting the scheme.

On hearing of these plans, IPPL Board member William McGrew prepared a petition opposing the project, while expressing support for establishment of protected areas in the species' natural habitat where animals could be observed living naturally. Most of the world's leading chimpanzee experts signed the McGrew petition.

IPPL also learned that the New York Blood Center was establishing a chimpanzee laboratory in Liberia. Efforts to catch chimpanzees by darting had resulted in the capture of 11 animals, some injured, and the deaths of 14. The Center was also buying animals from local poachers and had hired Liberia's leading animal exporter to procure animals.

The facility, known as VILAB II, still exists, and is a constant thorn in the side of Liberian wildlife authorities, serving as a constant stimulus to poachers and producing large numbers of "surplus" chimpanzees, many carriers of Hepatitis B.

THAI STUDENTS' REACTIONS TO WILDLIFE TRADE

Hundreds of birds and animals are exported at a time, the vet must inspect each, don't you think it will take a very long time? I think he probably just sees that the animals can move, can cry, can eat . . . The animal dealers did not realize how much their tradings do damage to nature; we must warn them that what they are doing now is stealing all Thais' treasure (that is, animals) to sell. The money, they own, but the result is that all Thais will have forests without animals, no more "Smile of Siam".

Miss Puangpetch Gongpryksachat

The dealers may put something else such as gibbon into poison snake boxes, because no one opens them to see. It will be good if the airline companies would refuse to carry any animal containers not in standard according to the "IATA Regulations". Sometimes the dealers may change the animals inside the cages after check by Forestry men, because they checked the cages in the afternoon, but they were carried to the planes at night, there were at least 4-5 hours for the dealers to change if they wished.

Mr. Nilratana Phathanaseree

One day, ten Stumptail monkeys in a cage and two otters in another cage for exporting to New York were not delivered in time and waited at the airport for days, the fish which was inside the otters' cage was bad-smelling and the monkeys got red stain wounds spreading through the body.

Mr. Apisidhi Charuphinijkul

Most of the animals' containers were bad, because the dealers are more eager to get money than to keep the animals alive. The containers were crowded, some birds had no water. They transported the live animals as if they are not life. No one took care, no water service. Some kinds of animals were very young, they were not strong enough to export, they may be dead now.

Mr. Viroj Tungmethajitkul

In my opinion, the commerce is very cruel. It limits the freedom of animals to live anywhere they like. The exporters only think of their own benefit. Some companies always send animals in the morning and in the evening, I think in the future, Thai people cannot find or see them anymore.

Miss Miraman Jittaksa

Once I have seen 8 babies of monkeys sent out to America in small cages with very little food. They were all together. How could they send them out? How could the monkeys stay alive, they were so young? In my opinion, I hope that no animals be sent out, because the wildlife is going to extinction, and they belong to the nation, belong to everybody of Thailand. The companies, as Siam Zoo or Siam Wildlife, are only a few groups of people of Thailand, so they ought not to have ownership of the wildlife. These animals ought to be in their own ecosystem, in the forest not in the cities. We ought to do something to stop sending the animals out. If we let this go on, the animals will become extinct from Thailand and the world.

Mr. Chingyiam Panjapiyakul

During 1976, representatives were added for Brazil, Ghana, Kenya, and the Netherlands. Cyril Rosen formed our first overseas branch in the United Kingdom.

The battle against the Pygmy chimpanzee project in Zaire continued. IPPL found itself locked in battle with Geoffrey Bourne of the Yerkes Primate Center, the Director of the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. State Department, and the U.S. Embassy in Zaire! All these agencies claimed that the goal of the project was "conservation." However, IPPL had been able to obtain a copy of the contract between Yerkes and its Zairean counterpart, the Institute for Research in Central Africa, which stated that the purpose of the project was "establishing the biomedical importance of the animal." We also learned that funds for the project had been provided by the Merck Sharp and Dohme Company, the Eli Lilly Company (both pharmaceutical manufacturers), and the U.S. Office of Naval Research. This did not lessen our suspicion of the project! Geoffrey Bourne, furious at criticism of his "pet project" began to hurl vituperative insults at Drs. McGrew and McGreal! Nonetheless, IPPL continued its opposition. It increased when Bourne announced that he had received permission during an August visit to Zaire to capture 50 chimpanzees for relocation on an island in Lake Tumba, Zaire, to make them available for study. A Freedom of Information Act request was placed with the U.S. Government for documents relating to the project. The request took several months to process.

Investigation of the case of the gibbons smuggled from Thailand continued. Three Thai Customs officials were suspended from their jobs for complicity in the shipments. Khun Anan Pananonda, Chief of the Investigative Branch of the Thai Customs, formally commended IPPL for its investigation of the case. Meanwhile, the Canadian dealer was able to obtain two more gibbons from an unknown source, which he shipped to a zoo in Texas. The Law Enforcement Division of the Department of the Interior, although warned about the Ark Animal Exchange's illegal gibbon trading in 1974, allowed the shipment to proceed, which did not lessen IPPL's suspicions of this Department's competence and/or integrity. However, the University of California at Davis had cancelled orders for 50 more gibbons. IPPL's efforts had therefore succeeded in saving many gibbons' lives.

As the result of a Fund for Animals petition, gibbons, siamangs, Proboscis monkeys and several other primate species were added to the U.S. Endangered List in 1975. On 13 April 1976, 27 further primate species were proposed for addition following a study of the world's primate populations by Dr. Jacklyn Wolfheim. IPPL organized support for the proposals. Jane Goodall of Tanzania, Sonia Jeffrey of Liberia, and Vernon Reynolds of the U.K., all IPPL officers, supported listing of the chimpanzee and Pygmy chimpanzee. Dr. Akira Suzuki, our Japanese Representative, supported listing of the Japanese macaque, and Charles Shuttleworth supported the Taiwan macaque. It was fortunate that IPPL rallied so much support, since a lot of opposition came from experimenters, their supporters in government, and from the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria, which is always keen to keep wild animals pouring into the United States to "propagate" (if they don't die first). Primate importers Michael Nolan and the Hunt Brothers of the International Animal Exchange opposed all listings. Besides that, they engaged in heavy last-minute stockpiling and trading of chimpanzees. The Hunts were so desperate to get rid of chimps on hand and make room for more that they ran ads telling their customers to "Hurry-call collect" to order their chimps. Eventually, 26 of the 27 proposed species were listed.

In a preview of things to come, the March 1976 **IPPL Newsletter** criticized severely what we considered to be an extremely cruel (and probably useless) series of experiments conducted at the Institute for Behavioral Research in Silver Spring, Maryland. Edward Taub, a psychologist, was mutilating baby monkeys, some before birth by fetal surgery, and some in the first four hours of life, to

see how it would affect them (under the pretext of helping stroke victims). IPPL deplored the use of public funds on such seemingly senseless and clearly cruel research and questioned why scientific publications such as **Science** printed Taub's "findings." Subsequently, Taub was prosecuted for cruelty to his experimental animals.

The December 1976 **IPPL Newsletter** took the form of a special report on the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project in Senegal, West Africa. The project was directed by Stella Brewer. Stella described how chimpanzees confiscated from poachers or donated by pet owners spent an acclimatization period at the Abuko Nature Reserve in The Gambia prior to supervised release into the wild. She described how chimpanzees were taught to select and eat wild foods, to build nests, and to avoid predators. She also described the birth of the project's first baby chimpanzee.

Prior to arrival at the rehabilitation site, most of the chimpanzees spend an acclimatization period at the Abuko Nature Reserve, in The Gambia. Full climatic adaptation, however, is not realized until the chimpanzee spends its first rainy season in camp. Tropical rainstorms are formidably noisy, and apart from heavy rainfall, thunder, and lightning, storms are often accompanied by violent gales. These winds sway and buffet the trees, frequently tearing off large branches which crash to the ground. The chimpanzees are most frightened when these storms occur at night, and at times it has been necessary for us to sit outside through the storm, reassuring them. The situation resembles that of a wild infant chimpanzee who huddles in the embrace of its mother.

Stella Brewer



Eddie Brewer with rehabilitant chimpanzee.

The IPPL network was greatly strengthened by the addition of Dr. Zakir Husain of Bangladesh, who has been a real asset to our Asian team and was there to handle the really important matters affecting the monkeys of Bangladesh that were to arise that very year and which have been a constant problem ever since.

IPPL had received in late 1976 U.S. Navy documents relating to the Pygmy chimpanzee project previously requested under the Freedom of Information Act. Selections from these documents were published in the February 1977 **Newsletter**. The duplicity of the project's proponents was revealed, as well as their intent to bypass wildlife protective legislation by taking the scientists to the animals when it was not possible to take the animals to the scientists. Dr. Bourne, in a document describing the "significance" of the project, commented:

In the cast of an extremely rare and endangered species such as the *Pan paniscus* which is now excluded by convention from the international traffic, their availability to science can be assured only by systematic breeding programs within the country of native habitat.

IPPL had been puzzled about why the United States Navy would have an interest in the forest-dwelling Pygmy chimpanzee. It was hard to believe what we learned. Naval officers considered this "pygmy" animal (actually, Pygmy chimps are not much smaller than chimps) was likely to be "more economical of space and food requirements." One wonders just how small a cage size the Navy had in mind since the U.S. Government cage size for chimps is a pathetic 5 x 5 ft. 7 feet high!

In addition, Navy experimenters hoped that the Pygmy chimpanzee would be more docile than the baboon, their main "tool" in trauma research, which, they noted, was "large and often dangerous." The Pygmy chimpanzee, being presumably more

docile, would therefore, according to the Navy, be an ideal animal model for the study of "**burns, bleeding and shock.**"

In 1976, the U.S. Army had been recruited into the project by its Naval enthusiasts, and provided some funds. In a letter to the Army, Dr. Jennings, of the Office of Naval Research, noted that there was some opposition to the project, which, he said, was "motivated by some other factor than concern for the animals . . . malice." IPPL's revelations of the truth behind this so-called "conservation" project rocked the scientific world, and the project never materialized. Dr. Bourne retired shortly after, and became Vice-Chancellor of a "medical school" on the island of Grenada which took in many students rejected by American medical colleges, and which became a center of world attention recently when the United States invaded Grenada.

During 1976, the U.S. Government's newly-established "Inter-agency Primate Steering Committee" tried hard to set up a gibbon laboratory and breeding colony in a country of origin. Importation of gibbons had been blocked by IPPL's unmasking of the "Singapore Connection" and other illegal trade channels, and by the addition of all gibbon species to the United States Endangered Species List which made further importation of gibbons difficult, if not impossible. IPPL was able to learn about plans being made by the U.S. Interagency Primate Steering Committee and a few Thai followers for establishment of a colony of 200 gibbons, with export of 30 gibbons a year to the United States to be allowed. Publicity in the **Bangkok Post** and efforts by Thai conservationists brought about the collapse of this scheme, and Dr. Benjamin Blood, Executive Director of the Primate Steering Committee, proceeded to Indonesia with proposals similar to those he had offered to Thailand; while offering dollars and talking "conservation," Blood insisted, "It must be understood and agreed by all concerned that some gibbons will be made available for research in the United States." Although Blood was supported by Indonesian animal dealers, he met with considerable local opposition, and the project never materialized.

Other IPPL campaigns in 1977 included an effort to end the sale of Colobus monkey skins, often made into rugs, in Kenya's curio shops. A survey of these shops located over 1,000 skins in Nairobi alone.

At the request of Mrs. Katherine Buri of Thailand, IPPL organized a letter-writing drive in opposition to Thai government plans to build a dam on the edge of Khao Yai National Park that would have flooded first-class wildlife habitat where the resident animals included Pileated and White-handed gibbons.

In a very important development, Dr. S. M. Mohnot, a member of IPPL's Indian team of representatives, began to campaign for a ban on the export of Rhesus monkeys, citing serious depletion of populations. Later that year, IPPL confirmed that hundreds of monkeys imported from India had been used in the United States in experiments designed to define the effects of various neutron radiation weapons on human performance, with monkeys as "models" of Man. In one experiment, 80 monkeys were trained by electric shock "punishment" to run in a treadmill for long periods. Once the monkeys had mastered the skill, they were subjected to massive supra-lethal radiation doses and returned to the treadmill. The monkeys grew sicker and sicker, trying hard to run, but often collapsing. Even the shocker could not keep them running and the monkeys in this experiment died after 7-137 hours of suffering. IPPL called on the U.S. Government to end these experiments. Our pleas went unheeded. Finally, we contacted the government of India and the people of India through the media. The influential **Times of India** called for a ban on monkey exports, and a ban was announced in December 1977 by Prime Minister Morarji Desai, although it did not take effect till 1 April 1978. The ban has continued in spite of constant heavy pressure from former and would-be Indian monkey exporters and foreign users.



Colobus monkeys: victims of skin trade. Los Angeles Zoo Photo.

1978 started badly for IPPL when our first **Newsletter** of the year was completely destroyed as the result of a fire at the printer's. As a result, our members were among the last to learn the wonderful news about India's monkey export ban!

However, shortly after the Indian ban was announced, a group of entrepreneurs from Portland, Oregon, announced to the press and monkey users that they were ready to export Rhesus monkeys from Bangladesh, having signed a contract with the Government of Bangladesh to export 71,500 monkeys over a ten-year period. The entrepreneurs had given themselves the name "MOL Enterprises." The company's name was unknown to IPPL, as were its four officers, who turned out to be two Portland boat show operators, a food broker, and an eccentric veterinarian. On hearing of the contract, IPPL contacted government officials and conservationists in Bangladesh. Nobody seemed to know about the contract, not even the wildlife officials. However, Dr. Husain's efforts finally brought the truth to light. A secret contract had indeed been signed in mysterious conditions for the export of monkeys and other primates (langurs and gibbons). Export was permitted solely for sale for use in projects "of benefit to the whole of humanity."

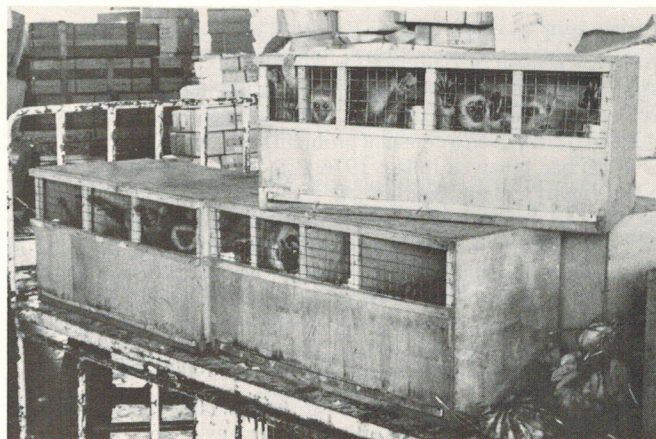
During 1977, about 1,000 monkeys entered the United States under this contract. However, IPPL learned through its "intelligence network" that some of the newly-imported Bangladesh Rhesus had been sold to the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, (AFRRI) which performed the notorious treadmill experiments, and to the soon-to-become equally notorious School of Aerospace Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base in Texas, which used monkeys in radiation and chemical warfare experimentation. In December 1977, Shirley McGreal visited the Radiobiology Research Institute and saw 30 monkeys from Bangladesh sitting in tiny cages awaiting their fate. Immediately, Dr. McGreal contacted Bangladesh conservationists, government officials, and the media, suggesting that AFRRI's research projects were not "of benefit to the whole of humanity."

In 1978, the U.S. National Cancer Institute finally got its "gibbon contract." Incredibly, it signed a contract with Cambridge University, England, which, while providing money for "conservation" (which consisted of census studies rather than development of national parks), required Malaysia to permit establishment of primate laboratories that would include gibbons and siamangs. The contracting agencies conveniently excluded the Malaysian Government from being a party, presumably thinking that the Principal Investigator (an Englishman, David Chivers, who had performed field studies in Malaysia) had the "clout" to secure capture permits. The project lasted 3 years, and IPPL monitored it closely. Malaysia's tough Chief of Wildlife, Encik Mohammed Khan, never allowed capture of gibbons, however.

Pressure from IPPL and other organizations inside and outside Kenya led Kenya to ban all trade in wildlife curios, including colobus skins, in 1978.

1978 saw IPPL involved in two more battles for chimpanzees. When the Merck Sharp and Dohme Company applied for a U.S. Endangered Species permit to import 125 wild-caught chimpanzees from Sierra Leone, West Africa, IPPL, working closely with the Sierra Leone Nature Conservation Association, publicized, and strongly opposed, the permit application. The requested permit was not granted. Geza Teleki led IPPL's battle to block permit issuance, and he and Shirley McGreal also led the battle to block Christian Barnard's plans to use chimpanzee hearts in his transplant operations. After the death of one chimpanzee (as well as the human patient), Barnard gave up the second chimpanzee in his possession to a zoo. IPPL had been able to generate much negative publicity for Barnard's plans in the South African media.

In August 1978, Ardith Eudey, who was back in Thailand to continue her studies and conservation work, received a "tipoff" that some protected animals were on Bangkok Airport awaiting shipment to Europe. She hurried to the airport, where she found 95



Smuggled gibbons on Bangkok Airport: Photo: Eudey

crated primates (40 gibbons and 55 macaques), and other protected animals. They were consigned to Rene Corten, a notorious Belgian smuggler fully protected by the Belgian Government, which still issues him unrestricted import permits for wildlife every three months. Although the shipping documents claimed that the animals originated in Laos, they were certainly Thai animals that had reached Laos by the notorious "Laotian Connection." Laos-based animal dealers take wildlife from Thailand to Vientiane, which is just across the Mekong River from Nong Khai, Thailand. The French animal dealer Domalain had used this "Connection" for many years. Finally, he became disgusted and wrote a book denouncing the racket.

Dr. Eudey was unable to secure the impoundment of the animals, which continued on their way to Belgium. IPPL organized worldwide protests but Belgium still continues to be a center for the reception of smuggled animals into Europe and their redistribution to European zoos and laboratories, including destinations in the Soviet Union and Poland.

India continued to be under heavy pressure to resume export of Rhesus monkeys. Shirley McGreal wrote a lengthy article describing the treatment accorded to Indian monkeys in U.S. laboratories, with many examples and photographs, which was published in the mass-circulation **Illustrated Weekly** in November 1978. Indian readers deluged IPPL with letters. Brief extracts follow.

"I read with horror your article . . . with tears in my eyes I wrote the poem attached.

"The Rape of Justice" (excerpt)

*"The brute in man invades the world itself
And turns this earth a bleeding inferno.
Murder let loose plucks light from sockets of
Primates thro' tortures most inhuman and
Revolting and the animal life bleeds on.
Such horror chills the blood . . ."*

*M. V. Mohon
Bombay*

"The way in which the guarantees given for the use of the rhesus monkeys have been flouted shows that the only way to prevent their misuse is to ban all exports . . . Your article should be translated and published in every periodical in India to open the eyes of the people and to invite them to lodge their protest with the Government."

*H. A. Shah
Government Servants Society
Ahmedabad*

"Your account of the Rhesus monkey torture in U.S.A. was heartrending. It only goes to prove what I have always believed, that Man wasn't in the plan when God decided to create the world . . . When cutting forests and banishing the animals from their homes without a single thought but for his own benefit, Man feels fully justified, but let an animal as much as enter his farm or come near his house and it is instantly shot . . . When they put a monkey's body in plaster for years or use terror devices on baby monkeys or put monkeys in strait-jackets and then make shock experiments on them, they aren't being inhuman at all. Instead, I would say, they are being human . . . Who else but a human being could think of such terrorizing and cruel methods? Who but a human would torture other lives yet flinch at even the thought of he himself being tortured? Oh yes! They are being human all right."

Anjali Kadekodi, age 16
Poona, Maharashtra

"I do not understand the need of killing such harmless creatures for experimental purposes. Jesus was once questioned . . . 'Master tell us which is the second greatest commandment?' Jesus replied, 'Love your neighbor as much as you love yourself and God. This is the second greatest commandment.' Lord Buddha preached the same thing. Lord Mahavir also told his followers to love all created beings. Krishna also did the same thing. If we bring all the religions together, they tell all human beings to live like brother and sister. Monkeys are our neighbours and ancestors. We only want to kill all other beings for our own use . . . I now come to understand the saying, 'Man alone is ungrateful.' I think that no matter what happens, the Indian people must support the ban and should never export monkeys hereafter."

Nair Somanglow, High School student
Bombay

"After reading your write-up, all I can say is that I am ashamed to be included in the same class of humans as these men of science who perpetrate those 'humane' experiments. To imagine the men standing around, watching intently as the monkeys are being dipped in boiling water, is to recall all the devilish experiments that S.S. doctors performed on the inmates of the Nazi concentration camps. While the traders in this business can be labelled as unscrupulous profit seekers, one wonders at the inhumaneness of the scientists, most of whom are from good families and have a decent upbringing in normal backgrounds. What streak in them makes them forget that they are handling beings that are like themselves in most respects, and not pieces of clay?"

Satyajit Chatterjee
Nagpur



Dian Fossey with young Mountain gorilla. Copyright: National Geographic

Late 1977 and early 1978 brought tragedy to the Mountain gorillas of Rwanda studied by Dr. Dian Fossey. Her beloved Digit, Uncle Bert, Macho, and several other gorillas were ruthlessly slaughtered by poachers, who, in some cases, severed the animals' heads and hands. IPPL started a drive to collect funds for the establishment of anti-poaching patrols in the Parc des Volcans, and members donated generously. The patrols have been very successful, with thousands of traps and snares having been confiscated or destroyed.

Digit was killed by poachers on December 31, 1977. On that day, Digit took 5 mortal spear wounds into his own body, held off six poachers and their dogs, allowing the entire family group to flee 4 kms away to safety. Digit's last lonely battle was a valiant and courageous one in which he managed to kill one of the poachers' dogs before dying. I cannot allow myself to think of his anguish, his pain, and the total comprehension he suffered of knowing what humans were doing to him.

Dian Fossey



"His Name Was Digit" Copyright: National Geographic

THANKS

Many people have helped IPPL's work over the years. It's hard to single out names, but we owe a debt of gratitude to Kit Woodcock of Summerville for help with the animals and many volunteer tasks. Marge Rollins of Summerville, a trained nurse, has helped with animal care. Lynn Dolwick of Mount Pleasant has helped with proof-reading of newsletters since 1977.

Heather McGiffin has been of great assistance in Washington D.C. as has Fay Brisk.

The generosity of the Ahimsa Foundation and the late Mrs. Thelma Doelger has helped us expand our work overseas and at home.

IPPL started with a great victory for the primates of Bangladesh, IPPL, and Bangladesh wildlife protectionists. Two weeks after the publication of IPPL press releases about alleged misuse by the U.S. military of Rhesus monkeys imported from Bangladesh, Bangladesh expelled the U.S. company (MOL Enterprises) on the grounds that monkeys had been misused. MOL at once began efforts to get the U.S. Embassy in Dacca to force reinstatement of its contract. The Embassy did all it could, its officers lying blue in the face on MOL's behalf, but Bangladesh held firm: no more monkey exports.

Meanwhile, the United States primate procurement bureaucracy was becoming so hysterical about IPPL's successes in protecting primates that, when Shirley McGreal did not attend the 1979 International Primatological Society Congress in Bangalore, India, it became international news! The U.S. Embassy in New Delhi fired off a telegram to the State Department in Washington announcing this "non-event." Hence, said the telegram, "the criticisms of primate research which we feared did not materialize."

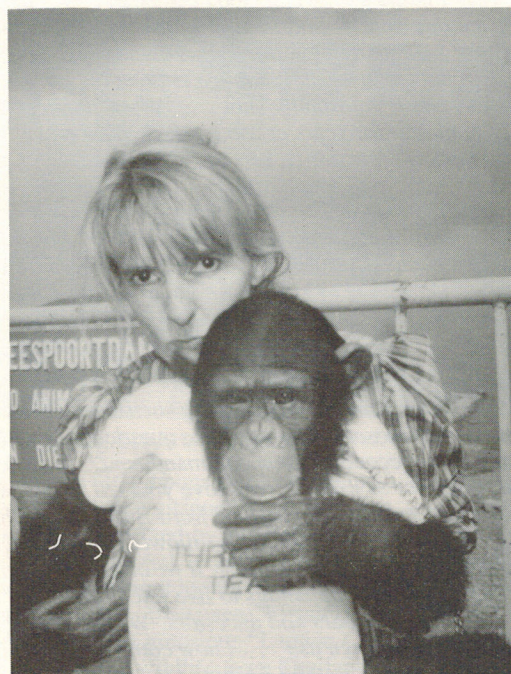
IPPL was amazed when a group of fanatical big game hunters, the Safari Club of Tucson, Arizona, applied on behalf of its members for permission to import specified hunting trophies. Animals on the Club's "hit list" included gorillas, orang-utans, and Zanzibar red colobus monkeys, as well as a variety of endangered mammals (including leopards, cheetahs, and rare antelope species). The permit application was rejected after a massive public outcry in which IPPL took part.

During 1979, efforts were made by the U.S. Congress to strengthen the Lacey Act, an anti-smuggling statute. Henry Heymann, then IPPL's Washington Representative, testified before both House and Senate Sub-committees in favor of tougher penalties. The newly-formed Research Animal Alliance, a "front" for the Charles River Company, which owned Primate Imports, testified against the amendments. At the last minute, the amendments were scuttled by Senator Thurmond of South Carolina, acting under pressure from the Safari Club and the National Rifle Association. IPPL members in the Charleston area held a protest demonstration in front of the Federal Building in Charleston. When the amendments were reintroduced to the Congress in 1981, they passed and were signed into law.

Dr. Eudey returned to Thailand and learned of continued smuggling of gibbons via the "Laotian Connection." However, this time, the destination was Japan. Protests were made to Japanese authorities. Japanese conservationists were notified, and they began to push for Japan's ratification of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which took place in 1980.



Lucy as a baby.



Lucy meets Shirley McGreal.

The year ended on a happy note: IPPL learned that the chimpanzee we had saved from Barnard's knife was getting along well with his cage-mate Josie, so well, in fact, that a baby named Lucy had been born. (Shirley McGreal met Lucy in 1983).

John McArdle Comments On The Export Bans

Our basic concerns are the same now as ten years ago. Habitat destruction continues. We have halted exports from several countries, but still need similar success in Central and South America. If I had to select IPPL's most significant contribution, it would be the export bans. Every aspect of biomedical research was influenced by them. One of my concerns is that once the United States becomes self-sufficient in primates (or produces a surplus), the old patterns of useless studies, duplication and wastage will become more prevalent. Primates are still suffering from the false assumption that distant phylogenetic affinity somehow justifies their use and abuse in biomedical research. Primates are still scientifically 'sexy' animals. We need to counter the intellectual bias that since "I work on primates and you work on rats, my research is more important and fundable than yours." The physical conditions under which most primates are housed, bred and studied are still sub-standard.

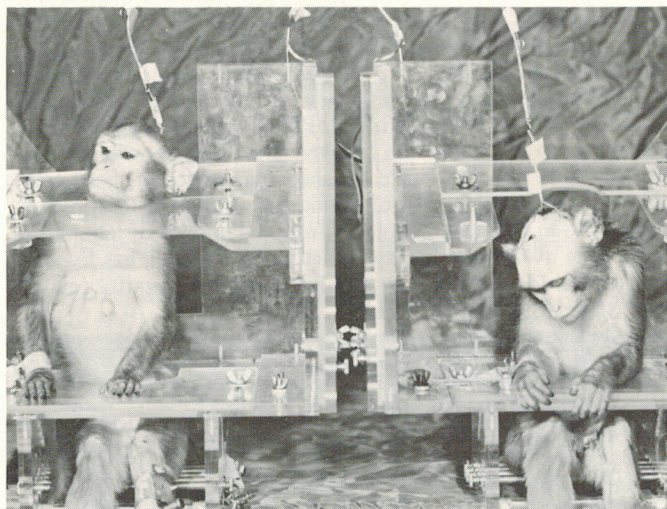
CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Town of Summerville has a new Post Office. Unfortunately, the new Office does not have lettered boxes, so there is no more Drawer X. Please note our new address and zip code.

INTERNATIONAL PRIMATE PROTECTION LEAGUE
P.O. BOX 766
SUMMERVILLE, S.C. 29484, U.S.A.

Once IPPL gets hold of an issue, it does not let go as long as the problem exists. Once we knew about the Comparative Oncology Laboratory's suspect gibbon acquisitions and equally suspect research (inoculating baby gibbons with a fatal cancer virus not found in humans), we requested contract progress reports annually from the funding agency, the National Cancer Institute, and registered regular protests. However, when a new group, Attorneys for Animal Rights (AFAR) was founded, we requested its assistance in enforcing the Endangered Species Act prohibition on killing of endangered animals, without prior procurement of a permit, on the laboratory. In January 1980, IPPL and AFAR served a "Notice of Violation of Section 9(a) (1) (b) of the Endangered Species Act" on the Secretary of the Interior (Cecil Andrus at the time), the President of the University of California, the Chancellor of the University of California at Davis, and Dr. Thomas Kawakami, Director of the laboratory. Our attorney, Laurens Silver, contended that the laboratory was "taking" gibbons without the needed permit. The Act's definition of "take" includes "harass, harm, wound, kill, or attempt to engage in such activities," – all of which the laboratory was indisputably doing.

As a result of the IPPL/AFAR intervention, the Comparative Oncology Laboratory applied for a permit to kill 10 gibbons per year, which was issued in spite of strong opposition from IPPL. An especially well-written statement of opposition was submitted by our Board member Dr. Colin Groves. However, the application generated so much controversy and negative publicity that it was certainly a major factor in the National Cancer Institute's decision to terminate the laboratory's contract on 30 December 1980. Since then, to the best of IPPL's knowledge, no gibbons have been used in harmful experimentation anywhere in the world.



Radiation monkeys. Courtesy: Barnes

1980 saw a "whistle-blower" finally emerge from a U.S. military laboratory engaged in primate research. Donald Barnes quit his job at the School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, after 16 years of experimentation on monkeys, issuing a statement that opened with the words,

I can no longer perform experiments with animals doomed, by virtue of their participation in such experiments, to a very early death, if not to pain and suffering, during the final weeks and months of their existence.

Barnes described the cruel electric shock training given to teach primates "tasks." The powerful shocking devices caused monkeys to engage in "self-destructive behaviors." These including "biting hunks of meat from an arm or hand" and pulling out hair "until the subject is bald in all accessible spots." The monkey trainers were merciless: animals would be shocked several hundred times a day.

According to Barnes, the restraint devices were "barbaric," causing severe abrasions and infections on the abdominal walls, ankles, and necks of the monkeys.

After shock training, the monkeys would be irradiated. One of Barnes' tasks was to keep a "death watch" on the dying monkeys. He asked, "Do you have any idea how miserable it is to die from radiation injury? I do, I've seen so many monkeys go through it."

Barnes also described experiments on monkeys to study chemical agents such as nerve gases ("human insecticides"). These experiments were conducted in association with the U.S. Army's "Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense" in Edgewood, Maryland. Barnes' conclusion was that all the experiments had generated was a lot of animal pain and suffering, dozens of unread publications, plenty of "cushy jobs," but not "one iota of useful data."

During 1980, IPPL tied up a "loose end" from our early days in Thailand. As a result of our "Project Bangkok Airport," all trade in primates was banned. However, the taxonomic status of the small tree-shrews is in dispute: some think it is a primate and others think it isn't. IPPL was horrified, when inspecting primate importers' declarations filed with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, to learn of the heavy mortality these animals suffered in shipment. Past inspection of Department of Interior import declarations had revealed massive imports of tree-shrews numbering several thousand animals a year and we had wondered where they had gone, since few zoos exhibit them and few laboratories are known to use them. The sad truth was that most of them had died on the long journey from Thailand to the United States, with the dealers discarding the bodies and immediately placing an order for more animals. Tree shrews are purchased for such a low price that, if only 10% of a shipment survives, a profit is made.

Among the shipments, all sent by Suphin Pets of Bangkok, to the Primate Imports Company (run by Michael Nolan), were:

9 February 1978: 100 shipped, 56 dead on arrival, 24 dead in quarantine.

17 March 1978: 200 shipped, 190 dead on arrival.

20 March 1978: 100 shipped, 92 dead on arrival, 2 dead in quarantine.

28 February 1979: 200 shipped, 161 dead on arrival, 12 dead in quarantine.

IPPL drew the attention of the Thai government, animal protectionists including Mrs. Katherine Buri, and the media to this situa-



Mrs. Buri, friend of Thailand's tree shrews, with her otter family.

tion. It was a great relief to IPPL when an export ban on the species was announced and implemented. However, the Primate Imports Company and the psychologists at Duke and Vanderbilt Universities, who purchased most of the few survivors, were furious. Nolan drafted letters of protest for them to send to the Thai government: one befuddled experimenter got the instructions mixed up and wrote a protest to Thailand's Chief of Wildlife care of Suphin Pets! Nolan's campaign failed.

The March 1980 **IPPL Newsletter** provided readers with details of yet another phony "conservation project." The project, funded by the U.S. Government, used the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), a regional grouping of the WHO, as a "front," (for political reasons, according to project documents). Activities were mainly trapping and export of monkeys to the United States (some of which were re-exported to the Soviet Union, West Germany, and Japan). Other primates were put into "shelters," supposedly to breed. However, the project still exports mainly wild-caught monkeys even in 1983. "Conservation" ac-

tivities consisted of censuses to locate areas to "raid" for animals, and a survey by an American scientist which "proved" that "harvesting" did not harm trapped species and maybe even helped them! The exported monkeys fared badly: large numbers died in transportation. Many of the survivors were sent to the Delta Primate Center, where, in just one year (1979), 182 of 210 white-moustached tamarins died. The U.S. Government is busy establishing a "clone" of this Peruvian "triumph" in Colombia, where 80 of the first 80 owl monkeys captured for the project died.

IPPL's Spanish branch worked hard in 1980 to end the traffic in chimpanzees imported to Spain from Africa by photographers who dressed the unfortunate animals in clothing and dragged them round the beaches to be photographed with tourists. The Templers established a Rescue Center funded mainly by IPPL (U.K.). So far, eight chimpanzees confiscated from photographers have been held at the Templers' sanctuary until fit for placement in chimpanzee rehabilitation projects in Africa. IPPL's U.S. branch undertook a fund-raising drive for the chimpanzee projects in The Gambia directed by Janis Carter and Stella Brewer.

1981

1981 saw the first prosecution ever attempted in the United States of a primate experimenter on charges of cruelty to animals. Experimenters are exempted from most states' anti-cruelty laws and receive only weak supervision under the U.S. Animal Welfare Act. However, that did not deter the State of Maryland from prosecuting experimenter Edward Taub under Maryland's strong animal cruelty legislation.

The facts about what was going on in Dr. Taub's laboratory came to light as the result of the work of Alex Pacheco of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). Pacheco took a volunteer position at the Institute for Behavioral Research in Silver Spring, Maryland. This was the laboratory closest to his home and Alex, who had once owned a pet monkey, wanted to see how laboratory monkeys live. He was horrified by what he saw, and began to take photographs and bring in primate experts, including Geza Teleki and John McArdle of IPPL, to inspect the facility. Both were appalled by the filth and neglect they witnessed, and the fact that the monkeys, whose nerves to one or more limbs had been severed to destroy sensation, had inflicted horrible wounds on themselves that were unattended by veterinarians. Finally, Alex took his dossier to the Maryland State Police, which seized the monkeys (16 Crab-eating macaques and one Rhesus) and charged Taub with cruelty. Taub was convicted on several charges and the National Institutes of Health suspended his grant. Taub, deluged with money by experimental extremists, proclaimed himself a "martyr" like "Galileo" and appealed.

IPPL contributed \$1,000 to help cover PETA's costs, and joined PETA in a civil lawsuit for custody of the unfortunate monkeys, who are now housed at the National Institutes of Health facility in Poolesville. Their wounds have healed; however, they live in tiny laboratory cages, which is not a permanent solution to their problems. What they need is space, care, and devoted attention.

Both India and Bangladesh continued to resist pressures to export monkeys; however, a new country entered the Rhesus monkey trade. China offered monkeys for sale at \$1,250 each. Few buyers were interested because of the high prices. Chinese conservationists, who consider all Chinese primates endangered, opposed any exports at all.

The United States Primate Steering Committee, having learned from its successful use of the Pan American Health Organization as a "front" to extend its tentacles into South America, decided to use the World Health Organization in a similar way to develop a "Primate Resources Program," that would operate world-wide.

WHO accepted a large contract and Frank Perkins of WHO became Principal Investigator. He had a familial as well as a profes-

sional interest in the primate trade: his daughter, Jennifer Perkins Ingram, is a primate trafficker in England. The WHO project has centered its initial interest on Indonesia.

IPPL was greatly strengthened in 1981 by the formation of a Canadian branch, which is run by Anne Doncaster.

For IPPL, one of the highlights of 1981 was the arrival of a young gibbon at Headquarters. When the Comparative Oncology Laboratory lost its contract, nobody wanted this "misfit" gibbon, and Kawakami planned to "sacrifice" him in a final "experiment." On learning of the gibbon's predicament, IPPL contacted Katherine Buri in Thailand, who generously offered funds for his upkeep and gave him a lovely Thai name Arun Rangsi ("The Rising Sun of Dawn"). Kawakami proposed that the money be spent on the gibbon's fare to South Carolina! IPPL accepted enthusiastically and soon Arun Rangsi was on his way. The little ape weighed less than half what he should have weighed and banged his head constantly. It took many weeks of loving care and good food before he was able to rehabilitate himself from the horrors of laboratory living. This lively, spunky, hyper-active little gibbon has lived at headquarters for 2 years now and lives with a delightful female called Shanti (Sanskrit for "Peace").



Arun Rangsi

United States pressure on Bangladesh to resume primate exports reached its peak in 1982. MOL hired a politically well-connected attorney, John Faust of Portland, Oregon, to try to get its monkey export contract enforced. Faust serves as fund-raiser for Senator Robert Packwood, who became Chairman of the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee when the Reagan administration came to power in 1981. Although Packwood was usually helpful to conservationists when handling such issues as whaling, he was persuaded to use his considerable influence in this situation because MOL was an Oregon company represented by a personal friend.

More help came from Senator Howard Baker, who had become Senate Majority Leader in 1981. Faust had run a 1980 presidential campaign for Baker in Oregon, which, although short-lived, had put Baker under an obligation to help Faust in return. Such is politics – and the monkeys get forgotten. But IPPL did not forget them. Even when President Reagan's Science Adviser, George Keyworth, took up MOL's cause and assured the Bangladesh Ambassador to the United States that IPPL was a crazy fringe organization, we stuck with the beleaguered monkeys! Before resorting to his profession (law), Faust played politics to the hilt, going so far as to write General Ershad, the new Head of State of Bangladesh, warning him that, if he did not settle the dispute to his clients' advantage, he (Faust) would be forced to reveal the corruption of certain Bangladesh officials whom he would identify in the course of litigation.

Faust took two trips to Bangladesh in connection with his efforts. It was during the second visit that IPPL received a tipoff about what was going on.

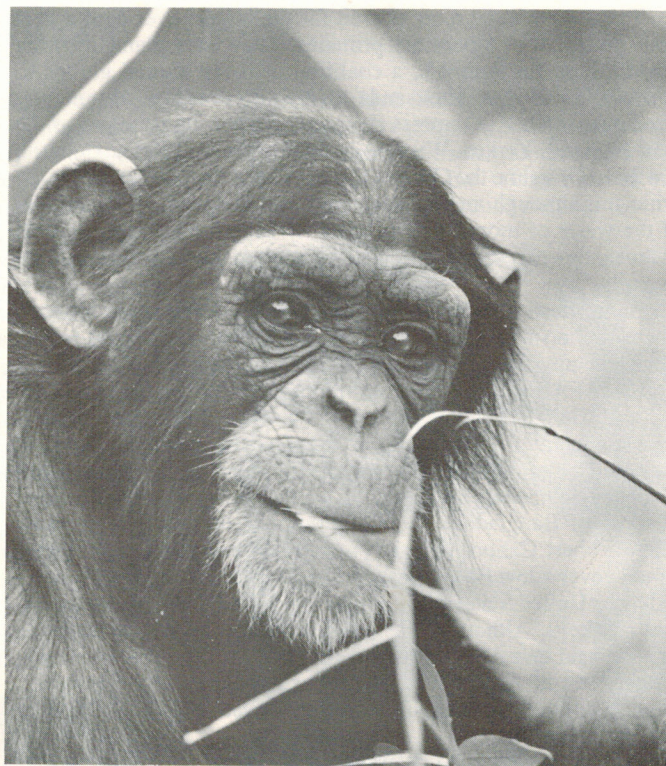
We cabled the information to our Bangladesh contacts. Dr. Husain was in the field studying monkeys. However, Mr. Karim of the Bangladesh Society to Conserve Our Nature and Environment (SCONE) worked hard to make sure that details of Faust's mission got into the press. On his return to Dacca, Dr. Husain organized a petition in support of continued legal protection of Bangladesh's monkeys which was signed by most of the country's leading zoologists and which was widely publicized.

The U.S. Embassy in Dacca arranged all Faust's meetings and provided him with an escort to all of them. There was even talk of cutting off "aid" to impoverished little Bangladesh unless it exported its monkeys. It is truly amazing that Bangladesh resisted such threats.

After the failure of his missions, Faust proceeded to file suit on behalf of MOL against a rival animal dealer, Hazleton Primelabs of Vienna, Virginia, claiming that Hazleton had attempted to discredit MOL in the eyes of Bangladesh officials and had even bribed unnamed Bangladesh Government officials to terminate MOL's contract. This lawsuit, calling for \$80 million damages for MOL, is still undecided.



Chimpanzees. Courtesy: Brewer



Chimpanzee. Courtesy: Brewer

IPPL does a lot of work on the rescue and placement of unwanted primates. Two problem situations had happy outcomes in 1982. On learning that the Duke University Primate Center in Durham, North Carolina, was planning to send two unwanted lemurs to a psychologist at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, for a fatal experiment, IPPL immediately contacted the North Carolina and Tennessee press. Instead of being shipped to face Vivien Casagrande's knife (which has killed hundreds of bush-babies and tree-shrews and other primates), the lemurs were sent to a sanctuary in Texas, where, one hopes, they will live "happily ever after." In the other incident, IPPL learned that a baboon seized by the U.S. Customs in New Orleans had been sent to the Delta Primate Center, which uses baboons in fatal experiments. Members cooperated in writing protest letters to the Customs and, finally, the baboon was released and sent to the Texas sanctuary.

IPPL's U.K. branch also performs considerable rescue and placement work. In 1982, it was able to ensure that a large group of Stumptail macaques no longer wanted by the University of Stirling Psychology Department laboratory was placed in a good home. IPPL and the St. Andrew's Fund raised the money necessary to set up a spacious enclosure for the animals at Edinburgh Zoo, Scotland.

MOL also sued the Government of Bangladesh for \$15 million damages.

IPPL organized a letter-writing campaign on behalf of the monkeys of Bangladesh. Other groups joined in, and General Ershad was bombarded with mail from friends of the monkeys: the State Department and the U.S. Embassy in Dacca were deservedly bombarded with protests! The export ban was still intact when 1982 came to an end, but the story was not over.

IPPL's exposés of radiation and chemical warfare experiments on monkeys had drawn considerable attention, both in the United States and overseas. In 1982, we followed up with an exposé of the use of primates to test potential biological warfare agents such as Lassa fever, Ebola fever, cholera, and Legionnaire's disease. The experiments were conducted at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

This year will be remembered for the largest ever demonstrations on behalf of laboratory primates. They were planned by the Mobilization for Animals, a coalition of many animal groups to which IPPL belongs. Thousands of demonstrators braved generally atrocious weather to express their concern for the primates at the New England, Yerkes, Wisconsin, and California Primate Centers. It was the first time the Centers had ever been the subject of outside criticism, although internal review groups had been highly critical of the waste of money and animals' lives at the Centers, as well as the mediocre research produced by tenured hacks on the Centers' payrolls.

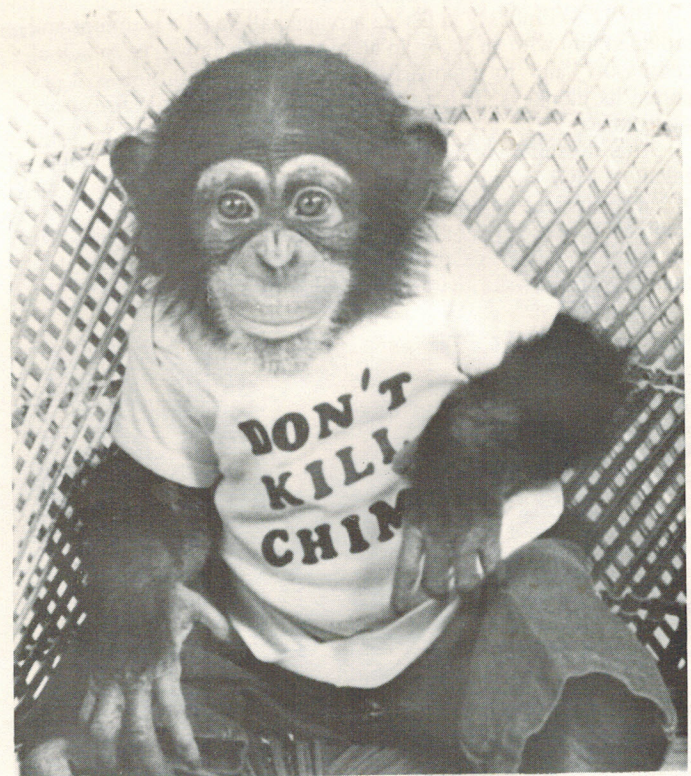
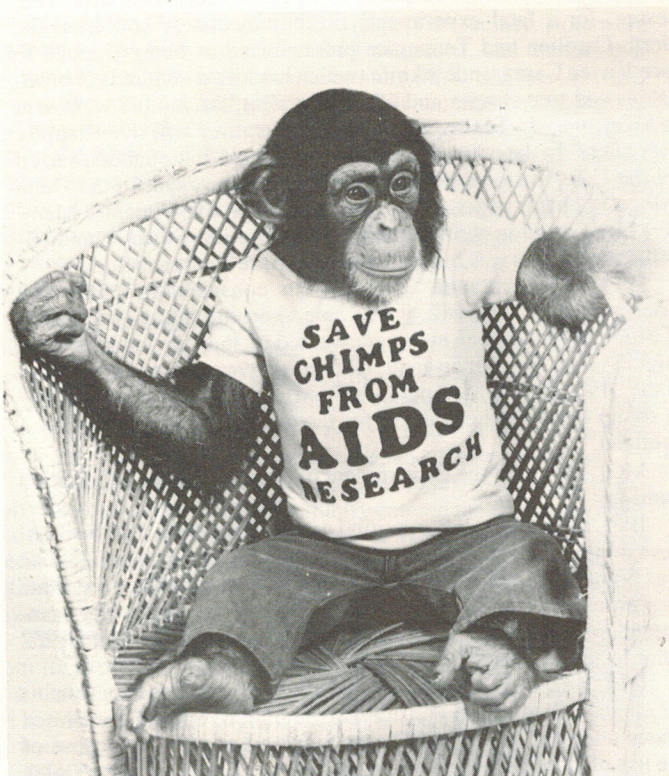
Bangladesh decided to ignore the MOL Enterprises lawsuit. There was no way any decision against Bangladesh could be enforced in any case. However, IPPL and Attorneys for Animal Rights (AFAR) decided that an important issue was at stake: the right of Bangladesh to protect its wildlife from exploitation. AFAR's Laurens Silver therefore prepared an excellent "friend of the court" brief, arguing that the courts of Oregon had no jurisdiction over the fauna of Bangladesh. Fortunately, the court decided in favor of Bangladesh and threw MOL's lawsuit out of court. Judge Robert Cahoon rightly pointed out that the United States would never allow Bangladesh to dictate its wildlife policies: similarly, the United States had no right to tell Bangladesh it had to export monkeys. Although MOL objected to the AFAR brief, Judge Cahoon said that AFAR was fully entitled to submit its brief and, further, that he had found the brief extremely helpful. However, the saga of the Bangladesh monkeys is not yet over: MOL has filed notice of appeal!

IPPL's August 1983 *Newsletter* presented the results of our year-long investigation into the activities of the Belgian wildlife smuggler, George Munro. Protests by IPPL officers and members to Zaire, the source of many of the animals, and Belgium have not yet met with any response. The same *Newsletter* exposed a scheme concocted by an Austrian drug company to establish a chimpanzee laboratory in Sierra Leone. This situation is also unresolved.

The end of 1983 sees IPPL embarked on a major campaign to save primates from experimentation into the mysterious disease AIDS. Several chimpanzees have already been inoculated with material from AIDS patients by the Centers for Disease Control and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Inoculations are also planned or may have been undertaken at Southwest Foundation in San Antonio, Texas and Meloy Labs in Springfield, Virginia. The National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases plans to inoculate 11 animals at the Chimpanzee "Resocialization Project" facility in Bastrop, Texas. Marmosets and monkeys have also been inoculated with material from AIDS patients. Project documents in IPPL's possession indicate that primate experimenters are in a race to find a primate susceptible to AIDS. The total isolation of animals for these experiments itself constitutes an argument against them. The challenge should be to use currently available "alternatives" to study this disease rather than inflicting it on our fellow-primates.

SUMMARY

The first decade of IPPL's existence has been busy and productive. We don't anticipate any let-up in our second decade. We owe a great debt to our members for their donations which made our day-to-day operations possible and which support our gibbon sanctuary. Most of all, we appreciate your help in letter-writing campaigns and petition drives. Each member is a vital part of our work and shares the credit for our successes. We are still a small group and many of our members have become "pen-pals". We hope we will grow larger and be in a position to increase our Headquarters staff, but we also hope to keep in continued close touch with our membership. To all of our members, new and old, thank you! And here's to more decades of successful battles on behalf of our wonderful cousins and friends, the primates of the world.



Mascots of IPPL's campaign against use of chimps in AIDS research Kakambo (left), Angel (right). Both apes were captive-born at the Braun Sanctuary in Missouri, U.S.A.

INTRODUCTION TO IPPL OFFICERS

Senior Officers



Shirley McGreal

SHIRLEY MCGREAL Chairwoman

Shirley McGreal was born in Cheshire, England, and moved to the United States to study for her doctorate and teach. However, her interest in animals grew while she was living in Asia (India and Thailand). After seeing the primate trade close-up, she decided in 1973 to form the International Primate Protection League. Since then, she has worked what she calls "super full-time" developing IPPL into a stable organization and devising strategies to protect primates from abuse. Ms. McGreal enjoys every aspect of IPPL work: taking care of the IPPL gibbons, editing the Newsletter, uncovering smuggling rings, and retrieving hard-to-get information, a skill she developed while delving into historical records in the National Archives of India.

Ms. McGreal is fluent in French, Hindi, and several other languages which she finds useful in IPPL work.

MARJORIE DOGGETT Secretary

Marjorie Doggett, Secretary of IPPL, is a citizen of Singapore. Marjorie has loved all animals since her childhood. She is a trauma nurse and spent the World War II years caring for severely injured military and civilian personnel, most suffering from spine and brain injuries. Marjorie and her husband moved to Singapore in 1947.

While in Singapore in 1975 to study illegal wildlife trafficking through the island, Shirley McGreal met Ms. Doggett and was

impressed by her extraordinary knowledge of the area and her ability to speak and read the Chinese language. Marjorie joined IPPL as our Far East Coordinator and became Secretary in 1982. She has been very active in trying to get the "Singapore Connection" for smuggled wildlife closed down, and she also tries to get pet shops selling birds and other wildlife closed, as they keep their stock in appalling conditions. There is nobody that Marjorie will not challenge if she feels he/she is abusing animals (from local government bureaucrats right up to Mrs. Thatcher!).

Due to Marjorie's persistent efforts, there will be an animal hostel at Singapore's new airport.

Marjorie works closely with officials of many Asian countries as well as with other wildlife protection organizations. She is becoming a living legend in the Far East and all the animals of the area owe a great deal to this courageous, dedicated lady.



Marjorie Doggett

DIANE WALTERS Treasurer

Diane Walters has served as Treasurer of the International Primate Protection League since 1982. Diane holds degrees in Medieval History, Communications, and Anthropology, and has studied Biomedical Communication at the University of Nebraska.

Diane is active in many animal protection groups. She lives with 15 stray cats and one dog rescued by her and her husband Curt. Among Diane's many interests is calligraphy, and she has managed to make IPPL's

ledger book look like a work of art. Diane is one of those rare people who enjoy activities such as balancing bank accounts. IPPL is truly lucky to have her taking care of our funds as we enter our second decade.



Diane Walters

KATHY CRAWFORD Office Assistant

Kathy Crawford, who serves as IPPL Office Assistant and Animal Caretaker, is a Biology student who intends to make her career in animal work. Kathy handles memberships, renewals, and incoming mail. The IPPL gibbons return fully the love and affection she has given them.



Kathy Crawford

ADVISORY BOARD

FRANCES BURTON

Dr. Frances Burton is a very old friend of IPPL, having served on our Advisory Board since 1974. Ms. McGreal, who was busy founding IPPL, was in Canada on home leave from Thailand visiting her twin sister and investigating the smuggling of gibbons from Thailand into Canada. She was fortunate enough to meet Dr. Burton, who took up the cause of the gibbons.

Dr. Burton teaches Anthropology at the University of Toronto's Scarborough College campus. She has been involved for many years in studies of the Barbary macaques of Gibraltar. Although she spends most of her time watching the animals, on occasions one will decide to groom her, as seen in this picture.

Besides being involved in an active and productive career, Frances is the mother of twins. She comments on her 9 years with IPPL:

Since its inception, I have watched the IPPL become more and more established and recognized, and become a force to be reckoned with. Such a goad is needful in all branches of scientific inquiry so that complacency should not replace awareness. It is hard to believe that 10 years have gone by so fast and that so much has been accomplished. Congratulations!



Frances Burton

JAMES ALCOCK

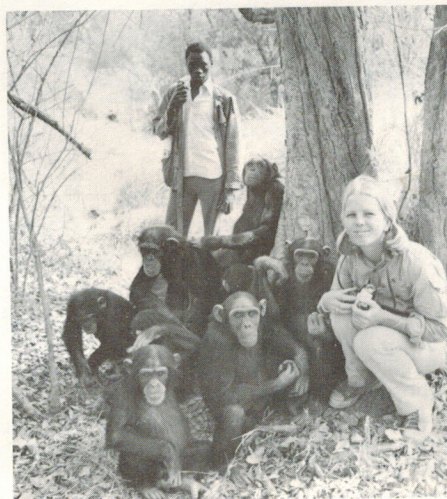
James Alcock met Shirley McGreal, later to become Chairwoman of IPPL, in 1969, when both were working in India on their doctoral dissertations. When IPPL was founded, Dr. Alcock joined the Advisory Board and provided helpful critiques of projects using monkeys in his field (psychology).

Currently, Dr. Alcock teaches in the Psychology Department of Glendon College, Toronto, Canada. Having seen the organization grow from a tiny group of people, he comments, "I never thought it would succeed to the extent it has!"

STELLA BREWER

Stella Brewer has been a member of IPPL's Advisory Board since 1978. Stella's father is Edward Brewer of The Gambia's Wildlife Conservation Department. Stella was raised with animals. In 1969, she started to take care of confiscated chimpanzees. Soon a group was formed and they were taken to the Niokolo Koba Park in Senegal and trained for life in the wild. Eventually, problems arose since the wild chimpanzees did not accept the presence of the newcomers to their area, so the animals, now including the first baby born in the project, were recaptured and placed on the Baboon Islands in the River Gambia.

Stella's book about her experiences working with chimpanzees (*The Forest Dwellers*, London: Collins, 1976, published in the United States as *The Chimps of Mount As-serik*, New York: Knopf, 1977) was a best-seller in the United Kingdom. In the past, IPPL has contributed financially to Stella's project.



Stella Brewer and friends

BRUCE FELDMANN

Bruce Feldmann, a veterinarian in private practice in California, has been an adviser to IPPL since 1979. He was formerly employed in a laboratory. He feels that cruel and unnecessary experiments must be fought, but that they are only the tip of the iceberg of the misery of laboratory primates, because they also undergo horrible suffering as the result of "chronically inadequate and inhumane conditions of animal keeping." Primates suffer during experiments – and between experiments.

Dr. Feldmann comments:

Here's to another 10 years of the good fight! It has been an honor to be associated with IPPL these past years. The efforts of IPPL are real, direct, and effective in helping to end primate abuse wherever it might be.



Bruce Feldmann

VERNON REYNOLDS

Dr. Vernon Reynolds teaches Anthropology at Oxford University, England. He has been an adviser to IPPL since 1974. While forming IPPL, Shirley McGreal, who had read Reynolds' excellent book **The Apes**, contacted him regarding her plans to form a league to protect apes and monkeys. Dr. Reynolds immediately offered his support.

Vernon Reynolds first studied chimpanzees in the wild in 1962 in the Budong Forest of Uganda. He founded the Conservation Working Party of the Primate Society of Great Britain and was its Chairman for its first three years.

Dr. Reynolds comments:

I hope that one day all primates will be located in specially protected areas in the wild. This is not unreasonable, for there is no reason why medical research should not be able to use non-living tissues for experiments. It is for medical researchers to strive to find alternatives to animals: at present, they take the easy way out.



Geza Teleki

GEZA TELEKI

Geza Teleki, one of the world's foremost authorities on the chimpanzee, has served as an IPPL Adviser since 1977. He helped IPPL block efforts made by a U.S. drug company in 1977 to import 125 chimpanzees from Sierra Leone, where he later undertook a census of the chimpanzee population and helped establish the country's first national park. Dr. Teleki also battled hard against Dr. Barnard's plans to use chimpanzees as donors of hearts for human transplant patients.

Dr. Teleki was one of the scientists who inspected Dr. Edward Taub's "horror lab" in Maryland and prepared an affidavit that helped convict Taub on cruelty charges.

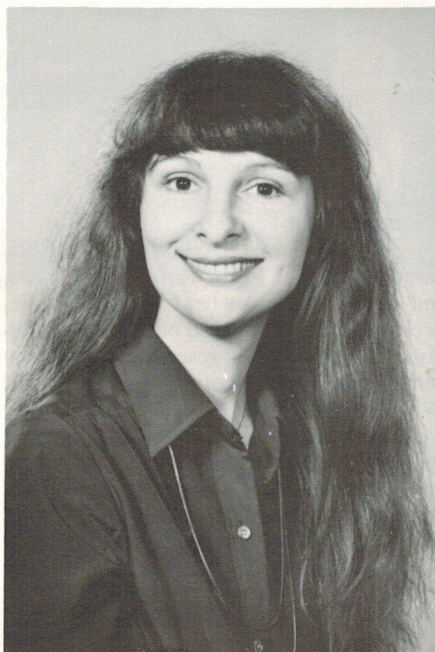


Vernon Reynolds

ANN KOROS

Ann Koros is a new addition to IPPL's Advisory Board, which she joined in 1982. Ann has a strong background in "grass-roots" organizing for animals. Her special interest is laboratory animals, and development of alternatives to animal use in toxicology and other fields of research. Besides her work for IPPL, Ann is President of the Animal Rights Kinship.

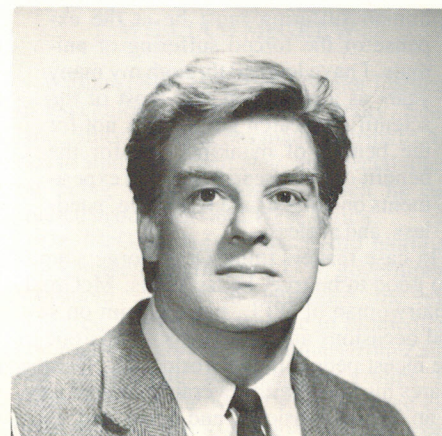
Ann has visited IPPL Headquarters in South Carolina where she befriended the gibbons living at Headquarters. As a result of seeing how intelligent, human-like and trusting these animals are, she developed a special interest in the problems of laboratory primates.



Ann Koros

Ann recently moved from North Carolina to Texas and immediately became embroiled in the battle to prevent the University of Texas from giving AIDS to chimpanzees. Her message to readers follows:

My love for and involvement with all animals stretches back to my early childhood. Primates, however, have always held a special fascination for me. Their sensitive, questioning eyes draw me magnetically to communicate with them. Their obvious intelligence makes it especially outrageous that they be placed on display, used for experiments and exposed to indignities unbecoming to any animal's nature.



Arthur Westing

ARTHUR WESTING

Arthur Westing joined IPPL in 1974 and serves on our Advisory Board. He earned his doctorate from Yale University in 1959 and has had a distinguished career in teaching and academic administration. Currently, Dr. Westing is continuing his research into the effects of warfare on the world's ecosystems at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in Sweden.

Dr. Westing served on the American Association for the Advancement of Science's Herbicide Assessment Commission from 1970-74, acting as Director from 1970-71. He has undertaken five ecological investigative trips to Indochina during and after the Vietnam War, and has written extensively about the effects of the use of defoliants, herbicides such as dioxin, saturation bombing of forests, and ploughing down of forests, on the fauna and flora of Vietnam and Cambodia. He calls the results "ecocide." Once the forest is destroyed, neither the trees nor the wildlife return . . . the beautiful forests become a memory.

Dr. Westing's book **Warfare in a Fragile World: Military Impact on the Human Environment** (SIPRI, 1980) is one of the most authoritative texts on the subject.

WILLIAM GEORGE

William George, M.D. practices medicine in Miami, Florida, and serves as Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of Miami School of Medicine, Florida. Dr. George has an impressive list of publications to his credit, but emphasises that "None of them involved animal research."

Dr. George joined IPPL as a member of our Advisory Board in 1979. He sees no conflict between his practicing medicine and being a dedicated animal activist, commenting:

As a physician dedicated to relieving suffering and promoting well-being, and as a member of the scientific community, I fail to see why the relief of human suffering must be at the expense of the forced suffering of animals. I have learned through my many years as a physician that most of the scientific research going on is not for the benefit of mankind, but for the benefit of the researcher. Most experiments on animals are repetitive, needless, and useless.

In case readers think Dr. George sounds too good to be true, he isn't! Ms. McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, has met him on several occasions and comments, "He's one of the nicest people in the world." Dr. George shares his home with several pampered cats, is an expert musician and artist and a respected Egyptologist.

Dr. George is also a generous friend of the IPPL gibbons and many other IPPL projects.



William George

KALYANK. GOGOI

IPPL Adviser Mr. K. K. Gogoi of Assam, India, was one of IPPL's earliest members, becoming an officer in 1974. A marine engineer by profession, Mr. Gogoi is passionately interested in wildlife protection, serving on the Assam Wildlife Board and being an active member of the Kaziranga Wildlife Society. (Kaziranga is one of the world's most important national parks, being home

to the Indian rhinoceros and many endangered species of wildlife).

Mr. Gogoi is deeply concerned at the continuing deforestation of North East India, remembering the "abundant and luxuriant" forests of a few decades ago. Primates such as gibbons and langurs are disappearing or retreating to remnants of undisturbed forest, while Rhesus and Pigtail macaques are learning to eke out a precarious and hazardous existence in association with Man.

Mr. Gogoi has observed the rare Golden langurs in the Manas Tiger Reserve. With their black faces and golden fur, Mr. Gogoi considers them to be among the most beautiful of animals.

Recently, Mr. Gogoi observed a pair of Hoolock gibbons in Kaziranga National Park. Creeping up on them in the early morning, he watched them "moving or almost flying in the treetops like a poem in motion — they are still fresh in my memory."



K. Kalyan Gogoi

JANE GOODALL

Jane Goodall began her research into the behavior of the wild chimpanzees of the Gombe National Park, Tanzania, in 1960, and she still continues her observations. Between 1964 and 1975, she built a large interdisciplinary team of researchers and students, who studied both chimpanzees and Olive baboons.

However, after the kidnapping of four students by Zairean rebels in 1975, (all safely released later), it became impossible for non-Tanzanians to study at Gombe. Dr. Goodall, however, spends 2-3 weeks there every two months working with permanent Tanzanian observers and spends the rest of her time in Dar-es-Salaam, where she is writing a book to pull together the results of 23 years of research on the chimpanzees of Gombe. Dr. Goodall is founder of the Jane Goodall Insti-

tute for Wildlife Research, Education, and Conservation based in Tiburon, California.

Jane Goodall has served as an IPPL Advisor since 1975. Her observations of chimpanzees in the wild having made her very sensitive to the plight of laboratory chimpanzees, she is always ready to speak up on their behalf.

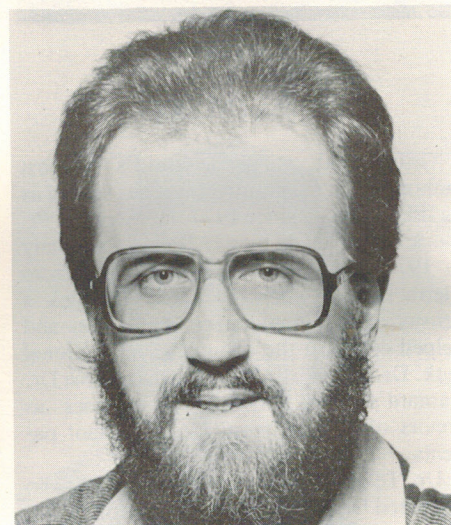
COLIN GROVES

Colin Groves, one of the world's leading primate taxonomists, is British by origin but currently teaches Anthropology at the Australian National University in Canberra. Dr. Groves is the author of 3 books (one on gorillas) and "about 80 papers." His field work has taken him to Kenya, Tanzania, Indonesia, India, and many other parts of the world.

Dr. Groves comments:

Many primate workers go through their whole professional lives without thinking through the consequences of their own work, the so-called "hard-headed" approach. My own approach was at first modelled on this: I gradually became aware that evolutionary continuity had certain implications for the ethics of my treatment of nonhuman primates. Scientific realism, which is to be distinguished from sentimentality but is not incompatible with it in many cases, is an awareness of this Unity in Diversity and leads to an observance of careful standards in man's relationship to other primates.

Colin has supported IPPL in many major battles. He prepared an excellent statement opposing use of gibbons in cancer research at the University of California, which contributed to the facility's later losing its research contract, and the distribution of its gibbons, one of whom, Arun Rangsi, came to live at IPPL Headquarters.



Colin Groves



Georgette Maroldo and Udina

GEORGETTE MAROLDO

Georgette Maroldo is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Texas Lutheran College, Seguin, Texas. She became an IPPL Adviser in 1978. Dr. Maroldo has studied Howler monkeys in Panama and orang-utans at the Sepilok Rehabilitation Center in Sabah, East Malaysia. She has a strong interest in the effects of stress on captive animals and has checked conditions of primates at zoos all over the world, often finding them deplorable.

Dr. Maroldo is an active member of Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. She is also involved in groups working to conserve the endangered Whooping crane and other crane species.

BARBARA HARRISSON

Barbara Harrisson was of great help to IPPL in its early days. In the late 1950s and early 60s, Barbara, who was living with her late husband Tom Harrisson in Kuching, Sarawak, had worked hard to end the illegal trade in orang-utans. She had also started a rehabilitation center for orang-utans, originally located in Bako, Sarawak, and later moved to Sepilok, Sabah, East Malaysia. Concerned at the depletion of nonhuman primates and at the massive trade in primates for laboratory use, at that time practically uncontrolled, she had written a book entitled **Conservation of Nonhuman Primates in 1970** (Karger, 1971).

Ms. Harrisson, who was living in Sarawak at the time, was a constant source of advice and encouragement to Shirley McGreal, who first contacted her in 1974 regarding plans to found IPPL.

Currently, Dr. Harrisson is Director of the Prinsesshof Museum in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands.

JOHN McARDLE

John McArdle holds a doctorate in Anatomy from the University of Chicago. Although he often studies dead primates (never killed for his use), John is passionately concerned with the plight of living primates, both in the wild and in captivity.

As soon as John heard of IPPL's existence, he became a member and, soon after, an officer. After completing his degree, he taught Biology at Illinois Wesleyan University from 1979-81 (allowing no killing of animals for his anatomy or physiology classes). In 1982, he joined the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems in Washington, D.C., where he has established a many-faceted program to help laboratory animals, including primates. He has recently embarked on a major study of the activities at the seven Primate Centers during their 20 years of existence.

Dr. McArdle inspected the Taub "horror lab" in Maryland and testified in court against Dr. Taub, who was facing charges of criminal cruelty to monkeys in his care.



John McArdle with Slow loris

ANNA MERZ

Anna Merz joined IPPL in 1976, while living in Ghana. During this time she raised an infant chimpanzee confiscated from poachers and developed a strong interest in primates. Subsequently, she moved to Kenya and transferred to our Advisory Board. At the present time, she and her husband are involved in a project to conserve the rhinoceros.



Bill McGrew and chimps

WILLIAM MCGREW

William (Bill) McGrew is Senior Lecturer in Psychology at Stirling University, Scotland. Since 1972, he has made 10 trips to Africa to study wild primates, his special interest being in chimpanzees, which he has studied in both East and West Africa.

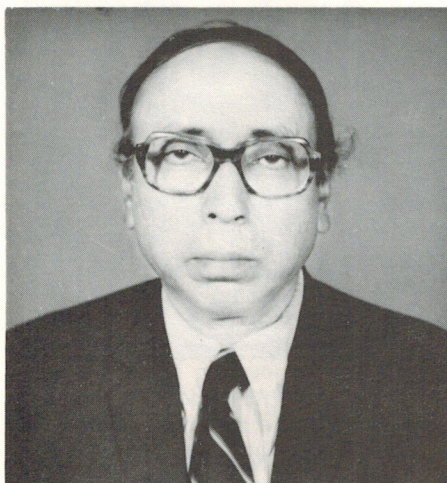
Dr. McGrew led the successful battle to block implementation of a U.S. government sponsored project to introduce the endangered Pygmy chimpanzee to biomedical research by export of live animals from Zaire and establishing semi-captive groups in Zaire. Most of the world's chimpanzee experts signed Bill's petition and he bore philosophically the attacks of the project's proponents. After revelations of U.S. military and drug company involvement in the project, it collapsed.

In a "Birthday Message" to IPPL, Dr. McGrew, an IPPL officer since 1974, stated, "We of IPPL should resist any temptations to rest on our laurels. Much has been accomplished, but there are new problems demanding new solutions every year. The role of advocate for non-human primates is no less important now than it was when IPPL began."



Anna Merz and confiscated baby chimp

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES



Zakir Husain

ZAKIR HUSAIN

Dr. Zakir Husain has represented IPPL in Bangladesh since 1977. He has held offices in the Zoological Society of Bangladesh and the Bird Preservation Society of Bangladesh and currently serves as President of the Wildlife Society of Bangladesh.

Concerned at the depletion of primate populations in Bangladesh and at misuse of exported monkeys in overseas laboratories, especially in military experiments, Dr. Husain has worked hard to establish and maintain a policy of total legal protection for all the primates of Bangladesh, including the Rhesus monkey, formerly traded extensively. Dr. Husain fought vigorously against the monkey export contract, signed by the Bangladesh Government in 1977, that would have allowed an Oregon (USA) company to export 71,500 Rhesus monkeys and unspecified numbers of gibbons and langurs. After cancellation of the contract, which resulted in part from Dr. Husain's persistent efforts, he led the opposition to efforts to reopen the trade.

Bangladesh's primates have a determined friend in Dr. Husain.

ROLAND CORLUY

Dr. Roland Corluy teaches mathematics at the Free University of Brussels. Until 1980, IPPL was not represented in Belgium. This was a serious gap in our network as we had repeatedly heard about shipments of illegal primates passing through Belgium. In August 1978, Dr. Ardith Eudey, then Co-Chairwoman of IPPL, had observed a shipment of 100 totally protected gibbons and macaques on Bangkok Airport awaiting shipment to the Belgian dealers Corten and de Coninck.

Fortunately, Dr. Corluy attended the International Primatological Society Conference in Florence, Italy, in 1980, where he presented a paper entitled "An Outline for a Mathematical Approach of Chromosome Classification." He picked up some IPPL literature at the meeting and contacted us, expressing his concern at Belgium's wildlife smuggling activities and offering to represent us. Naturally, we jumped at the chance to have a Belgian Representative. We were not to be disappointed. Dr. Corluy turned out to be an ideal field representative, a dynamic self-starter, brilliant intellectually, and having good government contacts and students able and willing to help his crusade. Among the projects he developed was an "Airport Watch" at Brussels Airport. Many illegal shipments were observed, including a shipment of chimpanzees en route to a Mexican Zoo (Chapultepec Park). Other animals were observed in substandard shipping crates.

Dr. Corluy is a prolific letter-writer, contacting stubborn government officials and attempting to persuade them that Belgium should end its smuggling activities. So far, he has met with no success. Chimpanzees, Pygmy chimpanzees, monkeys, ivory, furs, everything passes through Belgium to other European destinations. The crooked dealers have friends and protectors in high places. Yet Roland's courage and determination have not left him. It's discouraging to be right – yet ignored – without becoming bitter. Somehow, Roland manages to remain optimistic. We extend to him our thanks and our appreciation.



Roland Corluy

JOHN SKINNER

John Skinner, Director of the Mammal Research Institute in Pretoria, has served as IPPL's Representative in South Africa since 1975. Dr. Skinner vigorously opposed Dr.

Christian Barnard's plans to use chimpanzees in heart transplant operations (one animal was killed and another, scheduled to be killed, was reprieved). Dr. Graham Saayman was also active in opposing Barnard's plans, as well as Geza Teleki and Shirley McGreal.



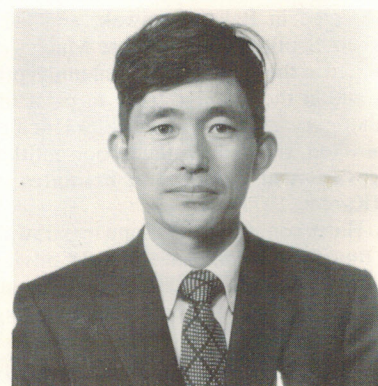
John Skinner

AKIRA SUZUKI

Dr. Suzuki, who earned his doctorate in Anthropology in 1969, is a faculty member of Kyoto University, Japan.

He has undertaken six expeditions to Africa to study the ecology and sociology of the free-living primates of Zaire, Tanzania, and Uganda. His special interest has been chimpanzees. However, he is currently embarking on a study of the orang-utans and other forest primates of Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Dr. Suzuki has also been a lifelong student and protector of the Japanese macaques. In the frequent absence of Dr. Suzuki from Japan on field trips, IPPL has received considerable and invaluable assistance from Drs. Toshisada Nishida and Shigeo Uehara.



Akira Suzuki



Anne Doncaster

ANNE DONCASTER

Anne Doncaster joined IPPL as Canadian Representative in 1979 and founded IPPL (Canada) in 1980. In 1979, she prepared a report on the numbers, species, and countries of origin of primates entering Canada, and in 1982, her lengthy report on the use of laboratory animals in Canadian facilities was published and widely publicized.

Anne represented IPPL (along with Shirley McGreal) at the Conference of the Parties to the Endangered Species Convention held in New Delhi in 1981, and at the Convention's 1983 meeting in Gaborone, Botswana.

Anne is involved in the work of many animal protection societies, including the Canadian Federation for the Protection of Animals, which she helped found in 1980. Most of her days are spent on what she calls "the usual million and one things we all do once we become involved in the protection and preservation of animals."

FRED THOMAS

Fred Thomas, who joined IPPL in 1980, serves as our Hong Kong Representative. He has been Controller and Executive Manager of the Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals since 1978. Mr. Thomas, who hails from Yorkshire, England, is very active in opposing Hong Kong's role as an importer of illegal furs, especially spotted cat furs, and ivory from poached elephants. Another concern is the importation of wild animals from China for restaurant use. As part of the famous "Manchu banquet," monkeys are served. To prepare the dish, an unfortunate monkey's head is shaved, and the animal is then trapped by the neck in a hole in the center of the table.

The waiter, using a cleaver, chops off part of the monkey's head just above the eyes to expose the moving brain. Oil is poured into the brain cavity and diners proceed to pick at the brain with chopsticks, trying to eat as much as they can before the monkey dies.

Mr. Thomas fights against such atrocities. However, he realizes that it is difficult to persuade Chinese traditionalists to abandon habits indulged in by their ancestors for generations.



Fred Thomas

GUSTAVO GANDINI

Gustavo Gandini of Milan, Italy, completed his veterinary studies in 1981. He spent parts of 1976-77 working with Stella Brewer's Chimpanzee Rehabilitation project in Senegal and studied the primates of Gabon for several months in 1979. He has just returned to Italy from Indonesia, where he visited the Bohorok Orang-Utan Rehabilitation project on Sumatra.

Gustavo, then a student, worked hard to get Italy to join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species after seeing baby chimpanzees kept in appalling conditions in Italian pet-shops. Finally, Italy joined in 1980. However, Gandini reports that ratification of the conventions still leaves many problems unsolved: border officials lack expertise in identifying wildlife and wildlife products; there are no set penalties for Convention violators; there is a shortage of facilities both in Italy and in countries of origin for confiscated live animals, and dealers re-use shipping documents on different animals of the same or similar species. Dr. Gandini intends to work to resolve these problems.



Gustavo Gandini

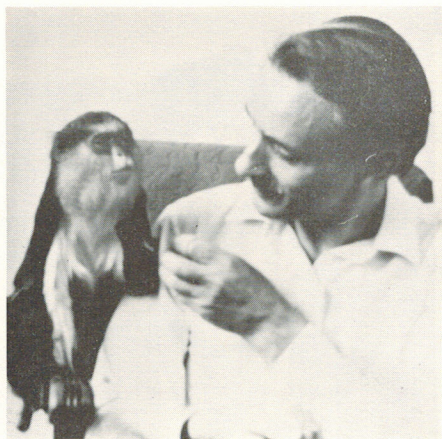
SUMIT HEMASOL

Sumit Hemasol, formerly a reporter for the Bangkok Post, has worked with Shirley McGreal since IPPL was founded in 1973. Khun Sumit now edits **Wildlife World Magazine**, a monthly publication addressed to young people and published in the Thai language. The magazine has a circulation of 15,000 and fills what used to be a serious gap in Thailand's conservation movement. Unfortunately, the magazine itself is an "endangered species" due to lack of funds.

Sumit showed his courage and dedication to animal protection when he helped expose the illegal hunting activities of several highly-placed Thai military officers after the helicopter carrying their trophies from Thung Yai Wildlife Sanctuary crashed. The exposure of this incident contributed to the fall of Thailand's military dictatorship in 1974 and its replacement by a short-lived period of democracy during which an export ban on all species of primates was instituted, which still remains in force.



Sumit Hemasol



Cyril Rosen and Sousa

CYRIL ROSEN

Cyril Rosen, a successful British businessman, became interested in primates after rescuing an infant Mona monkey from a bad home in 1961. The monkey, Sousa, inspired in Mr. Rosen a deep concern for all monkeys and apes. He joined IPPL as U.K. Representative in 1975 and formed IPPL (U.K.) in 1976.

Mr. Rosen has been extremely successful in finding homes for unwanted primates. A group of stumptail macaques from a Scottish laboratory was placed in Edinburgh Zoo. Many, many other primates owe life in nice new homes to Mr. Rosen's determined efforts. At the present time, Mr. Rosen is directing the Chimp Rescue Fund, which works to get chimpanzees used by photographers on Spanish beaches seized and returned to Africa. Cyril also works to expose cruel experimentation on primates in British laboratories.

The extent of Mr. Rosen's personal generosity in the cause of primate protection around the world will probably never be fully known as he gives with no fanfare. Under his guidance, IPPL's U.K. branch has become a real asset to our organization.



Qazi Javed Iqbal

VIVIAN WILSON

Vivian Wilson, a biologist by training and former director of the National Museum in Bulawayo, represents IPPL in Zimbabwe. Mr. Wilson is Director of the Chipangali Wildlife Orphanage, which, like IPPL, was founded in 1973.

Hundreds of primates and other animals have been taken in at the orphanage. Mr. Wilson is especially proud of his success in returning a group of 20 vervet monkeys, all of whom were former pets and had arrived separately at Chipangali, to the wild. After a period of training, the animals formed a cohesive troop and were ready for release. They have adapted well to the wild and several babies have been born to the troop.

The Orphanage is currently preparing groups of Mona monkeys and White-nosed monkeys, which Mr. Wilson hopes to be able to release in suitable protected areas in their habitat countries.

Mr. Wilson has participated in wildlife study expeditions working in the Kalahari Desert, the Okavango Swamps, and Antarctica. A prolific writer, he is best known for his book about Chipangali entitled **Orphans of the Wild**.



Mr. Wilson caring for sick monkey

QAZI JAVED IQBAL

Dr. Qazi Javed Iqbal has represented IPPL in Pakistan since 1977. Dr. Iqbal holds a doctorate in Biology from Aston University, England. He serves as Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Dr. Iqbal is an authority on the distribution of the Rhesus monkeys of Pakistan, having studied them in the hills of the Punjab, and in the Valleys of Swat, Dir, Chitral, Kaghan, and Dunga Gali in Northern Pakistan and the Neelum Valley of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Dr. Iqbal estimates that there are no more than 23,000 Rhesus monkeys in Pakistan **at a maximum** and supports their full protection from exportation.

OKKO REUSSIEN

Mr. Reussien and his wife Riga direct the Stichting AAP Sanctuary in Amstelveen, Netherlands, which they founded in 1972.

Exotic animals are popular pets in the Netherlands, but there, as everywhere else, most owners rapidly get sick of them and discard the animals when the novelty has worn off or when the animal attacks them. Many of these animals, especially primates, end up at Amstelveen. The primate population was over 160 at one time. Fortunately, the Netherlands began to regulate the trade in endangered species in 1977. The Reussiens try to create functioning social groups, some of which have been released in protected areas in their countries of origin (e.g. some groups of mangabeys and guenons were released in Zaire). Sometimes, groups are placed in good zoos.

Mr. Reussien has represented IPPL in the Netherlands since 1976. Considerable assistance has also been received from Dr. Peter Van Bree of the Amsterdam Museum.

SIMON AND PEGGY TEMPLER

Simon and Peggy Templer have represented IPPL in Spain since 1981. They founded and operate the Chimpanzee Rescue Center in Breda, which is recognized by the Spanish Government as an approved holding station for chimpanzees and other animals confiscated from beach photographers and animal dealers. The Templers attempt to restore the animals to good health for rehabilitation in Africa: so far, seven chimpanzees have been sent to the Chimpanzee rehabilitation project in The Gambia and one to the new project in the Ivory Coast.

The Templers personally inspect beaches to locate abused chimpanzees and have developed a network of contacts looking out for them in the Balearic and Canary Islands. They are hoping that Spain's new government will put an end to this inhumane and destructive use of innocent animals, most of whom are killed when they get too old to be dragged around the tourist beaches and bars. The Templers are assisted on the Canary Islands by Mrs. Jean Bugden.



Templers with rescued chimps



Dr. Dao with snub-nosed langur

DAO VANTTIEN

Dr. Dao has served as IPPL's contact in Vietnam since 1974. He serves as Dean of Biology at the University of Hanoi.

Dr. Dao has reported with deep concern on the effects of defoliation, herbicide use (dioxin), and bombing on the forest primates of Vietnam. Many died as a result of U.S. Air Force attacks. However, Dr. Dao reports that some small groups of Douc langurs *Pygathrix nemaeus* remain in the Tay Nguyen region of South Central Vietnam. They survive in forest pockets that escaped defoliant and herbicide damage. The Vietnamese Government is currently considering proposals to establish protected areas for the White-headed langur *Prestbytis francoisi poliocephalus* on Cat Ba Island and for the Snub-nosed langur *Rhinopithecus avunculus* in the Tuyen Quang and Thai Nguyen regions of North Vietnam.

Dr. Dao says, "In this past decade, IPPL has had many successes in the conservation of primates and with its Founder-Chairwomen [Drs. McGreal and Eudey] merits many congratulations."

ALIKA LINDBERGH

Alika Lindbergh became IPPL's Representative in France in 1980 following several years of active membership. Alika is an extraordinary person of many and varied talents. A former cinema actress, she is a distinguished novelist and also a brilliant painter, specializing in portraits of friends such as Yul Brynner, Orson Welles, and Charles Aznavour. In 1967, Alika was asked by Salvador Dali to paint a portrait of his ocelot.

However, Alika's life changed dramatically when she met and married Scott Morrow Lindbergh. The couple devoted their energies (which are enormous) to wildlife protection and established a center for the breeding of Amazonian primates, managing to maintain successfully even fragile Howler monkeys, which live free on their lovely property in the Dordogne, France. Currently, the Lindberghs are working on the release of several Howler groups into a national park in Brazil where Howlers once lived but are no longer found.

To keep the sanctuary going, Alika continued to paint. She also wrote two books *Nous Sommes Deux Dans L'Arche* ("There are two of us in the Ark") and *Quand les singes hurleurs se tairont* ("When the voice of the Howlers is silenced"), which were critically acclaimed.

Alika continues to paint and many prominent Parisian art galleries have held exhibitions of her work. Proceeds from the sale of her pictures go to wildlife protection and the work of the Verlhiac Primate Sanctuary. All Alika's pictures share one common denominator — what she calls "the magical presence of Nature."

S. M. MOHNOT

Dr. S. M. Mohnot teaches Zoology at the University of Jodhpur in the desert state of Rajasthan, India. He is a world authority on the sacred langurs of India and the co-author (with M. L. Roonwal) of the book *Primates of South Asia* published by Harvard University Press in 1977.

Dr. Mohnot strongly supports India's policy of legal protection for all its primate species, including the Rhesus macaque, formerly exported in enormous numbers. He has represented IPPL in Central and West India since 1975.



Kamol with Thai Hill-tribe boys

KAMOL KOMOLPHALIN

Kamol Komolphalin of Bangkok, Thailand, served as IPPL Staff Artist from 1975-80. Long-term members of IPPL will recall the beautiful drawings that appeared in the IPPL *Newsletter* during the days when Kamol was a Fine Arts student at Silpakorn University. Kamol always refused payment for his drawings, considering them his personal contribution to the protection of the primates of Thailand and the world.

Currently, Kamol is employed full-time as a graphic artist by the Petroleum Authority of Thailand. In addition, he is preparing illustrations for a new *Field Guide to the Birds of Thailand*. Kamol prefers to spend his leisure time in Thailand's national parks watching birds and other wildlife.

ARDITH EUDEY

Ardith Eudey met Shirley McGreal while Ardith was in Thailand studying the macaques of Huay Kha Khaeng Sanctuary. She joined IPPL's Advisory Board in 1974 and shared the Chair from 1975-82. Currently, Dr. Eudey teaches Anthropology at the University of Nevada and returns regularly to Asia to continue her studies. She is also a member of the Primate Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

Dr. Eudey's contributions to IPPL are enormous: she handled the incorporation procedures and managed the Treasury while serving as Co-Chairwoman. She worked successfully to get the Stumptail macaque recognized as an endangered species and courageously exposed a ring smuggling gibbons from Thailand to the University of California at Davis, where she was simultaneously studying for her doctorate.

HENRY HEYMANN

Henry Heymann joined IPPL in 1974, after reading in the *Washington Post* about IPPL's exposure of a ring smuggling gibbons from Thailand via Canada to the United States. A former State Department official, Mr. Heymann is an ardent conservationist. One of his State Department tasks had been to help arrange the Washington Conference that took place in 1973 to prepare what was to become the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Mr. Heymann has frequently testified on IPPL's behalf before U.S. Congressional committees considering wildlife legislation.

Mr. Heymann divides his time between wildlife protection activities and long-distance running, at which he excels.



Henry Heymann

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