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White-cheeked Gibbon Family. Minnesota Zoo Photo—Tom Cajacob.

**INSIDE: SIERRA LEONE
ESTABLISHES ITS FIRST
NATIONAL PARK IN
CHIMP TERRITORY**

A NEW NATIONAL PARK IN SIERRA LEONE

By Heather McGiffin

West Africa has traditionally been overlooked by ecologists, naturalists, and tourists interested in the "African experience." Though under tremendous environmental pressures today, flora and fauna diversity in West Africa was once equal to and perhaps even greater than that of East Africa.

A small country of 27,925 square miles, Sierra Leone is located between Guinea and Liberia. It is the fifth most densely populated country in sub-Saharan Africa, with about 3.5 million persons inhabiting an area the size of South Carolina, 90% of whom still practice the traditional slash-and-burn method of subsistence level agriculture. Only two percent of the country is now covered by tropical forests, compared with 70% some 200 years ago. Forests continue to shrink due to foreign logging concessions and farming expansion, contributing to a degraded environment as the land's ability to produce decreases while the human population increases at 1.8% annually.

In the northern interior there are fortunately still pockets of relatively unexploited habitats rich in amphibians, reptiles, fish, and bird life. These isolated remnants of wilderness provide a home for some large mammals such as hippo, forest elephant, leopard, bongo, bushpig, etc. There are 12 species of primates (2 galago, 2 baboon, Green, Mona, spotnosed, and Patas monkeys, Red colobus, Black & white colobus, sooty mangabey, and the Western chimpanzee) surviving in the country, with several near extinction. These areas have been left relatively intact because the soils are poor, road access is limited, especially during the rainy seasons, and human densities are low. Moreover, the tribes are primarily Muslim, with restrictions against eating many wildlife species.

In late 1982, following several years of working in Washington, D.C. on international wildlife preservation issues, I went to Sierra Leone to assist in the establishment of the new Outamba-Kilimi National Park, a project sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). With the support of 15 Ministry Wildlife staff and 22 workmen hired from the surrounding chiefdoms, a temporary headquarters (Kaba HQ) consisting of nearly 2 dozen sheltered tents and other structures was built in 2 years. Kaba HQ was completely self-sufficient in power thanks to a modular solar-power system donated by the U.S. firm, Solarex. By the time park operations were officially handed over by WWF to the government of Sierra Leone in July 1984, the site had living quarters for ministry staff and guest lodgings for tourists and scientists. A store co-operative was run by a Game Ranger to provide the staff with essential supplies at cost. The park office had an international radio link and a nature conservation library. Two trucks and 7 motorcycles were available for supply runs and to dispatch staff to distant parts of the park, and several heavy-duty canoes and zodiac inflatables with outboards were maintained for river patrols and sightseeing.

In those 2 years, 600 fruit trees and a pineapple plantation were planted along the boundaries to ensure seasonal food supplies for staff and wildlife, particularly monkeys that were now becoming habituated to our presence. In addition, many acres of cassava, beans, rice, peppers and other staples were under cultivation, also outside the park boundary, to provide food for the staff. Such measures were extremely important in order to permit the station to operate independently, as it was 180 miles away from Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. Medical and nutritional supplies were imported for a small wildlife orphanage that enabled the staff to confiscate illegally captured wildlife as well as to provide necessary training in the care and eventual reintroduction of certain wildlife species. Nature trails with treetop lookout platforms for viewing wildlife were made within the mixed riverine forests and open savannah woodlands.

As none of the staff except the Senior Game Rangers had previous training, education programs were initiated on species identification, and on the purposes of nature conservation. All staff participated in assisting visiting scientists conducting field studies. Once



The Author with a Special Friend.

staff members had gone through these programs, anti-poaching patrols were to be conducted to ensure that logging, farming and hunting did not occur within the park boundaries.

The African Staff was responsive to this hands-on approach to building a park, which often involved strenuous labor in hauling supplies, building facilities, clearing trails, and planting trees, coupled with classroom and field training programs. Some even expressed appreciation for the long-term benefits such a project held for the country and for their children, who would now have "pride" in the national park their fathers were building. In such an economically impoverished area resources traditionally have taken a one-way trip out with little returning to the local chiefdoms. Outamba-Kilimi National Park was perceived as unique, since essential supplies and cash salaries came into the chiefdoms, and on several occasions men who had left their villages to seek jobs in urban areas returned expressing their desire to remain and work for the project.

In these few years the park became a personal reality to the rural people, and came to represent the tangible benefits of preserving the environment. Wherever the park vehicles traveled, villagers saw the chimpanzee logos, and shouted "Wildlife!" Local people would come to camp to tell us when hunting teams were known to be in an area or when an elephant had been shot (ironically most of the elephants were shot by missionaries who were interested in big-game hunting and also provided a market for ivory religious figurines carved in Freetown). Previously hunters were welcomed because of the money the chief received for allowing the hunts and because they cleared their farms of "pests" – even though most species of wildlife, including monkeys, did not compete directly with the crops.

Clearly, Sierra Leoneans are taking the initial steps to make the most of their remaining assets, although it will be difficult to put the long-term goals ahead of short-term benefits of consumptive exploitation. Americans and Europeans have not been successful and now the demands from these developed countries on a less affluent, less resource-hungry nation, if not curbed or at least better managed, will drain away the last remnants of this fragile tropical ecosystem.

One final note on the chimpanzee, the official symbol of the Outamba-Kilimi National Park. Because of their human resemblance, both behaviorally and physiologically, chimpanzees have long been trapped for the entertainment and pet industry and for research and experimental laboratories. Now caught as well between environmental and human pressures, the small surviving chimpanzee populations may not last into the 21st century. In order to protect this endangered species, national parks such as Outamba-Kilimi in Sierra Leone, Sapo in Liberia, and Mahale in Tanzania will have to be fully protected and emulated by other African countries still populated with chimpanzees. In addition, chimpanzees can no longer be considered "common property" – there for individuals or corporations to procure because they believe they have the right – regardless of international or national regulations. While in Africa it was difficult for me to witness the plight of orphaned chimpanzees, but each chimp that is killed or captured symbolizes an even greater tragedy . . . the contracted bridge to extermination.

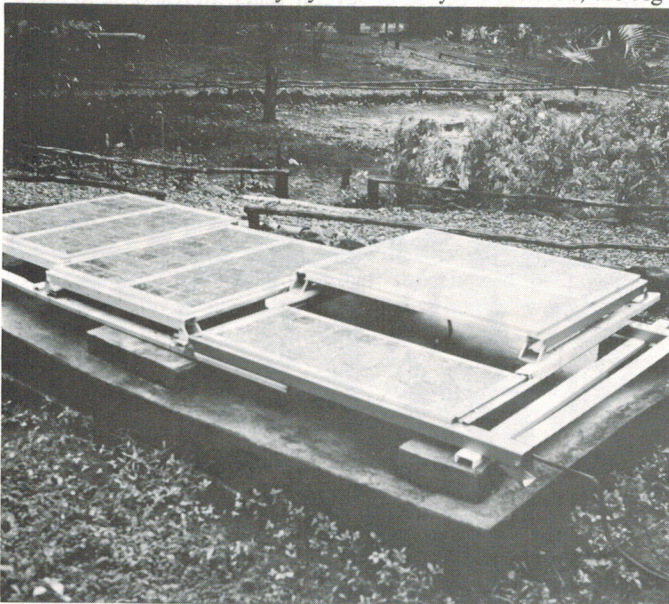


Outamba-Kilimi Park Office.

HISTORY OF PRIMATE CONSERVATION IN SIERRA LEONE

By Heather McGiffin

Though a Sierra Leone **Preservation of Wild Animals and Fish Ordinance** was enacted in 1901 by British colonial authorities, it was not effectively enforced. Big game hunting and trapping by foreigners steadily increased, and the decimation of wildlife was well underway by mid-century. In addition, the Ag-



Solar power panels provided electricity for shortwave radios, fans, lights and refrigerator.

riculture Department initiated a bounty system in 1947 for controlling primate "pests" in response to farmers' complaints of crop damage. A minimum of 245,513 monkeys were wastefully killed in organized drives until 1962 when the bounty program ended due to lack of funds. No study of the benefit of such a program was ever conducted, and the fact that some farmers traditionally ate monkey meat was never considered. To this day farmers in some areas still expect government assistance in monkey extermination.

In 1965, only four years after independence from British rule, two sections of the country, Outamba and Kilimi, were proposed by the new government for Game Reserve status. At the same time Sierra Leone was becoming known internationally as the chief supplier of wild chimpanzees for export to zoos and laboratories. By the 1970's two dealers operating out of Freetown, an Austrian expatriate, Franz Sitter, and an African, Sulaiman Mansaray, were exporting nearly 250 chimps a year, as well as many other species.

When the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 was signed by President Siaka Stevens, it provided (on paper) for stricter law enforcement through the new Wildlife Conservation Branch (WCB) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Act set guidelines for export of certain "prohibited" species, for issuing hunting/trapping licenses, for regulating human activities within non-hunting areas, and for establishing protected areas.

In 1974 the Outamba and Kilimi areas were officially surveyed by the government. The 380 square mile wilderness area was to be foot-patrolled initially by only 5 WCB employees under one trained Game Ranger. For the next two years, while the government took the first steps to protect its natural heritage, Franz Sitter independently built a tourist lodge at the Outamba boundary and operated the camp as a base for game viewing trips by tourists (Sitter was



Park laborer Amado on walk with orphaned chimp.

concurrently the manager of the Cape Sierra Hotel in Freetown) and as a center for wildlife capture operations. During that time, local men were hired to procure marketable items such as cat skins, elephant tusks and hippo teeth, in addition to a wide variety of live animals including bushbuck, waterbuck, duikers, bongo, several species of monkey, and the highly prized chimpanzee. A professional white hunter came from Kenya to help supervise these operations.

In 1976 the lodge burned to the ground and one former hunter even helped confiscate eight chimpanzees that had been shipped to Freetown. However, a Lebanese agent continued the collection of chimpanzee infants for several more years, trucking them to the holding compounds in Freetown.

Between 1976 and 1979 momentum was gained both nationally and internationally to protect Sierra Leone's dwindling habitat and wildlife populations. Norman Myers, a consultant to FAO/IUCN, visited the country and documented the rapid demise of the nation's wildlife populations. The newly formed Sierra Leone Nature Conservation Association (SLENCA), founded by Freetown resident Ms. Daphne Tuboku-Metzger, launched a media campaign on behalf of conservation and spearheaded a 5-year chimpanzee export ban proposal which received Presidential approval in 1978. Despite the ban, Sitter found ways to sell chimpanzees abroad. In December a shipment of 10 infants was confiscated by Dutch officials at Amsterdam Airport and subsequently sent to The Gambia, then the only country in Africa with a chimpanzee rehabilitation program. (See IPPL Newsletter, April 1979, **Ten Chimpanzees Seized at Amsterdam Airport**, and IPPL Newsletter, August 1979, **Amsterdam Chimps Returned to West Africa**).

Several foreign scientists also surveyed habitat conditions and wildlife populations during this period. One was a 1980 nationwide survey by primatologist Geza Teleki, stemming from IPPL information about earlier permit applications from two U.S. pharmaceutical companies to import a total of 275 chimpanzees from Sierra Leone over a period of several years. In response to questions regarding the true origin of these chimpanzees, given that neighboring countries also banned exports, Teleki sought to document not only the status of chimpanzees (and other wildlife



Park laborers.

species), but also the sources of animals entering the export trade. The survey revealed 2,000 chimpanzees surviving in Sierra Leone as opposed to the 30,000 Sitter had been claiming. Teleki found there were basically three capture methods used by dealers: killing solitary mothers with buckshot, often resulting in the accidental killing or wounding of the clinging infant; driving groups with beaters and dogs to force the adults to flee into the trees where they were shot and the infants captured from the ground; and lacing fruits on chimpanzee trails with poisons so that infants could then be pulled from their dead mothers. Following the field survey, Teleki recommended a complete ban on wildlife exports as well as establishing Outamba-Kilimi as a national park (OKNP). President Stevens approved the proposals, as did IUCN/WWF in 1981, and work on OKNP began in earnest in 1982, with Teleki serving as interim Park Director for the MAF and as Project Manager for WWF.

Due to the changing political climate, Mansaray's export business closed in 1981, but Sitter continued to stockpile many chimpanzees (and other species) at his farm near Freetown, possibly anticipating a resumption of trade. In fact, 50 infants were shipped out in June 1983, with 30 going to Japan and 20 to still unclear destinations, possibly including Belgium. During 1983 an Austrian-based blood-derivative company, IMMUNO A. G., attempted to interest the Sierra Leone government in establishing a research facility operated by IMMUNO, to be located on Sitter's farm. This facility was to require 60-80 chimpanzees from the wild annually for hepatitis research and vaccine testing. The current status of the IMMUNO proposals is unclear.

Rangers' quarters with circular grass hut used for small meetings and dining.

In 1984 WWF officially handed over OKNP development programs to the government. Now two Peace Corps volunteers have been assigned to the park to help with rural conservation education and implement further national park programs. With this assistance, the Wildlife Conservation Branch continues its efforts to protect the remnant fauna of Sierra Leone. Whether or not these efforts will succeed remains an open question.



CAMPAIGN TO FREE ROIZIN MONKEYS

The Human/Animal Liberation Front (HALF), an organization with branches in New York and California, is campaigning for the release of 100 Rhesus monkeys, ten owl monkeys, and one baboon held by the New York State Psychiatric Institute.

Most of the monkeys are assigned to Dr. Leon Roizin of the Neuropathology Department: they reportedly live in tiny standard-size laboratory caging.

A literature search by HALF uncovered very few publications about Roizin's experiments: nothing since 1982, and only three articles since 1977. Roizin has apparently received no federal grants since 1981. It is not known how many of the monkeys are presently being used actively in experimentation.

The HALF literature search shows that several Roizin projects involved injecting monkeys with either "street heroin" or "pure heroin." For example, in one experiment, "street heroin" was administered to 6 adult monkeys and one baby, and the effects over a 2-year period were observed.

In another project, "street heroin" was injected into 9 female monkeys over a 2-year period. After two years, the "monkey junkies," along with three control animals, were killed and their hypothalamus glands removed for examination.

In another experiment, pure heroin was administered daily to a group of pregnant Rhesus monkeys for the last 3 months of their pregnancies and for 3 months after they gave birth. Four of the mothers gave birth to dead babies. Three months after birth, the mothers, the surviving babies, and four control mothers and babies, were all killed for examination. It was found that the babies had

suffered more adverse effects from the heroin than their mothers. Some might think this conclusion could have been reached by a study of the thousands of human babies born to heroin-addicted human females in New York City (where Roizin carries out his work).

The value of drug addiction experiments on monkeys is dubious since the constantly negative findings in these experiments (that heroin addiction has adverse effects) do not appear to deter humans from taking heroin, marijuana, cocaine, or other addictive drugs. Further, one need only observe and study humans to know the effects.

HALF wants to see the Roizin experiments stopped **immediately** and so, of course, does IPPL. HALF has called for the monkeys to be "retired," at the expense of the New York Psychiatric Institute, so that they can live out their lives in dignity and comfort. HALF has organized several demonstrations to support the monkeys, as well as a hunger-strike on their behalf.

If you wish to support HALF's demand for the release of the Roizin monkeys, please write to:

Dr. Herbert Pardes, Director
New York State Psychiatric Institute
722 West 168th St.
New York, NY 10032

Letters with the same request may be addressed to:
Governor Mario Cuomo
Executive Chambers
Albany, NY 12224

NEWS FROM BELGIUM

On 27 August 1985, the International Primate Protection League issued an **Emergency Action Alert** on learning that three baby chimpanzees, as well as ivory and leopard skins, had been imported to Belgium from Zaire by the King of Belgium, following his visit to celebrate Zaire's first 25 years of independence. One chimpanzee survived and the current location of the ivory and leopard skins is unknown to IPPL.

Michel Vanderbosch and Roland Corluy, IPPL's Belgian Representatives, uncovered this scandal and worked hard against tremendous odds and in the face of tremendous pressure to bring this situation to the attention of Belgium and, indeed, the whole world.

IPPL International Headquarters, in Summerville, South Carolina, U.S.A. immediately instituted a petition and letter-writing campaign aimed at both Zairean and Belgian authorities. We are glad to report that our tireless members have worked hard on getting their petitions signed: Corluy and Vanderbosch have been deluged with petitions from the United States, the United Kingdom, India, Thailand, Japan, and many more countries. They extend their heart-felt thanks to all these primate friends around the world.

In addition, IPPL members Dave and Sheila Siddle have offered to provide a home for the one surviving chimpanzee at their sanctuary in Zambia, the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage.

We commend Michel and Roland for their courageous work – and, especially, we commend all of our wonderful members who participated in this campaign.



Roland Corluy with friends Ulrike de Hertogh and Ivan Chimpanzee.

PRIMATE CENTER BODY COUNTS FOR 1984

Using the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, the International Primate Protection League has received copies of the Annual Reports filed with the National Institutes of Health by the seven Regional Primate Centers: Washington, California, Delta, Wisconsin, Oregon, New England, and Yerkes.

A study of comparative "body counts" at each of the Centers shows that, as usual, the Washington Regional Primate Center, which is directed by psychologist Orvil Smith, has by far the highest primate "body count," a somewhat dubious distinction. A staggering total of 290 primates died in the Center's experiments in 1984.

On the other hand, the Wisconsin Primate Center destroyed 8 primates in its experiments in that same year (1984).

While these figures do not necessarily reflect the extent of pain and suffering at any Center, we feel they are of interest.

The fact that some centers (Oregon, California, and Washington) admit to performing fatal experiments on monkeys in their "breeding colonies" confirms that **no** primate living in a laboratory can be considered safe. This confirms IPPL's position that zoos should not transfer primates to laboratories, even if ostensibly for "breeding," because one can never be sure what will happen

to the animals: "breeding animals" that do not breed can be transferred to research colonies or be experimented on in the breeding colony itself; further, one can never know the fate of the offspring.

The table below shows the "body count" for each Center and Research Colony. (Breeding colony populations are excluded.)

Because of the extremely high experimental and natural mortality at the University of Washington's Regional Primate Center, we feel that an investigation is necessary. It would be desirable if the investigation would result in the closure of the facility before hundreds more primates' lives are destroyed.

Please address a strong protest to:

Orvil Smith, Ph.D., Director
Washington Regional Primate Center
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195, U.S.A.

Please also contact your Representative (House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515) and senators (Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510), drawing their attention to the huge "body count" for primates incarcerated at the Washington Regional Primate Center and requesting that the facility be closed down.

BODY COUNTS FOR PRIMATE CENTER RESEARCH COLONIES

Center	Primate Census (1 Jan. 1984 & 31 Dec 1984)	Experimen- tal Deaths	Natural Deaths	TOTAL DEATHS
Washington	1149-1220	290	147	437
California	1300-1350	106	113	219
Oregon	1380-1144	112	50	162
Delta	772- 809	116	37	153
Yerkes	1096-1557	62	66	128
New England	557- 536	99	9	108
Wisconsin	777- 769	8	34	42

VIETNAM'S FORESTS DISAPPEARING

According to an article in the *New York Times* (21 May 1985), Vietnam "faces an environmental catastrophe brought on by 3 decades of warfare and continuing abuse of the land by a rapidly growing human population."

Dr. John MacKinnon, a consultant to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, studied the environmental crisis during a study period in Vietnam from October 1984-January 1985. He noted the disastrous effects of the deliberate environmental destruction which resulted from the almost constant warfare in Vietnam from 1945-75, which MacKinnon described as "ecocide."

The area of Vietnam covered by forest dropped from 44% in 1943 to 23% today. The report by MacKinnon and his Vietnamese colleagues, Dr. Vo Quy and Le Thuc Can noted the devastating effects of the following warfare techniques:

- 1) bombing: there are over 25 million bomb craters in Vietnam;
- 2) bulldozing: thousands of acres of forest were levelled by the massive bulldozers known as "Rome Ploughs," the rationale being that the forests provided cover for "guerillas." Unfortunately, they also provided cover for the wonderful animals of the forest, including White-cheeked gibbons, the highly-endangered Douc langurs, and many other primate species;
- 3) defoliation: the removal of leaves from trees by herbicides, destroying protection for the animals and the primary food source of many primate species;
- 4) application of napalm, which would burn animals alive just

as it did people.

Vietnam veteran George Ewalt, who has suffered severe disabilities as the result of "Agent Orange" to which he was exposed while in Vietnam, has provided IPPL with valuable information on the use of defoliants. Ewalt is one of five plaintiffs in litigation against both the U.S. Government and the manufacturers of the chemicals used in Vietnam, and has provided IPPL with a statistical breakdown of the gallons of herbicide used in Vietnam by the U.S. military during the period of U.S. involvement. The staggering total of close to 20 million gallons of Agent Orange, Agent Blue, and Agent White was poured over the lovely forests of Vietnam. The picture of leaf monkeys desperately seeking leaves to eat, and consuming defoliant-coated leaves with short-term health consequences and the possibilities of producing defective babies, and the thought of gibbon mothers and babies being roasted to death by napalm is almost unendurable to contemplate for animal-lovers.

Now, 12 years after the end of hostilities, MacKinnon comments:

For more than 12 years after the spraying, the forests have never recovered – fisheries remain reduced in their variety and productivity even in coastal waters, wildlife has not returned, cropland productivity is still below former levels and there is a great increase in toxin-related diseases and cancer.

Thus, the tragedy of human warfare is an equal tragedy for innocent animals as well as for humans.

TABLOID TELLS BIZARRE GORILLA TALE: GROVES REPLIES!

The cover of the U.S. weekly tabloid *Sun* (4 June 1985) carried the shrieking headline "Gorilla Makes Girl Pregnant."

Inside, under the headline, "It's a Shocker, She's Determined to Give Birth in Spite of Hardship Involved," was a photo of a very pregnant Ginette Jourdan along with a picture of a menacing-looking "huge gorilla."

The story noted, "This beast made Ginette pregnant."

According to the *Sun*, Ginette is a French anthropology student who went to live in the Cameroun, West Africa, for six months "to study tribal customs."

However, Mlle. Jourdan claims she was kidnapped by a group of wild gorillas, who kept her for a week, and stated that, "A few weeks after I returned to the village, I realized I had become pregnant by one of the apes who kidnapped me. I was so upset I left for France immediately!"

On reading this article, IPPL Advisor Colin Groves of Canberra, Australia, penned the following tongue-in-cheek comments.

The gorilla has long been known as the prototype of King Kong. It is well known that it drives off elephants with clubs, strangles African men, and carries off African women for wicked purposes; we have this on the authority of the very first white man to write about the gorilla, the Rev. Savage in the 1840s. Rightly did the gorilla come to be feared; the awestruck crowds around any gorilla cage in any zoo bear witness to its ferocity, its sexual potency (all gorillas are by definition males), and its utter bestiality. The first man to venture into African jungle to study the gorilla's way of life, R. L. Garner in the 1920s, enclosed himself in a cage in case the frightful beast attacked him.

George Schaller in the 1960s went to study them. They were clearly not behaving normally, because he was never once attacked in 18 months: just as well, as he had forgotten to take a gun with him. Dian Fossey was not as lucky, though. She studied gorillas in the wild for about 15 years, and she was charged at least twice; lucky the gorillas concerned remembered appointments elsewhere – some luckless antelope to be torn to pieces, presumably – at the last moment, as the charges were not pressed home. What a piece of luck! She might have been raped otherwise.

Now at last it has happened. Ginette Jourdan was carried off, ravished and made pregnant by gorillas. Well, she had ample warning, didn't she? Had she never seen King Kong?

Just as well the gorillas kept her captive for several days. The gorilla's erect penis is only 3 cm. long, and it obviously would have taken her captor quite a long time to get it inserted. He would have had to make sure it was fully inserted, of course, because he produces less than ½ ml. of ejaculate, one-fifth to one-tenth the amount produced by a man, so an inadvertent movement at the wrong instant and it would all be gone.

Actually, it becomes a bit puzzling when you think about it. Careful research has revealed that there are in fact female gorillas. Moreover, they take the initiative in copulation. The female comes up to the male and sits in his lap, and they do it dog-fashion, the filthy beasts.

SO POOR GINETTE ACTUALLY HAD TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE . . .

THE DARK FACE OF SCIENCE

An IPPL member sent a copy of two pages of John Vivian's book **The Dark Face of Science** to Headquarters, feeling that there are many parallels between experiments on humans and experiments on nonhuman primates, Man's Closest Living Relatives. We are reproducing these thought-provoking comments here, because we'd like to hear from our members. Are the situations of Man Experimenting on Man and Man Experimenting on Ape and Monkey totally different? Or are there parallels?

On the ninth of December 1946, twenty-two men and one woman stood in the dock at the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg. Twenty of them held degrees in medicine, and the proceedings have therefore come to be known as **The Medical Case**. They were being tried by a United States Military Tribunal, and the opening speech was made by the Chief Counsel for the Prosecution, Brigadier General Telford Taylor. It was a long speech, and in the course of it he said:

'The defendants in this case are charged with murders, tortures, and other atrocities committed in the name of medical science. The victims of these crimes are numbered in hundreds of thousands. A handful only are still alive; a few survivors will appear in this courtroom. But most of these miserable victims were slaughtered outright, or died in the course of the tortures to which they were subjected.'

'The defendants . . . are not ignorant men. Most of them are trained physicians and some of them are distinguished scientists. Yet these defendants, all of whom were fully able to comprehend the nature of their acts, and most of whom were exceptionally qualified to form a moral and professional judgment in this respect, are responsible for wholesale murder and unspeakably cruel tortures . . .'

'The perverse thoughts and distorted concepts which brought these savageries are not dead. They cannot be killed by force of arms. They must not become a spreading cancer in the breast of humanity. They must be cut out and exposed'.

And he went on to say that it was the duty of the tribunal to ensure —

'that these incredible events be established by clear and public proof; so that no one can ever doubt that they were fact and not fable; and that this Court, as the agent of the United States and the voice of humanity, stamp these acts and the ideas which engendered them as barbarous and criminal.'

All this was duly done: the reality of 'these incredible events' was proved, and set down in a record of nearly twelve thousand pages; seven of the accused were hanged, and nine were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. But to whom were such events 'incredible'? They were of a kind that had been predicted often enough. They could not have been incredible to anyone conversant with the history of vivisection, nor to anyone who had read the comments made on it by Bernard Shaw in 1900 in **The Dynamitards of Science**, or by Alfred Russel Wallace in 1912 in **The World of Life**. They were incredible only to people who had chosen to be blind.

It is not to be doubted that there were sadists on the staffs of the concentration camps, and perhaps some of the camp-doctors were among them. These persons assisted in the programme of experimentation on prisoners, but it was not by them that it was designed. After a small-scale beginning, the planning of it passed into the hands of the highest medical experts — men such as Professor Rose, Head of the Department of Tropical Medicine at the Robert Koch Institute; Professor Rostock, Head of the Department of Surgery at the University of Berlin; Dr. Sievers, Deputy Chairman of the Reich Research Council; Dr. Beghardt, President of the German Red Cross; Professor Brandt and Dr. Conti, Commissioners of State for Public Health and Hygiene. There were others, not all of whom were brought to trial.

It would be less disturbing if one could class these people as sadistic monsters and have done with them; but that would be to miss the significance of their behaviour and its implications. These men were not monsters. Some of them were eminent scientists, and most had been able to satisfy their consciences at every step.

ONE CHIMP DIES: ONE LIVES

Fred Speckman, an American resident of Zaire, who had come into possession of a chimpanzee during his 2-year stay in that nation, contacted several zoos when he learned in February 1985 that he was to leave Zaire in July. He told IPPL that not a single zoo answered his letter, and nobody directed him to IPPL as a source of help.

So, he began a second round of letters, and, in July, the National Geographic Society forwarded a copy of his enquiry to IPPL. We immediately contacted Mr. Speckman. Sadly, our suggestions arrived too late. Rather than leave the chimpanzee to an uncertain future, Mr. Speckman had him euthanised before leaving Zaire.

Another privately-owned chimpanzee was luckier. "Tober" belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ritter who had obtained him during a period of residence in Liberia. At the suggestion of IPPL Advisor

and friend Stella Brewer, the Ritters contacted IPPL members Dave and Sheila Siddle, who operate the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia. With the approval of Liberian authorities, "Tober" is now living happily on the Siddles' huge ranch with a group of other chimpanzees adopted after confiscation from smugglers or donated by people who had misguidedly purchased them as pets.

IPPL, of course, while realizing that some Westerners living overseas legitimately come into ownership of primates acquired by, and abandoned by, others, strongly urges members living in primate habitat countries never to **buy** any primate, for purchase feeds the infamous traffic in baby primates. We applaud the Siddles for their wonderful work: more refuges for chimpanzees and other primates are sorely needed in Africa so that primates caught in trade do not have to leave the continent.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL

Members making wills are requested to consider making a bequest, large or small, to the International Primate Protection League.

The needs of primates for protection will continue long after any of us living today have left the scene. Any bequest made to the International Primate Protection League will be used on activities aimed at ensuring the survival of primate species and protecting individual primates from mistreatment at human hands.

THE MAHALE MOUNTAINS DECLARED A NATIONAL PARK

By Toshisada Nishida

*Dr. Nishida, a long-term friend of the International Primate Protection League,
is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Tokyo.*

The Mahale Mountains (lat. 6S, long. 30E) are located at the largest protuberance on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika. Running in a straight line, the Mahale boasts numerous sharp-edged peaks which tower above the clouds. The Mahale is often referred to as the Nkungwe Mountains, by the name of the highest peak (2,460m) of the massif. Moist air blowing from the lake, which causes considerable cloud and mist development, supports extensive montane forests, montane grasslands, and Alpine bamboos above the altitude of 1,800m and the concentration of gallery forests (Kasojé Forest) at the north-western foot of the mountains.

Numerous valleys intersect the mountains, some of which support permanent streams that flow into the lake. The eastern side of the mountains is covered mostly with much drier vegetation, the so-called Miombo woodlands. The Mahale can be regarded as a "forest island" in the midst of the Miombo woodland which extends over a vast area of western Tanzania and eastern Zaire. The area is exceedingly isolated and the mountains form an elevated island between the lowlands of east and west Africa separated from any other mountain mass by several hundred miles. Its animals and plants show closer affinities with western rather than eastern Africa, and the area demonstrates remnants of older faunas and floras.

Animals in the Mahale mountain forests include eastern chimpanzees, brush-tailed porcupines, red colobus monkeys, Angolan black-and-white colobus monkeys, Livingston's touraco, crested guinea fowl, crowned hawk-eagle and many species of forest-living butterflies *Charaxes*. The subspecies of crested guinea fowl of Mahale *Guttera edouardi sethsmithi* has not been recorded from western Tanzania in any location but Mahale. The Angolan black-and-white colobus monkey of Mt. Nkungwe is very likely a heretofore unknown and distinct subspecies. The fact that several species of butterflies previously found only along the east coast of Tanzania and Kenya but nowhere in between were discovered in Mahale could indicate that at one time the biota was more homogeneous throughout Tanzania.

The presence of some mammals at Mahale was only recently recorded. Some of these records mean considerable extensions of their own ranges; blue duikers, Sharpe's grysbok, bushy-tailed



Mahale landscape.

mongoose, banded mongoose, red-legged sun-squirrel, and other small rodents.

The most remarkable creatures of the Park are the chimpanzees. Scientists, mostly from Japan, have studied these chimpanzees for 20 years. Over 100 chimpanzees have been habituated and named individually. Long-term demographic data on wild chimpanzees are now available, and reveal unexpected longevity (some are estimated to be over 50 years of age), long-lasting mother-offspring relationships (an 11 year-old male still follows his mother) and quite low lifetime reproductive potential (each female leaves only two adult offspring on an average).

Since 1975, the study area has been almost completely protected from poaching and field-burning, and residents have been transferred to neighboring Ujamaa villages. Thus, the wild animal populations have increased dramatically. Some animals which were never or rarely seen before have appeared on the scene. These include leopards, warthogs, lycaons, buffaloes and lions!

The new national park, officially gazetted on 14 June 1985, has a special character of its own: It is a "foot-walking national park." This is not a car-driven park like most of the national parks of Africa. It is open only to those who find pleasure in walking on their feet. Tourists seldom visit this remote area, but the visit will never disappoint them; visitors enjoy the cool dense forest and dry comfortable parkland, the beautiful Lake Tanganyika, and almost inaccessible mountain peaks. One may enjoy strolling in the forest, mountaineering, swimming along the lake's sandy beaches, and fishing for Nile perches and yellow-bellies. One may rest under palm trees and enjoy eating baked lake fish and delicious domestic ducks, while viewing the dramatically changing sunset over the lake.

The Mahale Mountains National Park has just started; at present the infrastructure is inadequate, although progress is slowly being made.

Comment: IPPL commends Dr. Nishida and his associates for their excellent studies and their persistent crusade to get the Mahale Mountains declared a national park, which finally succeeded in 1985.



Mahale chimps.

THE MONKEYS OF KOWLOON

By Dr. Francis Burton

Dr. Burton, a member of the faculty of the University of Toronto, has served as an IPPL Advisor since 1974.

Sometimes the relationships between people and animals work. That is, come close to working, even if they are involuted, convoluted, and supercharged. That seems to be the case in Kowloon. As with all human cultures, there are apparent contradictions in the customs observable and the conflicting values these suggest. In China, monkeys are revered and have been used as workers; monkeys are food but are humanely protected.

Until 1997, the Kowloon peninsula, jutting into the South China Sea, will still be part of the protectorate of Hong Kong. Like Hong Kong, it suffered dreadfully during the Second World War, and, due to the need for fuel, as well as the demands for material placed on wood by the Japanese, the area was stripped of its forest.

In the post-war period of reconstruction, a considered and consistent program of reforestation and afforestation returned this subtropical land back to a verdant zone, rich with diversity. The animals are diverse, too. Documentation in official archives from the 1950's attests to a fauna that includes: civets, crab-eating mongoose, the muntjac, pangolin and ferret-badger amongst others common to other parts of Asia. There were also monkeys.

It is assumed that all the monkeys that are in Kowloon were brought in from somewhere else, but that may not be the case. The monkeys of Kowloon are macaques. Which species are present, however, is not yet certain. Certainly *Macaca fascicularis*, the typical long-tailed macaque of southeast Asia is there, as is the standard rhesus *Macaca mulatta*. A more uncertain identification is of *Macaca thibetana*, which some authorities have suggested is rather *M. fuscata*.

There is a fourth type, however. It is referred to in the literature of the past century by natural historians, who, in the time of, and rather like Darwin, were moving about the world naming things and sending reports home to clubs and zoological societies.

One such is the report of the naturalist Swinhoe who introduced a macaque he named *Macaca sanctijohannis*. This animal, he said, is a variant (sibling?) form of *M. mulatta*; a smaller, redder furred type with a very short tail. He believed it to be indigenous to the islands around Hong Kong. Interestingly, Swinhoe differentiated this form from *Macaca cyclopis*, the monkey of Taiwan, about which he wrote the definitive tract. Yet, there is a type of monkey in the Kowloon which keenly resembles this form, particularly in the disposition of facial hair, ear shape and color. Further study will clarify relationships and taxonomy.

In Swinhoe's writings, he gave no indication of population size. It is therefore hard to track the history of the monkeys until after the Second World War. One thing is certain: the number of monkeys will have depended on human interference, whether the animals were indigenous or brought in from elsewhere. While exploitation of the animals for food, trade or recreation will have depleted them, certain human needs and ideologies enhanced their survival.

The need for water grew with the increase in population size from the time that Hong Kong and its territories became a colony. Reservoirs were therefore constructed by the middle of the 19th century. These reservoirs early established the pattern of environmental protection. Afforestation around these water sources de-

veloped parklands which were, of course, as much refuge for animals as they were recreation for humans. This habit of environmental protection and multi-purpose use was already set before the war, and was vigorously pursued once again in the late 1940's. With the growth of forested zones, the habitat for monkeys became once again available, and the growth in numbers seems largely attributable to this factor.

Religious ideology has also sustained the monkeys of Kowloon. Because ancestors are revered, and because as part of this reverence (Fung Shui) stands or groves of trees are maintained regardless of the political situation, there would have been areas of varying size in which monkeys could have taken refuge. The frequent references to monkeys in the 19th century and early twentieth attest to their presence; the Fung Shui groves suggest locations where animals could have lived despite adversity.

In the 1960's, the world movement for protection of animals and a rational appreciation of the meaning of, value, and respect for animal life led to humane policies that eventually became legislation. The through traffic, or transshipment of primates, as well as other exotic animals, became restricted, and laws were passed forbidding exotic animals to be kept as pets. Monkeys of all sorts were then released. How they figured into the gene pool is hard to ascertain, and certainly some types, like the *Cercopithecus* monkeys referred to in documents of this time, will not have contributed much – even if they survived their release in a new habitat. While the reservoir system and the Fung Shui, and the reverence for Dai Sing will have maintained indigenous groups of monkeys, these laws added new species to those extant.

In China, monkeys are eaten. Indeed, monkey brain remains one of the greatest, if forbidden, delicacies known there. Its "preparation" remains traditional: the animal is restrained by being encircled by a table with only its head above the surface. Its skull cap is then removed, and the feasters participate in the meal. Some people have told me the animal's spinal column is pithed and so it is anesthetized; others maintain that this is not done.

Monkeys have also been used as "servants," especially on tea plantations where they have been trained to gather the leaves. In addition, monkeys have been important as entertainment, accompanying wandering performers: magicians, dancers and acrobats.

And yet, the monkey is revered. The figure of Dai Sing, "monkey god," originally imported from India, establishes this monkey god *cum* hero as extremely important in legend. To this day, donations to the deity are made through the manifestations of his *persona*, that is, to monkeys themselves.

In Kowloon, gifts of fruits and vegetables are daily left for the monkeys. These are not merely handouts of benevolence, but have a reverent quality to them in thanks for a particular benefice or act accomplished in response to prayers. This complex relationship of human to monkey persists. Fung Shui groves are still maintained, despite population pressure; donations of food in reverence are still made, despite the popularization of Dai Sing on ice cream advertisements; monkeys found dead are sometimes eaten (so I am informed, perhaps apocryphally); and there are plans for the parklands, increasing their number and extent well into the next decade.

ESCAPED PATAS MONKEYS CAPTURED

A mother and infant Patas monkey who escaped from San Francisco Zoo on 11 July 1985 enjoyed 7 weeks of freedom in wooded areas around San Francisco before being recaptured. The animals appeared in excellent health and had been able to locate food.

Janis Chism, who had studied wild Patas in Kenya, worked hard at tracking the escaped pair down. Zoo officials feared that

somebody might injure the animals or that they might not survive the winter. The fact that they did so well is a good omen for those wishing to see rehabilitation of healthy ex-laboratory monkeys into the wild (most are killed after their miserable lives in experimentation).

POPE GETS MONKEY RUG AND ELEPHANT TUSK

Pope John Paul II visited Africa in August 1985. IPPL has learned that the Pope accepted at least two gifts of wildlife products.

In Kenya, he received a rug made of the skins of slaughtered Black and White Colobus monkeys from the government of Kenya. The sale of Colobus monkey skins was widespread until the Government banned their sale in March 1978, following an investigation in the course of which an IPPL member passing through Kenya found rugs and skins which represented the deaths of over 1,000 Colobus.

In the Cameroun, the Pope was presented with a huge elephant tusk carved with his name, in the course of an open-air mass in Yaounde, the country's capital. The tusk was so heavy that it had to be carried by two strong African men.

In addition, wherever he went in Africa, the Pope denounced family planning and applauded the traditional African family of 6-10 children, encouraging Africans to continue to multiply. Such a policy would lead to the extinction of all wildlife to make room for the burgeoning human population (African population growth is by far the highest in the world).

IPPL deplores the giving of wildlife or wildlife products as gifts to foreign dignitaries, especially when the wildlife is supposedly protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, to which both Kenya and the Cameroun belong.



Colobus monkey skin rug.

We also deplore the fact that such gifts are accepted by foreign leaders who should be setting an example to their fellow countrymen.

Please address your protests to Pope John Paul II, the Vatican, Europe. Overseas air mail postage from the United States costs 44 cents per half-ounce.

LETTERS NEEDED

Desperately needed legislation to prevent the suffering of laboratory animals is currently before the U.S. Congress. Two bills, S.1233 introduced by Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole and H.R.2653 introduced by Representative George E. Brown, would increase the authority of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's veterinary inspectors to prevent cruelty before it actually happens.

Provisions of the Dole and Brown Bills would direct that investigators: 1) consider the use of alternatives to animals; 2) avoid repeated use of the same animal for painful procedures; 3) consult with a veterinarian in planning potentially painful experiments or

tests to minimize pain; 4) never withhold painkillers or euthanasia any longer than strictly necessary; and 5) avoid unintended or otherwise unnecessary duplication of experiments or tests.

IPPL believes that this legislation is an important step in helping all laboratory animals. Please write to your legislators, urging them to support S.1233 and H.R.2653. All Senators may be addressed: Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510. All Representatives may be addressed: House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515.

THAILAND'S PARKS: PROTECTED AREAS OR SHOOTING GALLERIES?

A letter to the editor of the **Bangkok Post** by a foreign visitor to Thailand's national parks raises disturbing questions about the safety of the animals living in these parks.

The letter, written by T. M. Gullick of Tower Hill Farm, Basingstoke, Hampshire, England, described the author's visits to the following National Parks: Khao Yai, Doi Suthep, Doi Intanon, and Khao Sam Roi Yord, as well as the Huay Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary.

Extracts from the letter follow:

Everyday I heard a number of shots fired in the forests of these parks. At two parks, I met "hunters" armed with shotguns who, in conversation, happily admitted to killing any large animal or bird they could find. . . . National park guards and reception personnel seemed to be aware of the hunting problem. However, their attitude was that there was little they could do about it. . . . To give one example, I entered the national park in Sukhothai at 6:30

a.m. on July 22. During the next hour I counted nine shotgun shots (12 bore?) within 300 meters of the park gate. My Thai companion reported these shots to the guards who said they had not heard the shots. In my opinion, this was impossible unless the guards were deaf or asleep. As the park superintendent was "away," we could not take the matter further.

Gullick stated that his initial impression was one of admiration for Thailand's wildlife policies, but that:

Soon, I had to question what reason there was to set aside national parks and reserves if they were not properly controlled by guards and police to ensure the survival of the fauna for which the parks were created. The continuous hunting and trapping of birds and animals is a disgrace to a country which has made such far-sighted conservation plans. The open and illegal sale of caged birds and animals makes it worse.

GENESIS-NEMESIS

By Paulette Callen

Paulette Callen, a poet and active IPPL member, lives in New York.

One of the many experiments repeated for the last twenty years on non-human primates: an infant is removed from her mother, placed in a lightless pit, deprived of all contact with other living beings. As an adult, the primate displays psychotic behavior – anti-social, unable to mate, unable to parent. This experiment demonstrates to scientists that babies need love.

Apartment High rise
Cheap Falling down Bombed out
Too expensive to live in
No exit
Minds never open
Teeth clench as another child is struck
And as the child is struck her heart
Snaps shut as her teeth clench
To take the blow

MONSTER MOTHERS KILLER FATHERS

Hey! It's life in the big city, Man.
Yup. It's life in the backwater, Brother.
We've created this life
We the people
Now we want the animals to join us in hell
**and man created life in his own's image
for the animals he created it**

Take a monkey

Throw her in a pit
Life terror man-made
Tie her to a rape rack
Make another monkey
Fodder for the pit

MONSTER MOTHERS

KILLER FATHERS

in our own image created we them

Prove what we already fear
From watching each other



DEALER AND SHIPPER WARNED

A case of improper shipment of monkeys in 1982 has recently been drawn to IPPL's attention. A container carrying an unspecified number of research-bound laboratory monkeys was shipped by the Buckshire Corporation of Perkasio, Pennsylvania, a registered animal dealer, to the Medical College of Ohio.

According to a complaint filed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the container was constructed in violation of several of the Animal Welfare Act's shipping standards.

1) The container lacked a projecting rim to prevent the accidental blockage of ventilation. This sensible standard was adopted because, if an animal crate gets lodged against another piece of cargo in the hold of a plane, the animals can suffocate.

2) The container lacked "Wild Animals" markings, and directional arrows indicating the correct upright position of the container were lacking. This rule is needed because so much regular cargo is left lying around airports and this can also happen with animal shipments (and all too frequently does). The "Live Animals" tag draws attention of cargo handlers to the fact that they are dealing with **animal passengers**, not regular freight. In addition, the directional signs are important: incredibly, animal containers are sometimes packed on their sides or even upside down.

The Department of Agriculture warned that the parties involved would be subject to legal proceedings if further violations occurred.

PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE

Let IPPL know if you move or plan to move. If you don't let us know, you will be inconvenienced by not receiving your IPPL Newsletter and we will be inconvenienced by having to try to track you down! All the time and effort could be better spent on helping primates.

DON'T YOU AGREE?

MISSING MONKEYS

According to the Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri** (6 June 1985), 100 wild monkeys have disappeared from the Tsubaki Wild Monkey Park in Japan over the past 3 years. The total number of park monkeys has dropped from 220 in 1977 to around 130 in 1985. The park was opened in this area because wild monkeys have become tame as a result of feeding by humans. The Japanese macaque, a threatened species, is known for its extreme docility compared with some other macaque species.

Shingo Maewaka, a local high school teacher familiar with this monkey troop over the last few years, commented that it was inexplicable that so many monkeys could have disappeared.

Japanese animal-lovers feel sure that the monkeys have, in fact, been trapped for experimental laboratories (as well as monkeys

missing from other locations). The Japanese Ministry of the Environment has admitted that between 50-140 Japanese monkeys have recently been sold to laboratories wanting them for experiments.

Drawing attention to this situation, IPPL member Lorraine Elletson of Tokyo commented, "I am outraged by this and I am aware of how the monkeys will suffer."

Lorraine asks for the help and support of IPPL's members world-wide. Please, therefore, contact the Embassy of Japan in your country of residence asking that trapping of Japanese monkeys for laboratory use be totally prohibited and that these wonderful creatures be granted the status of Totally Protected Animals.

The address of the Japanese Embassy in the United States is 2520 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington D.C. 20008.

MISERABLE CAGE SIZES FOR PRIMATES TO CONTINUE

The **Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals** has been revised and re-published. The **Guide** is prepared by a committee of "experts" for the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources of the U.S. National Research Council.

Most of the committee "experts" were experimenters. In preparation for the revision of the **Guide**, hearings were held nationwide. Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League pushed hard for improved conditions for laboratory primates at the hearings held in Chicago.

It was a waste of time. The miserable cage sizes enshrined in the 1978 and previous versions of the **Guide** appear to be "set in stone." Literally, no caged primate was given "an inch."

"Group One" primates, which include marmosets and tamarins, are still allowed a measly floor area of 1.6 ft.² (0.15 meter²), 20 inches high. Macaques get 6 ft.² (2 x 3 ft.), 32 inches high, (0.56 meter², 81.28 cm. high). Adult baboons are "generously" given a few extra inches (8.0 ft.², 36 inches high (0.74 meter², 91.44 cm. high). This is far less than the space accorded human prisoners in American prisons, even those who have committed the foulest of crimes such as incest, multiple murders, or child abuse. The great apes get cages 5 by 5 ft. (2.33 meters²), 84 inches high (312.36 cm).

Commenting on these cage sizes, the Committee stated, "Animals maintained in a laboratory environment **might** (emphasis added) have a **somewhat** (emphasis added) restricted activity relative to that in the natural state." However, continues the Committee, "there are no **unequivocal** (emphasis added) data relating the quality or quantity of an animal's activity to its physical or psychological well-being." IPPL suggests that the "brilliant minds" on this committee allow themselves to be confined for a year in a cage slightly larger than an adult baboon's and see how they feel!

The Committee also recommended that human areas should be separated from animal areas, in part because animal noises are "disturbing" to "personnel working both inside and outside animal facilities," and "it can also cause important public relations problems."

If you think primates deserve better, protest directly to Earl Grogan, Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20418, and ask him to send copies of your letter to all Committee members.

It is obvious that the minds of the review committee were as closed to IPPL's testimony calling for larger cage sizes as are the laboratories where primates are kept incarcerated in such deplorably tiny cages. Such a lifestyle would be considered "cruel and inhumane punishment" for the guiltiest of people, and prisoners thus confined would riot: but innocent primates have no escape and no way to protest and nobody to speak for them but us. So, please do protest and ask others to do so.



Monkeys in Standard Lab Cages:
Copyright: Peter Hamilton: Lifeforce, Canada.

NEWS IN BRIEF

POLICEMAN SHOTS CHIMPANZEE

On 11 August 1985, a chimpanzee escaped from the fairgrounds at Escanaba, Michigan. The chimpanzee belonged to James Estep of Gibsonton, Florida. Estep operates a hot-dog stand in a traveling carnival, and claims that he kept the chimpanzee as a pet. Estep is registered as an exhibitor with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, operating under the name of "Estep's Hollywood Chimps," P.O. Box 1552, Gibsonton, FL 33534.

Two policemen and Estep went after the chimpanzee. Both policemen were armed. According to a story in the 12 August issue of the *Milwaukee Journal*, "It took six gun-shots from two police officers to kill a crazed ape." One of the officers was bitten in the leg. The "heroic" police officer who killed the hapless chimpanzee has been nominated for an "Exceptional Service Award."

IPPL member Scott Mosby does not approve of the award nomination and believes the situation was mishandled. First, he says, chimpanzees do not belong in hot-dog stands! Secondly, they can be captured with tranquilizer darts. IPPL concurs: it is an absolute disgrace that chimpanzees should be exploited in this asinine way, which is dangerous for both Man and Chimp. We have requested the U.S. Department of Agriculture to investigate this situation.

GENTLE JUNGLE CLOSED DOWN

Gentle Jungle, a licensed exhibitor of wild animals located in Burbank, California, used to specialize in training animals for use in entertainment, including movies. Now it seems that the operators of this facility were less than "gentle." In fact, they appear to have been downright cruel. Gentle Jungle was recently fined \$15,000 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and had its exhibitor's license revoked. The Department charged neglect and gross abuse of animals, so severe that it led to the deaths of several animals, including an orang-utan "movie star," a tiger, and a leopard.

"PEOPLE FIRST" SAYS ZOO DIRECTOR

IPPL members living in Kansas City have frequently complained about conditions at the Kansas City Zoo.

According to the *Kansas City Times* (12 August 1985), Zoo Director Ernest Hagler admitted that the zoo faced such problems as "rotting buildings, decaying sewer and water lines, an archaic telephone system, and the lack of an administration building."

However, he stated that his first priority was for "improvements that (would) benefit zoo visitors," because "The visitors are Number One with us and the animals are Number Two."

ESCAPED CHIMPS SHOT

According to the *Los Angeles Times* (13 October 1985), police shot to death two chimpanzees who had escaped from their cages at the Cologne Zoo, West Germany. The animals inflicted serious bites on Zoo Director Guenter Nogge after escaping through a cage door which had been left open. The police were summoned and shot the two chimps to death.

CHINESE MONKEYS TO VISIT MINNESOTA

The Government of China bans export of the rare Golden monkey *Rhinopithecus roxellanae* and none are on permanent display in the United States.

In Summer 1986, Minnesota residents will have an opportunity to view these spectacular golden-coated monkeys, China having agreed to lend a group to the Minnesota Zoo in Apple Valley.

WHY BABY FAE DIED

In October 1984, Baby Fae, a human infant who had received the transplanted heart of a baboon, died. Various causes for the infant's death were suggested at the time but now the truth has been established. Baby Fae and the baboon were not of the same blood type: the human infant had type O blood and the baboon had type AB blood.

Dr. Wladislaw Socha, a New York University expert on blood grouping, told Erik Eckhom of the *New York Times* that, "Nobody attempts transplanting organs in man without being sure the blood groups match, it's one of the first steps in selecting an organ donor." Autopsy showed Baby Fae died because of the clash of blood types.

Surgeon Leonard Bailey of Loma Linda University, California, who performed the much-publicized operation, stated, "If Baby Fae had the type AB blood group, she would be alive today." Bailey said he would continue to use baboon hearts, but in future would carefully match the blood types.

REVOLTING RESTAURANT

One of the world's most revolting restaurants does business in Johore, Malaysia.

The restaurant is named Kedai Makan San Wei. Diners at the restaurant sit and eat under the fixed gaze of the stuffed animals on the walls. Kedai Makan San Wei is what is known in Asia as a "jungle restaurant," specializing in serving wild animals. The menu offers monkey-meat, monitor lizard, bat-meat, squirrel, civet, musang, wild boar, snake, deer, and other "delicacies."

San Wei is so popular with "gourmets" that three imitation "jungle restaurants" have been established in the same neighborhood.

A photograph accompanying a review of the restaurant in the Singapore *Sunday Times* (25 August 1985) shows restaurant owner Wong Thiang Fong smirking as he holds up a plate on which three squirrels (roasted, of course) sit.

CHINA URGES CREMATION

Six million people die every year in China. Traditional burial methods involve the use of 10,000 acres of land and over 5 million cubic feet of lumber annually. In order to preserve these precious natural resources, the Chinese Government has adopted a policy of encouraging cremation.

Although burial rituals have traditionally been an important part of Chinese life, the Chinese Government is determined to succeed in its campaign to require cremation of the dead, just as it is determined to bring human population growth under control.

RECOMMENDED READING

Readers interested in the problems of conservation in Asia will find the booklet "The Crisis Deepens" of great interest. The booklet, published by IPPL's friends at Sahabat Alam Malaysia, deals with the problems of Peninsular Malaysia (West Malaysia) and of the island nations of Sarawak and Sabah (East Malaysia, parts of Borneo).

"The Crisis Deepens" reviews the State of the Malaysian Environment from 1975-1985, and covers such areas as national parks and wildlife, forestry, use of pesticides, dumping of toxic materials, etc. Successes (few) and failures (many) are recorded.

To obtain a copy of "The Crisis Deepens," send a check or international money order for \$5 (U.S.) or equivalent to Sahabat Alam Malaysia, Publications Department, 37 Lorong Birch, Penang, Malaysia. We strongly urge our members to support this fine group's allover work.

MORE NEWS IN BRIEF

PERFORMING MONKEY ON MONTEREY PIER

While attending the International Otter Symposium in Santa Cruz, California, in August 1985, Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, observed a performing Capuchin monkey on Monterey Pier. The monkey performed tricks for his trainer such as turning somersaults. Onlookers gave coins and bills to the monkey, who passed them to the trainer.

The unfortunate monkey, who had a chain around his neck, had undergone extraction of every tooth in his mouth, and was wearing human clothing.

IPPL urges members viewing such demeaning side-shows to make their opinions loud and clear to the trainer and under no circumstances to make a donation. In addition, report the location, time, and circumstances to IPPL, and, if known, the name of the trainer. Take a picture if possible.

Other attractions involving monkeys that are occasionally seen are acts in which a monkey does a dive from a high tower into a water-tank, sometimes as part of a "diving mule" act. Although some monkeys can dive, forcing them to do so from high towers is both hazardous and cruel.



Monterey Pier Monkey.

IPPL CHAIRWOMAN "HONORED"

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, has little regard for medals and honors, feeling that it is impossible and unfair to say that anyone in the animal protection movement's contribution is more important than another's. Especially is this true of IPPL, since Headquarters could not operate without the care and concern of each individual member and letter-writer.

But we feel that one recent "honor" is worth drawing to our members' attention. Dr. McGreal regularly attends the Conferences of the Parties to the Endangered Species Convention (CITES), where she works for the maximum protection for **all** animals, including fur-bearers.

As a result of her work at the Buenos Aires Conference of the CITES parties (held in April 1985), Dr. McGreal found IPPL, to her surprise, listed as the "number one" animal protection organization in both **Fur Age Weekly** and **Trapper** magazine!

PRIMATES AT CROCODILE FARM

Tom Gillan, of Yorkshire, England, recently visited Thailand. Among the animal facilities he visited was the Crocodile Farm, Samut Prakarn, Thailand.

Besides crocodiles, the farm operates an animal menagerie. Gillan comments:

The crocodiles are kept in luxury compared to the "zoo" behind the farm. Here, I witnessed sights which I thought were banned from Victorian-era zoos . . . There was a chimp with its young in a cage with a man inside who would beat a drum, then the young chimp would dance and the older one stuck its hands out of the railings in a begging fashion. If no money was given, the man inside the cage would beat the chimp with a stick until some was given.

Mr. Gillan also described primates (probably gibbons) chained by the neck to stilt cages.

Appalled by what he saw, Gillan summarized his impressions:

This zoo has to be seen to be believed. The animals look as if they are really suffering, and, believe me, I have only touched on the surface of things.

In addition to visiting the Crocodile Farm, Gillan went to the beach, where he saw photographers touting gibbons, pythons, lion cubs, and birds of prey, and getting tourists to pay for posing with them. He noted that the photographers "all wear the same uniform so they must belong to one organization."

Sub-standard conditions in animal menageries are being frequently reported to Headquarters by Thai residents and tourists visiting the country. When you see such things, please take photographs and let Headquarters know.

ANOTHER MISERABLE ZOO

Ruth Waring of Iowa City, Iowa, recently visited Dodge City, Kansas, where she found a mini-zoo in a city park. In a letter to IPPL dated 1 September 1985, she stated that, "I was appalled at the facilities and also the conditions in which the animals were maintained."

Among the animals in the mini-zoo were monkeys, wolves, and bears. All lived in small cages with concrete floors. Ms. Waring commented, "The floors were covered with feces and the water supply was minimal and filthy."

IPPL has now prepared a guide for investigation of similar abuses in your own community, telling you what to do if you witness abuses or see animals maintained in sub-standard conditions. A free copy is available on request. In the case of this mini-zoo, please write a letter of protest to the Mayor, City Hall, Dodge City, KS 67801.

TB OUTBREAK REPORTED AT PEKING ZOO

According to **China Youth News** (August 1985), five of the nine orang-utans held captive at the Peking Zoo have tuberculosis. The outbreak was attributed to zoo-goers pelting the unfortunate animals with garbage and fruit peelings and spitting at them. One orang-utan got so fed-up with people that he started throwing rocks at his "tormentors." Other animals besides primates have been affected by the stupid behavior of the public (a world-wide zoo phenomenon): a seal died and autopsy revealed a plastic bag and stones in the animal's stomach, and a rhino also developed human tuberculosis.

Many zoos world-wide supply China's zoos with animals in the hope of getting access to rare Chinese species, pandas and Golden monkeys being in highest demand, although China only allows loans of these animals, only allowing the export of more common species.

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