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NEWSLETTER



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Dusky Leaf Monkeys, Minnesota Zoo

**INSIDE: ANATOMY OF A GORILLA SHIPMENT
ZOOS IN INDIA**

WORLD BANK PROTEST



IPPL Member Tom Gause at World Bank Protest

The World Bank held its Annual Meeting in Washington D.C. in September 1986. The Washington press published daily reports on the lavish life-style of the delegates attending this conference. Every limousine was rented and there were dozens of elaborate parties. The delegates seemed far removed from the realities of the impoverished debt-ridden nations many represented.

Across town, another conference was being held: it was the Citizens' Conference on Tropical Rain-Forest, International Environment, and the World Bank, sponsored by the Environmental Policy Institute. This conference was addressed by environmental activists and representatives of South American Indians suffering from the effects of World Bank funded projects, including damming the Amazon and its tributaries and other projects leading to forest destruction. Following the conference, a demonstration was held as close to the World Bank as the Washington police would allow. Among the speakers was Catherine Caufield, author of *In the Rainforest*, an excellent review of the global deforestation crisis.

Two climbers scaled an 11-story building and unfurled a banner announcing that, "The World Bank Destroys Tropical Rain-Forests."

Immediately prior to the World Bank meeting, a National Forum on Biodiversity was held in Washington. Speaker Edward O. Wilson of Harvard University summed up the grim prospects facing the world's wildlife: "The extinctions ongoing world-wide promise to be at least as great as the mass extinction that occurred at the end of the age of dinosaurs." Fifty percent of earth's known species live in tropical rain-forests, which now cover only about 7% of the world's surface.

NEWS FROM JAPAN

The IPPL article about use of monkeys in car-crash testing at the Japanese Automobile Research Institute (JARI) (*Newsletter*, August 1986) drew the attention of the Japanese media. *Asahi Shimbun*, one of the nation's leading newspapers, ran a major

story on JARI's experiments. Japanese animal activists made strong protests. The Institute recently announced that it would perform no more car crash tests on monkeys.

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筑波の日本自動車研究所が使用した車衝突実験設備とサルの実験状態 (IPPLのニュースレターから)



生きたサル はりつけ 衝突させる

死ぬ

日本自動車研 究 所

この研究は、東大の医学部、医大の学者が企画し、同研究所との三者共同で研究所の施設を借りて実施した。Ipsos Hinesスター(八尾)にてサル実験の開始は昭和五十七年に三者が発表した論文に明らかである。

生きたサルを車に乗せ、学園都市の閉鎖法人「巨野市」が持つ実験設備を操縦して衝突させるなど、極端に残酷な実験が行われてきた。公衆の健康被害への懸念の増大を招き、

IPPL Makes Headlines in Japan

Nov. 1987

GORILLAS EXPORTED FROM CAMEROUN

IPPL has learned that four gorillas left the Cameroun on or around 3 January 1987, en route to the new Taipei Zoo, Taiwan. Tragically, only one gorilla arrived alive and he was "rejected" by the zoo because he was "too thin." IPPL's Taiwan Representative, Charles Shuttleworth, an experienced animal caretaker, has offered to take care of the unfortunate animal until a suitable permanent home is found.

IPPL was informed about the gorillas by a veterinarian living in Africa who had been contacted by a representative of the insurer of the shipment, (Taisho Marine and Fire of Tokyo). The gorillas were heavily insured (reportedly for \$150,000 each) and the insurance company was worried because only one of the little gorillas was alive - and he was on Kinshasa Airport and desperately sick. Somehow or other, the little gorilla reached Taiwan.

Cameroun is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and export of these gorillas, even if government officials had provided "permits," would be in total violation of the spirit of the treaty.

Taiwan is not, and never can be (for political reasons) a member of CITES. However, a new zoo was recently established to replace Taipei's dilapidated old municipal zoo. The primary contractor for supply of animals to the new zoo is the International Animal Exchange (IAE), a U.S. company with branches in Japan and Taiwan. According to an **Associated Press** story (15 November 1986), IAE assembles animals at its Texas facility, the International Wildlife Park near Dallas, Texas, and sends them out in twice-weekly shipments to Taiwan by China Air 747 aircraft.

However, IAE, an American-based company, must abide by U.S. laws, including the Lacey Act, which would make it an offense to ship gorillas internationally. Hence, IPPL is convinced that IAE would not attempt to supply gorillas to the Taipei Zoo.

We are investigating the origin of the gorillas. We know of 3 Camerounian gorilla traffickers (Robert Roy, a French expatriate, supposedly "retired," Benjamin Onawa, and Mohamadou Bepetel). Two European dealers have strong associations with the Cameroun (Van den Brink and Heini Demmer) but we have as yet no idea whether either was involved. We do know that a Japanese dealer was involved.

Another interesting question is how the gorillas came to be on Kinshasa Airport since Kinshasa is not on the direct Cameroun-Asia travel itinerary. One report indicates that the gorillas may have been flown out of the Cameroun by private plane.

IPPL has confirmed that the Taipei Zoo was ready to pay the incredible price of \$125,000 per gorilla. **With a price like that on his/her head, no baby gorilla anywhere in Africa can be considered safe from poachers, nor can his/her mother and family group.** The stakes are too high. The indication that the gorillas were insured for \$150,000 each adds another dimension. Nobody really has anything to lose except the insurance company, and the gorillas of the world and those humans who cherish them.

The unethical would-be purchasers either get their animals and pay for them or don't pay if they don't get the animals. The animal dealers stand to make fantastic profits on sale of the animals, or an "insurance killing" if the animals die on the way. They have no incentive to abstain from gorilla trafficking and no disincentive to

shipping sick or dying gorillas (or even stuffing dead baby gorillas into crates and collecting the insurance). If things go wrong, the clever animal dealers never see the inside of the jails where they belong as they live in safe havens and/or carefully make their guilty participation "deniable." The local dealers (as in the Cameroun) often seem to live in peace with the governments supposed to control them.

In the case of this shipment, IPPL considers that heavy blame must fall on the Taipei Zoo which, by ordering gorillas, set in motion the bloody events starting with the shooting of their mothers to get their babies. We have therefore petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to investigate the situation and, if findings warrant (as they should), to embargo all wildlife traffic with Taiwan. Please write to Clark Bavin, Chief, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington DC 20240, requesting an immediate investigation of this shipment, and an embargo on wildlife shipments to Taiwan. Also, write your Representative (House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515) and Senators (Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510) telling them about these gorillas and asking them to request the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to embargo all wildlife shipments to Taiwan until Taiwan agrees to observe the spirit of CITES.

Please take the time and help other little gorillas keep out of the hands of gorilla traffickers.

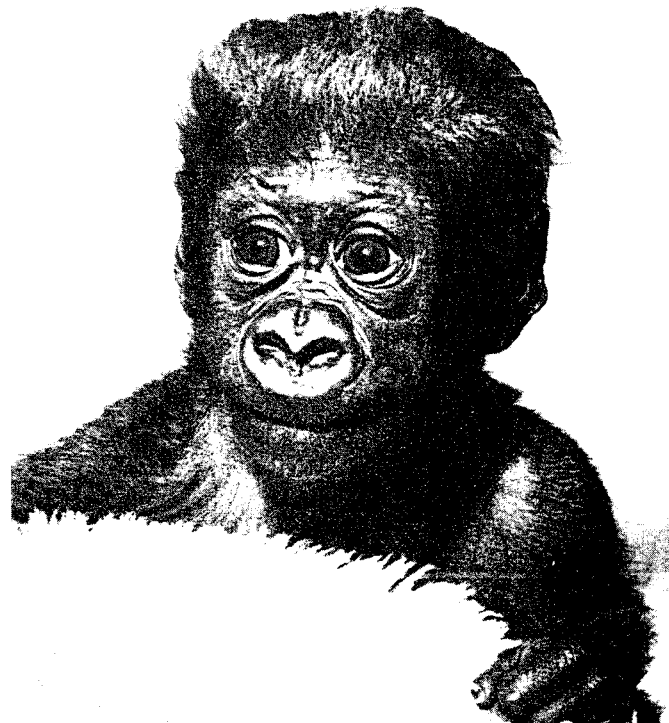


Photo: Neal Johnston

THANKS

The International Primate Protection League wishes to thank all members and friends who donated to our 1986 Holiday Appeal. We would also like to extend a warm welcome to all our new members.

ANATOMY OF A GORILLA SHIPMENT

by Shirley McGreal

Gorillas are caught by the shooting of their mothers and protective adults. All gorilla species are internationally recognized as an endangered species and are listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Commercial trade in Appendix I species is banned with very few exceptions. Any non-commercial shipment of CITES-listed animals must be accompanied by an export permit from the country of origin. This permit must be issued only after a Scientific Authority has issued its opinion that removal of the specimen(s) in question will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. Only then may a Management Authority issue an export permit.

In addition, the importing country must issue an import permit in advance.

Nonetheless, a sordid commerce in these magnificent animals, so coveted by zoos because of the millions of dollars of revenue they attract, continues. In recent years, the Cameroun has been the major source of gorillas entering the world market, even though the country is a CITES member, having joined in April 1981.

In 1984, a group of 7 gorillas were exported to the Netherlands by the animal trafficker Robert Roy, after attempts by a US dealer to import them to the United States collapsed (See *IPPL Newsletter*, April and August 1984). Also, in 1984, a young gorilla was exported to Granby Zoo, Quebec, Canada, (See *IPPL Newsletter*, April 1984). David Momo, Chief of Wildlife of the Cameroun, eagerly supported the export of these animals and even protested to the U.S. Embassy when the United States failed to issue the requested import permit for the 7 gorillas.

In September 1984, one gorilla was shipped from the Cameroun to Japan, which is also a CITES member. Three commercial animal dealers were involved: Mohamadou Bepetel of the Cameroun, Heini Demmer, a dealer with bases in his homeland of Austria and in Nairobi, Kenya, who has a long history of trafficking in endangered species, and the Japanese dealer Keihin Choju of Yokohama. The story is one of high intrigue, high prices and alleged wrong-doing in high places. It is a nightmarish example of the appalling suffering humans are willing to inflict on the animals who share our planet, all in the name of profit.

We shall track the fate of the gorilla by a review of documents pertaining to the shipment.

Telex from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer dated 17 May 1984: Keihin Choju informs Demmer that he has a "new client" interested in purchase of "one pair gorilla," and asks what the possibilities are of Demmer getting a "CITES legal export permit." (The "new client" was the unfinished Chiba Zoo near Tokyo).

Telex from Heini Demmer to Keihin Choju dated 21 May 1984: Demmer says, "Can Supply Pair Lowland Gorillas and provide CITES export permit: U.S. \$35,000 each."

Telex from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer dated 21 May 1984: Keihin wires to "confirm order for one pair lowland gorillas at US \$70,000 pair . . . delivery time is October 1984, overdue is never allowed." He states that, upon receiving Demmer's confirmation, he will open an "L/C," (letter of credit). He asks Demmer to start work on getting the export permit.

Telex from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer dated 2 July 1984: Keihin Choju informs Demmer that he has opened a "L/C amounting to \$70,000" at the Bankhaus Reuschl Co., Munich. He adds that: "Today we have got information from a certain source that the President of Cameroun has cancelled already existing export permits of gorillas and stopped newly issuing export permits." This was probably in response to the international outcry over efforts to export the "Cameroun Seven." He asks Demmer to investigate this. Thus, Demmer was made aware of gorilla export from the Cameroun possibly being illegal (assuming he did not know already). The attached Letter of Credit shows that the Mitsubishi Bank of New York was to clear it, and the "beneficiary" was to be

Heini Demmer, 1015 Vienna, Postfach 732, Austria.

CITES export permit from the Cameroun dated 2 July 1984, valid till 31 July 1985, authenticity unclear: This permit permitted the export of "2 pairs of gorillas less than 2 years old." It was issued to Mr. Mohamadou Bepetel, B.P. 405, Yaoundé, Cameroun, and was supposedly signed by Abdoulaye Chaïyou, of the Ministry of Tourism, although the signature is totally illegible. The document carries what looks like a government stamp. Garbled hand-writing and Post Office box numbers are part of the "stock-in-trade" of people involved in suspect animal transactions.

Certificate of origin dated 2 July 1984, purportedly signed by David Momo, Director of Wildlife and National Parks of the Cameroun: Momo certifies that the two pairs of gorillas in the possession of Mohamadou Bepetel were captured and held under a commercial capture permit issued for 1984-85. The certificate states that the animals can only be exported on payment of an export tax (the Netherlands zoo that went to collect the "Cameroun Seven" in 1984 reported paying several thousand dollars in fees directly to Momo). Momo's purported signature is illegible.

Telex from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer dated 18 July 1984: Again, information about the availability of a legal CITES export document is sought.

Telex from Heini Demmer to Keihin Choju dated 19 July 1984: Demmer wires: "Repeat again, can obtain legal CITES export permit from Cameroun Government."

Telex dated 28 August 1984 from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer: Keihin Choju tells Demmer that:

Prior to issue import permit for the gorillas, the proper authorities for CITES of our government must make sure that the animals will be exported duly legally. They'll directly contact Cameroun Government to confirm that Cameroun Government will issue export permit to the exporter in Cameroun for the gorillas. Thus, please inform us immediately name and address of the exporter in Cameroun and also their source of obtaining gorillas. Unless our government make sure of this matter, they'll not issue an import permit.

Telex dated from representative of Heini Demmer Safaris to Keihin Choju dated 4 September 1984, stating that "Mr. Demmer abroad, will reply upon return."

Telex dated 18 September 1984 from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer: Keihin Choju requests a reply to his 28 August telex seeking information about the origin of the gorilla.

Telex dated 20 September 1984 from Heini Demmer Safaris, Vienna, to Keihin Choju: Demmer tells Choju "Shipping one male gorilla today SU [Aeroflot] 420 due to arrive Tokyo JAL [Japanese Airlines] 400 on 21 September." He asks Keihin Choju to arrange for "safe transit and feeding in Moscow" and to "return original of CITES permit immediately to Vienna so we can also ship female." It is not clear why separate export permits would not be issued for each individual animal, expiring after export of the animal. Re-use of originally valid permits to cover subsequent illegal shipments is an old animal dealers' trick (although there is no evidence that Demmer intended to misuse this particular permit – if it was authentic, which was questioned later).

Telex dated 20 September 1984 from "Mory" (presumably Bepetel) to Keihin Choju: This telex states that the gorilla is leaving on Aeroflot Flight 420. The choice of Aeroflot is interesting: this airline leaves the Cameroun only once or twice a week; it was probably chosen as the Soviet Union does not intercept suspect shipments. Demmer had a bad experience when a gorilla he was shipping from the Cameroun to Japan was seized at London Airport in 1979 and held for several days before the Cameroun confirmed the "legality" of the export paper, after which the widely-publicized little gorilla, named "Toto," was flown on to Japan.

Telex dated 21 September 1984 from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer: Keihin Choju pleads:

Never ship gorilla at the moment, we have not yet import permit at the present. If you ship gorilla, our government refuse to import and must be re-ship to you. We sent telex 28 August and 18 September, our government required your Cameroun agent's name and address, because Japanese Government won't check whether your CITES export permit is legal or not. Please rush reply.

Nonetheless, the gorilla was shipped as planned. It could be that Demmer and Bepetel felt that the Japanese Government, which had been so lax in controlling the wildlife trade in the past, would let the animal in. However, Japan had by that time tightened up on its enforcement of CITES as a result of heavy pressure from around the world.

Telex dated 22 September 1984 from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer: This telex announces the arrival of the unfortunate gorilla:

Our male gorilla arrived safely Tokyo International Airport on 22nd by JAL 440. We have not obtained import permit, thus we cannot receive the animal. But after discussion with Japanese Customs, we are permitted to take care and feed the animal as bonded cargo under control of our Customs. Our Government start contacting Cameroun Government to make sure whether the CITES permit was legally issued by Cameroun Government. Upon receiving satisfactory reply from Cameroun Government, Japanese Government will issue import permit and we are able to receive the animal. For female gorilla, please wait your shipment until you receive copy of our import permit and returning your CITES export permit.

The Japanese Government did make inquiries of the Cameroun Government. Keihin Choju announced the results to Demmer in November 1984.

Telex dated 10 November 1984 from Keihin Choju to Heini Demmer:

Today, we have been noticed by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs through Japanese CITES authority that your export permit has been proved as imitation by the Government of Cameroun.

Keihin Choju reports that his import permit application has been cancelled. The information that the export permit was "imitation" was provided by David Momo, who said it had been "issued illegally" and that the CITES export stamp had been stolen and used by some "unauthorized person." The Cameroun Government had asked the Japanese Government to confiscate the gorilla and send it to a "preservation center" in Japan. Keihin Choju placed the blame on Demmer's side:

We understand this problem has occurred by reasons of your side only and we cannot pay any amount of our payment to you. All this will be reported to the Headquarters of CITES in Switzerland through our CITES authority immediately. You can confirm authenticity of this story by call either to Mr. Momo or to Headquarters of CITES in Switzerland.

Heini Demmer responded by mail on 30 November 1984 on his "Heini Demmer Safaris" stationery. Ironically, Demmer's cable address is "Tierfreund," which means "Animal Friend." Demmer states that he "just got back from a safari abroad" and found Keihin Choju's telex of 11 November. He commented "contents are hard to be believed." He said that he was holding a "valid export license - besides the CITES permit - for these gorillas, signed by Mr. David Momo, allowing export." He asked Keihin Choju to mail him Momo's signed statement and "I shall see him on my next visit to the Cameroun."

Demmer claimed that he was worried about "where this lovely animal will end up . . . the welfare of this animal is my main concern." He claimed that he had "seen Mr. Momo together with the

exporter and was assured that all the correct papers would be issued to him." Further, "I have been purchasing animals from that man **for many years** [Emphasis added], and was always satisfied with his way of dealing, never had any trouble with documents or otherwise."

Demmer stated that he was not responsible for ascertaining whether the correct person had signed the "CITES document," since the Cameroun Customs accepted the paper. He then turned on Keihin Choju:

But I cannot understand you, to import such an animal WITHOUT having obtained the necessary import permit well in advance. Why did you not ask me to send you the CITES permit well in advance? There was NOTHING like that mentioned in your Letter of Credit [the copy of this L/C in IPPL's possession includes a "Special Instruction" that the shipment must be accompanied by a CITES export permit]. All this trouble could have been avoided easily.

Demmer adds that, "As you seem to have some trouble with your CITES people, I am obviously not able to send you the female."

In regard to the future of the young gorilla, Demmer made the amazing comment: "Is there any way you can persuade your people to return it to here, if not to me, but to the Kenya Game Department, i.e. Government?" It is highly doubtful that the Kenya Game Department would accept a gorilla exported on suspect papers, but Demmer appears confident he could arrange things.

Keihin Choju replied by mail on 11 December 1984. He protested Demmer's statement that he (Choju) had not asked for a copy of the export permit:

Please review the enclosed photo copies of our telex since 13th June 1984. As you can find in our telex, we have asked you it many times. But you have not taken any action for it until your telex of 20th September which have informed you about your shipment of gorilla by air flight. And we understand you should know we need your CITES export permit for getting our import permit **as you did twice in the past time** [Note: Keihin Choju had obtained gorillas from Demmer on 27 April 1979 (a young male) and on 29 August 1979 (a female): the latter animal was the one held up in London].

Keihin Choju referred to Demmer's claim that he had answered telexes about the CITES export permit, saying, "Your office said, Mr. Demmer abroad, will reply upon his return only . . . since then, you have kept quiet . . . we cannot find any default with our side." Therefore, said Choju, "we can not settle this payment at all."

In regard to the copy of the Cameroun Government statement under David Momo's signature, Choju stated that it was a "government secret matter" so he was unable to obtain a copy. He said that, "the CITES export permit we received with animal has not been signed by Mr. Momo and if you hold any copy of CITES export permit signed by Mr. Momo, please send it as soon as possible."

In regard to Demmer's proposal that the gorilla be shipped to Kenya, Choju stated, "We will try to investigate this possibility with our people, but it may have no chance to send it to any country due to the CITES agreement."

Keihin Choju sent a further letter on 18 December, enclosing a photograph of "lovely gorilla," which, he said was "being well cared for in our Government breeding facility." [IPPL is unaware of the existence of any such facility, and received one report indicating that the gorilla was being held at the zoo that had ordered him].

When the gorilla was confiscated, Keihin Choju had stopped payment on the Letter of Credit. The Mitsubishi Bank had informed Keihin Choju that it had received a threat of legal action from Demmer's bank in Munich. He again asked for a copy of the CITES export permit signed by Momo, and commented that: "It would be

necessary to see Mr. Momo and confirmed why he did telex to Japanese Government saying your permit had been issued illegally." Choju even offered to make peace with Demmer: "We need legal permit and one pair of gorilla, so, if you require us to see Mr. Momo together with you, we may not refuse it . . . please send your permit . . . signed by Momo as soon as possible and let us try to negotiate with our Government on this document."

Demmer replied to the two letters on 28 December 1984, from his Nairobi address. He told Keihin Choju:

I certainly MAY have been taken for a ride by my **agent** (Emphasis added). But the export documents supplied by him has always been in order and accepted by the Cameroun Customs officer, when various animals left the country in the same way as this gorilla. I am holding an official receipt for the export fee (CFA 81.850) – also the air waybill stamped and signed by the Customs officer . . . I am also enclosing a copy of the Certificat d'Origine, which serves at the same time as export permit . . . I suggest that this Certificat d'Origine does not go back to Cameroun as it may turn out that the signature of Mr. Momo is a fake . . . I am just enclosing all these document-copies, so you might be able to persuade your CITES people to issue an import permit . . .

Demmer said he would return to the Cameroun in February 1985 "to clear the matter . . . but maybe you can meantime 'arrange' the import permit."

Should that fail, Demmer had another suggestion: "Can you please try and find out, whether it would be possible to get an import permit for this one gorilla, if I send you an **ORIGINAL GENUINE CITES** [Emphasis as in original] export permit from here (Kenya). It would be marked: 'RE-EXPORTATION,' Country of origin: Cameroun."

Demmer asked Keihin Choju to telex "CITES permit from Kenya acceptable" so that he could work on the application, which, he said, "would solve the matter without further delay."

Otherwise, said Demmer, he would try to fix things up on his February visit to the Cameroun, although, "It will of course not be easy as you advise the confiscation order came from Cameroun, so it will be difficult to reverse this order, as they certainly don't wish to loose [sic] face!!!" Demmer added that the Letter of Credit was not cashed, and that he never asked his bank in Munich to do that. He even admitted, "I FULLY realize that it is our fault that you have all these troubles, even if I personally was under the impression that these documents were in order. I certainly seem to have been swindled."

Demmer went on:

We shall now try TOGETHER to get that import permit cleared with your Government and then send you the female which you have ordered, with **GENUINE PERMITS!!!** For me the well-being of the animal comes first, and money second only.

Even animal dealers whose dealings cause the deaths of mother gorillas piously proclaim their "love" for animals.

Demmer also enclosed a letter from his "agent," who, he said, was trying to rectify things at the Cameroun end.

On 27 February 1985, Keihin Choju again contacted Demmer. IPPL has a copy of Demmer's reply dated 29 April 1985. At this time, Demmer had consulted a lawyer who had advised him that ownership of the gorilla passed to Keihin Choju at the airport in the Cameroun. Further, the Camerounian permit was valid, whether fraudulent or not, and thus CITES (Japan) had no right to seize the gorilla, thus, "They are liable to release the animal to you as the legal owner, or to pay damages/compensation to you." The Nairobi lawyers had said that he [Demmer] should not refund the money paid.

Keihin Choju responded on 22 May 1985, noting that he still

had not received the amended export document, and asked, "Is this because you cannot request amendment against Cameroun Government with some reason?" He noted that he had contacted a Japanese lawyer who "laughed away saying it is nonsense to enter a lawsuit against the government since Japanese government had mentioned us that they would issue import permit upon Cameroun government issuing the certain export permit."

Keihin Choju made a suggestion: that the gorilla should be shipped back to the Cameroun, and that Demmer should go there in person "to receive the gorilla." It turned out that Demmer had in fact withdrawn the money from the Munich bank and Keihin Choju asked for its return.

Demmer responded on 8 June 1985, saying:

We are extremely busy at the moment catching and transporting animals. As soon as I can, I shall go again to have all the requested points altered on the existing permit. My agent there claims, there is nothing to be altered, as it is issued according to Cameroun Government rules and regulations. Really, arranging permits and documents these days is more work than catching !!! Please do not send the animal back to Cameroun as there are no facilities there to hold a tame gorilla in captivity and no proper zoo, where it could be looked after. And it would certainly NOT survive if released in the WILD!!!

The final letter in the series is one written by Heini Demmer's lawyer Michael Shaw of the law firm of Daly and Figgis in Nairobi to Demmer. Shaw stated that Demmer was wrong in describing Bepetel as his "agent," since he (Bepetel) was actually the seller of the gorilla. He said the Japanese company owned the title to the gorilla since "it bought in good faith." In addition, Demmer had purchased the animal from Bepetel "in good faith" and "without notice of the seller's defect of title." The sale was, therefore, according to Shaw, "complete and there can be no question of the sale being set aside or the purchase price being returned." Therefore, he went on, the Japanese Government had no right to impound the gorilla. In regard to the inconvenient matter of the allegedly forged export permit, Shaw stated:

Moreover, insofar as it would appear that an employee of the Cameroun Government has been responsible for forging a document of title, he did so as an employee of the Cameroun Government. Any employer is of course liable for the acts of its servant and is bound by them **even if its acts are criminal in nature** [Emphasis added] provided they were carried out in the course of his employment which the issue of a certificate certainly is. Accordingly, it is not open to the Cameroun Government to ask the Japanese Government to impound the gorilla. It is estopped from doing so by the Criminal acts of its own servants . . .

The kind of thinking behind Shaw's letter is alarming. Firstly, permits can be forged by animal dealers just as well as by government officials. Secondly, there are "bad apples" in every government. If animal dealers shop around long enough and are willing to pay high enough bribes, they are likely to be able to find such a "rotten apple" and get a permit. But, if the person who signs had no authority to sign the export permit, Shaw would take away the right of governments to seize such animals. Should that occur, there could be an unending and uncontrollable flow of smuggled animals from habitat countries to user countries.

The gorilla is still in Japan.

The documents presented in this article will, we hope, provide readers with an insight into the mentality of dealers trafficking in endangered species and the difficulties of controlling such traffic. As far as we know, nobody has been arrested, fined, or imprisoned in connection with this incident. Except, of course, for the baby gorilla.

REMEMBERING FAY KING

by Shirley McGreal



Fay and Mango

I have now lived in South Carolina for ten years. You don't meet many "animal people" down here, but the lack of quantity is compensated for by the quality of those you do meet.

One of the most special of these people was Fay King. I met Fay at the home of mutual friends soon after I arrived in South Carolina. They thought we'd get along because Fay once had a pet mongoose called Mango and I live with gibbons and Asian short-

clawed otters.

Fay and I became close friends. Fay was what is known in Charleston as an "S.O.B." – which means "South of Broader." "South of Broad" is the area close to the Battery, which runs along the waterfront. It is the area of Charleston inhabited mainly by families with many generations of roots in Charleston. Fay lived an exciting life: she had been an actress, done public relations work for Schiaparelli, the dress-maker, and lived in strange places like Iraq and Pakistan. It was in Pakistan that she acquired Mango the Mongoose, who lit up her life until he died at the ripe old mongoose age of 15.

Fay became ill about a year ago. I remember her calling me from the hospital to tell me she had "a little bit of cancer." With her typical graciousness and self-effacement, she then proceeded to try to cheer me up. The day before she was to go back into the hospital in November 1986, Fay, already very weak, had a young relative drive her to Summerville to see all her gibbon and otter friends, especially Potter, her favorite otter.

Fortunately, Potter was in a wonderful mood that day, and left his mate Song to sit on Fay's lap. He gave her a wet and whisky kiss. Then Fay climbed into her car and was driven away for the last time.

She made a generous gift to her beloved animals and died on 14 December 1986 at the age of 77 (she never looked more than 59!).

Fay is really missed. Every time there was an animal story in the local paper, she would call and tell me. Now I have to locate animal stories myself. When we used to get a new "South-of-Broad" member, I'd call Fay and she'd tell me his/her family history for several generations. Now I have no clue who they are! Whenever I had out-of-town visitors, Fay would always entertain them graciously, and show them her lovely home and garden – and her "Mango" photo-album.

Fay's "good-bye gift" will be used to equip the kitchen of the Animal Care Wing of our long awaited Headquarters Building. On the wall will hang a lovely photograph of Fay and her beloved Mango. I hope they are now playing happily together somewhere. To our very special member Fay, we say good-bye and thank you.

A VISIT TO ANAIMALAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

by J. N. Prasad

Mr. Prasad, an IPPL member and university student, lives in Bangalore, South India

I had an opportunity to take part in the National Nature Orientation camp conducted by World Wildlife Fund (India) from 2-8 January 1986. Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary is a wonderful tropical wilderness in the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu, South India. It extends over a hilly terrain about 960 square kilometers in area and is located at 10.5° N, 77° E. It abuts the Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary across the Kerala border which has an area of 290 square kilometers. The Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary displays a wide variety of habitats. The forests gradually change their character as one approaches the rain shadow region in the East. The sholas – ever-green forests in the valleys – predominate in the high rainfall regions in the forests and are replaced by scrub forest at the eastern end. Some peaks rise to a height of about 2500 meters above sea level. Tall trees in the dense forest at the base of these mountains assume a stunted and gnarled form on the steep, windswept slopes. Grasslands cover the summit region. It is a wonderful experience to see how the flora and fauna change in these diverse habitats.

The Anaimalai Hills have distinctive avifauna: the Great Pied hornbill, Malabar Pied hornbill; Black-crested baza, Ruby-throated bulbul, White-bellied tree-pie, Rufous Hawk eagle,

Malabar trogon, Broad-billed roller, Forest Eagle owl, Brown hawk-owl, Broad-tailed Grass warbler, and other rare birds are among the 200 species recorded in the sanctuary.

Elephants, gaur, chital, sambar, barking deer, wild boar, giant squirrel, porcupine, mongoose, civet, jungle cat, leopard, tiger, sloth bear, Bonnet macaque and Nilgiri langur are among the mammal species found in the forest. Lion-tailed macaques are restricted to the tree-tops of a few sholas and Nilgiri tahr to the rocky ridges of mountain peaks. Teak and rosewood trees attain mighty proportions in the sanctuary, and the flora is very rich.

During our stay in the Anaimalais, we made an observation that is good news for primate enthusiasts and conservationists. Nilgiri langur populations appear to be on the increase. We saw a group consisting of 3 pairs with one infant. Quite often, during our nature trail walks, we came across very large groups of Nilgiri langurs. In fact, I only saw a common (Hanuman) langur once.

In the neighboring Parambikulam Sanctuary, we once saw 4 lion-tailed macaques, and another time, we saw a group of 8. This species is very rare in that area. But they are getting special protection from the Forest Departments.

AFRICAN CUSTOMS OFFICER TRADES IN CHIMPANZEES

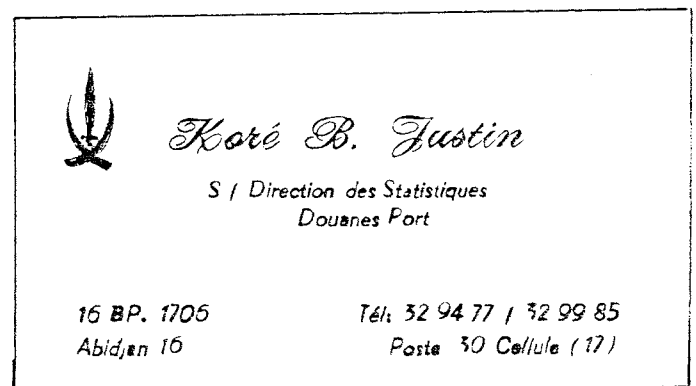
In September 1986, IPPL received a letter from Mimi Quataert of Belgium telling how she came into possession of a baby chimpanzee and seeking IPPL's assistance in bringing an end to the activities of an Ivory Coast customs officer who had sold her the animal. Ms. Quataert's story follows:

On the night of 10 February 1985, I was leaving Abidjan, Ivory Coast, when I saw a black man in African clothes holding a baby chimp. He said it was for sale. I asked him how much and he requested \$800.00. I explained that I only had \$350, which was the truth, and he said I could take the chimp for \$350 and send the rest of the money later. I agreed to do this on condition that there were no objections to my getting on the plane with the chimp. I went to the Iberian airlines check-in and, after much deliberation, they agreed I could carry him in a bag on the plane providing I bought the correct ticket. This I did by the weight of the chimp, it cost about \$16. Then I paid the African man who told me he was Head of Customs at the Seaport of Abidjan. So I paid him the \$350 and promised to send the \$450 on arrival. I gave him my Belgian address. After boarding the plane, the stewardess complained that I had the chimp's head out of the bag, and the Director of Iberian Airways (Abidjan), who had boarded the plane, cleared it with the stewardess for me to keep the chimp on the plane and not put him in the hold. We flew to Madrid via the Canary Islands, where we disembarked and re-boarded without incident, and landed safely in Madrid. There was a problem as the ticket for the chimp was only valid to Madrid, and my ticket was to Malaga. After much argument, they allowed me to board at the last moment with the chimp in a cardboard box. We reached Malaga without incident.

It was only after being in Spain for a few days that we learned of the plight of the chimpanzee and his value to photographers. We were approached several times to sell him. The best offer was 1 million pesetas. We refused all

offers . . . For the first six months, the chimp never left my body. I mean that literally: he bathed and slept with me. Since becoming aware of the serious plight of his species, my one desire has been to put Impi safely back in Africa. We contacted Mrs. Templer [Peggy Templer who, with her husband Simon, has a sanctuary for former Spanish beach chimpanzees] who have undertaken to do whatever they can to see Impi safely returned to Africa. We placed Impi in their care in September 1986. After meeting them and seeing their establishment, we have every confidence in Impi's well-being and return home to Africa.

Ms. Quataert reports having received a letter from Mr. Justin, her Abidjan supplier, offering her a baby female chimpanzee. IPPL has contacted Ivory Coast authorities drawing their attention to Mr. Justin's activities. No response was received.



Chimpanzee Dealer's Calling Card

CHIMPANZEES PROPOSED FOR LIVER TRANSPLANTS

Under a recent Freedom of Information Act request for information pertaining to chimpanzees, IPPL received from the National Institutes of Health a letter written by Mortimer Lipsett, Director of the National Institute for Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Disease, to Dr. Thomas Starzl of the University of Pittsburgh, thanking him for his 1 November 1985 letter "informing us of your interest in considering heterotopic liver transplants in very low birth weight infants." Lipsett instructed Starzl to clear his plans with the University's Institutional Review Board and submit them for consideration by the National Institute for Arthritis' Advisory Council.

Lipsett informed Starzl that, "At present, all NIH-sponsored chimpanzees are already assigned to hepatitis and AIDS research," and that "naive infant chimps" were therefore in short supply.

The subject of chimpanzee to human liver transplants was discussed at an **Ad Hoc** meeting on Liver Heterotransplantation on 23 April 1985 at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

Dr. Starzl had not provided a protocol to the committee. However, it was assumed that chimpanzees' livers would be used as auxiliary livers for infants with fulminant liver failure until the infant's liver recovered, or as temporary liver transplants until a human liver became available.

The Committee noted that the chimpanzee is a threatened species, and that only 40-50 infant chimpanzees are born annually in US breeding colonies. Hence, even if a pilot operation were successful, which would be doubtful due to rejection problems, follow-up demands could not easily be met. Further, some patients might require a succession of chimpanzee livers while waiting for a human organ.

The Committee report pointed out that:

There is a presumption against sacrificing any members of a threatened species unless there is a well-grounded body of evidence to support their use in obtaining substantial human gain. In the case of AIDS and hepatitis research, a large population will receive gain by this research. In contrast, a large population would not benefit from a heterotransplantation program. The characteristics of chimpanzees argue for moral restraint since the species is so close to the human. The group was troubled about the ethics of experimentation and doubtful about the justifiability of trading a chimp life for perhaps a few months of human life . . . A suggestion to the investigator might be to explore other sources of human organs, such as a newly-born anencephalic infant. [An anencephalic infant is one born without a brain; such a baby cannot survive.]

SINGAPORE JOINS ENDANGERED SPECIES CONVENTION

After years of procrastination and excuses, the island nation of Singapore has finally joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). The reason for Singapore's decision is simple: the United States placed an embargo on all importation of wildlife from Singapore which would hurt the island's economy. In other words, Singapore responded to being "hit in the pocket-book." It is unlikely that the government developed a sudden change of heart or sudden concern for the plight of endangered species.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, Singapore was the main redistribution center for orang-utans smuggled to the island from Borneo and Sumatra, where the animals were legally protected. After an international campaign spearheaded by the Orang-utan Recovery Service, a unit of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Singapore agreed not to traffic in orang-utans. This battle took place long before IPPL was founded in 1973. Two of the daring protagonists in this battle, Barbara Harrison (who then lived in Sarawak) and Charles Shuttleworth (then living in Singapore) later became IPPL officers.

However, Singapore continued trafficking in other primate species, especially gibbons and siamangs, which were totally protected in their countries of origin yet in high demand for the zoo, laboratory and pet trades.

Shirley McGreal and Ardith Eudey (former Co-Chairwoman of IPPL), who were then living in Thailand, undertook a thorough investigation of Singapore's primate trafficking, painfully accumulating import data from the United States and other countries. See "Table of Singapore gibbon and siamang shipments to the United States in 1973-74" (reproduced on this page). The table certainly represents the minimum number of animals, because gibbons were often shipped in crates labelled "Monkeys" and sometimes they were concealed in snake-boxes. IPPL also learned that the hapless gibbons were usually taken to Singapore hidden in false petrol tanks of trucks all the way from Thailand or by sailors plying the coasts of Thailand and Indonesia on small freighters. After a visit to Singapore in late 1975, Shirley McGreal wrote an article for the Bangkok Post entitled "The Singapore Connection," which was picked up by Reuters' wire service and circulated world-wide.

IPPL announced plans to organize an international tourist boycott of Singapore, and tried to persuade U.S. authorities to confiscate gibbons and siamangs reaching the country from Singapore. At that point, the Singapore trade in gibbons and siamangs suddenly stopped.

However, traffic in rare birds (such as Black Palm cockatoos and Victoria Crowned pigeons) and wildlife products (rhino horn, elephant ivory, pangolin leather, and reptile products) continued. As more and more countries joined CITES, unscrupulous buyers turned to Singapore suppliers.

The United States did make a conscientious effort to verify the true origin of wildlife and wildlife product shipments from Singapore. However, Singapore was intransigent. Finally, the Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of the Interior took action. On 25 September 1986, a notice appeared in the **Federal Register** headed "Ban on U.S. import of all wildlife exports and re-exports." Part of the announcement stated:

Despite requests from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the government of Singapore fails to provide authenticating documents or supporting information for wildlife shipments alleged to be captive-bred or re-exported from Singapore. No information establishing the country of origin for re-exported wildlife is supplied either on re-export certificates or in response to requests for information subsequent to importation into the United States . . . since this information is not available through the government of Singapore, effective immediately and until further notice, no shipments of wildlife or wildlife products exported or re-exported from Singapore or which de-

clare Singapore as country of origin may be imported legally into the United States.

The ban was headline news in the Singapore **Straits Times** (2 October 1986). The official reaction was one of outrage. An official of the National Development Ministry told the **Straits Times** that Singapore had always supported CITES, even though it had not joined. An editorial in the **Straits Times** (3 October 1986) expressed outrage at the ban:

The Americans, it seems, have taken it upon themselves not only to police the convention but to force other states to join a protection scheme which they have not played a role in establishing.

Needless to say, IPPL's Singapore Representative and Asian Coordinator, Marjorie Doggett, who had fought Singapore's animal trafficking with great courage for decades, expressed publicly strong support for the ban. She was alone in so doing!

In spite of Singapore's grumbling and protests, the ban continued: however, an exception was made for captive-born tropical fish. On 29 September, Singapore, possibly fearing that European countries would follow the U.S. lead, announced that it would join CITES.

This is good news; however, the international conservation community should not yet relax its vigilance as far as Singapore wildlife trafficking is concerned. It is possible the traffic may continue in an underground way, since the country did not willingly join. Its rich and influential animal traders will be less than enthusiastic over CITES membership. In addition, Singapore has taken "reservations" on crocodile products (i.e. it has stated it will continue to trade in them by exploiting the "reservations" loophole built into CITES) and may try to weaken CITES from within, as some nations are now doing.

However, on the optimistic side, Singapore is an efficiently-run country. If it decides to clean up its act, it can do it. To the best of IPPL's knowledge, the bans on orang-utan and gibbon/siamang trafficking were effectively enforced.

As a result of Singapore joining CITES, the U.S. lifted its embargo on 1 January 1987.

GIBBON AND SIAMANG SHIPMENTS FROM SINGAPORE TO USA
1973 and 1974

Date	No. of animals	Exporter	Importer
Jan. 9, 1973	2 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Bronson, New York
Jan. 9, 1973	3 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	International Animal Exchange
Jan. 10, 1973	4 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	International Animal Exchange
Jan. 11, 1973	2 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Pet Farm, Miami
Jan. 18, 1973	4 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Pet Farm
Jan. 18, 1973	6 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Pet Farm
Jan. 25, 1973	3 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
Jan. 30, 1973	2 gibbons	Singapore Pet Farm	International Animal Exchange
Feb. 3, 1973	2 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
Feb. 3, 1973	2 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
Feb. 6, 1973	2 siamangs	David Mohileff	David Mohileff
Feb. 6, 1973	2 gibbons	David Mohileff	David Mohileff
Feb. 7, 1973	1 gibbon	Y.L. Koh	Arizona Reptiles
Feb. 7, 1973	2 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Pet Farm
Feb. 7, 1973	4 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Pet Farm
Feb. 27, 1973	2 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
Apr. 6, 1973	3 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
Apr. 10, 1973	3 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
Apr. 18, 1973	2 siamangs	David Mohileff	Pet Farm
Apr. 18, 1973	3 gibbons	David Mohileff	Pet Farm
May 5, 1973	5 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	International Animal Exchange
May 5, 1973	4 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
May 24, 1973	2 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
May 26, 1973	2 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	International Animal Exchange
May 26, 1973	1 siamang	Y.L. Koh	International Animal Exchange
June 9, 1973	3 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	International Animal Exchange
June 10, 1973	2 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
June 20, 1973	2 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
July 12, 1973	6 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Pet Farm
July 14, 1973	3 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	International Animal Exchange
Aug. 28, 1973	4 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson, Bradenton, Florida
Sep. 27, 1973	8 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
Oct. 22, 1973	8 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
Oct. 31, 1973	2 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
Nov. 7, 1973	1 siamang	Y.L. Koh	Bronson
Feb. 22, 1974	3 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
Mar. 26, 1974	4 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
May 5, 1974	6 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Novo corporation (Thomson's broker)
June 27, 1974	3 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
July 7, 1974	3 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
July 9, 1974	6 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	International Animal Exchange
July 12, 1974	2 gibbons	Singapore Pet Farm	International Animal Exchange
Aug. 27, 1974	5 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
Aug. 27, 1974	4 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
Aug. 30, 1974	6 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Casa de Pets
Sep. 5, 1974	2 siamangs	Singapore Pet Farm	Dr. John Petrucci
Sep. 8, 1974	1 gibbon	Singapore Pet Farm	International Animal Exchange
Sep. 8, 1974	1 siamang	Singapore Pet Farm	International Animal Exchange
Oct. 1, 1974	7 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
Oct. 23, 1974	3 siamangs	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson
Oct. 23, 1974	3 gibbons	Y.L. Koh	Frank Thomson

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THE SAD PLIGHT OF PETEY THE BABOON

The April 1985 issue of the IPPL Newsletter told about the pet trade in monkeys in the United States. We described the activities of Gary Green, an animal dealer based in Cincinnati, Ohio, who advertises and sells primates nation-wide, doing business as "Monkeys Unlimited."

In September 1986, IPPL was contacted by Marilyn Sheehan of New Jersey, who described her experiences following the purchase of "Petey the Papio" from Green. Ms. Sheehan told us:

We bought Petey, our "Papio" from Green in September 1984. Now we realize that Green lied to us. Pete is obviously a baboon. [Papio is the scientific term for baboon: Green does not use the word "baboon" in his ads, presumably because people know of the formidable strength of adult baboons and would not buy them: the word "Papio" is more appealing; however, use of this word appears to IPPL to be a form of misrepresentation]. We were told he was 6 months old when we got him: he was, and still is, very, very wild. He's smart and inquisitive alright - also extremely temperamental. The older he gets, the worse he gets. . . . I have scars all over my arms and hands from this "interesting pet" . . . Another thing, we told Green we lived in New Jersey when we bought Petey but he said to use a New York address. We did . . . I want to see this disgusting monkey trade ended . . . Pete is a typical guy. He's about 2 years old. We love him but he's sure a pain most of the time. So far, I guess, he's pretty well adjusted. But I think he's beginning to get frustrated. HELP!!! He still has his canines and was never "fixed." [Baboons develop huge canine teeth close to 2 inches long and "fixing" does not alter their disposition significantly]. We did have a female baboon for a short

time . . . Well, believe me, that was no fun. When my husband was around, everything was O.K. But when he left (he's a long-distance truck driver), I could not handle Pete. He bit me severely - the female would not go back in her cage for me. She escaped and when I caught her, she tore my hand up. I was a real wreck [A new home was found for the female]. Pete still bites. That's the biggest problem. He also screams. He demands constant attention. He's becoming more powerful every day . . . He acts like a maniac . . . Someone told us to hit him with a bat to control him. Pete would hit me with a bat! . . . I told Green that Pete was biting and he said to smack him on his snout! I can not and will not beat the hell out of Pete. He can be so sweet sometimes.

In November 1986, we received an update on Marilyn and Pete:

About 2 weeks ago, after Mike went on the road, I had Pete out of his cage. He insisted on ripping a button off the couch, and, when I said "No," he got me again. This was the worst. He slashed my right hand, part of my left hand, and twisted my wrist . . . Pete now stays in his cage all the time till Mike comes home. At this point, we have a "loving" relationship as long as there's BARS between us.

IPPL's efforts to interest the Cincinnati media in the nationwide activities of "Monkeys Unlimited" (which has even advertised in the **National Enquirer**, a trashy U.S. weekly newspaper) were unsuccessful. Ohio members who are interested in joining a possible protest should contact Headquarters. This "monkey business" is no fun for the people or monkeys involved. We thank Ms. Sheehan for her candid description of domestic life with a baboon.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONSERVATION SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

This new program, under the supervision of the Conservation Committee of the International Primatological Society (IPS), is designed to replace the IPS Conservation Award scheme and reflects the view of the committee that one of the very best ways to promote the conservation of primates is to promote the training of habitat-country conservationists.

A small number of IPS Conservation Scholarships will therefore be awarded each year to assist citizens of countries which have indigenous populations of nonhuman primates to acquire substantial further training. Initially, it is expected that individual awards will be in the range of \$2,000-\$4,000. Where necessary, the IPS Conservation Committee will encourage successful applicants to seek matching funds from other organizations. While attendance at training courses outside the scholar's home country will be particularly encouraged, appropriate in-country training may also be considered, as well as attendance at conferences which will provide some significant training experience. The chief criteria used in

evaluating applications for scholarships will be evidence of an applicant's ability to make a significant contribution to primate conservation, and evidence that the training for which they seek support will significantly further their ability to make this contribution.

Applications for scholarships should be made on a standard application form, copies of which may be obtained from the Vice-President for Conservation. Two letters of recommendation should accompany the completed form. There will be two annual deadlines for applications, April 1 and October 1. Applications will be reviewed by the IPS Conservation Committee and results will normally be announced approximately two months after each deadline.

For further information and applications forms, please contact Dr. John F. Oates, IPS Vice-President for Conservation, Dept. of Anthropology, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021, U.S.A.

HOW CIRCUS CHIMPS ARE TRAINED

Former circus trainer Nick Connell of Hudson, New York, contacted IPPL in August 1986 about the training of 4 circus chimpanzees who were sent to a research laboratory in New Mexico in August 1984, following the sudden death of their trainer. The four chimpanzees (all castrated) were subsequently released to the Wild Animal Retirement Village, Waldo, Florida, following protests by IPPL and other organizations (especially Elsa-Illinois, which organized a picket of the circus in Chicago).

Connell had picked up an Elsa/IPPL hand-out passed out by the protestors, and wrote us saying:

I saw how the chimpanzees were trained! I first saw him training these four chimps in Winter Quarters. They were

on a long multi-seated bicycle on which three of the large chimps rode as passengers while the large chimp Louis steered and pedalled. The vehicle was difficult for even a human to ride in these conditions, and Louis had a hard time of it, spilling the ensemble repeatedly. And, repeatedly, he was struck with a sturdy club. The thumps could be heard outside the arena, and the screams went further than that. My blood boiled. I am ashamed to say I did nothing!

Connell also witnessed cruelty in the training of bears and lions. IPPL deplores the use of all animals in public spectacles in which they are forced to perform demeaning and unnatural tricks.

ZOOS IN INDIA

by Sally Walker

Sally Walker, a resident of India, was involved in setting up the organizations Friends of Mysore Zoo and Zoo Outreach Organization.

I had lived in Mysore, a lovely city in the south of India, for six years before I visited the Mysore Zoo for the first time to see some tiger cubs. That was in August 1982. Actually, I didn't like zoos on principle and, during my 30 years in the United States where I was born and raised, I had only visited one or two zoos. Actually, it was only the lure of being permitted to handle some two month old tiger cubs that drew me to the zoo that day – and the next and the next.

The tiger keepers were a little rough with the cubs. They weren't exactly being cruel to them but they thought that, to establish dominance and control over the animals, they had to terrorize them. The result was that they ended up producing the very situation they wanted to avoid: the cubs were so frightened that they were becoming vicious.

I asked the Zoo Director if I would be permitted to demonstrate the superiority of affection over fear as a management technique. For some reason I'll never understand, he agreed, and I, a zoo-hater, started attending a zoo daily to spend time with the cubs. Ultimately, I did prove my point to the keepers and I could handle this group of 7 young tigers with confidence even after a year . . . but that is another story.

Since I'm writing for the IPPL Newsletter, I'll concentrate on primates. My first experience with a primate was a tragic one and it led to my becoming completely involved in Indian zoos.

Mysore Zoo had a female orang-utan which had become paralyzed as the result of a stroke. The animal had been taken for daily physical therapy treatments at a local hospital for several months with no results. Euthanasia is anathema in Indian society so the zoo kept her off exhibit and tried to make her comfortable. She was paralyzed from the waist down and had only partial use of her left arm.

"Subhi" was a most beloved animal by all zoo staff, as was her mate Subba who was a normal healthy male. Subhi's condition was conducive to her putting on weight around the middle and it was not noticed or even expected when she became pregnant. But it was a happy gate-keeper who pointed towards her enclosure and told me in broken English that Subhi had a baby!

The baby had been discovered on the floor by the morning keeper. Subhi could not pick it up because she needed her good arm

to hold herself up. Although cold, the infant looked fine. There was a minor respiratory problem but it didn't seem very serious. The main thing was to get the little creature warm. I was enlisted to help with this. The zoo didn't have an incubator and wasn't in a position to obtain one at that time due to regulations regarding equipment purchase. We could have taken the infant to a hospital but then food would have been a problem – we don't have access to infant primate formulas in India and Subhi was producing milk. If we could keep the baby in the cage with her, it would be better in every respect. I requested hot water bottles and put the baby on my stomach where it clasped my long hair and looked up at me just as it would "Mom." It was a marvellous little animal.

I held it like that for a couple of hours until it was time to work with the tiger cubs and I handed the infant over to the keeper thinking he would do what I had done. When I returned two hours later the infant was on its back in the keeper's lap – the hot water bottles were cold – and the infant was dead.

Naturally I blamed myself. I had stupidly presumed that the keeper would know enough to keep the baby upright against his body and to replenish the hot water bottles. He was not being careless: he was handling the infant with all the love and experience of a human father. He had never seen a video of wild orang-utans with infants and, being unsophisticated, he would not necessarily be capable of transposing that information to this situation anyway.

I witnessed several such tragedies over the first months I spent in Mysore Zoo. I began accompanying the director Mr. C. D. Krishna Gowda on his twice daily inspection tours and listening to his problems. He was the only man in this 250 acre zoo with any background in exotic animals. But he could not be everywhere at once – many unfortunate things happened that he had taken pains to prevent.

The zoo library was at my disposal and I read all the books on zoo management from zoos abroad. I could make out that Western zoos had an incalculable advantage in having educated and interested keepers to support their curators and specialized veterinarians. I learned that in India the vets are assigned to the zoo for 3 years and then replaced by a new and completely inexperienced person.

In Western zoos, an exotic animal veterinarian can stay in a zoo for his whole career and become a real specialist. I began to see a whole array of very complex problems.

Seeing my interest, Mr. Gowda entrusted me with projects. He wanted me to help out with the impending baby chimp which he suspected would not be fed by the mother as had happened in the case of her two previous infants.

By that time, Dr. Mewa Singh, a psychology lecturer and wildlife researcher specializing in primates, and I had formed a Friends of Mysore Zoo Society, which a few of his graduate students had joined. These students and other Friends of Mysore Zoo volunteers took turns attempting to train Anjali, the expectant mother, to hold and feed her baby. We used articles from the **International Zoo Yearbook** drawn to our attention by Dr. Vasunte Ishwra, as guidelines.

Dr. Singh and his doctoral candidate, now Dr. Susmita Shankar, would work up the training and commands and our Friends of Mysore Zoo volunteers would carry them out: both for Anjali the chimp and for Subhi as well, for we had high hopes of her becoming pregnant again and the training sessions were some relief for her boredom.

When Anjali had her baby, she **did** hold it correctly for the first time, perhaps as a result of our training, but when, after several hours, she had not nursed the infant, Mr. Gowda pulled it for hand-rearing.

Previously one keeper who had always been assigned to take



Sally Walker with baby chimp



Indian school teachers at Mysore Zoo training session

care of the chimps had been entrusted with rearing Anjali's babies. As the only person with experience in this and the only one willing to stay on 24-hour duty, he had developed a strong position for himself. However, he had his own ideas about chimp rearing largely drawn from old wives' tales about human babies. He was entirely ignorant of the dangers of contamination from the public and enjoyed taking his charges out to be admired by visitors. Also, not having commercial infant primate products, only goats' milk, which is the most easily digestible food, was used. As a result of these factors, the chimps previously hand-reared in the zoo had been sickly and susceptible to disease. None had survived.

With a volunteer force to oversee and substitute in an emergency, Mr. Gowda was then free to replace this sincere but misinformed soul with three young, bright, and soft-natured keepers, who took 8-hour shifts and provided an efficient round-the-clock watch for this chimp baby.

Consulting the literature, the zoo vet and I made up a feeding schedule and clean-up routine which could be easily monitored. Correct sanitation measures including boiling water and sterilizing all feeding implements were built into the routine until they became a habit. The young men learned the routine immediately and did a beautiful job.

I and a couple of other Friends of Mysore Zoo volunteers helped out by furnishing various baby articles not in the zoo budget, filling in at lunch hour, and, most important of all, enforcing a strict quarantine. No one, and I mean no one, was allowed into the chimp's room except the keeper, the vet, the Director and one volunteer. One volunteer, being from an educated background, had the courage and convictions to refuse entry even to VIP visitors (the scourge of any zoo hand-rearing effort) which the keepers simply could not do.

Because there was always an educated volunteer on day duty, it was possible to monitor the feeding and the baby's reactions so that the baby's diet could be very gradually changed from goats' milk (which is easily digestible but not high enough in fat content to make weight gain adequate), to a formula of fortified milk powder. As a result, this chimp is now a strong and healthy youngster of 3½ years old, whereas his siblings had been weak and sickly and did not survive more than a year. Despite our effort, the chimp once got pneumonia but the keeper noticed the symptoms immediately and he was treated and pulled through quickly.

Later, I learned that some of our Friends of Mysore Zoo volunteers who lived near the zoo but were **not** on the chimp team used to come in at night when the chimp squad was gone and bully the

keeper into letting them play with the chimp. This type of problem has been so destructive that we eventually had to stop doing "hands-on" animal work and restrict ourselves to educational projects.

Friends of Mysore Zoo did many other projects. I visited other zoos and concluded that many of the problems they faced could be lessened or even solved by the formation of voluntary groups such as those that are so helpful to Western zoos. I was invited to sit on a National Zoo Advisory Board in New Delhi and to try to formulate a strategy for assisting Indian zoos by providing a variety of small services which I'll describe later, and by focusing public attention on the importance of good zoos to any conservation strategy, as well as by encouraging the formation of volunteer support groups at zoos all over India.

For this project, we started a new organization called the Zoo Outreach Organization (Z.O.O.), which is national in scope. It is a registered society, and it has received financial support from the Department of the Environment of the Government of India. The International Primate Protection League gave us our very first donation (before the government grant was approved), and it was with this \$300 that we started the first of our small services to zoos, the monthly magazine ZOO ZEN (Zoo Outreach Organization - Zoo Information Exchange Notebook), which is a simple xeroxed booklet sent to all zoo directors, all veterinary colleges, and a few others. The technical matter varies but it always concerns a single zoo-related subject about which information is either unavailable or hard-to-obtain in India.

In-house publications from zoos around the world, American Association of Zoo-keepers (AAZK) and American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) publications, and selected articles on particular husbandry problems have made up the first year and a half of publication.

Sometimes we search out material relating to a specific animal when such information is desperately needed by Indian zoos. The Slender loris issue was an example. No zoo in India has had much success in keeping or breeding this endangered little primate, yet a great many are confiscated from trappers and turned over to zoos every year. The Duke Primate Center in North Carolina, United States, has had great success with this species so we requested them to prepare a set of husbandry materials and photos which we xeroxed and sent as the Anniversary issue of ZOO ZEN.

In addition to this, when we hear of a zoo that is having particular difficulty with a rare animal, we find out which zoos in the world have bred this animal and contact them for information to send along to the Indian zoo. In this way, we also build up our own resource library.

One issue of ZOO ZEN was devoted to the International Species Inventory System (ISIS) and the Species Survival Plans (SSPs). Whenever we visit a zoo, we discuss ISIS with the Director and explain the advantages of participation both for his institution and the world conservation effort. We fill out Mysore Zoo ISIS computer forms and have offered to help other Indian zoos that join. So far five Indian zoos have joined the ISIS program as the result of our efforts and we hope more will follow.

This year, we have requested funding to upgrade our computer to use the software ISIS has developed for in-house zoo records. As India has become very "high tech," it is only a matter of time until zoos also can use computer systems to improve their record-keeping and we want to be able to be in a position to demonstrate how this works.

We have stressed the scientific and educational purpose of zoos in a variety of ways. One method is by writing feature articles about the potential and problems of zoos. We have published almost 100 articles in major newspapers over the last 3 years: our consistent focus on the deeper problems and complexities has led others who write about zoos to change their style as well.

In addition, we published two additional monthly zoo magazines, *Zoo's Print* and *Zoopreme*, which we supply to all the

major newspapers of India. The ideas and features in these publications have been picked up by very widely circulated and high quality publications including **India Today**, the major news-magazine of India.

We also send our magazine to government policy-makers so that they can see what zoos are, or really should be, about.

Zoo directors receive complimentary copies of the periodical and are each invited to send us a list of 4 people in or related to their institution who they feel should be better-informed about zoo activities in India.

Articles are accepted from personnel at any level in or around the zoo profession and published regardless of literary quality. If even a poor writer sees his article in print, he will feel encouraged and write again. Let a professional organization come up and be selective: our purpose is to develop interest in a neglected field and we do it through encouragement!

Another major project is the production of educational packets for school-teachers: these deal with wildlife and the environment using the zoo as a focal point. We distributed the first run to zoo personnel, encouraging them to hold teacher training workshops in their zoos. After getting suggestions from zoo personnel and teachers, we hope to improve the packets and translate them into various Indian languages for wider distribution.

For the last two months, I have been touring American zoos collecting useful materials, photographing various new procedures and improved enclosure designs for audio-visual presentations. I also encourage zoo personnel at all levels to interact with Indian zoos.

One example of this is our Zoo-keeper Adoption program done in collaboration with the American Association of Zoo-keepers. Under this program, a chapter of AAZK sponsors an Indian zoo person as a member of AAZK. The Indian will receive the AAZK magazine **Animal Keepers' Forum**. The chapter will also put together a packet of educational materials for its new friend. The Indian sponsor is encouraged to write something for the **Forum** and to exchange information with the sponsor. If all goes well, we hope that the Chapter will eventually sponsor the zoo person to take the excellent correspondence course "Animal Management," which is offered by the National Extension College in the United Kingdom. Ultimately, we hope there can be an exchange of personnel between Indian and American zoos for mutual benefit.

Our primary aim throughout, however, is to encourage the formation of zoo societies and Friends of the Zoo groups in Indian

zoos to assist with fund-raising, procuring emergency equipment, educating the public, and producing a cadre of educated and enthusiastic young wildlife lovers who will go into zoo keeping and zoo management as a career.

For interested individuals who want to form a zoo group, we have a set of 4 books giving instructions and suggestions on how to organize and initiate activities: these booklets are provided free to interested parties.

Zoos in developing countries have their own difficulties which we often cannot understand or even know. A shabby zoo does not necessarily mean a bad staff: there may be insuperable problems faced by the zoo staff and I know many dedicated zoo people who have made incredible sacrifices to get a better deal for their animals.

Animal-lovers tend to identify more with animals and to feel what they imagine the animal to be feeling. Unfortunately, a person who is not tuned in to animals may not see (or agree) that an animal is suffering. Occupational blindness is a hazard in the zoo world.

One of the best zoos in India had a few animals very badly housed in tiny shelterless cages in their childrens' park. I feel it would have been wrong and foolish to come down on the management for this in view of the fact that the other 99% of the zoo was excellent. Instead, I asked why they wanted to blemish an otherwise first-rate facility with such a silly exhibit. This had infinitely more impact than an attack as the director would understand that his efforts in the other part of the zoo were appreciated.

Sometimes we in the West tend to feel that people from other cultures are incompetent or inefficient just because their system is different from our's. We who are fortunate enough to work in a different culture have to exercise extreme care not to try and change systems. We may end up producing a worse system than the one before. Being from a different country, we may be able to lend a fresh perspective and suggest an addition or provide missing information. The shoe fits both feet: maybe, if our Wildlife Department had consulted African and Indian wildlife experts, the black-footed ferret would be in better shape today.

The world is becoming awfully small – freely sharing our knowledge, energy and resources may keep the whole earth ecosystem ticking. The earth belongs to all of us.

In the next IPPL Newsletter, Sally Walker will discuss the history of Indian zoos, present some of the problems they face, and introduce some of the better ones.

A CRUEL INCIDENT IN TAIWAN

by Charles Shuttleworth, Taiwan IPPL Representative

A crowd gathers around an open-fronted shop near the Railway Station in downtown Taipei. The shop sells only a humdrum line of goods so what is the attraction? It is a show put on for potential customers that, for sheer cold-blooded cruelty to animals, is hard to beat.

A baby monkey sits forlorn and miserable in a small cage on a long wooden counter facing the audience. A four foot long crocodile lies stretched out along the counter with its scaly snout an inch or two from the cage. The little monkey eyes it – apprehensively. The saurian's baleful yellow eyes are fixed menacingly on the small simian. There is a dread resignation about the little primate for he knows what is to come.

The Chinese shopkeeper steps up to the inside of the counter and grasps the crocodile, a South American caiman, by the neck. He moves it closer to the monkey's cage and the monkey starts back in fear. The shop-keeper then commences his pre-sales talk. The

little monkey gets as far away as possible in the cage. His tormentor, with infinite cruelty, slowly opens the cage door and the monkey trembles with terror. Talking casually to the interested audience, only one of which (the author) is disturbed by what he sees, the shopkeeper pushes the crocodile's head through the open door of the cage. The poor little monkey screams and gibbers in terror. A grunt of interest comes from the soulless shopkeeper: the audience is entranced, silent, at the spectacle.

The author is horrified and protests to a policeman standing nearby. He smiles and says, "Interesting, isn't it?" By now the monkey is clinging to the roof of his cage screaming and excreting in abject fear. Slowly, the crocodile head is withdrawn. Some American tourists passing by turn away in disgust.

Next door, a similar show is taking place with a baby orangutan and a basket of snakes.

A VISIT TO THE WILD ORANG-UTANS

IPPL member Margaret Cook of Richmond, Kansas, went to Borneo in the summer of 1986 as part of an Earthwatch expedition. We thought you would be interested in her experiences working with Dr. Birute Galdikas.

My trip to Camp Leakey in Borneo was wonderful. The study of the orangutan and its environment that Dr. Galdikas is conducting is so valuable.

I went with a team of 10 and we searched for and tracked the wild orangs, recording their behavior. We went with Dayak assistants who work under Dr. Galdikas. My team of 4 people tracked for 2 days before we found a female. She was joined by a young female for one night and on the second day we crossed paths with another team tracking an adult male. The female wanted nothing to do with this male, however, and she soon left the area.

I can't tell you the thrill of seeing these intelligent and gentle animals living free in the rain forest. I thought of you [i.e. Shirley McGreal of IPPL, which maintains a gibbon sanctuary] as we were often awakened in the mornings by the calls of the gibbons in the forest. Occasionally we heard the male orangutan warn other males of his presence and notify receptive females, by giving long calls. This was a series of grumbles ending in a bellowing that was quite intimidating when one was in the forest.

Dr. Galdikas also has a rehabilitation program in process. Around 30 to 40 ex-captive orangs are fed twice a day until they develop the skills they need to live in the wild. There were 5 babies who had to have baby sitters every day and be encouraged to climb in the trees. The young females sometimes would adopt a baby. If the baby nursed long enough the adopted mother would lactate. Occasionally a sub-adult male would adopt a baby. This was encouraged as the baby learned the skills necessary to exist. The baby sitting job was, of course, not new to me and I loved it, as did the other women on our team. I noticed that the sad look in the eyes of zoo orangs was absent in these free roaming ex-captives.

While we were there, a missionary from Switzerland brought in a tiny baby he had rescued from poachers. The mother was killed but the missionary persuaded them to give him the baby. He came quite a long way, spending \$250 on a boat to deliver the baby to Dr. Galdikas. It is against the law to kill an orangutan in Borneo.

The sad part of the trip was the realization of the destruction of the rain forest by the government for political reasons. The people from the over-populated island of Java are being trans-migrated to Borneo and the forest is cleared to give them land for crops. This

is unfortunate as the wealth of this island is in the forest. When the trees are destroyed and cleared away the land is quite poor.

What a shame that the billions of dollars spent on caging these animals in zoos cannot be put to the better use of supporting the animals in their natural habitat!

I would certainly recommend this trip, made through the Earthwatch Organization, to anyone interested in the great apes and the environment. When I think of the orang now, I do not see them sitting on a concrete floor in a zoo, staring into space and stressed from their predicament; but I think of them in the top of the giant trees in the rain forest swinging from tree to tree, eating and building their nightly nest. I think of the mothers caring for their babies, females interacting with other females and I can hear the long call of the male announcing his presence. It's a better picture, thanks to Dr. Galdikas.



Orang-utan brought by Swiss Missionary to Dr. Galdikas' camp

NEW CAR CRASH DUMMY

The U.S. **Federal Register** (25 July 1986) described the Hybrid III Test Dummy for use in car crash testing. According to the announcement, the new dummy is "more human-like in response than the current test dummy." In addition, the Hybrid III dummy is "capable of making many additional sophisticated measurements of the potential for human injury in a frontal crash."

In the past, considerable numbers of primates have been used in car crash tests. The primates would be implanted surgically with various monitoring gadgets and then placed into impact devices. The unfortunate animals would then be slammed into a stationary object or be hit with a moving object. Often, survivors would be kept alive for hours or days before being killed for examination. Anesthesia was always a problem: humans in accident situations are obviously not anesthetised so heavy anesthesia would destroy

the value of the experiment: hence, light anesthesia (at best) would be used.

In the November 1974 **IPPL Newsletter**, we described a gruesome experiment at the University of Michigan in which 85 primates (72 Rhesus monkeys, 10 baboons, and 3 squirrel monkeys) were smashed in the guts with a cannon impactor. An experimenter involved in this repulsive project called for repetition of the experiment (which was filmed) on monkeys with a full gut and bladder and on pregnant monkeys.

Development of dummies has provided an alternative to primate testing and dummies are now in wide use in the automobile industry.

Copies of the **Federal Register** report are available on request to readers.

BOLIVIAN MONKEY EXPORT BAN IN EFFECT

On 27 July 1987, Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro signed a decree extending the nation's ban on export of monkeys for a further three years. The Bolivian Wildlife Society had worked very hard on this issue. The export of 341 squirrel monkeys and 20 owl monkeys to the United States in January 1986 was done on

"special exemption papers," arranged by the U.S. Government. Later, Bolivia demanded the return of the monkeys, who are now in medical research laboratories. The monkeys were never returned to Bolivia: however, to the best of IPPL's knowledge, there have been no more "exemptions" issued for export of monkeys.

EMMANUEL RWELEKANA: AN OBITUARY

By Sandy Harcourt and Kelly Stewart

Drs. Harcourt and Stewart, both of the University of Cambridge, have been studying gorillas since the early seventies, when they first began work at Dian Fossey's Karisoke Research Center.

On December 27th 1985, Dian Fossey, the American scientist who gained world fame from her work with wild mountain gorillas, was murdered in Rwanda, at the Karisoke Research Centre that she had established. Her death received wide publicity, and rightly so. Ten months later, in October 1986, Wayne McGuire, an American doctoral student at the Centre, was accused of complicity in Fossey's murder and allowed to leave the country. In December 1986, he was convicted *in absentia* by the Rwandans. This too received publicity, and rightly so. But the arrest of another man, Emmanuel Rwelekana, for the same crime, his months of incarceration, and his death in prison, in September 1986, before he could be brought to trial and publicly prove his innocence, has gone unnoticed.

Emmanuel Rwelekana was a member of the Research Centre's staff. He was neither famous, nor a scientist, yet this man did more than most to advance the causes of science and conservation in this region of Africa. Like Dian Fossey, he was a vital and intimate part of the whole mountain gorilla story. Emmanuel Rwelekana was with the Research Centre for 15 years. His work encompassed a myriad of activities and talents, from collecting valuable scientific data, to training new field workers and helping to administer the Centre. Those of us who worked with him came to rely heavily on his skills, advice, and integrity. Because of his immense dedication and courage, particularly when carrying out anti-poaching patrols, he was regarded at Karisoke as a hero. We counted it a privilege to have worked with him and will consider ourselves lucky, indeed, to meet another like him. With his death, research has lost a valuable contributor, and the gorillas have lost a dedicated ally.

Dian Fossey was murdered: there is no doubt of that. But by whom, and under what circumstances, has never been satisfactorily shown. Emmanuel Rwelekana and four of his compatriots, all members of the Research Centre staff, were imprisoned after the murder, without being charged. Seven months later four of these men were suddenly released, but Mr. Rwelekana continued to be held, incommunicado. Shortly afterwards, he died in prison, supposedly by suicide. Last December the authorities publicly accused both Wayne McGuire and Emmanuel Rwelekana of Dian Fossey's murder. They produced no convincing evidence to implicate either of them, but that did not really matter, since by that time, one was in America and the other was dead. The case, it seems, is closed.

This month in the February issue of the popular American scientific magazine, 'Discover', Wayne McGuire has written a long article on the affair. The title of the piece is "I'm Innocent". Emmanuel Rwelekana does not have the opportunity to put forth his case; to protest his innocence. Since he was neither white, a political prisoner, nor famous, his death will probably remain uninvestigated. No doubt he will be remembered in his country as a murderer. But by his family, his friends and his colleagues, he will be remembered with the greatest of respect, as an extremely fine man, prepared to risk his life for the sake of the gorillas. His contribution to science and conservation should be acknowledged. And we want to see it recorded that he died an innocent man.

The International Primate Protection League Board of Directors has voted to donate \$500 to help Emmanuel Rwelekana's wife and children.

BRITISH MONKEY DEALER FINED

British animal activists, including IPPL (U.K.), have long been concerned about the activities of monkey dealer Terry Hood of Swansea, Wales. Now Hood has been successfully prosecuted for cruelty to animals by the RSPCA. The trial took place in July 1986. Hood had shipped a monkey to a pet shop in Anglesey, North Wales. The owners of the pet shop intended to sell the animal to a photographer who would take him to the beach so tourists could have their photographs taken holding a monkey.

However, when they saw the monkey, the pet shop owners called the RSPCA because the poor animal was "emaciated, balding, and covered with scabs." Pet shop owner Carol Bevis told the *South Wales Evening Post*:

When we got the box open, we couldn't believe the state it was in. I couldn't touch it. It had no hair on it, it was bleeding and it looked like a skeleton.

Hood was fined £1352 for cruelty to animals. The fate of the animal (a squirrel monkey) is unknown.

IPPL asks members anywhere in the world to let us know if they observe photographer-touts using monkeys to bring in business. Note down the exact place and time and take a photograph if possible. Inspect the animal as closely as you can (coat condition, whether teeth are present, etc.). If you have the nerve, tell the photographer what you think of using monkeys in this cruel way. Especially if there is a crowd around!

GRAHAM DEFENDS EUTHANASIA OF HEALTHY ANIMALS

Steve Graham, Director of the Detroit Zoo, U.S.A., made headlines several years ago when he had several surplus zoo tigers killed and sent all the zoo's crab-eating macaques to Washington University at St. Louis to be killed in fatal experiments. In a letter to an IPPL member written in August 1986, Graham sticks to his guns, (or should one say to his needles?) asserting that:

We would like to find suitable homes for all our animals but we sometimes find that other zoos do not have room because they are breeding their animals too. In such cases we employ euthanasia . . . it serves the purpose of keep-

ing populations within the space available for them.

Graham did not favor use of birth control as a general measure to prevent births of unwanted animals. He claimed that this would lead to "an elderly population of animals." He did not mention that baby animals draw crowds to zoos (even if slated for euthanasia at the end of the summer).

IPPL believes that "surplus" primates should be allowed to live out their lives in their groups whenever possible and that attractive off-exhibit areas should be established in all zoos where "retired" zoo animals can live out their lives in dignity.

NEWS FROM FRANCE

Baboons rescued

A French group called "Greystoke" recently removed 17 baboons from the National Center for Scientific Research at Gif-sur-Yvette near Paris. The next day Christian Huchedé, manager of the Refuge de l'Arche (Ark Refuge) in Mayenne, France, found six baboons in sacks in front of the Ark Refuge. All were thin, sick, and almost bald. In the next few days, eleven more sacks arrived.

Scientists from the National Research Center demanded the return of the primates. However, Ark caretakers formed a human blockade, saying that animals who had found refuge at the Ark could not be released for research.

Animal-lover Brigitte Bardot and other French celebrities called on France's Minister of Research to serve as arbitrator. Since Research Center officials had stated that the baboons were no longer usable in research, the Minister decided to leave them at the Ark Refuge.

Seven members of "Greystoke" were later arrested in connection with the incident. Each was fined \$10,000. The fines were reimbursed by French animal protection organizations.

Chimpanzee shot

The French newspaper *Liberator* (13 November 1986) told the story of the tragic death of a chimpanzee named Ongawa. Ongawa escaped from his small island enclosure at the Zoo Pessac. He was able to cross the electrified fence by wrapping himself in an old blanket.

Some children were hanging around: among them was Dominique, a boy who had often been to the Zoo Pessac to tease and torment the lonely chimpanzee. Ongawa went right over to his tormentor and began scratching at his face. Dominique's mother tried to rescue her son, but Ongawa bit off one of her toes. He then ran off to a house owned by Georges Clamousse, a house he had visited on previous escapes. The chimpanzee greeted Clamousse in a friendly way and sat down in an armchair. He was enjoying eating from a jam-pot when zoo authorities arrived with police in tow. All were armed: the zoo director fired the first shot and then the police officers started shooting. Ongawa died of 18 bullet-wounds.

Georges Clamousse was bitter over the chimpanzee's death. "It was murder," he said, "If this animal bit anyone, he must have been provoked." The zoo director said, "I had already warned this boy not to tease Ongawa: chimpanzees have long memories."

Dr. Bernadette Bresard, who forwarded this clipping to us, feels that all zoos should be equipped with capture-guns loaded with fast-acting anesthetics or paralytic drugs, so that when potentially dangerous animals escape, they can be recaptured without being killed.

Problems at Monkey Mountain

La Montagne des Singes, Kintzheim, France (the "Monkey Mountain") is run by Gilbert de Turckheim and Ellen Merz. It has a satellite facility in Salem, West Germany. Free-ranging Barbary

macaques thrive at both facilities.

Unfortunately, they are breeding too well. Although the Barbary macaque is a threatened species, there are only limited possibilities for return of surplus animals to the wild in North Africa. So far, a few monkeys have been released and a few have been sold. A few have even been "culled," (killed) at the German facility, an action which provoked an outcry among German animal protectionists.

Options under consideration include killing of animals of various ages, killing a certain number of yearlings annually, selling surplus animals, and practicing hormonal contraception. The latter option seems the most desirable to IPPL unless larger numbers of the animals can be returned to Africa.



IPPL Advisor Georgette Maroldo with Barbary macaque at Affenberg Salem

HISTORIC NOTE

When Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, addressed the Summerville Lions' Club in August 1986, she was presented with a page from the *South Carolina Gazette* dated 21 June 1738. The article described the arrival of a strange animal on board a ship arriving at the Port of Charleston. We have left the original spelling and punctuation intact.

Capt. Flower has brought with him on board the Ship *Speaker* a Creature called in the East Indies Orangugang (or a Man of the Woods) tho' this is a Female of that

Species. The Body is near two Foot long, no Tail at all, the Feet and also the Hands are exactly of the Shape of a Hand and of a Human Body only somewhat longer and smaller, with all the Lineaments. Nails etc. She walks on her feet, sits upon a chair, takes a Dish of Tea and Drinks it. The Body is covered with black hair, as the Hair of a Bear, but the skin is white, and the Colour of the Face and Hands is reddish, much like the Indians.

NEWS IN BRIEF

AN ANIMAL TRAFFICKER'S ETHICS

Should animal traffickers be held responsible for shipping animals to substandard menageries? One dealer's answer is "No."

On hearing that many primates were being kept in unsatisfactory conditions at a "zoo" in the Patta Shopping Mall, Thonburi, Thailand, IPPL was able to learn that the animals had been sent to Thailand by the animal dealer known as "Ravensden Zoo." (Many dealerships are now called "zoos" by their operators which can confuse Customs officers). Ravensden Zoo is headquartered at Ravensden Farm, Bedford Road, Rushden, Northants, England.

Mr. Barry Papé, Managing Director of Ravensden Zoo, admitted to an enquirer that he had sent 3 shipments of primates to Thailand in 1984 and one in 1985. The primates shipped were: 2 White-faced Saki monkeys, 2 Ring-tailed lemurs, 4 Emperor tamarins, 10 Red-handed tamarins, 6 Cotton-top tamarins, 1 Red-mantled tamarin, and 1 Black-mantled tamarin.

Mr. Papé said to the enquirer: "We understand your concern, but it does place us in rather a difficult position when we are asked to ship animals, if we also have to approve the recipient." Instead, he chooses to put the unfortunate primates that fall into his hands into "a difficult position."

SURPLUS PROPERTY!

A Texas IPPL member receiving the San Antonio District Bulletin of the Texas Surplus Property Agency was amazed to find "surplus monkeys" offered for sale. The 35 Rhesus monkeys belonged to the Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. Brooks Air Force Base performs radiation, chemical warfare, laser, and other unpleasant experiments on monkeys. One hopes the animals ended up in a better home.

BABOONS DIE IN "FAT" EXPERIMENT

In what appears to IPPL to be one of the silliest experiments drawn to our attention in recent years, researchers at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio, Texas, USA, took 12 male and 12 female baby baboons away from their mothers at birth and split them into two groups. One group was fed concentrated infant formula and the other diluted formula. After just four months of life, the baby baboons were all **killed** and their "body weight" and "fat content" were measured. The animals all had similar body weights, which, say the experimenters, shows that "Overfed baby baboons do not become obese infants."

In another study of fatness, 12 baby baboons were overfed as infants, 12 were fed normally, and 8 underfed. At four months of age, all the babies were weaned to a diet of monkey chow and lard, which the researchers described as "a mix typical of American fat consumption." All the baboons were killed at 5 years of age. The researchers concluded that overfed female baboons were considerably fatter than the other animals. The differences in males were less noticeable, but the researchers said they might have become fat . . . if allowed to live longer.

BONOBOS ARRIVE AT MILWAUKEE ZOO

The Wassenaar Zoo in the Netherlands is closing down. All its animals, including rare animals such as gorillas and bonobos were put on sale. (Bonobos are sometimes known as Pygmy chimpanzees). The Milwaukee Zoo in Wisconsin, USA, obtained the group of 7 bonobos. There are only 67 known bonobos in captivity. The San Diego Zoo has a group as does the Yerkes Primate Center.

Wild bonobos live only in Zaire. They are threatened with extinction by habitat destruction and poaching. The notorious Belgian animal dealer George Munro trafficked in the species before Belgium joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

THE "BRAZZAVILLE FIVE"

Mrs. Yvette Leroy of Brazzaville in the Congo Republic, owned 5 young gorillas. How she acquired them is not entirely clear. However, Mrs. Leroy is being courted by people anxious to obtain these animals. One gorilla has already left the Congo to join the large gorilla colony at Howletts' Zoo Park in England. This facility is operated by John Aspinall. American and European zoos are interested in the remaining four animals. Mrs. Leroy is said not to be interested in any payment and various suggestions have been made as to how recipient institutions could fund conservation activities in the Congo Republic. Unfortunately, the Gorilla Survival Center proposed by IPPL in 1984 (a proposal strongly supported by the late Dian Fossey) has yet to materialize.

CHIMPANZEE HEART TRANSPLANTS PROPOSED

Dr. Eric Rose, a surgeon at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York, has requested approval of the Center's Institutional Review Board for his plans to use chimpanzee hearts in human transplant surgery. The hearts would be placed temporarily in patients awaiting human hearts. Dr. Christian Barnard of South Africa tried chimpanzee-to-human heart transplantation in 1977 but gave up after killing one human and one chimpanzee.

Rose told the press he had successfully transplanted hearts between baboons and crab-eating macaques. In a series of 60-70 experiments, the average survival time was 11 weeks and the longest 200 days. Rose was quoted in the **New York Daily News** (7 December 1986) as saying that, "Cross-species transplantation is the only way to overcome the chronic shortage of human donor organs . . . there are plenty of chimps around." (Chimpanzees are an internationally-recognized threatened species).

DEALER RAIDED

The Central Animal Liberation League of Birmingham, England, raided Roebuck Farm, one of the premises used by the animal dealership "Animal Suppliers," on 23 November 1986.

They found bodies of dismembered primates and large quantities of documents relating to "Animal Suppliers" primate dealings. The documents included "Accident Reports" on primate and human injuries. Restraint devices and squeeze cages were lying around, and several decaying monkey heads were found in a disused refrigerator.

Among the accidents reported in the documents was one caused by a faulty boiler thermostat: eight primates died in this accident.

"Animal Suppliers" obtained primates from the Windsor Safari Park. On 19 January 1986, ten monkeys were picked up and delivered the next day to Downs National Hospital for medical research. On the 9th of February, ten baboons were picked up and 3 sent to Downs. On 6 August, 6 baboons were picked up and sent to a research laboratory in Scotland. It appears that the Windsor Safari Park had no concern for the fate of its surplus primates.

Veterinarians' reports obtained in the raid show that the primates frequently had either no water or dirty water and that their diet was causing "dehydration."

SILVER SPRING MONKEY DIES

As many readers will know, the monkeys involved in the Silver Spring cruelty prosecution of Dr. Edward Taub have been transferred to the Delta Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana.

Since the transfer, one of the monkeys, Brooks, died. Delta officials claimed that the death was due to pneumonia. However, the monkey's body was cremated the next day, making an independent autopsy impossible.

Louisiana animal activists, led by Rosanne Tarantolo, a member of People for Ethical Treatment of Animals and IPPL, have conducted weekly vigils outside the Delta Primate Center.

MONKEY HEADS FOR SALE

The **Valley Morning Star** of Harlingen, Texas told a bizarre tale of shrunken monkey heads in its 5 September 1986 issue. Aldo Alegria, Medical Director of the local Department of Health and Mental Retardation, was said to be setting up a new business: importation of shrunken monkey heads from Peru.

Alegria, who was born in Peru, told the newspaper that he had found a shrunken monkey head at an Indian market in Lima. The source of the heads was the Shipibos tribe, formerly head-hunters. Now prevented from shrinking human heads, the tribe had turned to shrinking monkey heads.

Alegria (whom the newspaper described as an "enterprising adventurer" although "not in quite the swashbuckling mold as Indiana Jones") had already brought back 1,000 monkey heads to the United States in "army bags." According to the article, he had no trouble with U.S. Customs ("I just told them they were heads").

A photograph accompanying the article shows a grinning Alegria displaying a grisly "sale sample."

Both IPPL and WWF (US) have reported the incident to U.S. and Peruvian wildlife authorities as well as writing letters (still unanswered) to Mr. Alegria informing him of U.S. laws regarding importation of primates.

IMMUNO SUES AGAIN

The Immuno Company of Vienna, Austria, which imported 20 wild-caught chimpanzees to Austria from Sierra Leone, West Africa, in July 1986, has filed "criminal libel prosecutions" against World Wildlife Fund (Austria) and WWF staff members Winfried Walter and Daniel Slama for comments they made about the July shipment. Austrian law provides for penalties of up to one year in prison or a fine. Recently, the European Court of Human Rights held unanimously that an Austrian court had violated the European Convention on Human Rights when it fined the editor of a Vienna magazine who had been prosecuted by former Austrian Federal Chancellor Kreisky for criticizing his (Kreisky's) supportive attitude to a former SS officer and attacks on Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal.

The Immuno Company's New York libel suit over a Letter to the Editor of the **Journal of Medical Primatology** critical of the company's plans to establish a chimpanzee laboratory in Africa has now entered its third year. Dr. J. Moor-Jankowski of New York University is the sole remaining defendant. Recent court papers filed by the IMMUNO Company in connection with the case allege that former defendant IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, is "vicious," "vain," "venal," "crazy," "venomous," "vile," "hysterical," "paranoid," and a choice of other unflattering epithets.

CHIMPANZEE BREEDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

The U.S. National Institutes of Health have recently awarded 5 contracts for breeding of chimpanzees for experimentation. The recipients were the University of Southwestern Louisiana (formerly operating as Gulf South), the Yerkes Regional Primate Center, the Primate Research Institute of New Mexico State University (Holloman Air Force Base), the University of Texas System Cancer Center (Bastrop) and the Primate Foundation of Arizona.

IPPL JOINS THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR

The International Primate Protection League has joined the Independent Sector, a Washington-based consortium of non-profit organizations. Independent Sector (IS) works to protect the interests of all non-profits and, in 1985, led the battle to retain tax-deductibility for all charitable contributions. This battle was lost -- but IS has not given up, and plans to work to have the deduction restored. We feel that our association with IS is very beneficial. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, was recently appointed to IS's Membership Committee.

MEMBERS PROTEST CHIMPANZEE ACT AT WILDLIFE PARK

IPPL members Bill and Marie Buckley of Oregon were so disgusted at an advertisement announcing a performing chimpanzee show at a local wildlife safari park that they fired off a protest to the Director. The "Lill's Chimpanzees" act was to appear at the Wildlife Safari, Winston, Oregon, for the summer of 1986. The ad showed 5 chimpanzees dressed in human clothing (safari clothes and silly hats) performing silly antics.

The Buckleys told the Park Director:

Exploiting these chimpanzees for entertainment and profit is degrading and a mockery of the animals' dignity . . . Performing such antics as roller-skating and break-dancing does not reflect the chimp's natural grace or intelligence . . . We will not visit Wildlife Safari as long as you continue to feature animal acts such as Lill's Chimpanzees, and we will encourage people we know to do the same.

We applaud the Buckleys for protesting this misuse of chimpanzees, and encourage all our members to protest mistreatment of primates at every possible opportunity.

MONKEY MUGGED

According to the **New York Daily News**, a monkey was mugged outside the Saks Fifth Avenue store in New York on 28 September 1986.

The monkey, named "Mr. Mike" had been ill, and his owner Anthony Agnello was begging in the street to collect money to pay the \$1,200 vet bill.

Suddenly, a stranger came along and pulled out a carving knife with an 8-inch blade, grabbed "Mr. Mike" by the collar, and put the knife to his throat. The mugger said to Mr. Agnello, "Hey man, you better give me the money or I'll cut the monkey's head off."

Agnello turned over his day's "take" of \$100. The mugger then grabbed the monkey and ran away with him, using him as a shield until he was clear of the crowd that had formed, at which point he dumped "Mr. Mike" and escaped.

MONKEY FUR COATS

According to the U.S. weekly magazine **Newsweek** (18 August 1986), monkey and pony fur garments are being offered for sale at "Addictions," a trendy boutique on Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood, California. Michael Roche of "Addictions" observed that, "Women either freak out or love it." The reporter covering this "fashion story" commented, "If fashion-conscious parents want their children to sleep soundly this fall, they might be advised not to tell them what they're wearing."

EARTHQUAKE DESTROYS COLOMBIAN PRIMATE FACILITY

The earthquake which struck the town of Armero, Colombia, in early 1986, totally destroyed a primate facility set up in Colombia with U.S. government funds. The facility housed around 30 Owl monkeys. In a letter dated 8 April 1986, sent in response to an IPPL enquiry, Robert Whitney, Director of the Division of Research Services at the U.S. National Institutes of Health, stated that, "The captive owl monkeys survived the flooding and mud which came to within 2 feet of the top of the enclosures." He stated that the monkeys had been moved to a laboratory in Bogota (a wonderful opportunity to release them was lost!). Whitney also stated that a biologist working at the Armero facility had died in the disaster.

COCONUT-PICKING MONKEYS HARD TO RETRAIN

In many parts of southeast Asia, monkeys are used as coconut-pickers. The animals are trained to identify ripe coconuts, pick them, and throw them to the ground on command (i.e. when the trainer is out of the way of the falling coconuts!). The monkeys are attached to ropes and chains and are somehow able to move around in the trees without getting entangled. Since they provide an income for their owners, these monkeys (usually belonging to the highly intelligent Pigtail macaque species), are usually well cared for. Their owners take them around with them on their bicycles.

Recently, the government of Malaysia initiated a campaign to promote the sale of young coconuts. This would require retraining of the coconut-picking monkey work force.

One monkey-owner, Haji Samoh Suleiman of Kampong Kemumin in Kota Baru was quoted in the *Straits Times* (29 September 1986) as saying he was opposed to attempts to teach trained monkeys to select unripe coconuts, because, "If you retrain them, then you might confuse the poor animal." Instead, said Suleiman, young monkeys should be taught the skill of picking young coconuts.

MONKEY RELEASE IN MALAYSIA

In 1984, Malaysia banned export of monkeys. At the time of the ban, the Laursens of Research Primates Malaysia were in possession of 750 crab-eating monkeys. The Laursens are a British couple who settled in Malaysia to establish a monkey export business: although their initial plans as reported to Malaysian authorities were to breed monkeys for export, they exported mainly wild-caught animals.

When the ban came into force, the Laursens applied to export the 750 monkeys, but permission was denied by Malaysia's tough Wildlife Department. 350 of the monkeys were taken to the Johore Safari Park (from which most reportedly escaped!), leaving 400 monkeys available for release into the wild.

Details of the release were contained in the article *Translocation of Macaca fascicularis to the Sungkai and Sg. Dusun Wildlife Reserve* which appeared in the *Journal of Wildlife and Parks* (October 1985). The authors were Azmi Johor and Mohamad Faud Mohamad Sharif.

Four groups of monkeys were released in different areas of Sg. Dusun. At first, the animals had difficulty climbing but later they scattered into the jungle.

A detailed study was made of two groups, each consisting of 46 monkeys, one of which was released in Sg. Dusun and the other in Sungkai. These animals were marked with a bleach product for identification. According to the article, the animals scattered in different directions at first, but were back in their groups 2-3 days later. These monkeys took to the trees and ate leaves from different species of trees.

Several monkeys died or disappeared (those disappearing were not necessarily dead, of course) within one week of release. However, around 50% were known to be alive six months after release - certainly a far larger number than would be alive had the animals been exported.

These lucky lab-bound monkeys owe their lives and sanity to Malaysia's excellent and compassionate Wildlife Department headed by Encik Mohammed Khan.

INFORMATION REQUESTED

In 1984, a couple who are members of IPPL reported seeing a chimpanzee kept alone in an atrocious cage at the Moco Ranch Zoo on the island of Aruba. We need an update on this situation. If you visit Aruba, do plan on going to inspect this facility and send us information, along with photos, if possible.



Coconut-picking monkey. Photo: S. McGreal

ACTOR TAKES MARMOSETS OUT OF BRAZIL IN HIS POCKETS

The 14 September 1986 issue of the *Los Angeles Times* told how actor Dick Shawn brought two pet monkeys out of Brazil. Shawn and a woman friend went to Brazil with the intention of purchasing a scarlet macaw. The couple ended up purchasing two toucans, two parrots, one macaw, and two marmosets.

The article stated that:

The next day at the airport, Brazilian and U.S. regulations forced the couple to leave behind the toucans and the parrots. Shawn's friend received authorization to export the macaw and he simply slipped the monkeys into his pockets after having them inoculated . . .

The marmosets now reside in Shawn's living-room.

The importation of the animals appears to have been in violation of several US and Brazilian laws and regulations. We are amazed that Customs allowed them through. We hope that IPPL members living overseas will not follow Shawn's dubious example.

GORILLA PROTECTS CHILD

According to the *Times* of London (3 September 1986), a 5-year old boy who fell into the gorilla enclosure at Jersey Zoo was not injured by the gorillas. The boy fell 20 feet into the enclosure and lost consciousness. Jambo, the silverback group leader, approached the child, touched him gently, and did not allow other group members to approach. The child was recovered safely. This incident confirms that gorillas are basically gentle animals.

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Complete the form below and mail it with a check payable to the International Primate Protection League, to either IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, S.C. 29484 U.S.A. or IPPL, Regent Arcade House, 19-25 Argyll St., London, W1V2DU, England. Membership fees and contributions are tax deductible in the U.S.A.

Overseas payments should be made in US dollars whenever possible. If payment is made in foreign currency, US \$1.00 should be added to cover the bank's service charge on international transactions. Overseas members wishing to receive their newsletters by Air Mail should add US \$3.50.

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