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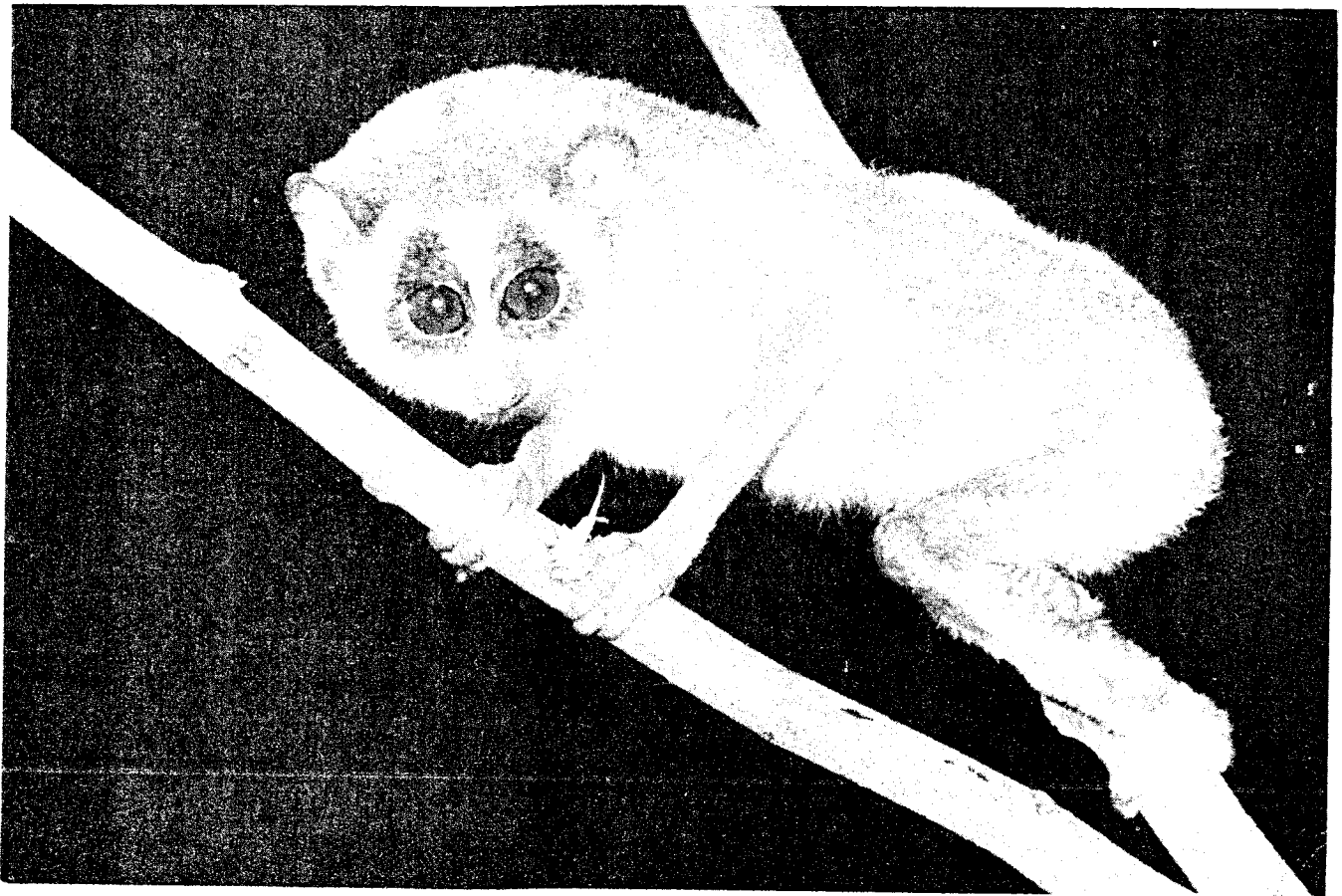
NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL
PRIMATE
PROTECTION
LEAGUE

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Slender Loris

Photo: Hanumantha Rao

SPECIAL: **IPPL EXPOSES GORILLA
TRAFFICKERS**

UPDATE ON THE CAMEROUN GORILLA SHIPMENT

The March 1987 issue of the IPPL Newsletter told members about the export of three wild-caught gorillas from the Cameroun in January 1987. Two of the gorillas died miserable deaths from asphyxiation on the way from Douala to Kinshasa.

IPPL has been able to obtain considerable documentation about this shipment (including a fascinating series of telexes, see "The Making of a Gorilla Deal," this issue).

We shall now look at various aspects of how the exportation came about and what can be done to prevent future shipments, including what you can do.

Legality of the Shipment

The International Primate Protection League has been able to obtain a copy of a purported "CITES export permit" allowing the export of 4 gorillas from the Cameroun. CITES is the acronym for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, of which the Cameroun is a member. Gorillas are listed on Appendix I (the listing reserved for the most endangered species) and can only be exported non-commercially and in circumstances that will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. The "export permit" was obtained by "Mr. Song Martin, Post Office Box 2317, Yaounde, Cameroun," and is "signed" in an illegible scribble, supposedly by Mr. Abdoulaye Souaibou of the Fauna Department of the Cameroun's Ministry of Tourism. The "export permit" bears an official-looking stamp and identifies the Taipei Zoo as the recipient of the gorillas.

In response to an IPPL enquiry about the permit, Mr. Souaibou informed us in a letter dated 5 April 1987:

I acknowledge safe receipt of the photocopy of the document that you have kindly sent me and which relates to the exportation of Camerounian gorillas to Taiwan.

In that regard, I have the honor to inform you that this exportation was undertaken in an illegal manner, because the gorilla benefits from total protection in our country. Further, as a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the Cameroun would never countenance fraudulent trafficking in species of animals threatened with extinction.

An enquiry is under way with a view to identifying the perpetrators of this traffic and punishing them according to law. . .

What is not yet clear is whether this document was totally forged by or on behalf of the exporters, or whether it was an authentic Cameroun permit that had been provided to the exporter by an unauthorized individual within the Camerounian Government.

IPPL has no evidence whether any "Song Martin" really exists since there is a possibility that the Post Office Box could be rented by an individual wishing to remain anonymous.

The Deaths of the Two Gorillas

The three gorillas left the Cameroun on an Air Zaire flight during the afternoon of 2 January 1987. When the cargo hold was opened at Kinshasa Airport, two gorillas were found dead. One gorilla, the smallest of the three, was alive. IPPL has obtained a copy of the autopsy reports on the two dead gorillas. These autopsies were performed by a veterinarian associated with the Belgian-Zairean Assistance Project, P.O. Box 8842, Kinshasa, Zaire. The gorillas had already been dead for 4 days by the time arrangements were made for the animals to be autopsied. The examination of the bodies was done at the request of Mr. Meir Levy of Kinshasa, acting on behalf of Mr. Kohno (President of the Japanese animal dealing company Keihin Choju that was involved in the shipment).

The veterinarian reported that he had examined one male and one female gorilla; however, due to the animals' advanced state of "putrefaction," the autopsies were superficial: the veterinarian's conclusion was that:

In view of the presence of foam in the nostrils, the predominance of acute pulmonary lesions, and the cyanosis of the liver, there is every reason to conclude that the animals died from asphyxiation. The male would have suffered longer than the female. . .

To readers, this tragedy represents the loss of precious animals belonging to an endangered species, and suffering of innocent creatures who share our world. To animal dealers, the suffering doesn't matter, the only ache is in their pocket-books. . .

The immediate cause of the asphyxiation deaths is unclear: decompression in the cargo compartment would have killed all three animals. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards for crating gorillas (and other primates) require that crates have projecting rims on the sides to ensure needed ventilation should an animal crate get lodged against other cargo. However, the telexes between the dealers involved in the shipment (see "The Making of a Gorilla Deal," this issue) show that they view the IATA shipping standards as a nuisance that could cause them problems with South African authorities and it was even hinted that the animals could be shipped from Douala to Kinshasa in sub-standard crates, and changed into better crates in Kinshasa. This is especially shocking since Air Zaire is an IATA member and should not accept non-IATA standard crates. IPPL has drawn this situation to IATA's Live Animal Board, and it will be discussed at the Board's July 1987 meeting: however, IATA has no power to sanction offending airlines.

Another possibility is that the crates were designed in such a way as to conceal the contents so that no curious Camerounian official on airport duty would learn what was really inside the crates. Sometimes, dealers even ship live animals in totally sealed crates to avoid unwelcome official attention. Any crate designed to conceal or partially conceal the contents is, of course, likely to have inadequate ventilation.

Insurance

The gorilla shipment was insured by the Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Company, 9 Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan. The policy, numbered 386-1035637, identified the Keihin Choju Trading Company as the insured party, and was valued at \$445,170.00 for "3 heads of gorilla" to leave the Cameroun on or around 2 January 1987. It appears that the insurance company did not make any advance check of the shipment's legality, however, a "Livestock Clause," attached to the policy nullifies coverage in the event of "prohibition of import or export."

Although the Keihin Choju Company was listed as the insured party, the firm has informed IPPL that the beneficiary was the Government of Taiwan (which operates the Taipei Zoo).

After being informed by Cameroun wildlife authorities that the shipment was illegal, Taisho Marine and Fire refused to pay the claim.

The Air Waybills

The International Primate Protection League has been able to obtain copies of the two air waybills used for shipment of the gorillas. Usually, animals are carried on through air waybills, but Mr. Meir Levy took responsibility for obtaining new air waybills from Kinshasa to Taipei.

The initial air waybill was improper in many aspects. It covered the Douala-Kinshasa segment of the gorillas' long trip. The shipper of the gorillas was listed as "SATA Air Fret, B.P. 1793, Douala, Cameroun." IATA Regulations require that shipping crates carry the name and street address of the shipper and legal shipments usually do carry these names. Using a Post Office box number makes tracking down an illegal shipment much harder.

The waybill lists the total weight of the 3 crates as 93 kilograms (over 200 pounds). The contents of the crates were listed as "animaux vivants" (live animals) described as "3 senges" (presum-

ably "singes," the French word for monkeys). IATA regulations require that animals being shipped be precisely identified. However, the word "gorilla" appears nowhere on the air waybill. Although Taipei Zoo was listed as the consignee of the shipment, Kinshasa was listed as its destination.

The copy of the air waybill in IPPL's possession carries a handwritten note to the effect that, "We found 2 dead and one alive at disembarkation 2/1/87."

The second air waybill was issued by UTA, a Paris-based airline, for shipment of "gorillas" to Johannesburg, South Africa, then on from Johannesburg to Taipei via South African Airways. Most of this air waybill is illegible.

One reason for the issuance of a new air waybill could be that the South African authorities could have become suspicious of a shipment of gorillas travelling on documents identifying them as "monkeys."

The Surviving Gorilla

The sole surviving gorilla reached Taipei on 7 January 1987, after six gruelling days in transit. The animal was placed on exhibit soon after his arrival. The IPPL **Newsletter** (March 1987) reported an article in the **China Post** which stated that the zoo had rejected the gorilla as being "too thin." However, Mr. Wang Kuan-Ping, Director of the Taipei Zoo, states that this report was inaccurate in claiming that the zoo had rejected the gorilla, instead:

We only refused to pay the money to the supplier, owing to the size (10 kilograms) did not correspond with our contract (70 kilograms). Just like a dealer offer a puppy instead of a dog, everyone will take the same action too.

Eventually, Keihin Choju knocked the gorilla's price down to \$127,000.

IPPL does not have a copy of the contract referred to. Mr. Wang explains that, "Though we [Taipei Zoo] made a contract with the American dealer by consigning them to collect the animals, they transferred the contract to Japanese animal dealer directly." The Taipei Zoo's principal contractor for supply of animals is the U.S.-based International Animal Exchange, which has a two-person office in Taiwan.

Clearly, a gorilla raised without the company of members of his/her species will end up as a pathetic misfit. It is imperative that the Taipei Zoo gorilla be transferred as soon as possible to a first-class facility with young gorillas available as companions. IPPL would strongly oppose any attempt by Taipei Zoo to obtain another gorilla by using the plight of the lonely male as a pretext for getting another animal.

The Cameroun Problem

Although the Cameroun is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, several gorillas have left the country in recent years (including one animal shipped to Canada in 1984 and several shipped to Japan). Each shipment is accompanied by an official-looking export document, which the Fauna Department subsequently claims to be a forgery. The gorilla that left the Cameroun for Japan in September 1984 (see "Anatomy of a Gorilla Shipment, IPPL **Newsletter**, March 1987) was exported while Mr. Souaibou of the Fauna Department was in Brussels, where, ironically, he was attending an endangered species conference.

With the world price of gorillas having soared to above \$100,000 and climbing and with zoo demand being so high, the situation at the Cameroun end will be difficult to control unless ethical zoos take firm action against unethical zoos, and also institute collective boycotts against animal dealers engaged in illegal trafficking of gorillas and other species.

IPPL feels, however, that the Cameroun authorities must take firm action against animal smugglers. Please turn to the "What You Can do to End the Gorilla Traffic" section and write the requested letter to President Paul Biya.

The Taiwan Problem

In recent years, Taiwan has been a notorious center of international wildlife trafficking, but there is hope for improvement. The Government recently banned importation of rhino horn, for example. The People's Republic of China (Mainland China) is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. For political reasons, Taiwan cannot also be a member. Thus, if there is to be any change in Taiwanese wildlife policy, it would have to take the form of Taiwan voluntarily adhering to CITES-equivalent standards, or setting up its own legislation to control the wildlife trade.

Because of the international furor over the January gorilla shipment, the Government of Taiwan has started to look into the possibility of establishing such legislation, and an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Gwan-tsung Wu, recently visited IPPL Headquarters and several U.S. government agencies in Washington D.C. to discuss what steps Taiwan might take. In addition, a meeting to discuss CITES was held in Taipei on 23 May 1987. Among the speakers were IPPL Taiwan representative Charles Shuttleworth, Thomas Milliken of TRAFFIC/Japan and Tim Inskipp of the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Center in Cambridge, England.

Should such legislation materialise, perhaps the two gorillas may not have died in vain. We are asking members to write letters to the President of Taiwan to express support for such legislation (see "What You Can do to End the Gorilla Traffic" section).

Convention weakness

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species came into force in 1977, just one decade ago. The Convention has



Photo: Phillip Coffey, Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust

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done much to restrict illegal trading in wildlife but some smuggling persists. Japan is a Convention member. So is West Germany. So is the Netherlands. Yet dealers from these three countries masterminded the Taipei Zoo gorilla deal and would probably have got away with it if IPPL had not exposed the shipment to the world conservation community and press. What makes it relatively easy to get away with illegal wildlife trafficking is that the animals often never set foot in the countries where the dealers reside (as happened in this case). Thus, Japanese government authorities would not be aware of the gorilla shipment unless it was drawn to their attention and the same applies to the Netherlands and West German governments. (The 1984 gorilla shipment from the Cameroun to Japan was planned by an Austrian animal dealer from a "safe haven" in Nairobi, Kenya).

Another Convention weakness is the lack of control over ship-

ments "in transit." Although both Zaire and South Africa are Convention members, neither country interfered with the gorilla shipment.

In addition, penalties for illegal wildlife trafficking are usually minimal: a tiny fine in most cases, and, all too rarely, a jail sentence. An animal dealer making \$150,000 off a gorilla would laugh at a \$100 fine. In the few cases that anyone is punished for animal smuggling, it is usually not the sophisticated smuggler but a small trafficker at the bottom of the animal-dealing "totem pole."

The International Primate Protection League has worked very hard for six months on every aspect of this case. We have been the catalyst behind all the activities of other organizations and have doggedly worked to obtain the primary documentation of the events. We hope that our work will make the world a safer place for wild gorillas.

THE MAKING OF A GORILLA DEAL

The International Primate Protection League has been able to obtain a series of telexes pertaining to the exportation of three young gorillas from the Cameroun in January 1987. The gorillas' final destination was the Taipei Zoo; but only one gorilla arrived. We are reproducing extracts from these telexes below.

Telex dated 12 September 1986 from Walter Sensen, a West German animal dealer based in Hohenstadt (near Nuremberg), to Mr. Michinoro Kohno, President of the Japanese dealership known as Keihin Chojin:

Mr. Van den Brink [animal dealer based in Soest, Netherlands] is in holiday. I think you have ordered the two pair gorilla with him. We are the shipper of these animals. My son in Cameroun can have now immediately from the Government legal export-CITES for these gorillas immediately.

Telex dated 15 September 1986 from Walter Sensen to Mr. Kohno:

We have the order from Mr. Van den Brink (Jabria). I like very much that we made the deal of the gorilla via you Mr. Kohno. . . If you give Jabria good commission, I can arrange this deal with you. The legal export documents are very very expensive. People in Cameroun knows prices of gorillas.

Undated telex from Bibi (presumably Sensen's Camerounian supplier, maybe his son):

2 gorilla sure in October. Have one tame pair in stock. . . the second pair I will find soon. . . [the ghastly inference is that hunters are out shooting mothers and silverbacks and other protective gorillas to obtain young animals].

Telex dated 29 September 1986 from Walter Sensen to Mr. Kohno:

You can have the two pair of gorilla from us. We have the export-CITES from the Government in our hand but cannot send you copies in advance. [This would make verification of the legitimacy of the documents difficult to any party enquiring, e.g. the insurance company, Taiwan authorities]. We can offer you the two pairs at 500,000 DM [German marks, approximate value, \$250,000, i.e. \$62,500 per gorilla]. My son is looking for a second pair at the moment. . .

Telex dated 31 October 1986 from Mr. Kohno to Walter Sensen:

One of our friends, white resident [identified in other documents as Mr. Meir Levy] will help us at first transit point Kinshasa. . . We carry 500,000 DM four drafts each amount 125,000 DM [one draft per gorilla], and \$5,000 dollars cash but please prepare cash to air freight and any other necessary payment on your side [Emphasis added]. Please ask you son to get visa for Zaire,

South Africa and Taiwan. [Sensen's son was to accompany the shipment].

Telex dated 13 November 1986 from Mr. Kohno to Walter Sensen:

We need following shipping documents to negotiate draft on Letter of Credit from Taipei Zoo: through air waybill, CITES export permit original with two copies. . . Mr. Ohya [presumably an employee of Kohno's] will pay 3 drafts each DM 125,000 with US \$5,000 against above document [Emphasis added]. Then, we will pay remaining 1 draft on confirming safe arrival. . . damage caused by death is not your liability: it will be covered by insurance effected by us.

Telex dated 18 November 1986 from Mr. Kohno to Walter Sensen, outlining initial flight plans:

Reconfirm flight schedule:

28th Friday: Douala 15.10: Kinshasa 17.00 by QC [Air Zaire] 061

30th Sunday: Kinshasa 09.10 Johannesburg 13.45 by TP [UTA, a French carrier] 235

2nd Tuesday: Johannesburg 11.30 Taipei 9 (3rd Wednesday) by SA [South African Airways] 294

IPPL Comment: The gorillas would spend 5 days in transit: although European itineraries could cut the time considerably, it seems that the dealers had other reasons to choose this bizarre itinerary. Conditions at Kinshasa Airport are not good. A shipment of 9 chimpanzees that left Zaire for Austria in 1982 arrived dead or dying.

Telex dated 12 December 1986 from Walter Sensen to Mr. Kohno (several telexes appear to be missing here as the first shipment date was missed):

Received your telex and understand that we can make the air waybill to Kinshasa Have still only 3 animals. My son went out this night and look again for a female [searching dealers' premises or with a gun? Ed.].

Telex dated 18 December 1986 from Mr. Kohno to Walter Sensen:

Just received telex from Mr. Levy [Kinshasa contact]. He arranged everything O.K. But South African authorities very strict, say boxes must be same as described in IATA transport rules for live animals. . . Please rush rebuild boxes if possible. If not in time, please make at Kinshasa. Otherwise, trouble might arise in Johannesburg.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has rules for crating wild animals. It appears strange that South African authorities would be interested in the shipment's compliance with

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these rules but not in the legality of the export of the gorillas. It appears that the dealers felt that the gorillas could leave the Cameroun in sub-standard crates (although Air Zaire is an IATA member). This might account for the asphyxiation deaths of two of the gorillas between Douala and Kinshasa (which is a short ride).

Telex dated 19 December 1986 from Mr. Kohno to Walter Sensen:

How about today's shipment, 3 or 4? Just received telex from Mr. Levy again. South African authorities need ref. of import permit from Taipei authorities to make transit permit at Johannesburg. . . asking you again to make outer boxes as per IATA rules for live animals, as S.A. authorities is very strict on that. . . Please contact Mr. Ronnie Classen, SAA Airways (Cargo) manager for help upon arrival.

Telex dated 22 December 1986, from Walter Sensen to Mr. Kohno, indicating further delay in getting the gorillas out of the Cameroun.

Try your best that we can ship the 3 possibly 4 gorillas out from Douala on Friday 26 December 1986.

Telex dated 1 January 1987, from Walter Sensen to Mr. Kohno, gleefully announcing that the gorillas will soon be on their way:

We ship Friday 2 January only 3 animals. Inform your man at Kinshasa. Wish a happy New Year and Good Business Together. Please send me an offer of dolphins. . . and also your offer of seals. . .

Telex dated 30 January 1987, from Walter Sensen to Mr. Kohno: this telex followed the deaths of the 2 gorillas: in order for the \$250,000 insurance money to be claimed, a letter stating that the gorillas were legally exported was required, since the insurance policy was contingent on the legality of the export.

We received your telex and contact our people in Cameroun today. Please try to arrange with the assurance that they don't send a telex to the Secretary of State for tourism because too many people have the possibility to read it. It will be O.K. if they send a letter to Mr. Momo [Mr. David Momo, of the Fauna Department of the Cameroun's Ministry of Tourism] that he can answer also with a letter. . . We told Mr. Ohya [associate of Kohno] the papers are legal but we don't took the official way over all the people who have to give their agreements. . .

Telex dated 31 January 1987 from Mr. Ohya (of Mr. Kohno's firm) to Mr. Walter Sensen:

O.K. we told insurance company to send a letter to Mr. Momo at your request. Re Goliath Frogs. When do we go to Cameroun? Anyway, please telex advice how soon and how many you can ship in February.

Goliath frogs are the world's largest frogs, around one foot long, and they live only in limited areas of West Africa.

The Taisho Marine and Fire Company refused to make any insurance payment. It is not clear whether the company wrote to Mr. Momo as requested. In any case, it learned that the exportation of the gorillas was illegal under Camerounian law.

HOW YOU CAN HELP END THE GORILLA TRADE

1) Please write a courteous letter to President Chiang Ching-kuo, President, Republic of China, Presidential Palace, Taipei, Republic of China, expressing your concern over Taipei Zoo's recent gorilla acquisition. Encourage the President to establish strict legislation to control trafficking in endangered wildlife species, and, specifically, to restrict or ban importation of primates.

2) Write a courteous letter to President Paul Biya, Maison du Président, Yaounde, Cameroun, asking that a thorough investigation of the January 1987 gorilla shipment be made and that strict action be taken against foreign and local residents who participated in the shipment. Request that foreign gorilla traffickers be declared "undesirable aliens" and that they and/or their employees be denied entry to the Cameroun. You may wish to request that all airlines, including specifically Air Zaire, be requested not to accept gorilla shipments.

3) The names and addresses of the animal dealers who participated in the gorilla shipment are listed below in case you

wish to let them know what you think of their activities!

Mr. Michinori Kohno, President
Keihin Choju Trading Company
Kohno Building
No. 3-7 Matsukagecho 1-chome, Nakaku
Yokohama, 232, Japan

Mr. Walter Sensen
Zoo Sensen
Leitenbachweg 2
8561 Hohenstadt
West Germany

Jabria Van Den Brink
Den Bliklaan 52-A
3766 Av Soest
Netherlands
Overseas air mail costs 44 cents (U.S.) per half-ounce.

MESSAGE TO IPPL MEMBERS FROM CLARK BAVIN, CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The recent article in your newsletter in reference to gorillas shipped from Cameroun to the Taipei Zoo certainly got the attention of a lot of people. We have received scores of letters and postcards urging us to try to stop this type of illegal activity.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is actively pursuing an investigation to gather as many facts as possible in order to determine whether any violation of U.S. law occurred. Statutes that may apply are the Endangered Species Act and the Lacey Act. A key concern is to establish jurisdiction of the United States with regard to the shipment in question – that is, whether any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States was involved in illegal activities involving foreign commerce. The Service will do all it can to develop information and, if a violation is indicated, to initiate prosecution.

Your support for our law enforcement efforts means a great deal. Since we are physically unable to answer each and every one of the cards and letters on an individual basis, I would appreciate you publishing this letter in your newsletter to thank all concerned.

6 May 1987

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR-GENERAL REAFFIRMS PRIMATE POLICY STATEMENT

In 1981, the World Health Organization and Ecosystem Conservation Group (a group formed of members from UNESCO, UNEP, FAO and the IUCN) announced agreement on a "Policy Statement on the Use of Nonhuman Primates for Biomedical Purposes."

One clause of the Policy Statement was to become controversial later: it was the recommendation that:

Endangered, vulnerable and rare species be considered for use in biomedical research only if they are obtained from existing self-sustaining breeding colonies.

"Endangered," "vulnerable" and "rare" are categories under which species are classified in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's **Red Data Book**. Chimpanzees fall into the classification "vulnerable."

However, chimpanzees have always been in great demand for experimentation due to their similarity to Man (some argue that for this reason they should **not** be used). In recent years, there has been a steady demand for chimpanzees for hepatitis research and vaccine testing. Currently, AIDS researchers are making large demands on captive chimpanzee populations, and a group of 20 wild-caught chimpanzees reached a European laboratory in 1986. In addition, the shortage of human organs for transplantation has led scientists to consider chimpanzees as donors of hearts, livers etc.

At a time when world-wide chimpanzee populations are estimated to be around 100,000 and dwindling, and when the human population recently reached 5,000,000,000 (i.e. one chimpanzee for every 50,000 people), there is considerable public interest and concern over the ethics of possibly driving a species to extinction through over-exploitation.

The Primate Policy Statement is currently an issue in the New York lawsuit *Immuno A. G. vs. Moor-Jankowski*, which is now in its fourth year. The plaintiff contends, among other things, that it was libelled by a statement published in a medical journal that its proposed chimpanzee laboratory in Sierra Leone would violate WHO policy, since it would involve removal of chimpanzees from the wild.

The plaintiff contends that the Policy Statement was part of an internal WHO document that was not to be circulated without WHO permission, that it constituted a "statement of hope" rather

than a "prescription for conduct," and that, in any case, policies cannot be "violated," since they do not have "the force of law."

The copy of the Policy Statement that got entered into the record of the New York court case was attached as Annex II of an internal WHO report of a meeting held in Geneva from 9-12 November 1981, at which a proposed "WHO International Primate Resources Programme" was discussed.

The recent shipment of 20 chimpanzees to Austria, along with the questions raised about the validity of the Policy Statement, caused concern to conservationist Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, a Vice-President of the World Wildlife Fund. He was puzzled about the references to the secret nature of the Policy Statement, since he had in his files two press statements issued by WHO following the November 1981 meeting:

1) a "Note to the Press" issued by WHO's Division of Public Information on 12 November 1981, which quoted the paragraph of the Policy Statement relating to endangered, vulnerable, and rare species:

2) a Press Release dated 26 November 1981, entitled, "WHO Position on the Need for Nonhuman Primates in Biomedical Research." Paragraph 3 of the Press release states that:

These specialists [i.e. the group of "specialists of biomedical research and prevention" and "conservationists" who attended the November 1981 meeting at WHO Headquarters] agreed that none of the 76 species of non-human primates identified as endangered or rare by IUCN should be taken from the wild for biomedical research and associated developmental activities; they also emphasised that the use of non-human primates should only be considered when no acceptable alternative is feasible.

Prince Sadruddin therefore sent a letter seeking clarification to Dr. Halfdan Mahler, Director-General of WHO, on 2 March 1987. In his reply dated 13 April 1987, Dr. Mahler strongly reiterated WHO's support for the Policy Statement, and gave Prince Sadruddin permission to "disclose this letter as you see fit." Because of the importance which IPPL attaches to the Policy Statement, we are reproducing Dr. Mahler's letter in full on the opposite page. We feel that it should put to rest any lingering questions about where the World Health Organization stands on removal of Red Data Book species from the wild for research purposes.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF CHIMPANZEES AS ORGAN DONORS FOR HUMANS

by Geza Teleki

Aside from the provocative question of medical ethics regarding implantation of chimpanzee vital organs into ailing humans, which itself begs a negative response from many people on purely moral grounds, chimpanzees should absolutely not be considered as potential or actual sources of vital organs for basic biological reasons. A species which may well consist of less than 100,000 members, according to IUCN's Red Data Book, cannot serve as a medical reservoir for another species numbering in the billions. Captive chimpanzees are already in great demand for medical research, and this has contributed to the extinction of the species in many African countries (e.g., Gambia, Benin, Togo, Upper Volta) and to near-extinction in others (e.g., Mali, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia). The killing of chimpanzees, now ranked internationally as an Endangered

Species, for the purpose of removing vital organs would be biologically wasteful as well as incompatible with other research protocols. Wild chimpanzees are being decimated throughout Africa at alarming rates, with a death toll reaching up to 10 lost for every one ape exported for medical purposes, and these remnant populations cannot tolerate further exploitation. Should surgical transplantation of vital organs prove successful, which, it should be noted, has not so far been the case, the pressure to capture and export ever greater numbers of chimpanzees would skyrocket, and those African nations which are taking their first hesitant steps toward preserving their natural resources would not be able to withstand that "human-interest" appeal even though the direct medical benefits to their own children would be nil.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

Téléphone Central/Exchange: 91 21 11
Direct: 91

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan
Bellerive Foundation
P.O. Box 6
1211 Genève 3

In reply please refer to: B3/370/3
Prière de rappeler la référence:

13 April 1987

Dear Prince Sadruddin,

Your letter dated 2 March 1987 regarding the use of non-human primates in biomedical research has received all my attention and I would like to share with you some observations on the questions raised.

Regarding the main aspect you mention, the policy of the World Health Organization concerning this subject, I can confirm that WHO's position is still reflected in the document entitled "The World Health Organization and Ecosystem Conservation Group policy statement on the use of non-human primates for biomedical research", which constitutes Annex 2 of the "Report of an Informal Consultation on the World Health Organization International Primates Resources Programme" (BLG/PRI/81.1).

As the Director-General of WHO, I wish to inform you that officials working in the Organization's programmes dealing with biomedical research are required to respect this policy statement. WHO will not cooperate in research by any entity that is shown to be acting inconsistently with the principles of that statement. With respect to animals in general, the relevant programmes in WHO are interested in simplifying testing procedures so as to reduce the need to use animals, and in replacing experimentation involving animals by in vitro tests.

In answer to another point raised in your letter, I confirm that the two documents to which you refer, "Press Release WHO/29" dated 26 November 1981 and "Note to the Press" dated 12 November 1981 issued by the Division of Public Health, were indeed issued for the purpose of press and public information.

While WHO is not at present actively involved in the work to protect and preserve non-human primates, it has made it clear that the objectives of associations such as your own also respond to the health needs of mankind in the context of the WHO Constitution.

Please feel free to disclose this letter as you think fit.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Mahler'.

H. Mahler, M.D.
Director-General

July 1987

AFFIDAVITS PRAISE AND CONDEMN IPPL CHAIRWOMAN SHIRLEY McGREAL

Affidavits filed in the New York lawsuit Immuno A. G. versus J. Moor-Jankowski show the high regard in which IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal is held in some circles, and the hostility felt towards her by primate exploiters!

The "denunciatory" affidavits were submitted by Raymond Fersko, Immuno's lead lawyer in its New York case. Mr. Fersko led off with one of his own. Although he has no psychiatric qualifications, Mr. Fersko asserted that Ms. McGreal is "crazy," "paranoid," "hysterical," "vain," "venal," and a host of other derogatory adjectives!

Mr. Fersko was able to produce three affidavits denouncing Ms. McGreal. The first came from Mr. Richard Parsons, former Director of the U.S. Federal Wildlife Permit Office, who left his position in 1983 to perform legal work for various exploiters of animals. Among those he represents or represented are the Safari Club International (the organization of trigger-happy hunters which had applied to the US Fish and Wildlife Service in 1979 to import sport-hunted gorillas, orang-utans, white rhinos, clouded leopards, tigers, and a host of other "trophies" taken from endangered species); the U.S. fur industry; pet bird traders; and even an animal dealer trying to import 7 **wild-caught** gorillas to the United States (this application was denied largely due to IPPL's efforts). We'd hardly expect an individual with such a dubious "clientele" to praise IPPL! However, presumably in order to make his affidavit more plausible, Mr. Parsons failed to identify a single one of these clients, instead describing himself piously as a former government official now engaged in "the private practice of law!"

One of the other affidavits came from Dr. Douglas Bowden, a monkey researcher at the Washington Primate Center (which has the highest annual "monkey-kill" of any of the seven U.S. Primate Centers). Dr. Bowden, a psychiatrist, dredged up a 1978 dispute with IPPL as the subject of his denunciation. The dispute was over the fate of the free-living monkeys living on the idyllic island of Angaur-Palau in the South Pacific. Dr. Bowden wanted the monkeys removed to the Washington Primate Center and Ms. McGreal favored their remaining free on their tropical island home. To the best of our knowledge, IPPL's position prevailed and the monkeys remain free. However, Dr. Bowden felt, understandably, irked at IPPL!

The other denunciation came from Dr. David Chivers, a British primatologist whose affidavit refers to a dispute he had with IPPL as long ago as 1978. At that time, Dr. Chivers received a contract from the U.S. National Cancer Institute for a primate research program in Malaysia. IPPL opposed the component of the project that would have removed gibbons from the wild for laboratory use, and, in fact, the Government of Malaysia did not permit this component to proceed.

IPPL accepts these denunciations philosophically: anyone standing in the way of primate exploiters is certain to make enemies.

Mr. Philip Byler of the New York firm of Weil Gotshal and Manges was responsible for obtaining rebuttal affidavits. They came from senior officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and distinguished conservationists. Extracts from these affidavits are reproduced below.

Extract from Affidavit by Mr. Earl Baysinger, a senior official of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service who is currently working on CITES matters.

I have known Dr. Shirley McGreal professionally and casually personally for over 15 years. I also am familiar with the organization she heads – the International Primate Protection League (hereinafter the IPPL). I have found her to be an ardent and dedicated advocate of ensuring the continual existence of wild populations of nonhuman primates as well as the provision of humane treatment of individual animals that are under the control of hu-

mans. The IPPL has an international network of collaborators who share Dr. McGreal's views and I have found Dr. McGreal and the IPPL to be consistent sources of reliable information of significant value to me and my various offices in carrying out our legally mandated tasks of ensuring the continued survival of all species of wild fauna and flora, including nonhuman primates.

Dr. McGreal and her cooperators have made valuable contributions to the information contained in the IUCN's Red Data Books, the U.S. List of Endangered Species and the Appendices to the CITES. I also am aware that information she has provided has been of assistance to those charged with enforcing wildlife protection laws in the U.S. and other countries. As would be expected in matters involving the possible infraction of various laws and/or regulations, the information Dr. McGreal provided sometimes is in the form of "tips" or "early alerts" and is not always fully developed. However, it has been my experience that when Dr. McGreal points to smoke, if one feels around deeply enough, he will find fire.

Extract from Affidavit of Clark Bavin, Chief of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In my position as Chief of Law Enforcement for the Service there have been numerous occasions in which Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of the International Primate Protection League, has provided my staff and me with information concerning alleged violations of Federal wildlife laws. While some of this information may have been based upon hearsay or rumor, as is often the case with law enforcement intelligence, much has subsequently been corroborated by other sources and has been useful to the Service as a source of intelligence concerning the international trafficking in nonhuman primates protected by both Federal laws and international treaties.

One specific example, going back several years, involves information that Ms. McGreal provided about the illegal exportation of gibbons from Thailand, their subsequent transportation through Canada, and their importation into the United States. Based upon Ms. McGreal's information, the Service was able to document violations of both United States and Thai law. Unfortunately, technical problems with the U.S. laws then in effect prevented the prosecution of any of the responsible parties or legal action against the gibbons. However, based upon the results of the Service's investigation, several persons were prosecuted in Thailand for violations of that country's laws.

Through the years I have consistently found Ms. McGreal to be a sincere, honest, and an energetic advocate of the cause of primate protection and a valuable source of information to the Service about the activities of persons engaged in both the legal and illegal trafficking of primates.

Extract from Affidavit of Dr. Richard Mitchell, Staff Zoologist, Office of the Scientific Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

I have known Dr. Shirley McGreal since 1979 and have exchanged numerous phone calls, letters, and information relating to trade in endangered species of wildlife and the conservation of primates. Shirley has always maintained herself in the utmost professional manner with the interest of the resource foremost. She has attended the biennial meetings of the Conference of the Parties to CITES and has made a tremendous contribution to the conservation of primates in their native ranges.

Shirley has been instrumental in banning the illegal and illicit trade in primates from India, Malaysia, Thailand, Africa, and South America. Her information has been accurate and even to the point of being uncanny. Dealers in this unsavory business have

been exposed and resent the knowledge of illegal activities that Dr. McGreal exposes.

Presently, Shirley uncovered the fact that three baby gorillas were smuggled out of the Cameroun into Zaire and finally into Taipei. These animals were insured for \$150,000 each and the Taipei Zoo paid \$127,000 for the one surviving animal. The IPPL has done more for the conservation of primates than any other non-governmental organization that I can think of.

I depend heavily on information furnished by Dr. McGreal to insure that no illegal primates are imported into the United States in violation of CITES and the laws of foreign Nations. My office's scientific findings are documented and are subject to scrutiny by the public. Therefore, I have to be certain beyond doubt that the information that I base my decisions on is accurate and can withstand any legal scrutiny.

I will continue to depend on the confidential information that is provided by Dr. McGreal and the IPPL in order to regulate the trade in endangered species of primates and other wildlife.

Mr. Fersko, who had convinced himself that Ms. McGreal was "crazy", was reportedly so staggered by these affidavits that he telephoned Mr. Art Lazarowitz of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to enquire about the writers!

Other affidavits were submitted prepared by Dr. Jane Goodall, Dr. Colin Groves, Dr. Roger Fouts, Lionel Carter of the Environmental Investigation Agency, and Dr. Vernon Reynolds of Oxford University. Several more excellent affidavits arrived from overseas after the filing deadline had passed, and may be used later. Extracts from those that "beat the deadline" appear here (an effort was made to eject Jane Goodall's on a technicality).

Jane Goodall

I have known about the work of the International Primate Protection League (hereinafter referred to as IPPL), for the past twelve years. During that period the IPPL has gradually built up a competent and dedicated staff under the direction of Shirley McGreal. In her capacity as Chairwoman of IPPL, Shirley McGreal has, in my opinion, acted in a responsible and often highly courageous way in pursuit of the goals of IPPL – the conservation of non-human primates in the natural habitat and the humane treatment of non-human primates in captivity throughout the world. IPPL has not shirked its responsibilities to non-human primates, even when, in order to reveal illegal or inhumane practices, this has meant opposing top government officials and highly placed scientists in various parts of the world. Inevitably, over the years, this has led to a number of confrontations between IPPL and various powerful organizations which are not primarily concerned with the wellbeing of non-human primates, and between IPPL and influential individuals whose goals and ideals differ from those of IPPL. These organizations and individuals have often tried to discredit IPPL and, in particular, to discredit its Chairwoman, Shirley McGreal. However, the IPPL has always continued its investigations, despite powerful opposition. As a result of this, in my professional opinion, IPPL has made a major contribution to the conservation of non-human primates and to the alleviation of suffering among non-human primates and has increased awareness of the plight of such animals in the hands of thoughtless and/or unscrupulous human beings.

Lionel Carter, conservationist and humanitarian, winner of Sir Peter Scott Award

Dr. McGreal provided WSPA [World Society for the Protection of Animals] with information on Thai and other wildlife smuggling. In each case I was able to investigate further her information proved to be correct. She continued this service undeterred by the murder of a journalist friend in Bangkok who had sought her cooperation in uncovering such illicit activity. At this time Dr.

McGreal was among the first to call attention to the manner in which wildlife smuggling and illicit trading was tolerated in Singapore, a serious situation upon which the US Government recently took diplomatic initiatives so as to reduce the damage it so long has caused to international efforts to control the international trade in fauna.

Myself an experienced investigator of numerous and varied environmental conservation abuses I regard Dr. McGreal with considerable respect. Tireless, able and conscientious, her spirited outspoken persistence in exposing unethical policies and transactions concerning the international trade in primates has made her numerous enemies; more particularly among those whom she has exposed, and their associates who perhaps regard her with some apprehension. Like her late close friend Dr. Dian Fossey, murdered in Rwanda last year, Dr. McGreal's devotion to primate protection has made her feared and hated. A consequence of this is that such persons have attempted to assassinate her character and to destroy her credibility.

Dr. Vernon Reynolds, Professor, Oxford University, England, author, conservationist, chimpanzee expert

In any dealing that I have had with Dr. McGreal I always find that she has been very accurate and has not misled me in any way. It is through her devotion and dedication that the IPPL has grown over the past years to an international organization with, I believe, thousands of members and has today earned the respect of the World's Conservation Organizations. To my knowledge IPPL often works hand in hand with the World Wildlife Fund amongst other associations.

Dr. McGreal offers a humane attitude to animals and the IPPL represents part of the increasing awareness of the need for vigilance in the interests of all non-human species. Dr. McGreal deals with highly sensitive issues in a very humane and necessary way.

Dr. Colin Groves, professor, Australian National University, author, conservationist, IPPL Advisor since 1974

I have been happy to act on the Advisory Board of the International Primate Protection League since its inception; I know and admire its founder/chairperson, Dr. Shirley McGreal, and she has over the course of twelve years provided me with information which I have without exception found to be accurate; she and others in IPPL have often sought my advice in areas of my expertise; the newsletter of IPPL has maintained throughout this time a high professional standard, such that I and several other professional primatologists have had no qualms about publishing material in it, treating it in the same light as we would treat a professional journal with peer review.



IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal Holding Chimpanzee Petitions Collected by Members

Dr. Roger Fouts, President, Friends of Washoe, chimpanzee protector, expert on language acquisition in chimpanzees

I have been familiar with Dr. Shirley McGreal's conservation work to save primates for over ten years but did not have the opportunity to meet her until 1982. I have the greatest admiration for Dr. McGreal's efforts to save primates both in the wild and in captivity. I would venture a guess that Dr. McGreal is responsible for saving more nonhuman primates' lives than any other person in the world.

Dr. McGreal's careful research and treatment of proposed research projects has often embarrassed scientists when her research

efforts have pointed out the irrationality of the scientists' plans. As a result, Dr. McGreal's veracity and frankness have made her very unpopular with some researchers.

In a world where too many people try to justify questionable means with supposed humanistic ends we need more people like Dr. McGreal to ferret out the real implications and real costs of such actions. People like Dr. McGreal insure that science remains open to question and rational justification and in this manner prevents science from being turned into a scientism.

MOVIE CHIMPS LIVE IN POOR CONDITIONS

David Sabo is the operator of Sabo's Chimps, Amenia, New York, and provided several of the chimpanzees used in the movie "Project X."

While the movie producers and human stars of the movie live in extravagant opulence, some of the chimpanzees used in the film have lived in appalling conditions far removed from the glamour and glitter of Hollywood.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is responsible for inspection of registered exhibitors, research facilities, and animal dealers. It did a pre-licensing check of Mr. Sabo's chimpanzee facility on 16 April 1982. Inspector Moti Pinjani found that there were no sinks or washrooms available in the room in which the 7 chimpanzees lived, that the interior surfaces were full of "holes, crevices, and cracks," and that the animal room was full of "extraneous material and equipment," that pigeons lived in the chimpanzee room, and that record-keeping was inadequate. After correction of these problems, Mr. Sabo was issued a USDA license.

However, in December 1984, disaster struck. A kerosene heater exploded and set the chimpanzees' housing on fire. Firemen dragged 20 chimpanzees out of the building: 5 were dead of smoke inhalation and the survivors were unconscious. Some more animals reportedly died later and others may have undergone plastic surgery.

On 1 January 1985, Dr. Pinjani inspected the facility again, and found nine chimpanzees on the premises. He found unsatisfactory conditions, and recommended that garbage cans with tightly fitting lids be used "to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazard"; that "ample light of good quality, uniform distribution and sufficient intensity" be provided to permit "routine inspection and cleaning"; that the still-remaining "cracks, holes and crevices" be sealed; and that "sanitation and cleaning procedures" should "conform to animal husbandry practices." He also requested that the premises be kept clean and "remain free of accumulations of trash."

On 2 April 1985, Dr. Pinjani returned to Sabo's, accompanied by Mike Sinkivitch, the Compliance Officer. Mr. Sabo refused their entry, saying that he would not allow the inspectors to enter the premises "for investigative purposes," and that Mr. Sinkivitch could not use his camera. According to Dr. Pinjani's report, "I and Mike did not press the point any further and left the premises without making re-inspection." Mr. Sabo did tip them off that "Stimac out of Kansas had smuggled chimps out of Mexico."

On 5 July 1985, another unsuccessful attempt at inspection was made.

On 2 October 1985, Dr. Pinjani re-visited the Sabo facility. His report notes that, "all the deficiencies pointed out in inspection report of 2/1/85 remain. Mr. Sabo says he is not fixing the deficiencies because he is waiting for settlement of fire suit with different companies."

On 7 May 1986, Dr. Pinjani went to Sabo's, accompanied by Dr. Sanz, another compliance officer. Nobody was available on the

premises at noon; however, Mr. Sabo returned later and "persisted in refusing entry on the grounds that his chimpanzees were in breeding and that he needed prior notice for separation of the chimps." He also insisted that his attorney be allowed to be present during any inspection. The inspectors left without seeing the chimpanzees.

On 30 June 1986, Dr. Pinjani was able to perform an inspection. His report was highly critical. Extracts showing how "show biz" chimps live follow:

Perishable food being stored inside the animal room and outside in cages: there is no protection of feed supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Incessant flies in room in spite of fly strips and a zipper. . .

Animal and food remains, newspapers and other debris found both inside and outside animal rooms and all over the premises. . .

Static air, definite odor and ammonia build-up in spite of a ceiling fan . . . Auxiliary ventilation such as exhaust fans and vents or air-conditioning shall be provided for adequate ventilation for health and comfort of animals.

Rooms dark . . . visibility of chimps poor. No lights provided inside the rooms. . .

Cracks, holes, and crevices abundant inside animal room.

No drains or traps. Newspaper bedding being provided to eliminate excess water and urine absorption. This is inadequate and causing foul odors and vermin.

The primary enclosures not being properly sanitized resulting in accumulations of debris and remains in steel partitions. Cages, rooms, and hard surfaces to be sanitized with hot water, soap or detergent followed by a safe and effective disinfectant with live steam at least every 2 weeks. Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination and reduce disease hazards.

All kinds of trash both inside and outside animal rooms. Chemicals, paint, chairs, tires, lumber, broken machines, etc. visible. All trash to be hauled away. Animal rooms to contain only animals. No dogs or kittens to be permitted inside animal room. Chickens to be housed elsewhere.

No TB test records. No visit, record by vet Dr. Hammond. No records on chimps. No records of business transactions or earnings from shows.

The last inspection report in IPPL's possession was dated 30 June 1986. We understand that Mr. Sabo may be building or have built a new area to house his chimpanzees. At the present time, Mr. Sabo and the Department of Agriculture are involved in litigation over his alleged non-compliance with the Animal Welfare Act.

INDIAN ZOOS TODAY

by Sally Walker

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

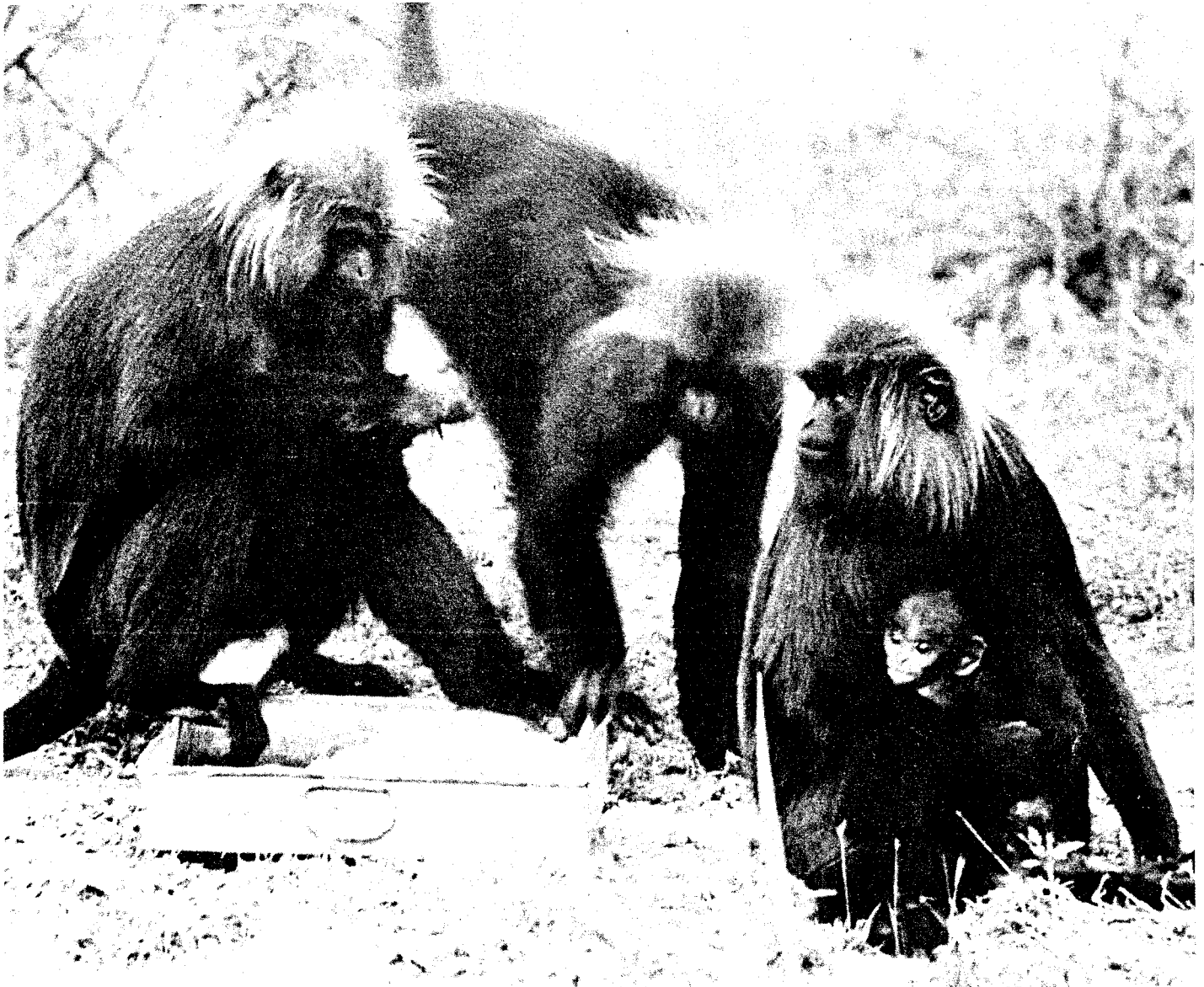
We hear a great deal about the wonderful job Indian wildlife people are doing at the Conferences of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and in preventing the export of Indian species of primates and other animals for nefarious purposes, but not many people know what Indians are doing for their zoos. In fact, visitors to India come across the older, sub-standard zoos in the country and presume, quite wrongly, that Indian zoos as a whole are rather a pathetic loss or that the wildlife establishment is not "on the job."

In fact, there are a number of excellent zoos in India and plans are afoot to translocate many of the small, old inner city zoos and even to close down zoos without hope of rehabilitation. The Wildlife (Preservation) Act of India (1972) has strict and specific guidelines and procedures for zoos to obtain animals either from

the wild or from other institutions so that the animal trade can be controlled. More recently, some amendments to the Act were passed which imposed even stricter controls and made the capture, possession or killing of any Schedule I (roughly equivalent to Appendix I of CITES) animal contingent on the approval of the Central Government Department of Wildlife (which is very roughly equivalent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

Interestingly, the Director for Wildlife (as of the time of writing), Dr. M. D. Ranjitsinh, was Deputy Director when the original Wildlife Act was written and is responsible for much of the Act. The recent amendments, which are even more rigorous, reflecting the increased concern of the government of India for Indian wildlife, are also very much the work of Dr. Ranjitsinh.

Also in 1972 and again under the editorship of Dr. Ranjitsinh,



Nilgiri Langurs at Mysore Zoo. Photo: B. Kaverappa

a document was published entitled **The Management of Zoos in India**, which was the report of the Expert Committee on Zoos, a committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife. This report covered every aspect of the modern zoo: education, conservation, research, and breeding. It recommended the formation of a separate Zoo Authority of India which would monitor and coordinate zoo activities in India. Now, there is a Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Wildlife, with its own Wildlife Directorate which also looks after the zoos so it does not now appear likely that a Zoo Authority of India will be formed. It has been proposed, however, that an Association of Indian Zoo Directors be formed with the Director for Wildlife as Chairman, and the Director of the National Zoological Park serving as the coordinator for all zoos and Membership Secretary of the Association.

In addition, a National Zoo Policy is in the process of being drawn up which will set minimum standards of size and activity for Indian zoos. This Policy will enable the Wildlife Department to evaluate the zoos and insist that certain minimum conditions be satisfied. The wildlife directorate is in favor of closing down zoos which do not adhere to these standards. In fact, the Department is already refusing centrally sponsored funding to those zoos which disobey or disregard the Wildlife Act. In the past decade, the Wildlife Department has allocated vast sums of funding to selected zoos to finance new enclosures for highly endangered species, create educational facilities, and generally upgrade zoo standards.

In addition, the National Zoological Park in New Delhi was designated to serve as the model zoo in the country and to be the recipient of a comprehensive education program which is being financed with assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and produced at the Center for Environmental Education in Ahmedabad, which is acknowledged as a leader in wildlife and conservation educational materials in India. It is hoped that other zoos will emulate the National Zoo and develop their own educational programs.

Exchanges of animals with foreign zoos are strictly monitored by the Department of Wildlife which has set up a special committee to examine and investigate all animal transactions. There is a strict set of rules to prevent zoos from becoming involved in unfair or unsavory animal transactions. One of the rules is that no animal listed on Appendix I of CITES can be brought into the country if it is wild-caught. Another requirement of the Wildlife Department is that all inter-zoo exchanges have to be from zoo to zoo rather than between zoo and animal laboratory or animal dealer. Some years ago, the Committee, acting on information provided by IPPL, refused to permit entry of a female gorilla from a German facility on the grounds that the animal was wild-caught. More recently, the committee refused an exchange with the Duke University Primate Center on the grounds that it was a research laboratory not a zoo. When informed of the non-invasive nature of Duke's research, the Committee changed its decision and allowed the exchange under CITES to which India is a signatory.

India has a long history of zoo-keeping. Many zoos were established by Maharajas and Zamindars over a century ago. These were menagerie-type zoos with small cages at first, but later, when the moated enclosure came into being in Europe, the Maharajas adopted this design and many of the old zoos of India contain some large spacious moated enclosures comparable in standard to any zoo in the world.

Moreover, some of the oldest zoo literature is from India. The **Ainee Akbari** by Akbar the Great's personal secretary was a book of husbandry of animals kept in the Mogul Emperor's "shikarkhana," which included 3,000 elephants and 1,000 cheetahs, among other species. In 1892, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Zoo, Ram Brahma Sanyal, wrote a comprehensive husbandry manual on several hundred species of animals called **The Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal**. The 125 year old Trivandrum Zoo in Kerala was planned by the Curator of Kew Gardens who was called from the United Kingdom especially for this purpose. The first Director of this zoo was paid a huge salary and was considered equivalent to a high-ranking scientist in prestige.

With the coming of Independence in India, however, all zoos became the responsibility of the new Government which had greater priorities than zoos. The zoos in India therefore declined very badly. But when the Indian Board for Wildlife (I.B.W.) was formed in the late '50s, one of the subjects discussed at the very first meeting was the need for zoological gardens for the purpose of educating the public about the importance of wildlife conservation and the I.B.W. had a zoo wing from the beginning.

Therefore, even 40 years ago Indian conservationists saw the potential and purpose of zoos in the wildlife preservation movement. And India obviously has a history of zoo-keeping and zoo culture that goes back for centuries. Recent developments described above indicate the interest and concern of the Wildlife Department in zoos and in setting and keeping high standards in acquiring and keeping animals in captivity. **Why, then, does the International Primate Protection League get so many complaints and reports about conditions in Indian Zoos from members travelling in India?**

Problems of Indian Zoos

Despite the long history of interest and expertise in zoo keeping and zoofauna culture and the measures taken by the Wildlife Department in India, zoos in India – with a few exceptions – have not kept pace with those in many other parts of the world. We shall examine a few of the factors which may be reasons for this in the spirit of objective inquiry.

For one thing the zoos in India suffer from a low public image. In general it is not known that the real purpose of the zoo is serious and scientific rather than recreational. This single factor is responsible for creating other problems. For example, when the administrative officials who decide how much funding to allocate for the various institutions do not know the importance of zoos, naturally they are tight-fisted with the State purse. When the writer was discussing zoos with a high-ranking official who was responsible for all the zoos in his state, he said that he wanted to do much more for his zoos but the Finance and Planning Departments always cut down his grant requests so severely that a minimum of improvements was possible.

When people do not respect an institution, they do not behave properly. A staggering problem in Indian zoos is the teasing and vandalism by the public which visits the zoos in hundreds of thousands. Not only is this stressful for the animals but it is also conducive to the generally run-down appearance of some zoos, for it is difficult for maintenance persons to keep pace with the needed repairs. Zoo Directors despair of improving the educational potential of their facilities because the public tends to be rough on sign materials. All this is indicative of wrong attitudes. When people think of an institution as existing for recreation and entertainment, they tend to behave differently. For example, museums are known to be "educational" and they inspire a much more respectful form of behavior. These attitudes are not easily changed in one admonition, nor is it possible to have crowds of several thousand "policed" by zoo personnel who have other duties. The only real answer is in education from a very young age.

Another problem of Indian zoos is the transfer system in the Indian government professions. A great many zoo directors are Forest Officers who are deputed to the zoo for a period of three years and then transferred back to their department. There is little or no specialized training in zoo management so these directors must learn the ropes on-the-job. Even more serious is that the same system applies for veterinary doctors. Exotic animal medicine is highly specialized: as soon as the man learns the job he is transferred back to cows and goats. There is, therefore, no real continuity in the zoos and scant possibility for development of a high level "zoo profession", as has come about in other parts of the world. The Wildlife Institute of India offers a few class hours in zoo management but this needs expanding.

Some Forest Departments have recognized the difficulties this presents and are experimenting with taking in young officers at curatorial levels, bringing them back (after a break of some years)

as a Director, and then, after another break, promoting them to a position of responsibility for all the zoos and captive breeding in the State. The Andhra Pradesh Forest Department is implementing this system with excellent results as evidenced by the two truly excellent zoos in the state, the Nehru Zoological Park in Hyderabad and the Indira Gandhi Biological Park in Visag.

There are good reasons for the transfer system: it prevents stagnation and occupational blindness which can result when a person remains at the same post too long, and prevents the build-up of vested interests, favoritism and corruption. Most states will probably retain this system. It need not be a tragedy with respect to Directors, particularly since Forest Officers are trained as administrators and many zoos in all parts of the world are turning to managers and administrators to run their institutions, with zoologists as curators and keepers.

This points out another problem in Indian zoos: the lack of trained, educated and interested middle and lower level staff. These people could provide the continuity needed to make the institution function smoothly. In India, however, the middle and lower level staff are generally not specialized and oftentimes they are not even interested. The keepers who constitute a fast-growing group of highly educated and dedicated persons in western zoos are in India made up of the poorer and uneducated segment of society. In the Indian culture it was traditionally this class of people who cleaned up excrement. Those days are over but the idea persists and a zookeeper is not a coveted position in India.

Labor problems abound in Indian zoos. A Director caught two keepers stealing food in a northern zoo and suspended them. They were encouraged by the local labor leader to take their case to court. The court decided in favor of the keepers, ruling that the zoo, by charging an admission fee, was technically an "industrial unit" and therefore subject to the same labor regulations. The keepers were awarded a princely sum of money by the court as "damages." How can that Director control the rest of his keepers now? Yet, the laborers of India need such protections as this precedent would provide. A way has to be found to protect the animals without jeopardizing the rights of workers. The only clear solution is to find people to work in zoos that honestly care about the animals and will not put their own interests above the care of the animals in their charge.

Almost all Indian zoos are funded and run by various governments – Central, State, or Municipal. While this is admirable as a public service, it creates some problems for the zoos. All governments have in common a vast amount of procedures and protocol. As maddening as bureaucratic lassitude is everywhere, it is more ominous when living creatures are involved. Being required to take the lowest tender for food or construction or to wade through a mass of paperwork to purchase an emergency piece of medical equipment often produces less than optimum conditions in zoos.

There are dozens more problems facing Indian zoo personnel but perhaps the most important is that as a community or profession Indian zoo people are comparatively isolated from others in the field both within India and certainly outside the country. There is very little interaction between different zoos in India due to lack of either an Association of zoo professionals or of any special interest groups concerned with zoos. Cumbersome foreign exchange regulations and the highly unfavorable exchange rate of the rupee (the local currency) make acquisition of the most up-to-date zoo literature difficult, even for the more well-funded zoos.

Procuring drugs, specialized food items, and equipment which are routine in American and European zoos is virtually impossible in India. This need is particularly felt in the area of hand-rearing, when specially prepared commercial formulas can save the life of an infant whose mother cannot or will not nurse. Only a few of the largest zoos have tranquilizer guns and drugs, thereby necessitating the use of squeeze cages and crude methods of both capture and restraint.

Indian zoo workers rarely get to go outside India to conferences and symposia due to various reasons, and within India there are few such meetings. The first meeting of Indian Zoo Directors was held over four years ago, the second, and last, three years later. This

latter situation will certainly improve with the formation of the proposed Association of Zoo Directors; but things move slowly in India and it is hard to say when that will actually get underway.

This lack of input and interaction has had the unfortunate effect of discouraging cooperation between individual zoos. Breeding loans – a fact of zoo-life in the west – are a relatively recent development in India. The practice has drawn a variety of responses due to two accidents resulting in the death of a male Great Indian Bustard and a female African cheetah, both of which had been sent with a combination of high expectations and skeptical anxiety by various officials. Lack of expertise in crating and abominable transport conditions (a three day train trip) caused the death of the Great Indian Bustard and an accident caused the death of the cheetah.

Since the Wildlife Department in India is commendably strict in discouraging animals being taken from the wild for any purpose – even captive breeding – the need for cooperation between zoos in this regard is imperative if the captive population of certain Asian species is to survive and enjoy a decent quality of life. Until the general level of animal care in the zoos is more standardized Indian zoo directors will be understandably reluctant to part with their own animals or take responsibility for those of others.

Should We Have Zoos At All?

There is a growing body of people who say such problems are simply indicative of the fact that zoos should not exist. There are atrocities in zoos all over the world, depending on one's definition of bad conditions. When one sees an animal truly suffering in a bad enclosure, it is easy to adopt the rather simplistic solution of closing down all zoos. But is that solution, however desirable it may sound, really going to come about? And is it really in the best interests of wildlife under the present circumstances in the world?

On the Texas-sized island of Madagascar, under 10% of the island's forests are left where once the island was 80% forested. The population of Madagascar is enormous and 60% of the people are under 21 years of age. How many years will it take to educate and upgrade the standard of living of the local people so that they will cooperate in attaining zero population growth? Will there be any forests or wildlife left then?

Madagascar is a dramatic example because it is so small but many countries are facing the same fate. Although family planning programs have made some inroads, the political face of the earth is such that more and more groups are urging their members to have children and expand their political base. In addition, economic alternatives to the security a large number of children provides have not manifested themselves.

In some countries, in the future, the choice may be only between having wild animals in zoos or not having wild animals at all. While many people see no point in retaining a species without habitat, others feel a moral and intellectual obligation to preserve a viable gene pool of captive animals, with or without natural habitat. The matter of which alternative seems the more "right" or "moral" is a highly individual matter. It is also a matter of personal opinion at this point whether habitat can really be saved in some countries.

In addition, it is a peculiarity of human nature that we do not appreciate something fully until threatened with its loss. A community may not be particularly interested in devoting attention and money to its city zoo but will fight tooth and nail to retain it if it is going to be closed down. The community will accept the idea of an improved zoo in a larger area, however.

One very good aspect of zoos is that, when a government takes the trouble to acquire a large piece of land and goes to the enormous expense of building a zoo on it, it is not likely to tear it down for a housing development. In the future, zoos may provide the only "lungs" a city may have.

Given the realities of human nature and history, the writer feels that it is more sensible to promote good zoos or large areas with spacious enclosures with high quality public education programs as well as specialized animal management and care personnel.

Potential Of Zoos In India And Other Developing Countries

Some zoos in India attract as many as 100,000 visitors in a day. Even very small zoos have an average visitation of 2 or 3 thousand per day. In developing countries where much of the population is poor, zoos provide an inexpensive and easily accessible respite from crowded inner city conditions. Villagers from outlying areas also crowd the zoos when they visit the city.

There is some evidence that politically and economically depressed people take out their frustration on caged animals. The writer's experience is however that these people are easily dissuaded from teasing with a minimum of personal attention. It is the young educated people who do most of the destructive teasing and will not be dissuaded by a zoo-keeper or supervisor from a lower economic or social background than their's.

The answer to these problems also provides the beginning of a solution to environmental problems: education. Only when

people are introduced to correct concepts from a very young age is there hope of behavioral and attitudinal changes. Zoos provide a focus and setting for the attitudinal transformation necessary to preserve anything natural on this earth.

Zoos in developing countries have not even scratched the surface of this resource and are the worse for it themselves. Focusing schoolchildren's attention on the serious scientific aspect of zoos from a young age will stimulate interest and attract a more caring and concerned group of people to all levels of zoo-keeping as well as other wildlife and environment careers.

While it is gratifying in an immediate sense to "have it" at a zoo that is not up to par, it may be more practical to see what the basic problems are and resolve them in a positive, constructive, and long-term way. This will result in more compassionate and expert treatment of animals. For real results, we water the roots rather than the leaves of a tree.

THE GORILLA LADY OF BRAZZAVILLE

Mrs. Yvette Leroy is a French resident of Brazzaville in the Congo Republic. She is somehow able to obtain baby gorillas, which she hand-raises until they become too large to handle. Mrs. Leroy has obtained considerable favorable media publicity. However, a recent description of her activities raises the question, "Is Mrs. Leroy the solution to the problems of the Congo's gorillas or are the gorillas the solution to Mrs. Leroy's problems?"

According to an article published in the U.S. **National Enquirer** in April 1987, Mrs. Leroy has raised 11 "orphaned" gorillas. The article does not explain how the baby gorillas came to be orphaned or whether she pays for the animals. Mrs. Leroy told the **Enquirer** that "They're all my babies: the gorillas filled a gap in my life."

The "gap" in Mrs. Leroy's life occurred when her marriage broke up and her children moved away from home. She says of her gorilla family: "They give me more love than any mother can expect. They play with me, eat with me and cuddle me at night . . . they all sleep in their bedroom, which is next to mine - although, if one is unhappy, I take that one into bed with me."

Mrs. Leroy told the **Enquirer** how she obtained her first gorilla: she was visiting a mining camp on the edge of the jungle in January 1982 when a tiny gorilla was brought in by Pygmies. She took him home with her (it is not stated whether money changed hands) and raised him until he became too large and strong

and was sent to John Aspinall's gorilla facility in England. Although IPPL does not have complete records, we have learned that 3 Leroy gorillas were shipped to Dakar Zoo in Senegal and that the United Kingdom has decided to allow John Aspinall to import 3 more. Aspinall's import permit was initially refused by the British Department of the Environment but Minister William Waldegrave reversed the decision in spite of opposition from Dr. Alexander Harcourt and the British zoo community.

It does seem that word of Mrs. Leroy's desire for gorillas has spread around the mining camps of the Congo. Two more gorillas reportedly reached her premises recently, both babies.

The gorilla is listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. However, the Congo appears to have no conservation programs in place. One opportunity may have been lost: the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria (AAZPA) had offered to put up funds for a gorilla conservation project in the Congo in return for the opportunity to incorporate Mrs. Leroy's animals into the U.S. captive population. Since the gorillas are going to John Aspinall, who has made no such offer, the status of the AAZPA plans is unclear.

Many readers will be familiar with the criticism levelled at Dian Fossey because of her passionate concern for wild Mountain gorillas. IPPL finds Mrs. Leroy's behavior far more bizarre - and extremely dangerous for the wild gorillas of the Congo.

PRIMATES SEIZED AT PARIS AIRPORT

On 4 May 1987, French authorities seized 13 primates in transit. The animals had been loaded at either Jakarta or Singapore Airport (an investigation is underway to obtain more details) and were en route to an unspecified destination in Mexico.

The animals had been stuffed into tiny crates and were only discovered at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport when an orang-utan managed to break out of his crate and was discovered loose in the cargo-shed. A search led to the discovery of another orang-utan and 11 macaques, all in pathetic condition. One orang-utan and one macaque were so weak that they had to receive intravenous feeding. According to the newspaper **Le Parisien** (8 May 1987), all the animals were half-dead of thirst and starvation, and were suffering

from the effects of confinement in tiny crates.

The primates were confiscated and initially placed in the care of a sanctuary in Charmentray, from which they were later transferred to the Jardin des Plantes, where they will remain.

Dr. Bernadette Bresard of the Association for the Welfare, Ethology and Conservation of Anthropoids (WECA), an organization based in Paris, France, and Marjorie Doggett of IPPL (Singapore) are trying to find out more details about the shipment. Mexico is not a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and is not considered a conservation-conscious country.

JAPANESE MONKEY: ON THE WAY TO EXTINCTION

by Yukimaru Sugiyama

Dr. Sugiyama is an Associate Professor at the Kyoto University Primate Research Institute.

Wild animals in Japan formerly lived deep in the mountains, appearing occasionally near the fields of farming villages where the people would observe them with delight. And no one made a fuss about the slight damage that wild animals might cause to the crops.

It was about 1960 that wild monkeys began damaging crops frequently, and the extent of the damage grew to large proportions; this damage became known as "engai" ["monkey damage"]. A short time before that a significant change began to occur in the forestry industry. Because of the switch to fossil fuels the forests formerly used as sources of firewood and charcoal became unnecessary, whereas the forestry industry, with the aid of machinery, advanced into the pure Japanese cedar and cypress forests on the steep sides of the deep mountains. Beginning about 1975 "engai" spread to all parts of the country, becoming a serious problem in farming villages near the mountains.

Reason For "Engai" Still Not Known

One explanation of "engai" is that the number of monkeys increased after they became a protected species and were therefore no longer hunted; another explanation is that with the disappearance of the mixed forests, which had been the monkeys' source of food, the monkeys had no choice but to come out of the mountains looking for food. And there is one other big reason which is not so apparent: in all farming villages, except for certain times of the year, one can no longer see people working in the fields, or children playing loudly along the streams and among the fields.

The damage has continued to increase without anyone drawing a conclusion as to the cause, and the monkeys, saddled with part of the responsibility for the transformation of Japanese society, are being captured and removed in large numbers because they are "harmful animals" to be exterminated. Perhaps because the Environment Agency, which has responsibility for the monkeys, became tired of the matter, it granted prefectural governors permission to take the monkeys in June, 1968.

It is natural that, when the person seeking permission to take monkeys and the person who grants that permission become close, the process of screening gradually becomes one in name only. And since politicians and officials think that, "Even if we eliminate monkeys from our prefecture, this will not cause the extinction of the monkeys throughout Japan," they do not make judgments with the big picture in mind.

If the monkeys which have appeared in the fields as the result of a population increase are killed, then the original population, which still lives in the forest, will be maintained. But if those monkeys came down to the fields because environmental destruction caused a food shortage, then the whole population is being reduced. Which must it be?

What is the population of the Japanese monkey [*Macaca fuscata*], which is distributed from Aomori to Yakushima? According to a 1964 survey by the Japan Monkey Center, the total population was between 22 and 34 thousand. Since that time there has been no survey conducted on a national scale. A few prefectural surveys have pointed out omissions in the Monkey Center survey, but there are also some regions in which it is known that the monkeys no longer exist. Taking all these into consideration, the total population is estimated at between 20 and 50 thousand.

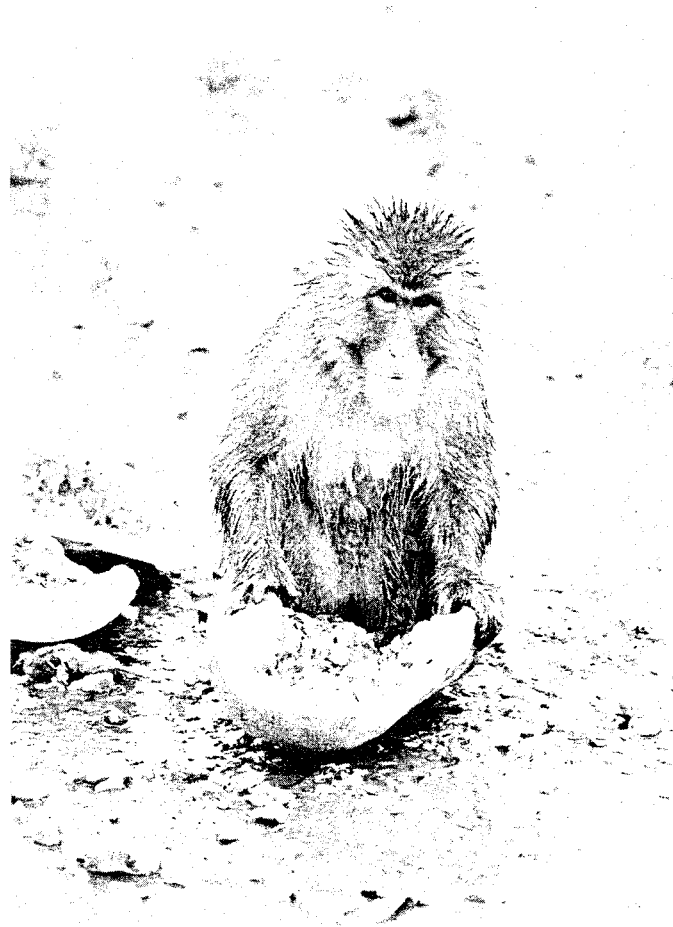
Rate of Increase, 2-4%

It is next necessary to consider at what rate the monkey population will increase under natural conditions. There is no data con-

cerning purely natural conditions, but I myself have performed a study on the rate of increase among monkeys which had been fed by man, and then returned to the wild. In a colony of monkeys which lives on Ryozen Mountain near Maibara [Shiga Prefecture] the annual rate of increase with respect to the total number (25) was 3.3%. The rate is probably higher among monkeys which live in the low mountainous regions of Kyushu and Shikoku, where even in the winter there is a modicum of food, and the rate is undoubtedly much lower in the central mountains and the Tohoku district, which have heavy winter snowfalls.

Therefore it is probably safe to assume that the annual natural increase rate for the whole of Japan is between 2 and 4%. If the monkeys in the natural environment are not subjected to capture or shooting, then at most there is an annual national increase of 2,000 and perhaps as few as 400.

The aforementioned permission to exterminate "harmful" wild monkeys, which is granted by prefectural governors, is showing a steady yearly increase, and according to Environment Agency statistics compiled in 1985, the number of monkeys captured or



Japanese Snow Monkey. ©Karen Dickey Johnson

killed in 1983 was as high as 3,268. In addition, the director of the Environment Agency personally approved the capture of 62 monkeys for scientific and research purposes. And when we add the number of poached monkeys which are not recorded in official records, we find that in one year at least 3,400 wild monkeys were removed.

I would like the reader to compare 3,400 with the natural increase of 200 to 2,000. We can see that between 1,400 and 3,000 wild monkeys are disappearing each year. If the prefectural governors, who do not see the situation on a national scale, continue to grant permission to eliminate the same number of monkeys each year because they are "exterminating harmful animals," then, assuming that the approved number of monkeys is actually removed, a simple calculation leads us to conclude that the Japanese monkey will become extinct in as few as seven years from now, or as many as 36 years from now.

In actuality, if the number declines, then the rate of increase will rise, and some kind of recovery mechanism will probably come into play. However, it is in the nature of an organism's ability to propagate itself that, after its number has declined past a certain point, it loses the capacity to recover. We know very well what can happen from our experience with the Japanese crested ibis. If the monkeys, when they have approached this critical point, cannot find enough food in the mountains, or are visited by heavy snow, then they will be pushed over the edge. There is no mistaking that they are fast approaching that critical point.

Those connected with the monkey issue are no doubt in total agreement – it is hard to believe that the monkeys are close to extinction even though "engai" has reached such great proportions.

DEMONSTRATION AT DETROIT ZOO

On seeing an announcement of the availability of 5 snow monkeys placed by the Detroit Zoo in the **Laboratory Primate Clearinghouse**, IPPL contacted Michigan animal activists.

There was good reason to fear for the well-being of the monkeys. Steve Graham, Director of the Detroit Zoo, had earlier sent all the zoo's crab-eating macaques to Washington University, St. Louis, to be killed in an experiment.

The Michigan Coalition for Animals immediately took up the cause of the snow monkeys (Japanese macaques). Coalition President Ann Klosowski contacted Graham directly and protested in the media. She took legal action to prevent the killing of the monkeys and was able to rally 100 animal-lovers outside the Detroit Zoo on 22 February 1987.

Ms. Klosowski found a home in Texas for the monkeys at the lovely South Texas Primate Observatory where Japanese macaques roam free. However, Graham decided to send the monkeys to the Indianapolis Zoo.

IPPL has corresponded regularly with Steve Graham in recent years, and IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal has met him. Yet, incredibly, Graham told the Detroit **Tribune** that, "I don't know anything about these organizations [IPPL and the Coalition] and, quite frankly, I don't care to know."

The Detroit Zoo is planning to establish a chimpanzee facility soon and one hopes that it will not become a supply pipeline for experimental chimpanzees. Detroit animal-lovers are being asked to donate to the chimp housing. They would do better donating to the Michigan Coalition for Animals (P.O. Box 402, East Detroit, MI 48021).

There has been no survey to determine the number of "harmful monkeys" which are making a mess of farmers' crops, but if we were to perform a careful survey on a national scale, the number of "harmful monkeys" would probably approach that of the total monkey population. This means, of course, that there are only a very few wild Japanese monkeys which can survive solely on what they can find deep in the forests, and do not have to depend upon what they can steal from fields.

Needed: A radical New Policy for Coexistence

Should we keep labeling these monkeys with the term "engai," and continue to kill them, we will find that the day we feel relieved because we have finally rid ourselves of monkey damage will also be the day that the Japanese monkey becomes extinct. There is no mistake in saying that the only monkeys to remain in the whole of Japan will be those made into tourist attractions – half-wild, half-pet monkeys fed by human beings.

What should we do? First of all, the Environment Agency should become aware of its responsibility. It should take away from the prefectural governors the right to grant permission to eliminate monkeys, and then hold down to less than 1,000 the number of monkeys which may be eliminated in a year. This number should never be allowed to exceed 2,000. In addition, we need to come up with a basic policy which will allow humans and monkeys to coexist. We must try converting small fields to crops which the monkeys do not like. It is a measure which will reduce by just a little bit the arbitrariness of human beings. It may not seem important to do this for a mere monkey, but the monkey is a representative animal of this country. Japan should never become an archipelago which is uninhabitable to a deer, a serow, or a monkey.



Ann Klosowski with Telegrams from around the World in Support of the Snow Monkeys

PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE

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

DON'T YOU AGREE?

THE DIAN FOSSEY MOVIE

As many readers will be aware, a Hollywood movie based on the life of Dian Fossey is in the works. It will be entitled "Heaven and Earth." Both Universal Studios and Warner Brothers had announced plans to make Fossey movies but they eventually agreed on a joint venture. Sigourney Weaver was signed up to play Dian. But obviously a Dian Fossey movie could not be made without some Mountain gorillas. This became the producers' biggest headache.

To the best of IPPL's knowledge, there are no Mountain gorillas in captivity at this time. Distance shots could be taken of wild gorillas but it would be impossible to use them for the planned action sequences, which require highly trained animals. Such training is usually brutal.

The options appeared to be: substitution of lowland gorillas, use of another primate species disguised as gorillas, or use of humans dressed as gorillas. Lowland gorillas are different in appearance from Mountain gorillas and it is unlikely that any facility owning gorillas would make them available to animal trainers.

A permit application on file with the U.S. Federal Wildlife Permit Office provides some insights into what Hollywood is currently planning.

The application in question was filed by Paul Reynolds of Hollywood Animal Rentals, P.O. Box 832, Le Bec, California. Reynolds was seeking permission to export two young chimpanzees from the United States to Kenya and Rwanda and then to re-import them to the United States.

IPPL has learned that the young chimpanzees would play the roles of Coco and Pucker, two young gorillas cared for by Dian Fossey pending their export from Rwanda to the Cologne Zoo, West Germany. Dian wanted to return the two young gorillas to the wild and only allowed them to leave when Rwandan authorities threatened to catch replacement animals if she refused to let them go: so the unfortunate gorillas left and died a few years later within two months of each other and without breeding.

According to the permit application, the two chimpanzees (named "Bart" and "Boma") would be dressed up as gorillas. Mr.

Reynolds informed the Permit Office that, "We have two full-time make-up people working with us to ensure authenticity on the part of the Mountain gorillas and have invested \$150,000 in the prosthetics."

In the course of investigating the permit application, the Fish and Wildlife Service learned that the baby chimpanzee Bart had been imported to Jackson Zoo, Mississippi, from the Taronga Zoo, Australia, in November 1986, along with his parents. The Jackson Zoo had been granted an Endangered Species Permit to import the chimpanzees "for the sole purpose of captive propagation and enhancement of the species."

On 18 December 1986, about a month after his arrival in the United States, the baby chimpanzee was "pulled" from his mother and sold to Exotics Unlimited, an animal dealership in Miami run by Antonio Alentado. Alentado re-sold the baby chimpanzee to Hollywood Animal Rentals for \$15,000. Reynolds claimed that Alentado had told him that the chimpanzee was born at Jackson Zoo and that "I never had a clue we had done something illegal, especially since we were doing business ultimately with a zoo."

This shocking story of how a baby chimpanzee was ripped from the loving arms of his mother before he was even a year old, to be used in a movie about Dian Fossey, would have broken Dian's heart.

According to the permit application, the same humans who played the roles of chimpanzees so well in the movie "Greystoke" will portray some of the adult gorillas in the Fossey movie. In some scenes, puppets and dummies will be used.

Pat Darby, President of the Performing Animal Welfare Society, an organization based in Sacramento, California, is outraged at the prospect of trained chimpanzees being used to play gorillas. Pat has documented the abusive way chimpanzees and other primates are treated by Hollywood trainers. She calls plans to use chimpanzees in the Fossey movie "blasphemy to the memory of a dedicated woman who died protecting the rights of animals (particularly primates) to a decent quality of life."

DEATH OF A GORILLA

IPPL has just been informed by David Watts, Director of the Karisoke Research Center, Rwanda, that Tiger, one of Dian Fossey's study animals, died in February 1987 of massive infection, probably caused by a bite-wound to the throat inflicted by another silverback.

Tiger was born in 1967 to Old Goat. His father was Whinny. He was one of Dian's special favorites because of his engaging personality. The havoc thrown into Karisoke Group 4 by the poaching outbreak in the late 1970's is still taking its toll.

David Watts told IPPL:

The longer one stays here, the more gorillas one will see die, and I have seen my share, but Tiger's death really hurt. Even among all these wonderful, special creatures, he stood out. He had such a wonderful personality, and I had been through so much with him, and he was one of the few who had actually returned a little of the great emotional investment that we make in them. It is still hard to believe that I won't see him again.

Tiger's only son died of pneumonia shortly after his father's death.

CAMBRIDGE BAN ON COMMERCIAL EXPERIMENTS

The City Council of Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. met on 18 May 1987 and unanimously approved a ban on commercial laboratory animal testing. The ban does not affect Harvard University and other educational or non-profit facilities. However, it does affect several companies using animals, including primates, to test

cosmetics, tobacco products, industrial chemicals, pesticides, and other products.

Credit for the ban goes to the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Research.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Barbary Macaque Reintroductions

Gilbert de Turckheim and Ellen Merz of "La Montagne des Singes," Kintzheim, France, have informed IPPL that the total number of surplus Barbary macaques reintroduced to Morocco from their French and German facilities (the latter at Salem) has now exceeded 591, and that more re-introductions will take place as suitable sites become available.

The Barbary macaques have bred so well at the facilities that a problem of surplus animals has developed. Some animals at the German facility were, in fact, killed. However, no animals have been sold. Mr. de Turckheim and Ms. Merz comment that:

By selling animals from our colonies, we would create a demand for this species as a laboratory animal, and this would mean a threat for the wild, already endangered population. Furthermore, although we are not categorically opposed to the use of animals in medical research, we are far from being convinced that so great a number of primates must be sacrificed for laboratory research and we are fully aware of the suffering this implies.

Besides the North African population of Barbary macaques, there is a small population on the island of Gibraltar.

Borneo Blockade

The Penans are one of the indigenous peoples of Sarawak, a state of East Malaysia on the island of Borneo. The Penans have lived a nomadic life in the rain-forest for generations. Only about 5,000 remain.

Now, these gentle people, who have lived in harmony with nature for generations, see their way of life jeopardized by the activities of three logging companies.

The Penans have petitioned the Government of Sarawak to gazette their homeland as a Forest Reserve. In a recent petition, they pleaded:

The Forest is our Livelihood. We have lived here before any of you outsiders came. We fished in clean rivers and hunted in the jungle. We made our sago meat and ate fruit of trees. Our life was not easy but we lived it in content. Now the logging companies turn rivers into muddy streams and the jungle into devastation. The fish cannot survive in dirty rivers and wild animals will not live in devastated forests.

Unfortunately, the Penans' pleas to the Government of Sarawak and the logging companies have been ignored. Now the desperate Penans have decided to start a blockade against the logging companies, saying "We are a peace-loving people but when our very lives are in danger, we will fight back."

The World Rainforest Movement is asking people to write letters in support of protecting the Penans' forest home. Please write courteous letters requesting cessation of logging activities in the Ulu Limbang and Ulu Tutoh areas to:

YAB Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud

Chief Minister of Sarawak

Chief Minister's Office

Petra Jaya

Kuching, Sarawak

Overseas air mail postage costs 44 cents (U.S.) per half-ounce.

Uganda Project Under Way

A new project to protect Mountain gorillas was recently established in Uganda. We are very proud that it is being directed by IPPL member Dr. Thomas Butynski. The Ugandan population of Mountain gorillas lives in the Impenetrable Forest and is threatened by poaching and habitat destruction. The project's principal funder is the World Wildlife Fund. IPPL is providing funds for African students involved in the project and various other activities. A detailed article by Dr. Butynski will appear in the next IPPL Newsletter.

Summit for Animals Held in Charleston

The Third Annual Summit for the Animals was held in Charleston, South Carolina, from 2-4 April 1987. The meeting was held at the Middleton Inn on the grounds of the historic Middleton Plantation on the Ashley River.

The Summit was attended by the Chief Executive Officers of many of the major animal protection organizations and representatives of several foundations. Philosopher Brian Klug presented a draft Code of Ethics that, if implemented, would resolve many of the situations that aggravate relationships between organizations.

New officers were selected for 1987-88. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, will serve as President. Other members of the Executive Committee are Brian Davies of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, Syndee Brinkman of the National Alliance for Animal Legislation, Bob Brown of the Food Animals Concern Trust, Alex Pacheco of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and Cleveland Amory of the Fund for Animals. Summit '88 will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Independent Sector

The Independent Sector is a coalition of U.S. voluntary organizations that works to protect the interests of the United States' unique voluntary sector. Independent Sector is headquartered in Washington, D.C. Among its areas of interest are preserving the tax-deductibility of charitable donations (recently restricted), promotion of philanthropic giving (I-S is currently embarked on a "Measurable Growth Campaign" to promote giving and volunteering), protecting the rights, now jeopardized, of non-profit advocacy groups to promote their causes, and to protect officers and directors of charities from liability problems.

IPPL joined the Independent Sector in 1986 as we were impressed with the organization's competent representation of our entire sector at the Washington level.

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, is a member of the Independent Sector's membership committee. We strongly recommend that U.S.-based non-profits consider joining this excellent organization. Further information is available from IPPL headquarters.

Scientists Call for Production of Premature Primates

In an article entitled "Animal Models for Evaluation of Drugs for Use in the Mature and Immature Newborn" (*Pediatrics*, Vol. 79, No. 2, February 1987), Drs. Robert deLemos and Thomas Kuehl call for the deliberate production of premature baby monkeys to evaluate the metabolism and toxicity of drugs used on premature human babies.

The researchers state that the neurological development of baby monkeys is advanced in comparison to that of human babies. They note that chimpanzee babies are more akin to human babies, but that, "unfortunately [emphasis added], the breeding characteristics and availability of these animals is (sic) such that they can be used only for non-lethal experiments."

Football Forecasting Gorilla Moved

Kanda, a gorilla who was born and hand-raised at the Dallas Zoo, Texas, USA, was recently shipped to the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo in Colorado Springs. Kanda won nation-wide publicity in the United States for his ability to predict the winners of U.S. National Football League games more accurately than local sportscasters.

Monkey Faces Transplanted

According to the U.S. magazine *Town and Country* (May 1987), plastic surgeons at Baylor College of Medicine, Texas, have already transplanted entire faces from one monkey to another. The experiment has not yet been attempted on humans seeking improvement of their appearance!

IPPL Obtains NIH Security Memo!

A secret memorandum entitled "Animal Security Emergency Procedure for Responding to Animal Rightist or Extremist Activities" issued by Bruce Vaupel, Ph.D., Chairman of the NIH Animal Care Committee, was circulated to "ARC Staff" on 3 April 1986. The memo shows the "fortress mentality" developing among experimenters.

As everyone is aware, the use and misuse of animals in scientific research has become an active issue of debate and receives widespread media coverage. This coverage often results in headlines and stories that can often be characterized as sensationalism which tend to minimize the basic facts of the story. Most often these articles or exposés are the result of animal rightist or extremist groups carrying out raids on research institutions to "liberate" animals. Typically, these groups give the press and other media advance notice of the raids in order to maximize the publicity for their cause. Should the ARC become the active target by an animal rightist group, meaning the group appears on the grounds around the ARC or actually enters the building or if someone is found inside the building tampering with animal facilities or laboratories, an animal security emergency procedure has been developed which enables ARC staff to initiate a response to situations of this type.

To initiate the animal security emergency procedures, proceed to the security desk in the first floor lobby of the ARC. Tell the security personnel on duty that there is an animal security emergency and ask them to get the sealed envelope "Animal Security Emergency Procedure." The security staff will open the envelope and follow the instructions directing the officer in charge to make two telephone calls. This is all you need to do to initiate the plan. For purposes of security the entire procedure is not being made general knowledge.

For your own safety and protection, it is important that you do not personally intervene with people creating the emergency.

Escaped Chimpanzee Shot

A pet chimpanzee weighing over 150 pounds escaped in Peach Bottom Township, Pennsylvania, on 21 May 1987. The animal attacked and injured a passerby, while his "owners" were trying to run him down with their car.

The chimpanzee was finally shot to death by his "owner's" son David. He had been purchased by William and Barbara Alley just 3 weeks previously. His escape was noticed when the Alleys' son went to give the chimpanzee a cigarette.

The victim of the attack was hospitalized with severe bites.

This is just another example of what can happen when irresponsible humans are able to obtain chimpanzees as pets.

Grants for Field Research Available

Funding for studies of primates in the wild connected with a university or other institution are available. The researcher must be willing to use volunteers and apply one year in advance. Send for guidelines to the Foundation for Field Research, 787 South Grade Road, Alpine, CA 92001.

Vatican Condemns Ape-Man Research

In May 1987, anthropologist Dr. Bruno Chiarelli of the University of Florence, Italy, told the press that hybrid "ape-men" could be bred by fertilizing female chimpanzees with human semen. The resulting animals could be used to perform menial tasks for humans or as sources of organs for transplantation. Dr. Chiarelli asserted that an experiment along these lines had been initiated in the United States but dropped before completion. (Geoffrey Bourne, former Director of Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, had earlier discussed the feasibility of such a project but is not known to have attempted it).

A Vatican spokesman stated that such experiments would be "a satanic attempt to destroy every presence of God in the universe, destroying his likeness, which is Man."

Another Traumatized Chimpanzee

On Wednesday 15 April 1987, sheriff's deputies confiscated a chimpanzee from the cistern he was living in at the Train Stop Inn in Foster, Ohio, a small town north of Cincinnati. The Inn is a hang-out for motor-cyclists.

The chimp, whose name is Sam, is around 15 years old, and was living at the bar in a structure that was reported to be filthy. Cincinnati animal activists Jessie Pierce and Linda Budai had been concerned about Sam for years. Finally, he was confiscated and is now temporarily housed at Ohio State University, where he is receiving veterinary care.

The chimpanzee's owner has been charged with cruelty to animals. He has hired Jack Sheets, a local attorney, to defend him. Sheets' mentality can be seen in his comment to the press that, "I'm afraid Sam's in the hands of well-intended yuppies and will be returned to us accustomed to a diet of quiche and chablis instead of beer, potato chips, and cigarettes."

Sheets circulated a flier which was a crude photograph of a semi-nude female human primate saying "Don't Mess with my Monkey!"

A tentative trial date of 13 June has been set and 200 motor-cyclists are expected to attend. The chimpanzee has been sub-poenaed!

STOP PRESS: Sam's owner was, incredibly, acquitted of charges of cruelty by an Ohio jury.

Lab Secrecy Increases

Cameras have been banned from some laboratories operated by the U.S. National Institutes of Health.

According to a memorandum dated 24 December 1985 issued by Steven Goldberg, Chief of the Preclinical Pharmacology Branch, to the Animal Resources Center staff:

There are to be no pictures taken and no cameras brought on to the second or third floor, west wings of the animal quarter or the laboratories of the Preclinical Pharmacology Branch without written permission by either the ARC Director, Deputy Director or Preclinical Pharmacology Branch Chief.

Attention: Michigan Activists

Student representatives from Wayne State University, Eastern Michigan University, Davenport College and Michigan State University have formed a coalition of animal welfare organizations henceforth to be called Michigan Students for Animal Welfare (MSAW). This may be the first statewide coalition of student groups in the U.S. If it is not, MSAW would like to hear from other such organizations so that we may learn from your experiences and perhaps begin a nationwide network. MSAW is especially interested in hearing from students at Michigan colleges besides the ones mentioned above. We are looking for people with the willingness to help get a group started at their schools. Our contact person is Carol Nelson, 6350 Whittaker Rd., Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

Update on Impi

The March 1987 issue of the IPPL Newsletter told about Impi, a chimpanzee sold to Mimi Quataert of Belgium by an Ivory Coast Customs officer. Ms. Quataert had given Impi to Simon and Peggy Templer in the hope he could be eventually rehabilitated.

Simon and Peggy report that they have tried their hardest to integrate Impi with their group of chimpanzees, but have found it impossible, since the animal was hopelessly humanized. Now it looks like Impi will end up in a zoo, hopefully with one or more compatible animals.

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HOW TO JOIN:

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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