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David Siddle of Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage with Chimpanzee Friends. Photo: Teleki

**INSIDE: ZAMBIA'S UNIQUE CHIMPANZEE
SANCTUARY
UGANDA'S MOUNTAIN GORILLA REFUGE**

A LIFE WORTH SAVING

by Paulette Callen

Are there lives too humble to save?
Some are lost
not for want of trying (by too few) –
a baboon named Debbie,
a gorilla named Digit,
dophins who never again will leap laughing toward the sun, whose names we'll never learn,
tangled suffocating in nets,
wolves with lunar eyes cut down by rifles from the skies,
rabbits screaming in harnessed rows,
cattle meek and lowing in anguish as they await death and cellophane.
Let us save one.
Even one.

Igor,
little gibbon –
too humble?
Leave you in your prison dreaming of green and she who held you so long ago it is no longer
memory but dream-relief from an endless succession of black nights and twilight days?
What then?
Will one missing child be found?
One prisoner of conscience freed?
One warhead melted into pens and ploughshares?
One cure invented for the myriad ways we find to self-destruct?
The misery, lonely terror, suffocation, dying light, screams, and despair help nothing,
save no one, and damage our souls beyond reckoning.
So let us save one.
Even one.
Igor,
little gibbon.
A life worth saving.



Igor Gibbon lived in an experimental laboratory for 21 years. Due to fear of other gibbons, he became a "self-mutilator," attacking his own arms savagely whenever he saw another gibbon. On 26 June 1987, Igor arrived at the Gibbon Sanctuary in Summerville, South Carolina. He settled down beautifully. IPPL member Paulette Callen wrote this poem to celebrate Igor's new life.

A VISIT WITH SHEILA AND DAVID SIDDLE AND THEIR SIXTEEN CHIMPANZEES

by Geza Teleki

Dr. Teleki is Chairman of the Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees and a member of the Advisory Board to the International Primate Protection League.

Chimpanzees throughout Equatorial Africa are facing an unprecedented variety of survival problems that stem from escalating habitat losses caused by widespread land development, crude hunting methods used in supplying local markets, and excessive commercial exploitation for international trade. Once present in at least 25 countries, chimpanzees have disappeared recently from four nations, are close to extermination in five others, and may become extinct in another five within a few decades. Adequate protection exists in only two or three of the remaining eleven countries. Several nations have imposed protective legislation but enforcement has been traditionally poor across most of the continent. Any African initiative to provide more strict protection for remnant chimpanzee populations should thus be internationally encouraged and supported.

Not one of the 25 countries where chimpanzees are a native species, Zambia has nevertheless become actively involved with chimpanzee conservation in recent years due to illegal imports from the north. Being a member of the Washington Convention, or CITES, which lists chimpanzees as an Appendix I species "threatened with extinction" in terms of international trade, Zambia has never sanctioned imports or re-exports of chimpanzees. Even private ownership of chimpanzees is prohibited in Zambia without a zoo permit, which to date has been granted to only two institutions, the National Zoo in Lusaka and the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage near Chingola.

Most of the chimpanzee smuggling into Zambia presumably originates in eastern Zaire, where the apes remain unprotected in practice even though Zaire is also a CITES member, but disturbing new evidence of chimpanzee poaching in western Tanzania, around Mahali National Park on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, suggests that illegal trafficking may become more widespread. So far all live chimpanzees entering Zambia have supplied the local pet trade, but there are alarming signs that foreign commercial dealers linked to international biomedical markets are showing some interest in this potential new source. If smuggling into Zambia continues, pressure may be brought to bear by these large foreign dealerships for government sanction of re-exports in the future, or, more likely, for laundering of the trade through neighboring countries which have less restrictions in effect. That would pose a threat to the entire regional population. The current Zambian attempt to stifle this illicit trade in live chimpanzees is therefore highly commendable.

Since the early 1980s, Zambian Game Wardens have mounted a major campaign to confiscate all illegally imported and owned chimpanzees. These efforts once concentrated primarily on the northern region, around the famed copperbelt area, where the majority of the smuggled infants were sold to private buyers, mostly expatriates willing to pay up to \$500 per chimpanzee. But confiscations have lately spread throughout the nation, with increasing focus on apprehending the local smugglers themselves rather than just the ultimate owners.

The scale and success of this program has far exceeded expectations, with a consequent decline in smuggling activity during the past year. A total of 16 confiscations have occurred to date, and 15 of those orphans survive today. Yet the success itself has created new problems, ironically, in that local supporters of the enforcement program are rapidly becoming overburdened with long-term responsibilities in providing private care for so many orphans, inasmuch as the government cannot fund this salvage program. International support is thus urgently needed both to help maintain the in-

dividual chimpanzees removed from illegal trade by this process and to reinforce continuing official enforcement of wildlife protection laws.

Support is particularly merited in this instance on two counts: Zambia is now the only African country with an effective nationwide confiscation program, which means that it is the only place where national and international laws against chimpanzee trafficking have real impact and value, and Zambia has an efficient backup solution for this confiscation program, in that all retrieved chimpanzees go to a licensed private orphanage where they can be properly cared for in anticipation of eventual release into a natural-habitat sanctuary.

The Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, or CWO, owned privately by ranchers David and Sheila Siddle, is the key element in this process. Operated with government sanction and personal recognition from President Kenneth Kaunda, the CWO has received and cared for these orphans since the start of confiscations in 1983. The CWO has been registered officially as a zoo to comply with Zambian regulations on wildlife ownership. The orphanage was established long before it became a home for chimpanzees, and had a remarkable record in salvaging a wide variety of species, ranging from duikers and baboons to birds and turtles. That record made it an obvious candidate for chimpanzee salvage as well, and thus it inherited the formidable task of caring for all orphans confiscated by Zambian Game Rangers. The CWO now devotes most of its meager resources to a commitment that is rapidly becoming a major financial burden to the ranch owners.

The orphanage is situated on a 10,000 acre cattle ranch bordering the Kafue and the Muchila Rivers in northern Zambia, some 30 miles from Chingola town and quite near the Zaire border. The primary business of the ranch consists of breeding Brahman cattle on a predominantly grassland/woodland landscape, which can support on average one cow per 15 acres of unimproved pasture and is now stocked with some 650 head. Other domestic stock raised for private use include chickens, pigs, donkeys and even a few oxen. None of these activities yield much in terms of gross profit, however, because most surplus income must be pumped back into ranch upkeep. Production of additional revenue from cash crops, such as 30 acres of newly planted coffee bushes, has been attempted only recently, at considerable investment risk, in order to combat a spiraling national inflation rate that now severely curtails pur-



Staffer having fun with a Chimp. Photo: Teleki

chase of spares and supplies essential to routine ranch operation. Fortunately the ranch also produces a variety of basic foodstuffs for both human and orphan wildlife consumption, including peanuts, soy beans, sorghum, maize, sweet potato, citrus and other fruits, and assorted vegetables, as well as eggs and milk. These should not be perceived as surplus produce, however, as they could generate revenue for the ranch and its owners if they were marketed. Had it been necessary to purchase all these items at local rates for CWO use, in addition to the pineapples and other produce already trucked in for wildlife consumption, the orphanage might have ceased operating some time ago in the absence of outside help.

Since the first young chimpanzee arrived at CWO in October 1983 (see chart) the work of maintenance and the expense of proper care has grown exponentially, due to increasing numbers and ages. Sheila Siddle now devotes full time to the care of chimpanzees, from dawn to dusk, and David Siddle can only perform essential ranching duties on a part-time basis. As both the Siddles are nearing retirement age, measured by western standards, this extraordinary labor output cannot be increased, or even continued *ad infinitum*, without some risk to ranch solvency and eventually also to human health. Moreover, any interruption of the overburdened schedule would be a major setback in proper care of the orphan chimpanzees. The CWO is already severely understaffed, and there are no surplus funds available to hire qualified personnel to work with the Siddles. If further confiscations should occur, as well they might, given that smuggling has not yet been completely stopped, an even greater workload would ensue.

The scope of the task voluntarily undertaken by the Siddles can only be appreciated by considering what needs to be routinely done to care for 16 chimpanzees. The average day begins at 6:00 a.m. when the chimpanzees awaken and receive nearly 3 gallons of warmed fresh milk laced with honey and sometimes with eggs. This morning meal is provided in the main enclosures used for sleeping at night, which consist of a complex system of large cages (up to 400 ft. sq.) abutting the main ranch house itself, so that health problems, especially among the youngest orphans, can be closely monitored even at night. Each day two groups are taken on treks to different parts of the ranch by African caretakers, starting at 7:00 a.m. and ending around 2:00 p.m., with older and younger orphans going separately so as to avoid potential conflicts and because the infants cannot travel many miles.

When trekking about with their caretakers, the chimpanzees feed on local vegetation, from which samples are routinely brought in for identification and possible incorporation into the daily diet. This provides an opportunity to learn appropriate foraging behavior, but does not eliminate the need for supplying a balanced diet of farm produce. The treks also serve to familiarize the chimpanzees with local conditions in anticipation of their coming release, first into a 7 acre walled compound now under construction and eventually into a 2,000 acre sanctuary lying within a riverbend where a moat might be eventually constructed if sufficient support can be solicited in future.

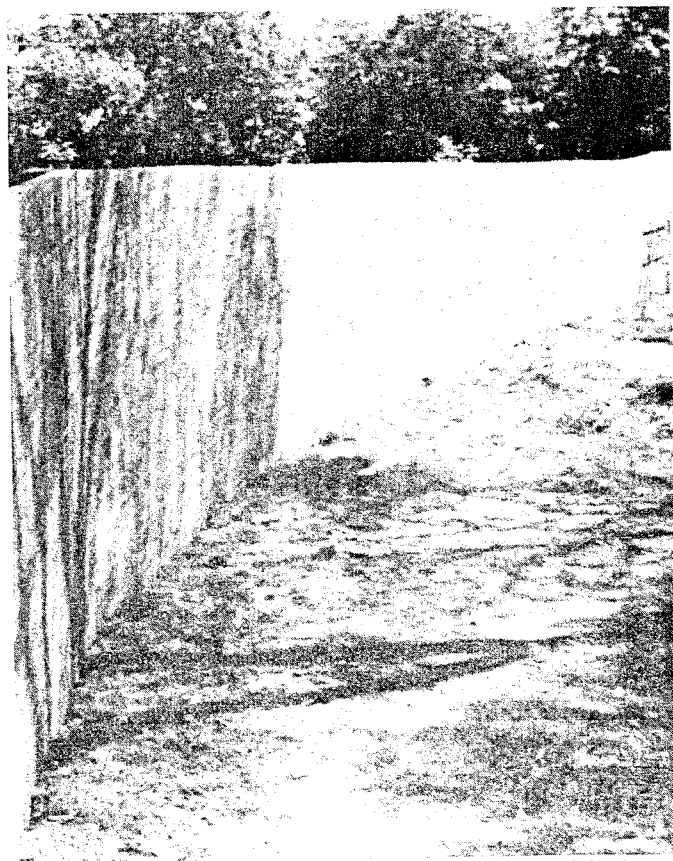
The enclosures are cleaned every morning by CWO staff while empty, and then provided with new straw bedding for the coming night. Sheila Siddle meanwhile prepares the other daily meals, which involves cooking as well as assembling ingredients. Midday diets must at times vary with age and health, especially for newly arrived orphans.

Following the return of everyone by early afternoon the main meal of the day is served, consisting of fresh foods such as pineapple, pawpaw, orange, banana, sugar cane, avocado, guava, peanut, tomato, lettuce, cabbage and other greens, as well as wild fruits, many of which vary seasonally. Split into groups on the basis of age and temperament, the chimpanzees then spend the afternoon hours in relaxed interaction with one another within the interconnected enclosures. These hours provide the only opportunity for Sheila Siddle to work on correspondence and other CWO administrative tasks. At about 5:00 p.m., an evening meal of cooked maize meal balls mixed with garlic and salt is provided to everyone. By

6:30 p.m. most of the chimpanzees are asleep on newly made beds of dry grass heaped upon large tires serving as a framework for stretched sacking material.

To assist with these routine jobs four local laborers – two to act as chaperones on daily treks and two to help clean enclosures and prepare food – have been hired at an annual out-of-pocket expense of nearly \$5,000 (U.S.). To this manpower cost must be added the cash expense of supplying some supplementary foods purchased at local markets as well as the extra expenses of growing and harvesting produce on the ranch. At current prices, these feeding costs would amount to about \$3,500 (U.S.) per year if all items were purchased at local markets. The actual cash outlay per annum for the chimpanzees is somewhat less than the total of these figures only because so much is contributed by the Siddles on a voluntary basis. The gross annual income of the ranch per year is such that about 15% is now absorbed by chimpanzee upkeep.

The routine daily work described above, taxing as it is for the limited personnel available, represents only a portion of the duties involved in caring for 16 orphan chimpanzees. Additional work is particularly necessary when new orphans arrive. These often have severe health problems, with malnutrition, dehydration and bodily wounds being predominant. Embedded shotgun pellets have been removed from several infants, clearly the victims of a widespread habit among local hunters to shoot mothers in order to take offspring for sale, a pattern of waste occurring throughout Africa and resulting in 5 or more chimpanzee deaths for every one that reaches a local buyer. The case histories (see chart) also indicate that orphan chimpanzees captured in this destructive manner are severely traumatized, exhibiting various kinds of mental and social stress symptoms in addition to physical damage. Most need constant social care, for weeks and even months after arrival, as well as special dietary and medical treatment. All the required personal care must be provided by the Siddles themselves due to lack of professional assistance.



Walled compound under construction. Photo: Teleki



Picking up pineapples. Photo: Teleki

Even basic medical treatment of routine ailments requires considerable nursing expertise, as the chimpanzees have sometimes acquired coughs and assorted colds, diarrheas, intestinal parasites, infections, malaria and other fevers, etc. The list of medications which must be kept on hand at CWO is quite extensive, therefore, and often prohibitively costly if available at all without access to hard currency. The fact that only one of the chimpanzees accepted by the orphanage since 1983 died while all 16 survivors are today vigorously active and clearly in excellent health attests to Sheila Siddle's remarkable skill and dedication as a caretaker. There is no question that, without the patience, persistence, competence, and concern offered these orphans by both the Siddles, the national confiscation program could never have been effectively executed.

The full extent of recovery among these 16 chimpanzees can perhaps best be illustrated by noting that all have learned to get along together with minimal conflict and considerable mutual assistance. Resident orphans have several times adopted new arrivals, thereby inadvertently helping out newcomers with accommodation to new conditions. Social behavior, including a wide variety of play activities, is common while aggression occurs only at a modest level normal for such an age group. No caretaker has been injured, though the oldest male, at 8.5 years, weighs just over 100 pounds. That male has started to exhibit sexual interest in the adolescent female nearest in age, indicating a normal reproductive interest. Tool use, including termite fishing and drinking with leaf sponges, has been observed many times, as has an awareness of predators and potentially dangerous species such as jackals and snakes. The nine older chimpanzees are adept at making tree nests, and even the seven youngest orphans attempt to do so during daily treks. These and other types of behavior normal to wild chimpanzees would not likely be in evidence if physical, mental and social recovery from previous traumas were incomplete. Conversely, the fact that these normal activities occur so regularly and so richly suggests that eventual release of the group into an open compound and later into a large free-ranging sanctuary will likely be successful.

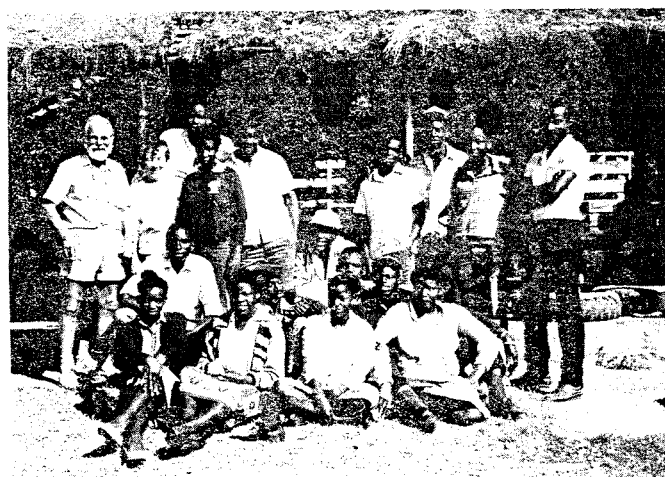
In that regard it is also noteworthy that the running costs mentioned above fail to include other financial outlays, also borne largely by the Siddles up to now, associated with special construction projects undertaken at CWO to benefit chimpanzees. When the first orphans arrived, no one expected to build facilities for so many chimpanzees. But with the steady influx of new orphans year after year, the temporary outdoor enclosures initially built onto the main ranch house had to be expanded substantially, at considerable cost for wire mesh and other scarce materials. It further became evident, as the numbers and ages of orphans increased, that such containment could not be a final solution because the time would inevitably arrive when such crude enclosures would no longer hold so many growing orphans, and when taking groups of large adolescents for

daily treks would become unmanageable for human caretakers. The latter is a particularly pressing issue at the present time, as the oldest orphans clearly require more freedom than can be provided by daily walks. The caretaker now in charge of these excursions is exceptionally capable and considerate but nevertheless may not be able to stay in control of the situation for long.

A major project to encircle a 7-acre section of prime woodland within a walled compound, on a site near the ranch house and abutting the Kafue River, was therefore launched in 1986 by David Siddle, a construction engineer, who spends much of each working day supervising the project. Nearly half of the planned 700 yard long wall, rising to a height of 14 ft. and eventually expected to contain 23,000 cement/laterite blocks made manually on the ranch, was completed by mid-1987. The designs for the final compound include an attached structure containing interconnected holding cages where new arrivals can be introduced to the resident colony and treated for ailments when necessary, as well as a rooftop observation deck for caretakers. Three laborers, including a professional bricklayer, all removed from normal ranch duties, now devote full time to this project. Other construction work on the ranch, such as completion of a new kitchen unit in order to free the old kitchen for sole CWO use, has virtually ceased due to shortages of materials and manpower connected with work that benefits chimpanzees. The total cost of the wall and attached facilities will run to about \$22,000, of which close to 50% has been personally invested so far by the Siddles with only nominal outside assistance in acquiring some scarce materials.

The 7 acre compound is perceived by the Siddles as an interim step toward a far larger undertaking that will involve the allotment of 2,000 acres of their ranch woodlands as a permanent chimpanzee sanctuary, with a resultant 20% loss of productive pastureland. The plan is partly a response to anticipated further growth of the orphan colony, for, even if confiscations within Zambia cease in time, the CWO is developing a reputation which will inevitably lead to international requests to accept other orphans. One Liberian chimpanzee is already there. No estimates are currently available for the cost of setting up this huge sanctuary, which requires the excavation of a substantial moat to connect a major bend in the Kafue River, as the project is still in the very earliest stages of consideration. The first moves in determining the suitability of the land are nevertheless already underway, as the oldest chimpanzees are often taken for daily walks in that area to observe their foraging habits and a plant food resource survey has been completed by professional botanists. A review for land-use reclassification from ranch property to wildlife sanctuary was also recently initiated by government at the request of President Kaunda.

(Continued on Page 7)



Ranch Staff. Photo: Teleki

CASE HISTORIES OF CHIMPANZEES PRESENTLY LOCATED AT CHIMFUNSHI WILDLIFE ORPHANAGE

MALES

INDIVIDUAL DATA

1. Charley Arrived June 1984, weighing 35 lbs (16 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 8.5 years, with weight at 104 lbs (47 kg). Was smuggled into Zambia, then owned two years by family, kept with one female. Accommodated well at CWO and relates well to oldest female. Gentle with infants. Good bush sense.
2. Chiquita Arrived February 1986, weight 48 lbs (22 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 6.5 years, with weight at 68 lbs (31 kg). Reportedly from Zaire, kept three years as pet by family in Zambia, chained with collar on neck. Afraid of others at CWO on arrival, now plays but at times temperamental and overly aggressive. Still demands human attention.
3. Pal Arrived October 1983, weighing 17 lbs (8 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 6.0 years, with weight at 59 lbs (27 kg). Smuggled into Zambia. Arrived with severe facial wound, back teeth smashed, bad diarrhea. Needed 4 months convalescence. Human orientation persists, but socializes well with others at CWO.
4. Spencer Arrived June 1985, weighing 28 lbs (13 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 6.0 years, with weight at 50 lbs (23 kg). Smuggled by family owners into Zambia. Finger on right hand deformed, wrist weak from previous injury. Very sociable with others at CWO, and protective.
5. Tobar Arrived July 1985, weighing 30 lbs (14 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 5.5 years, with weight near 50 lbs (23 kg). Bought from hunter in Liberia, owned two years by family and then taken to CWO. Home reared. Was attached to humans, but now well integrated.
6. Boo Boo Arrived August 1985, weighing 15 lbs (7 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 3.5 years, with weight at 31 lbs (14 kg). Purchased in Zaire from hunter, then smuggled by owners into Zambia. Arrived at CWO two months later, in good condition. Gets along well with other infants.
7. Tara Arrived March 1986, weighing 8 lbs (4 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 2.0 years, with weight at 24 lbs (11 kg). Confiscated from smugglers by police, appeared twice in court. Craved human attention for 3 months, now well integrated with other infants at CWO. Active and highly sociable.
8. Sandy Arrived October 1986, weighing 15 lbs (7 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 2-3 years, with weight at 26 lbs (12 kg). confiscated with Cora, other history unknown. Plays well with other infants, but not overly sociable.
9. Junior Arrived May 1984, weighing 11 lbs (5 kg). Estimated age at death in September 1986 was 4.5 years. Confiscated from smugglers with Girly. Arrived in terrible inert condition, with high temperature, thready pulse, dehydration, bloody diarrhea. Shotgun pellets in right arm, later removed. Needed 3 weeks of convalescence. Operated by veterinarian, but died due to twisted gut.

FEMALES

INDIVIDUAL DATA

1. Liza Arrived April 1984, weighing 28 lbs (13 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 7.5 years, with weight at 85 lbs (39 kg). Confiscated from Zairian smuggler. Arrived very weak, bloody diarrhea, dehydrated, unable to eat. Toe on left foot missing, possibly shot away. Needed 4 months convalescence. Normally sociable but relates particularly well to Charley. Recently began adolescent estrus cycling. Good bush sense.
2. Girly Arrived May 1984, weighing about 12 lbs (5.5 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 5 years, with weight at 46 lbs (21 kg). Confiscated from smugglers with Junior, kept in tiny box. Arrived starved and dehydrated, but not ill or injured. Adopted by Liza. Very active.
3. Bella Arrived August 1984, weighing 13 lbs (6 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 5 years, with weight at 45 lbs (20 kg). Confiscated from owners. Arrived well fed and healthy. Associates particularly with Girly. Normally sociable with other infants.
4. Cleopatra Arrived April 1986, weighing 27 lbs (12 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 4+ years, with weight at 42 lbs (19 kg). Purchased from a local dealer, then contributed to CWO after 3 months ownership. Arrived healthy but very human oriented. Integrated quickly with the others. Now associates best with older individuals in group.
5. Rita Arrived April 1986, weighing 24 lbs (11 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 3.5 years, with weight at 30 lbs (14 kg). Home reared for 2 years. Aberrant (rocking, etc.) on arrival, very withdrawn. Seemed behaviorally retarded. Recovered completely, now normally sociable.
6. Donna Arrived September 1985, weighing 9 lbs (4 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 3 years, with weight at 25 lbs (11 kg). Confiscated from Zairian dealer offering her for sale at \$300. Arrived weak from malnutrition and dehydration, but regained health quickly. Initially fearful and aggressive with humans, but now recovered and normally sociable with others. Good bush sense, especially in foraging.
7. Cora Arrived October 1986, weighing 18 lbs (8 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 3.5 years, with weight at 33 lbs (15 kg). Confiscated from garage owners using her to attract customers. Kept in small cage. Arrived generally healthy but undernourished. Nervous temperament that needs regular reassurance. Sociable but associates best with Sandy.
8. Jane Arrived July 1987, weighing 22 lbs (10 kg). Estimated age in July 1987 of 2+ years. Confiscated from smuggler. Arrived in good physical condition, but wary of humans. Sociable with other infants, but very independent. Has good bush sense and leads others in foraging.

Summary: Group includes 8 males and 8 females, with 7 ranked as infants, 5 as juveniles, 4 as adolescents. All are compatible.

The personal investment of the Siddles, in terms of their effort and time, is already a matter of record. More to the point, it is equally evident that such exceptionally high levels of private financial investment cannot be maintained much longer without some outside assistance. The ranch is not sufficiently profitable, given the economic problems facing Zambia today, to continue underwriting a CWO burdened with supporting so many chimpanzees, and the Siddles themselves cannot sustain greater drain on their small personal savings. Their contributions have already been exceptionally substantial.

Funds are urgently needed for a variety of ongoing and planned work, therefore, including chimpanzee care, staff expansion, and

facility construction. An annual contribution of some \$3,000 for chimpanzee upkeep would help greatly in covering escalating food and medical costs. A donation of \$15,000 earmarked specifically for hiring one experienced staff assistant to help care for all the orphans in the year needed to complete the enclosure project is also vitally important. Supplementary contributions amounting to about \$10,000 for completion of the enclosure project itself, to match the figure already invested by the Siddles, would also be most welcome. Indeed, any level of financial input from international sources could be considered as matching grants for the investments made to date by David and Sheila Siddle, which already total as much as the above-mentioned figures.

LET'S HELP THE CHIMPANZEES OF CHIMFUNSHI

Sheila and David Siddle have been IPPL members for several years. We hope you, our members, will consider extending a helping hand to these wonderful members doing such outstanding work in difficult circumstances in such a faraway place. Raising 16 chimpanzees is no easy task. Sheila and David are really making sacrifices to make the world a better place for chimpanzees: a sacrifice of time, a sacrifice of 15% of their income, and a sacrifice of themselves. You, our members, can't all pack up and leave for Chimfunshi to help out, but you can help with gifts. Any check received by IPPL earmarked for the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage will be transferred in entirety to the Siddles. We hope you'll make a donation, and ask your friends to do so. Perhaps you can pass the hat at work or get groups to which you belong to contribute. You won't be helping pay for huge salaries or fancy offices. Just for helping very deserving chimpanzees live full and happy lives.

Perhaps, after you've read this article, you'll feel that Sheila and David Siddle and the chimpanzees are personal friends: if you'd like to add them to your holiday greetings list, their address is:

Sheila and David Siddle
Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage
P.O. Box 11190
Chingola, Zambia

Overseas Air Mail from the U.S. costs 44 cent per half-ounce.

IPPL MEMBER ENJOYS EARTHWATCH EXPERIENCE IN BORNEO

Michael Charters, an IPPL member living in Sierra Madre, California, has participated twice in the "Earthwatch" project at Camp Leakey in Tanjung Puting, Kalimantan, Borneo. Dr. Birute Galdikas, who has studied the wild orang-utans of the Tanjung Puting Reserve for many years, directs the "Earthwatchers" in their studies. An article by Margaret Cook which appeared in the July 1987 issue of the IPPL Newsletter prompted Mr. Charters to write to IPPL to tell us about his experiences. Extracts from his letter follow.

I was at Camp Leakey in September/October 1985 and again in August/September 1987. I had studied orang-utan behavior for a year before my second visit to Camp Leakey and that included reading the dozen or so published articles by Dr. Galdikas that I could get my hands on. It is a very different thing, however, to read about something in a journal, and actually see it in the wild. I had read a lot about orang-utan "snag-crashing," but, when I saw Sam, a wild adult male of about 200 pounds,

grab and topple over a 50-foot dead tree and then immediately long-call as it crashed to the ground, it was an incredible thrill. I was also fortunate enough to see a wild female named Maude reach across a gap her infant could not bridge and hold the two trees together to allow her infant passage.

I thoroughly recommend the trip to Borneo for all who are interested in primates, orang-utans, animal behavior, or rain forest ecology. I feel very privileged to have twice had an opportunity to attend the "University of Tanjung Puting," which is the way I think of it, with Dr. Galdikas as a very warm and affectionate, and endlessly interesting "Department Head." I should also say a word about the assistants who work there at Camp Leakey. They are the friendliest and greatest group of people you could ever want to meet, right up to Dr. Galdikas' husband, Pa Bohap, who has a great sense of humor and many, sometimes unexpected, abilities.

GRUESOME PATENT

On 19 May 1987, the United States Patent Office gave a patent to Chet Fleming of St. Louis, Missouri, for a "Device for Perfusing an Animal Head." The "device" would allow the severed head of a chimpanzee or monkey to be kept alive. In addition, "it might be possible to use this invention on terminally ill persons."

The "Summary of the Invention" notes that:

This invention relates to a device, referred to herein as a "cabinet" which will provide physical and biochemical support for an animal's head which has been "discorporated" or "discorped" (i.e. severed from its body). This device can be used to supply a discorped head with oxygenated blood and nutrients, by means of tubes connected to arteries which pass through the neck . . . if desired, the spine may be left attached to the discorped head . . . the severed head preferably should retain all the sensory organs, and the vocal cords if desired . . . the discorped head might experience a period of consciousness after it had been severed from the body.

A "Detailed Description of the Invention" follows, from which extracts follow.

The head of a laboratory animal such as a chimpanzee or rhesus monkey may be severed from the body and coupled to the cabinet described herein, using means known to experimental surgeons. After this invention has been thoroughly tested on lab animals, it might also be possible to use this invention on terminally ill persons, subject to various government approvals and other legal requirements. . .

Various control devices may be used to add any desired nutrient or other substance to the blood, to keep the blood values within desired (normally physiological

limits) or to conduct any particular type of experimentation [Emphasis added]. . .

The cabinet is equipped with means for mounting the head in a position such that the veins and arteries which emerge from the head can be connected to the venous and arterial cannulae. This can be accomplished by inserting one or more surgical pins into the vertebrae in the neck, or by immobilizing the neck with an inflatable or padded collar . . . if desired, the cabinet may be equipped to allow the head to be inclined, for ease of access during surgery [Emphasis added].

If desired, the surgical cuts may be made in such a way that the larynx (which contains the vocal cords) remains attached to the head. The severed end of the trachea (wind pipe) may be sutured to a tube carrying slightly compressed, humidified air, so that the primate or human head may use its vocal cords if it is conscious. The compressor may be controlled by a switch mounted below the chin of the head so that the animal or human may turn the compressor on or off by opening its mouth. . .

The device of this invention can be manufactured and sold, and it may be used for various purposes such as analysis of drugs which are metabolized by the liver into undesired compounds or which cannot cross the blood-brain barrier.

References are made to "Other Publications" which include an article entitled "Brain," by monkey head transplanter Robert White, published in 1981, a book entitled "Heads" by David Osborn, published in 1985, and a book entitled "The Tomorrow File" by Lawrence Sanders, published in 1975.

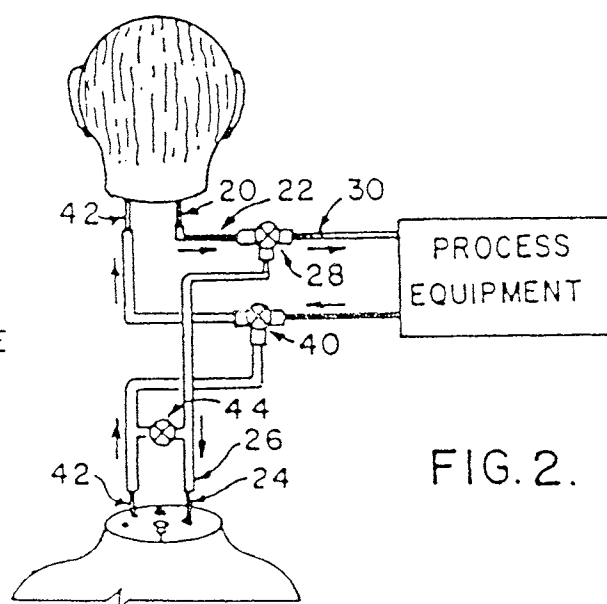
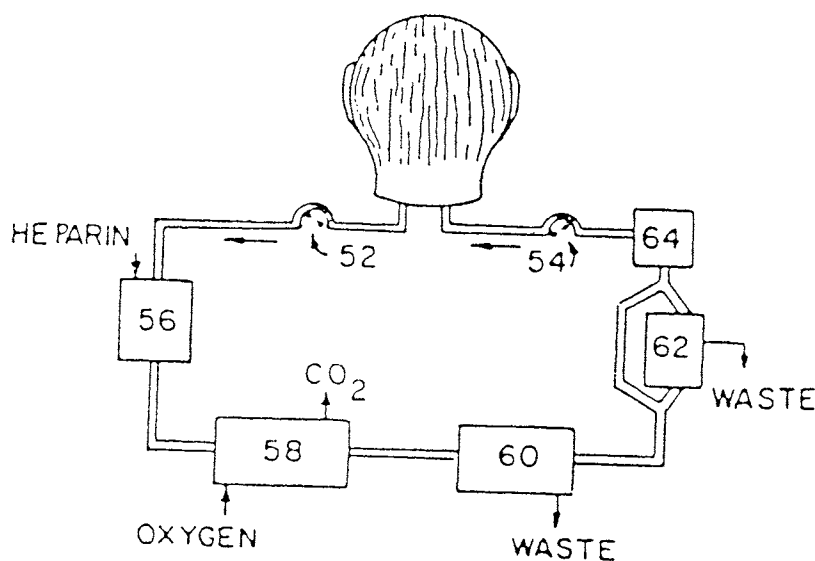


FIG. 2.

Patented cabinet to keep severed chimp head alive.

THE IMPENETRABLE FOREST – REFUGE FOR THE MOUNTAIN GORILLA

by Thomas Butynski

Dr. Butynski is Director of the Impenetrable Forest Project in Uganda. He's also an IPPL member and we're very proud of him!

The tropical forest is the oldest and biologically most complex, richest, and least understood biome on earth. Although it covers only 6 per cent of the world's land surface, it houses 50 to 65 per cent of its plant and animal species. Nonetheless, the tropical forest is being destroyed and disrupted by human activities more rapidly than any other biome; much that is irreplaceable is disappearing every day. The situation in Uganda is no exception. Today the forests of Uganda have been reduced by at least 50 per cent and deforestation still continues at a high rate. The situation is particularly severe in the south-west of the country where an estimated 95 per cent of the forest has been eliminated. One of the consequences of this deforestation is that it has contributed to the decline of the mountain gorilla *Gorilla gorilla beringei*. The gorilla's range in south-west Uganda is now restricted to the Impenetrable Forest Reserve where an estimated 115 gorillas occur. This is one-third of the world's total population. The remainder live in the Virunga Volcanoes area where the borders of Uganda, Rwanda and Zaire meet.

It is not just the mountain gorillas which make conservation of the Impenetrable Forest such an urgent issue. The Impenetrable Forest is of unique biological importance, being the only forest in East Africa where continuous forest vegetation extends from 1,160 to 2,600 metres above sea level. As a result of this altitudinal range, the species diversity of the Impenetrable Forest is exceptionally high. It is one of the richest forests in Africa in terms of plant and animal species and harbors a number of rare and endangered species not found elsewhere in East Africa. In addition to the gorillas, nine other species of non-human primates occur, including the chimpanzee. Elephant, giant forest hog, bush pig, bushbuck and several species of duiker are also present. The diversity of bird species is extremely high with over 310 species on the checklist. The Impenetrable Forest probably holds the richest montane avifauna in Africa, including three species that are listed as "rare" or "vulnerable" in the Red Data Book (the African green broadbill, Chapin's flycatcher and Grauer's swamp warbler). Its flora is also exceptional, at least ten of the tree species recorded are not found



Mountain gorilla and Child
Photo: Evelyn Gallardo Copyright 1985

elsewhere in East Africa.

In August 1986 a project began which aims to help conserve this site of international significance. The Impenetrable Forest Conservation project, under the leadership of Dr. Tom Butynski, undertakes to promote a long-term program of improved conservation practices in the Impenetrable Forest and surrounding areas. As a part of this program it will conduct research on the ecology and behavior of the gorilla. The emphasis will be on research which is directly applicable to gorilla conservation and management so that survival of this population might be ensured.

Conservation of the Impenetrable Forest and its gorillas is threatened by the often unmanaged and illegal use of the area by people. Illegal activities in the forest include removal of timber and bamboo, gold mining, beekeeping, grazing of livestock, and poaching. Poaching currently poses the biggest immediate threat to the gorillas.

Under the Game Act, all hunting is forbidden in the Impenetrable Forest Animal Sanctuary. Hunting was banned throughout Uganda in 1978. These laws and their enforcement have come too late to prevent the decline of wildlife in the Impenetrable Forest. Buffalo, and possibly leopard, are now extinct, while the number of other large mammals such as elephant, giant forest hog and bushbuck are far below the Reserve's carrying capacity. With the arrival of the Impenetrable Forest Conservation Project and, particularly, the Project's counterpart from the Game Department, Mr. Alfred Otim, the morale and effectiveness of the Game Department staff have greatly increased. Whereas almost no arrests and confiscations occurred in the Impenetrable Forest prior to August 1986, there have been more than 220 items confiscated (including 50 traps and 18 spears) and 20 men arrested in the six months since the Project started. Although there remains an unacceptable level of illegal activity in the Impenetrable Forest at this time, this forest is today the best protected of Uganda's Forest Reserves/Animal Sanctuaries.

The gorillas are, however, still seriously threatened. In 1959 the gorilla population of the Impenetrable Forest was estimated at 150. By 1979 it was down to 115 – a 23 per cent decline in just 20 years. Since 1979 there has been little improvement in the situation. There are several reliable reports of gorillas being poached from the Impenetrable Forest during the last eight years. In all cases more details and confirmation are needed but the number of independent sources which are providing information on these killings is high and thus the likelihood that the reports are true is also high. The following is a summary of gorilla killings in the Impenetrable Forest as best can be determined. We suspect that this list is incom-



Impenetrable Forest Project Staffers



Dense forest

plete and underestimates the number of gorillas poached.

1. In about 1979 two Austrian or German men shot an adult male gorilla. They probably hired one of the Game guards as a guide.

2. In 1983 two gorillas were killed by men with spears. This apparently happened because the gorillas were raiding a banana plantation.

3. Gorillas were killed and infants captured at least twice in 1985. In the first case the infant died on the way to Rwanda and in the second instance the infant was successfully transferred to its buyer. The Rwandan park officials heard of the sale and in the process of confiscating the infant the buyer was killed. The infant died soon after being confiscated. According to rumors, at least six adult gorillas were killed in the process of capturing the two infants.

4. There are rumors that an infant gorilla from the Impenetrable Forest was offered for sale in July 1986. The six poachers captured were each fined 1,000 Uganda Shillings (about US \$0.70).

5. One gorilla is reported to have been killed in January 1987 on the Uganda/Zaire border. The poachers were from Zaire and the animal was allegedly killed for meat.

At this time there is a rumor that partial payment for the capture of yet another infant gorilla from the Impenetrable Forest has been made by someone in Rwanda. The taking of mountain gorillas has been stopped in Rwanda and greatly reduced in Zaire. It appears, therefore, that this pressure is now being put on the Ugandan animals. The curtailment of gorilla poaching has been a priority of the Impenetrable Forest Conservation Project but financial support to help equip and train Game Guards is badly needed since the lack of adequate rifles and ammunition makes it difficult to arrest the poachers. Our best estimate at this time is that 9-12 gorillas have been killed or captured in the Impenetrable Forest in the last eighteen months alone. This is an extremely serious situation given that the number of gorillas in this forest is already so low. If gorilla poaching cannot be stopped completely during 1987-1988, the only

chance for the gorilla in the Impenetrable Forest will be for the forest to be strictly protected as a national park and human activities greatly reduced.

More guns and ammunition are only part of the long-term solution. Management and conservation practices cannot be successful without a conservation education program to help the local people understand and appreciate the direct and indirect benefits they obtain from the forest. The Impenetrable Forest Conservation Project Education Program is the primary responsibility of a Ugandan graduate student, Mr. Samson Werikhe. Since September 1986 many primary and secondary schools in the vicinity of the forest have been visited and lectures and discussions held concerning the values of the forest and goals of the Impenetrable Forest Conservation Project. Similarly, Government and local officials are being visited around the forest and nearby towns. In the near future a mobile conservation unit will be established and equipped with projectors, a screen and a generator. Most recently the education program has concentrated on putting together a newsletter for distribution to large numbers of people in the communities around the

forest. The newsletter, called **The Mountain Gorilla**, is published once every two months and written in simple English. Some of the articles are written by the staff of the Impenetrable Forest Conservation Project but most of the articles come from outside the project in an effort to involve as many people as possible in the conservation effort. Financial support for the conservation education program is provided by the International Primate Protection League and World Wildlife Fund - US.

Most of the time during the first nine months of the Impenetrable Forest Conservation Project has been devoted to construction of a permanent research/conservation station, law enforcement and conservation education. The habituation of a group of 10 gorillas began in February and is progressing well. Although the future of the Impenetrable Forest is by no means secure, it now looks far brighter than a year ago. With the continued support of the Ugandan Government and organizations such as the International Primate Protection League, the Impenetrable Forest and its mountain gorillas will survive to serve and inspire future generations of mankind.

The International Primate Protection League is funding two of the African counter-parts in the Impenetrable Forest Project and hopes to "adopt" more African staff and students next year. With your continued generous support of our organization, that should be possible! We are also funding the Project **Newsletter**. We at IPPL know just how much work goes into preparing a **Newsletter** and how important Newsletters are!

We thought you'd like to hear some comments from Samson Werikhe, one of "our" students.

I'm 23 years of age. I hold a B.Sc. degree in Zoology, majoring in wildlife biology and management (Makerere University). I hope to continue my education in the same field, leading to the award of an M.Sc.

A greater portion of our natural resources is in peril due to over-exploitation and mismanagement. In order to integrate development with conservation, people must understand the present status of the remaining natural resources. My contribution here is that of spreading the message of conservation to the community around the Impenetrable Forest. I'm happy to announce that so far we have captured support. This must continue for much better results!

LISTING OF TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR HABITAT-COUNTRY PRIMATOLOGISTS

The Conservation Committee of the International Primatological Society (IPS) is in the process of compiling a listing of programs offering training opportunities for habitat-country primatologists. The following kinds of information are being gathered on a site-by-site basis: (1) location of training, (2) kind of training offered, such as field course, diploma, master's or doctoral degree, etc., (3) outline course of study and its duration, (4) language requirements, (5) cost, and the availability of grants or fellowships, (6) special facilities for foreign students, (7) name(s) of organizer and other

staff. The compiled information on training opportunities will be distributed as an important complement to the IPS Conservation Scholarship Program.

Anyone with relevant information should communicate directly with:

Dr. Ardith Eudey
164 Dayton Street
Upland, California 91786 USA

THE GREATER CARAJAS PROGRAM

According to the **Ecologist** (March-June 1987), the Greater Carajas Program, a project funded jointly by the World Bank and the European Economic Community (EEC) will have devastating effects on the rain-forests of Eastern Amazonia and the humans and wild creatures who inhabit them.

The purpose of the project is the production of iron ore. The core region for the project, known as the Carajas Mineral Province, surrounds half of the Catete Indian Reserve. Gold panners and miners are reportedly already invading the reserve and interfering with

the Indians' traditional life-style.

The **Ecologist** reports that the project will transform an area the size of Britain and France combined, of which 50% consists of tropical rain-forest, into "a massive agro-industrial park." Many of the proposed iron plants would use charcoal as fuel, thus causing further forest destruction.

In short, says the **Ecologist**, the Greater Carajas Program is "an investment in social and environmental disaster."

UPDATE ON THE CAMEROUN GORILLA SHIPMENT

The July 1987 issue of the IPPL **Newsletter** told of the smuggling of 3 young gorillas from the Cameroun. The animals were destined for Taipei Zoo. Two of the gorillas died between Douala Airport, Cameroun, and Kinshasa Airport, Zaire. Death was attributed to asphyxiation. The sole surviving gorilla was shipped from Kinshasa via Johannesburg, South Africa, to Taiwan, and now lives alone at Taipei Zoo.

The shipment created an international furore, especially after IPPL published a series of telexes in which details of the shipment were revealed.

According to the telexes:

1) Walter Sensen, a West German animal dealer, was responsible for arranging the export of the gorillas from the Cameroun. Sensen's son, who lives in the Cameroun, collected the gorillas and accompanied them on their journey.

2) A Japanese animal dealer, Michinori Kohno of the Keihin Chochu Company was to obtain the gorillas from Walter Sensen and supply them to Taipei Zoo.

3) According to Walter Sensen, a Netherlands animal dealer (Van den Brink, Jabria) would collect a commission on the deal.

Mr. Van den Brink denies involvement in the gorilla deal. On 16 September 1987, he contacted Walter Sensen, requesting, "Would you please confirm in writing, that I had nothing to do with the gorilla-deal in Taiwan?" Walter Sensen responded in a letter dated 17 September 1987, "In accordance with your wish, we herewith declare that nothing is known to us about your having given an order for gorillas from the Cameroun, with friendly greetings, Walter Sensen." Mr. Van den Brink also contacted Michinori Kohno, of the Keihin Chochu firm, who assured him that, "We did not order the gorillas from Taiwan with you," and that the commission agreement referred to in the telexes did not exist.

In a letter to IPPL dated 18 September 1987, Mr. Van den Brink commented:

Although the telexes from Mr. Sensen to Mr. Kohno do give the impression that I should be interested in this gorilla transaction, I herewith would like to confirm, that what Mr. Sensen has telexed to Mr. Kohno is not true. I had no order for two pairs gorillas and I had no interest in this deal, not directly or indirectly.

It is not clear why Walter Sensen claimed in his telexes that Mr. Van den Brink was involved in the gorilla shipment.

Mr. Michinori Kohno has made several lengthy statements about the gorilla shipment. He informed Dr. Les Fisher, Director of Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago, and Chairman of the Gorilla Species Survival Plan Committee, that the Taipei Zoo had contracted for 1,000 specimens belonging to 171 species with a U.S. animal dealer (the International Animal Exchange). However, said Kohno, "we made a sole contract for the gorillas . . . by means of separating same from the blanket contract." Should any U.S. dealer have been directly involved in the gorilla shipment, he could have been subject to prosecution under the Lacey Act which applies to shipments by U.S. dealers, even though the animals involved might never have set foot in the United States. Kohno stated to Fisher that, "a German dealer whose name is Walter Sensen offered us gorillas from the Cameroun with CITES export permit." Hence, claimed Kohno, "we have been deceived and fairly taken in" by "the German dealer," and "are now talking with a lawyer to raise a lawsuit against him."

On a positive note, Kohno added, "As we do not want to get entangled in this trouble, we decided to discontinue dealings in gorillas from West African countries, include Cameroun, in future."

Mr. Walter Sensen has made no public statement about his undisputed role in the gorilla shipment and it appears that West German authorities will take no action against him since the gorillas never set foot in West Germany. One of the principal weaknesses of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species is that the "Mr. Bigs" of the animal trade can sit in places like Nairobi

or Nuremberg concocting sordid deals for which they will never be punished.

Insurance Company Won't Pay

The three gorillas had been insured by the Keihin Chochu firm, acting on behalf of Taipei Zoo, for \$445,170. However, a clause in the policy made it null and void in the event of "prohibition of import or export." Taisho Marine and Fire, on being informed by its British broker of IPPL's questions about the legality of the shipment, contacted Cameroun wildlife authorities, who informed the company that the export permit was "forged." As a result, the insurance company rejected the claim. This is very good news and IPPL commends Taisho Marine and Fire on its decision. Animal dealers should not be allowed to make money off dead gorillas and all the misery and suffering caused by this shipment.

South African Connection

IPPL's protest to the International Air Transport Association was sent to South African Airways for comment. In a letter to IPPL dated 2 August 1987, a South African Airways cargo official (signature illegible), informed IPPL that, "This consignment originated in North Africa (sic) and was accompanied by a valid [Emphasis added] export permit issued by a CITES member (Cameroun) which, from an operational point of view, would not be questioned during the normal shipment cycle."

IPPL is not satisfied with South African Airways' response and fears that unscrupulous animal dealers may attempt to route further illegal wildlife shipments through South Africa, since it appears that no attempt is made to verify authenticity of export documents.

Good News from Taiwan

The Director of Taipei Zoo has sent out many lengthy letters seeking to justify the zoo's having ordered gorillas.

However, following intervention by IPPL, World Wildlife Fund, and other concerned organizations and individuals, the Government of Taiwan took action.

On 2 July 1987, the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, issued a memorandum stating that:

To ensure wildlife conservation, please notify all zoos, both public and private, under your jurisdiction that no animals of the endangered species listed in Appendix I of CITES shall be imported beginning June 27, 1987.

CITES Appendix I includes gorillas. Members wishing to send letters expressing their appreciation for Taiwan's new policy and the hope that it will be strictly enforced may contact:

The Director
Council of Agriculture
Executive Yuan
37 Nanhai Road, Taipei
Taiwan (107), Republic of China

Cameroun

Dr. Abdoulaye Souaibou of the Cameroun's Wildlife Department, informed IPPL in a letter dated 8 September 1987 that the Cameroun had taken internal measures to reinforce the surveillance of wildlife exports at both air and sea ports, as well as along the border with neighboring Equatorial Guinea, which reportedly exported 4 gorillas in September 1987. The gorillas may have originated in Rio Muni, but possibly in the Cameroun or Gabon.

Thanks to IPPL Members

IPPL extends its thanks to the thousands of IPPL members and friends who wrote letters or signed postcards opposing gorilla trafficking. We feel that slow but steady progress is being made. Because of IPPL's vigilance, gorilla trafficking is slowing down. But we won't relax until it is stopped.

STOP PRESS: It pays to be persistent. Not satisfied with the response of South African Airways about the transit of the surviving Cameroun gorilla to a Taiwan-bound plane at Johannesburg Airport, Shirley McGreal, IPPL Chairwoman, wrote back enclosing proof that the shipment was indeed illegal. In a reply dated 7 October 1987, the Assistant Director for Cargo Services for South African Airways (SAA) stated that SAA had believed that the (phony) Cameroun export permit for the gorilla was genuine. How-

ever, he said:

You may rest assured that I have implemented procedures to ensure that all future shipments of endangered species carried by South African Airways from, to and through the Republic of South Africa are first cleared with the South African CITES Authority to ensure that the shipment is legal and the documentation is in order.

NEW GORILLA CONNECTION?

The International Primate Protection League has received a copy of a purported export permit for 4 gorillas, issued on paper headed "Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Promotion of Enterprise." The permit bears the number 381.

The permit was issued to an unnamed party and authorized him to "take along with you, as personal effects, 4 gorillas, on the payment of the corresponding rights." It was signed by D. Florencio Esono Obiang Angue.

IPPL has learned that the gorillas were to be shipped to Thailand by an animal dealer. However, Thai authorities decided not to allow importation of the gorillas on learning that the permit was not "equivalent" to a CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) export permit. Thailand is a CITES member, and Equatorial Guinea is not. Although CITES does include a limited provision for export of "personal or household effects," the provision **excludes** wildlife "acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence." In any case, the idea of 4 gorillas being considered anybody's "personal effects" is totally preposterous!

IPPL has received an unconfirmed report that the 4 gorillas left Equatorial Guinea in September on Iberia Airlines, and that they landed in Spain. Their current location is unknown to us.

On learning of the export permit, IPPL immediately contacted the Embassy of Equatorial Guinea in New York (by letter and in person), Minister Angue (by letter) and Thai authorities, conservationists, and newspapers.

This situation is extremely disturbing. Equatorial Guinea (capital, Malabo) consists of numerous islands and a strip of the mainland, Rio Muni, located between the Cameroun and Gabon, both CITES members. The land borders between Rio Muni and the Cameroun and Gabon are not well-guarded, and it would be relatively easy to move gorillas caught in the Cameroun or Gabon to Equatorial Guinea by land or sea.

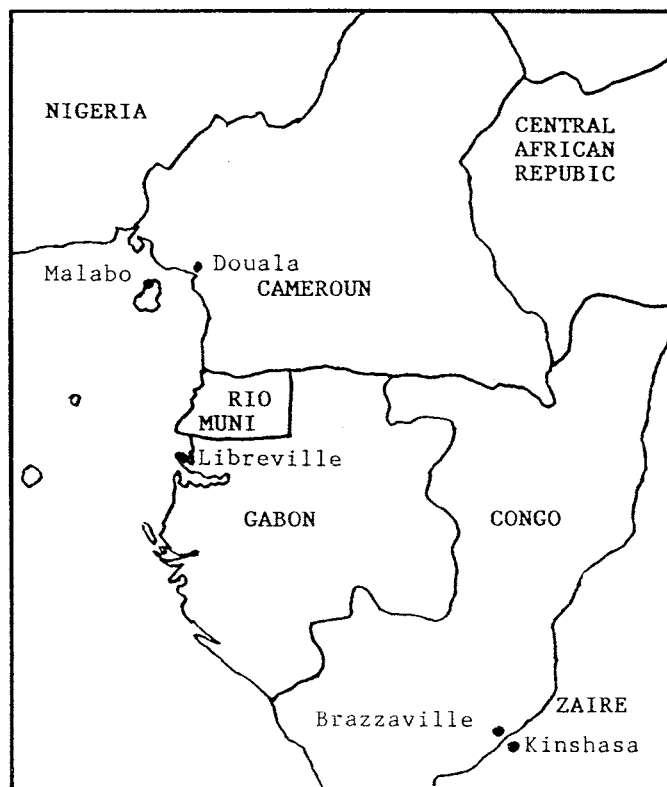
There is a small gorilla population in Rio Muni (Snowflake, the famous albino gorilla at Barcelona Zoo, was caught there). However, should gorillas be presented for export, it would be impossible to determine their true country of origin. Animals caught in the Cameroun or Gabon or more distant countries could be "laundered" through Equatorial Guinea. The resulting "gorilla pipeline" could constitute a serious drain on wild gorilla populations and undermine protective measures taken by neighbor countries.

Equatorial Guinea has also been a source of chimpanzees entering trade and is suspected to be the origin of most of the Spanish beach chimpanzees.

IPPL has also learned that a shipment of 13 primates, originating from Equatorial Guinea and consigned to a Miami animal dealer, was seized at Miami Airport, Florida, U.S.A. during the summer of 1987. The primates belonged to several species and included 2 drills. Drills are listed as "Endangered" on the U.S. Endangered Species List. A small population of drills lives on the island of Fernando Po, which is part of Equatorial Guinea.

It is very important that "The Equatorial Guinea Connection" be closed. Please, therefore, write a courteous letter to the President of Equatorial Guinea with a copy to Minister Angue, requesting that:

1) no more export permits for gorillas, chimpanzees, drills, or any primate species be issued:



Map showing location of Rio Muni

2) an investigation be made of the reported September 1987 gorilla shipment:

3) all primates living in Equatorial Guinea be accorded total legal protection:

4) Equatorial Guinea become a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

The original letter should be addressed to:

Excmo Señor Teodoro Obiang Nguema
Presidente de la Republica de Guinea Ecuatorial
Malabo
Equatorial Guinea, West Africa

A copy should go to:

C. Florencio Esono Obiang Angue
Ministerio de Industria, Comercio, y Promocion Empresarial

Bioko Norte, Malabo
Equatorial Guinea, West Africa

If you can write in Spanish, so much the better, but please write anyway! Overseas air mail costs 44 cents per half-ounce.

AIDS BLAMED ON PRIMATE TRADE

The 3 September 1987 issue of the British magazine **Nature** contained a Letter to the Editor from Drs. Sergio Grunta and Giuseppe Groppa of the INRCA Clinical Laboratory in Ancona, Italy. The subject of the letter is "The Primate Trade and the Origin of the AIDS Virus."

The authors state that the human AIDS viruses are probably descended from a monkey virus which most likely originated from the African green monkey (but which does not apparently cause disease in the monkey). "Thus," say the Italian scientists, "an apparently harmless monkey virus has probably given rise to a human virus which has evolved into the HIVs [human AIDS viruses]."

They then pose the question:

Is it possible that these events are linked with the beginning in the 1950s, of a massive trade in monkeys from Africa to Western countries, coinciding with the beginning of a tissue culture technology? In the 1950s, the introduction of tissue cultures in research into human enteroviruses, and in studies of the preparation and control of polio vaccines, caused a massive request for monkeys, and many primate stables were created where different species of monkeys often lived together. The African

Green Monkey has been one of the monkeys used most for kidney studies for enterovirus studies. This caused an unprecedented human manipulation of the African Green monkey by Africans involved in the capture and maintenance of these monkeys, and stabulary and laboratory personnel of Western countries. All this might have vastly increased the odds of an accidental passage of SIV [simian immunodeficiency virus] from the African Green monkey to other monkeys and humans. The lag in the appearance of widespread human infection might have been due to the adaptation of the virus to its new host and to the behavioral characteristics of people in different countries.

The authors draw attention to the susceptibility of various monkey species to the Simian AIDS virus and express concern about "the safety conditions used for the selection and maintenance of monkeys entering primate stables," and especially of those monkeys "used by industrial polio vaccine suppliers in particular: taking into account that blood-cell contaminants . . . are always present in primary *in vitro* monkey kidney cell cultures."

ONE THEORY ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE AIDS VIRUS

The 16 July 1987 issue of the **New Scientist** contained an article entitled, "Origin of the AIDS Virus Explained?" by Abraham Karpas, Director of Research at the Clinical School of the University of Cambridge, England.

Dr. Karpas noted the wide speculation about the origin of the AIDS virus (ranging from the belief of some religious fundamentalists that AIDS is a "punishment from God" for permissiveness in general and homosexuality in particular to the theory that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency created the virus by "genetic engineering."

According to Karpas, molecular study of AIDS viruses shows that they have existed in nature "for hundreds of years," but only started infecting Man recently.

Karpas refers to a letter published in the British medical journal **Lancet** on 27 June 1987. The letter was written by Dr. F. Noirlau from the Congo and describes certain sexual practices prevalent among Africans living around the major lakes as described by A. Kashamura in a paper published in France in 1973. According to Kashamura:

To stimulate a man or woman and induce them to intense sexual activity, male monkey blood (for a man) or

she-monkey blood (for a woman) was directly inoculated in the pubic area and also in the thighs and back.

Noirlau points out that such transmission of blood could be responsible for the emergence of AIDS in Man.

Karpas notes that the AIDS virus found in humans in West Africa (HIV-2) is more closely related to the first immunodeficiency virus isolated in monkeys than to the HIV-1 virus found in humans in Central Africa, and speculates that a distinct virus from a different species of monkey will eventually be identified, and which will be closely related to HIV-1. He also speculates that, "If a similar practice existed in other parts of Africa with different monkey species, we can expect further strains of AIDS virus to be discovered."

Karpas feels that the migration of rural people into towns may have facilitated the spread of the virus through heterosexual contact, including foreign visitors. Drug addiction (with needle-sharing) and sale of blood by addicts could cause the spread of AIDS to recipients of blood transfusions and blood products.

Karpas concludes that, "The story of AIDS teaches us that animal tissues should not be injected into humans, because the risk of introducing a new virus is too great."

BRITISH DOCTOR BLAMES AIDS ON SCIENTISTS

Dr. John Seale, a British medical doctor who practices on London's prestigious Harley Street, places the blame for AIDS on scientists "playing around with animal cancers and viruses."

He states that, "there is a lot of circumstantial evidence to prove

that AIDS is an artificially created disease." Seale considers it possible that the AIDS virus was deliberately produced as part of either the United States' or the Soviet Union's biological warfare programs.

IPPL WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

IPPL extends a warm welcome to everyone who has joined our organization recently. We hope you will find our **Newsletter** interesting. Please send us your comments and suggestions.

IPPL REPRESENTED AT CITES CONFERENCE

The International Primate Protection League was represented at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) held in Ottawa, Canada from 12-24 July 1987. Our Representatives were Dr. Ardith Eudey, former Co-Chairwoman, IPPL, who currently serves as head of the Asian Section of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Primate Specialist Group, and IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal.

Drs. McGreal and Eudey discussed the subject of gorilla trafficking with representatives of the Cameroun, the Congo (Brazzaville), and Zaire: they also requested West German authorities to initiate some action against Walter Sensen, who was involved in the January 1987 smuggling of 3 young gorillas from the Cameroun, two of whom died on the way to Taiwan. South African authorities were requested to confiscate illegally-exported shipments in transit.

The CITES Secretariat prepared a "Review of Alleged Infractions" over the past two years for presentation to the parties. The report aroused considerable interest and discussion. The three leading alleged infractions concerned shipments of great apes.

Alleged Infraction A.1 was the 1986 shipment of 20 wild-caught chimpanzees from Sierra Leone to Austria: the importer was an Austrian pharmaceutical company. The Secretariat concluded that the exportation from Sierra Leone appeared to comply with local law, but that there was no evidence that the exportation was in compliance with Article III(2)(a) of CITES, which states that an export permit should only be granted when "a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species." The Secretariat also claimed that the Sierra Leone export document was not in compliance with Article VI of CITES, which sets down specifications for content of export permits, or Article X, which states that Convention parties (Austria is a party) should only trade with non-party states (Sierra Leone is not a party) when "comparable documentation issued by competent authorities in [the non-party] State which substantially conforms with the requirements of the present Convention for permits and certificates" is presented. In addition, the Secretariat alleged that the importation to Austria was contrary to Article III(3)(b) of CITES, which states that species protected on Appendix I of CITES (these include chimpanzees) should not be imported "for primarily commercial purposes," and in doubtful com-



From left to right: Agbenuna Dogbe-Tomi of the Togo Forest Department, Napo Tangwayaye, also of Togo, Ardith Eudey of IPPL and IUCN, Sue Russell (Friends of Animals).

pliance with Article III(3)(b), requiring that a recipient institution be "suitably equipped to house and care for it." The importing drug company has been criticized for allegedly maintaining chimpanzees in extremely small cages.

Alleged Infraction A.2 related to the shipment of 3 gorillas from the Cameroun via Zaire and South Africa to Taiwan (two of these gorillas died on the way). The Secretariat noted that the export from the Cameroun was illegal, no export permit having been issued. In addition, "a forged CITES permit and health certificate were used, the former bearing a CITES security stamp that had been removed from a valid CITES permit for other specimens."

Alleged Infraction A.3 dealt with the export of three orphaned gorillas from the Congo (Brazzaville) to Great Britain. In December 1986, Great Britain raised the question of these gorillas with the CITES Secretariat. Both the Secretariat and the British CITES Scientific Authority recommended against the exportation of the gorillas. The Congo also sought the Secretariat's advice and was told that the Secretariat could not support the export of the animals "since such trade was likely to be detrimental to the long-term survival of the species in the wild." However, Great Britain did issue an import permit to John Aspinall of Howletts' Park Zoo, and Aspinall subsequently imported the 3 "orphans," who had been kept by a French resident of the Congo, Mrs. Yvette Leroy. IPPL has learned that Mrs. Leroy subsequently obtained two more gorilla "orphans." Dr. Mokoko Ikonga of the Congo's Wildlife Department has informed IPPL that plans are under way for a gorilla orphanage to be established in his country so that gorilla exportation can be stopped, and Mrs. Leroy's activities collecting orphan gorillas will no longer be permitted.

In its concluding comments, the Secretariat drew attention to the problem of ongoing trafficking in "orphaned" gorillas.

One social function at the CITES conference was especially interesting. Mr. Athanase Nyamacumu of Rwanda's Wildlife Department had brought along a videotape of Mountain gorillas. Mrs. Christine Stevens of the Animal Welfare Institute arranged for this videotape to be shown to a gathering of around 12 African delegates, along with a videotape of South Carolina Educational Television's program about IPPL's work and the gibbons living at our sanctuary. The delegates from African countries with no Mountain gorillas were totally fascinated at seeing these magnificent animals.



Hilario Moreno, Wildlife Chief of Paraguay, with Shirley McGreal of IPPL

THAI ANIMAL SMUGGLER JAILED IN LAOS

The Thai animal trafficker Pimjai is in jail. The name and the news probably won't mean much to most of you, because not many of you were members when IPPL exposed Pimjai's crimes against wildlife in 1974.

At that time, we were just one year old. Shirley McGreal, currently Chairwoman, and Ardith Eudey, then a member of the Advisory Board and later to become Co-Chairwoman, jointly exposed Pimjai. Shirley was a resident of Bangkok, Thailand, and Ardith was studying the free-living macaques of the Huay Kha Khaeng Sanctuary, periodically returning to the University of California at Davis to work on her doctoral program.

It was on one of her return trips that Ardith learned that her own university was in possession of gibbons that had been smuggled from Thailand via Canada to Davis. She and Shirley undertook the first of IPPL's major smuggling investigations.

Here is the story of some of the unspeakable Pimjai's crimes, involving baby gibbon apes caught by the shooting of their mothers.

On 16 January 1974, a shipment of 10 unweaned gibbons, probably less than a year old, reached the Comparative Oncology Laboratory of the University of California at Davis. They had been shipped by Pimjai to Canadian animal dealer Kenneth Clare of the (mercifully now-defunct) Ark Animal Exchange. One of the baby gibbons was Dead on Arrival, and an autopsy revealed a shotgun pellet lodged in his/her skull. All ten animals had pneumonia on arrival and only four survived.

Another shipment followed, this time of six former pet gibbons (some wearing neck-chains). Pimjai was again the supplier, and the gibbons were again routed through Canada. Again, the animals were sold to the Comparative Oncology Laboratory.

In March 1974, another shipment of 10 gibbons arrived in Canada. Every one of the gibbons was dead on arrival. It appears that the animals died suddenly as dealer Clare told Shirley McGreal that one was eating a banana when death struck him.

Ardith and Shirley investigated the situation at the Thai end, in spite of Shirley receiving a letter from a Thai politician threatening "serious consequences against you personally" unless she dropped the investigation. Such a threat could not be taken lightly since an American investigative reporter working for the **Bangkok Post**, who had denounced Thailand's unscrupulous animal traders, had been brutally murdered.

IPPL learned that no export permits had been issued for these gibbon shipments. It appears that Pimjai had bribed airport officials to enable him to get the gibbons out. In fact, Pimjai seemed well-connected. One year, there was a "draw" to decide which of Thailand's dealers was to be allowed to export the elephant quota of 10 animals. Pimjai, one of around 8 dealers who applied for the permits, won 9 of them, and, when one of the baby elephants died at his farm, was given a replacement permit.

IPPL was able to get the story of Pimjai's misdeeds into the **Bangkok Post**. But he was never prosecuted. He did have problems when a rival dealer briefly kidnapped his daughter.

Now, at least, Pimjai seems to be getting what he has long deserved—**punishment**.

After IPPL's exposure of the activities of the gibbon smugglers, the animal dealers would ship gibbons to Singapore ("The Singapore Connection") and Vientiane, the capital of Laos, ("The Laos Connection") for onward shipment to Europe or Japan. IPPL documented the "Singapore Connection" and Reuter's circulated Shirley's article "The Singapore Connection," written for the **Bangkok Post**, world-wide. This, and the work of Marjorie Doggett and Shirley McGreal on-the-spot in Singapore (both traders were successfully infiltrated), led Singapore to stop trafficking smuggled gibbons.

However, gibbons and other wild animals would be shipped from Thailand to Laos by Thai dealers, who would then audaciously ship them out "with a transit stop" right under the noses of Thai officials at Bangkok Airport.

Ardith Eudey visited Bangkok Airport on 15 August 1978, and found a shipment of 95 primates (consisting of 38 White-handed gibbons, one Pileated gibbon, and one White-cheeked gibbon, plus 55 macaques). The animals had been shipped to Bangkok from Laos and were allowed to proceed to their destination, Belgium, then a haven for illegal wildlife trafficking.

The "Laos Connection" operated somewhat erratically due to political conditions.

IPPL was therefore delighted to receive a copy of an article published in the **Bangkok Post** (presumably in October 1987, but the headline is in Thai!).

The heading states that, "Laos Jails two Thai Wildlife dealers," and names Preecha Waravichit (Pimjai) as one of them.

Pimjai was given 3 years in jail and a \$150,000 fine for "falsifying government documents to smuggle wildlife species out of the country." The Laotian Supreme Court found the two dealers guilty. They had been arrested while buying wild animals at a deserted military camp in Vientiane.

THE PIMJAI COMPANY HAS CAUSED HUNDREDS OF MOTHER GIBBONS TO BE SHOT SO THAT THEIR PRECIOUS BABIES COULD BE EXPORTED. MANY OF THE CAPTURED BABIES HAVE DIED. OTHERS SURVIVED TO DIE IN PAINFUL EXPERIMENTS.

The jailing of Pimjai is great news. We want to see Pimjai remain in jail. No gibbon living free in Thailand is safe with people like him loose.

Please write the President of Laos to congratulate him on the jailing of Preecha Waravichit (Pimjai). Ask him to keep Pimjai in jail for his full sentence (after all, he has brought death sentences and life in prison to so many gibbons). Request also that Laos ban export of all wildlife and consider joining the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Letters should be addressed to:

Acting President Phoumi Vontvithit

Office of the President

Vientiane, Laos

Please copy your letter to:

The Ambassador of Laos to the United Nations

820 Second Avenue, Suite 400

New York, NY 10017

Overseas air mail from the U.S. costs 44 cents per half-ounce.

Sad story of 10 smuggled gibbons

ON New Year's Eve, 1973, while partygoers were revelling, ten unweaned baby gibbons were being smuggled out of Thailand on the long trip to the Ark Animal Exchange in Northern Canada.

After a month in the bitterly cold Canadian winter, they left for the Comparative Oncology Laboratory at Davis, California.

At Los Angeles Airport, the broker heard one baby gibbon sneeze. On arrival at Davis, one was dead: the autopsy showed that this little gibbon had pneumonia and also a shotgun pellet lodged in its skull.

Baby gibbons are caught by mother-killing and often the baby gets injured too. All the baby gibbons had pneumonia and five more died in the following days: the rest were killed in research.

On January 16, nine more gibbons left Thailand: they were former pet gibbons wearing waist or neckbands, according to Kenneth Clare, manager of the Ark Animal Exchange. Six of these gibbons were shipped to the Davis laboratories.



THESE baby gibbons are high on Thailand's protected animal list. They may not be exported without a licence.

Investigate these shipments by the International League for the Protection of Primates, a California-based conservation group, which finances the work possible violation of US anti-smuggling laws. International League, states that the League forwarded a formal complaint to the US National Cancer Institute raising questions about the legality of the acquisitions.

— Bangkok Post, 20 July, 1975

ILLEGAL BABOON TRADING

by Dave Currey

Dave Currey is Campaign Coordinator of the Environmental Investigation Agency, an organization based in London, England.

Although much of the Environmental Investigation Agency's (EIA's) research has concentrated on the wild bird trade, it is equally concerned with all wild fauna. Extensive investigations have been made on the wild-caught primate trade and it has been found that the traders are often the same people as those that deal in birds and other wildlife.

'Afrique Océan' is a wildlife exporting company owned by Leon Masfrand who is the French Consul in Kaolack, Senegal. Masfrand specializes in the export of wild birds for the pet trade and wild primates for research laboratories, mainly in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy.

EIA has uncovered a primate smuggling operation out of The Gambia where wildlife is protected by the Wildlife Conservation Act 1977 which gives teeth to the Banjul Declaration of the same year. Gambian olive baboons are transported in Masfrand's own vehicle across the border to 'Afrique Océan'.

On 4th December 1986 an EIA team visited 'Afrique Océan' and interviewed Masfrand about his wildlife trade. They returned the following day and were introduced to Boundia Cissé, the village chief of Karantaba Tabo Koto in The Gambia. He explained that he was there to sell wild-caught baboons to Masfrand whom he regularly dealt with. His catcher had 54 baboons held in the trap near his village and he expected Masfrand to send his vehicle to pick them up.

On 6th December 1986, the EIA team travelled with Boundia Cissé to his village which is situated in a remote area near the Gambia River. The next day they were taken to the village of Kata which is on the Gambia River, and from here they walked into the forest where the baboons were trapped.

There were 54 live olive baboons being kept in two wire sections of the large trap. Many were injured from fighting in the cramped conditions, and an infant was dying because it was unable to suckle. Its mother had been killed soon after capture along with ten other larger baboons because they were too large to sell to Masfrand. The eleven corpses were piled on top of each other a few meters away in the bushes. Under them were the skeletal remains of other baboons killed after capture a few weeks earlier.



Heap of dead baboons. Photo by Dave Currey, EIA



Dying baby baboon. Photo by Dave Currey, EIA

The larger baboons were killed with a wire noose on the end of a stick which was put round their necks while they were still in the cage trap. The bodies were then removed and piled nearby. The mortality rate during capture for the baboons seen by EIA was 17% and from the conditions of the animals it was clear that there would be further fatalities while they were kept in the cage trap.

Boundia Cissé explained that when Masfrand did not buy them, they offered them to Samba Thiam, Senegal's other primate dealer.

It was explained to EIA that Masfrand sends an employee with one of his vehicles to collect the baboons. The loaded vehicle is driven across the border at night to Koumpentoum in Senegal. It then drives directly to 'Afrique Océan' in Kaolack along the main Tambacounda to Kaolack road.

The baboons are kept in Masfrand's holding premises before export. He says that his best clients are "CLIN-MIDY [a French pharmaceutical company] and CNRS [French National Centre for Scientific Research]. Also the Atomic Energy Commission [France] has been buying monkeys for the last two years. A few medical faculties buy them as well, I'm not sure what for, I think they cut them into little pieces!! . . . In the UK my main client is Shamrock."

He buys them for US \$7.00 each and sells them for US \$85 each. Masfrand states that he exports "700 to 1,000" primates each year.

Ten baboons are packed into an air transport crate measuring 1m. x 0.6m. x 0.5m. and are flown to the importing country. By this time they have the relevant export license falsely describing the country of origin as Senegal.

The Gambian Wildlife Department has been informed of the smuggling operation and an investigation is proceeding.

This example demonstrates conditions from capture to export which are likely to promote disease. Wild-caught primate imports undoubtedly present health hazards to the people who come in contact with them, especially customs officers and cargo handlers who are the first in line. It is known that a number of diseases are transmissible between primates and man including measles, tuberculosis and Herpes Virus B. Mr. R. E. Hackett, former Managing Director of Shamrock Farms and client of 'Afrique Océan' observes "The imported monkey is a dangerous commodity . . . a potential hazard to humans who come in contact with it . . . (and) it poses a very real danger to other creatures . . ."

CHIMPANZEE NEWS FROM JAPAN

In 1983, the Japanese National Institute of Health (NIH) obtained permission to import 30 wild-caught chimpanzees from Sierra Leone, West Africa. Two commercial animal dealers were to handle the shipment, the notorious Herr Doktor Franz Sitter at the Sierra Leone end and the Kasho Company at the Japanese end. The chimpanzees were supposedly to be used in hepatitis research.

The Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun** ran follow-up stories on these chimpanzees in its 6 July and 19 July 1987 issues.

The newspaper learned that false statements had been made in NIH's application to Japanese authorities for permission to import the 30 chimpanzees. The application had said that the chimpanzees would be used for NIH-sponsored hepatitis research and vaccine testing. A post-importation report submitted to the authorities by the Kasho Company said that the 30 chimpanzees had been turned over to the NIH, and a receipt from the then Chief of the NIH Pathology Division was attached to the Kasho Company's report.

According to **Yomiuri Shimbun**, **not a single chimpanzee had been turned over to NIH.**

The chimpanzees were distributed as follows:

Two went to the Animal Experimentation Center at Tokyo University Medical School, Tokyo:

Eight went to the Safety Research Institute of the commercial drug manufacturer Midori Juji (Green Cross), Fukusaki-cho:

Ten went to the Kumamoto Laboratory of the Sanwa Chemical Research Institute, Nagoya City:

Ten went to the Sanwa Company's Chemistry and Serum Therapy Research Institute, Kumamoto City.

Thus, 28 of the chimpanzees went to commercial facilities. Kasho received the enormous sum of U.S. \$12,660 for each chimpanzee. It is not known how much Sitter was paid. Although the Japanese NIH "fronted" for the actual importers, the deal appears to IPPL to have been primarily commercial and hence not permissible under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, of which Japan has been a member since 1980.

According to **Yomiuri Shimbun**, 6 of the 10 chimpanzees obtained by the Sanwa Chemical Research Institute remain at the fa-

cility, four animals having been sold for \$33,000 (U.S.) to the Chiba Prefectural Serum Research Institute. Two of these animals were later transferred to a zoo.

Commenting on **Yomiuri Shimbun's** findings, Mr. Sano Hiroshi, Chief of the Japanese Environment Agency's Wildlife Section, stated:

The person responsible for the job of approval at the time received a verbal explanation saying that, "The animals will actually be kept at Tokyo University and Midori Juji," and he examined the appropriateness of the facilities with the photographs. However, the Environment Agency had no knowledge whatsoever that some of the animals would end up at the other two facilities which did not appear in the application documents, and which had not been examined. In particular, the 10 chimpanzees which went to Sanwa were not used in vaccine tests, as stated in the papers, so it seems to me that more than the required number of animals were imported. This cannot be tolerated.

Following **Yomiuri Shimbun's** exposé, Japanese researchers met to discuss the chimpanzee situation in Japan: they learned that Japanese laboratories are holding a total of 143 chimpanzees, almost all in hepatitis research. The two chimpanzees sent to Tokyo University Medical School were reported to have died.

The Japanese scientists criticized the haphazard way in which chimpanzees were used in Japan, with no coordination among the research facilities and drug companies.

Dr. Kono Hiroko summed up the concerns of Japanese scientists, telling **Yomiuri Shimbun** that:

Many wild chimpanzees, for which international commercial trading is prohibited by CITES, and which in their countries of origin are in danger of extinction, are used in Japan for experiments and research, but it cannot be said that they are used as a "precious resource."

Japanese scientists called for a coordinated effort to breed research chimpanzees.

THAI VILLAGERS CHALLENGE LOGGERS AND HIRED GUNMEN

Writing from Huey Khan, Thailand, in the 6 September 1987 issue of the London **Observer**, Ben Barber described how Thai villagers took on "powerful logging interests, hired gunmen, and corrupt officials" in their battle to save the rain-forests around their home.

In the course of the villagers' campaign, their Headman had been shot, others had been threatened or offered bribes, and a sympathetic municipal councillor's home had been bombed. The protests were directed at the Nankorn Nan lumber company's activities.

Headman Thawan Saejao of Ban La Bro Ya Village, the target of the assassination attempt, told Barber that, "Three or four years ago, we became aware of the importance of the forest." Thawan claimed that the logging company foreman had offered him a bribe to stop the protest, and, when he refused, the foreman told him "to eat what he wanted and sleep with his wife because he wouldn't have a chance to do so much longer." Within a week, he was shot at as he rode his motor-cycle along a deserted stretch of road.

Fuua Jinjao of Huey Khan village denounced the loggers as "very bad people."

Thai Forestry officials tried to calm the villagers down (they had done this successfully before) but apparently this time the villagers were sick of lies and broken promises. The usually docile villagers could not be pacified and logging has been suspended in the

area for the present, with felled trees having been left lying where they fell.

IPPL applauds the courage of the Thai villagers. They are truly putting their lives on the line in defense of their environment.



Standing guard: Fuua Jinjao with some of the giant felled trees.

LEONARD WILLIAMS DIES

Leonard Williams founded the Looe Monkey Sanctuary in Cornwall, England, in 1965. The sanctuary became home to a colony of Woolly monkeys kept in naturalistic conditions by this dedicated man, and his family and employees, one of whom was John Couper, who now lives in the United States. Mr. Couper has prepared this obituary for his friend and colleague.

The world of all primates is dimmed by the July 20th death of Leonard Williams, founder of the Looe Monkey Sanctuary in Cornwall, England. He had suffered for several years from a progressive case of emphysema. Born August 11, 1910, he moved to Cornwall in 1964 with human and monkey family/colleagues. He was buried in a small churchyard nearby.

*Far from Resting in Peace, Len Williams is sure to be making new waves, somewhere, already. How would this lover of monkeys, a great heart and great mind, want to be remembered? As author of the powerful, joyful books **Samba and the Monkey Mind**, **Man and Monkey**, and **Challenge to Survival**? As teacher of visitors to the Monkey Sanctuary, some of whom came for a day but stayed for years? As creator of a brilliantly original conservation concept? As father, Establishment gadfly, philosopher, movie fan, musician?*

All of these, but finally he would want to be remembered playing with Samba, Jessy, Lulu, and the other monkeys. Chuckling and tumbling with them in the terri-

tory that he helped them to create, the rest of us to marvel at, and their descendants to enjoy.

The November 1982 IPPL Newsletter contained an article by Mr. Couper about Leonard Williams' work. Copies are available free from Headquarters.



IPPL LOSES GOOD FRIENDS

Two of our lovely New York members, Patricia and Frederick Hayman-Chaffey, lost their lives in a tragic road accident in New York in September 1987. Patricia and Frederick were wonderful, unusual, and hospitable people, and we will miss them.

Patricia was a close friend of Shirley McGreal and was deeply interested in IPPL's work. At the request of their daughter Susana and son Charles, the Hayman-Chaffey's friends were asked to

make donations to the International Primate Protection League instead of sending flowers. As a result, donations totalling over \$2,000 were made to IPPL and placed in the Gibbon Fund for the care of our 17 sanctuary gibbons.

IPPL deeply appreciates the thoughtfulness of the family and the donors.

COMMENTS ON PRIMATE ORGAN TRANSPLANTS

Jerold Lowenstein, Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of California at San Francisco, wrote an article about the "creation-evolution" controversy for the British magazine **BBC Wildlife**. Readers concerned at plans to expand the use of primates, especially chimpanzees, as "donors" of organs such as hearts and livers, for transplantation into humans, will find Dr. Lowenstein's comments on the subject of interest, as they show the scientific folly of pursuing this line of research.

'Creation science' is a rejection not just of evolution but of modern physics, chemistry, geology, molecular biology and medicine.

Consider the case of Baby Fae, a newborn infant whose failing heart was replaced by that of a baboon. This operation took place at Loma Linda Medical Center, a Seventh Day Adventist institution. As a physician who does research in molecular evolution, I was incredulous that anyone would carry out an experiment so sure to fail. Because baboons and humans had a common ancestor

about 20 million years ago, baboon proteins are four times as different from ours as are those of our closest primate relatives, the chimpanzees and gorillas. They are about 25 times as different as those of a random unrelated human. Yet even human-to-human transplants are often rejected by the immune system as being 'too different', and all attempted transplants from chimps to humans have failed. In my opinion, baboon-to-human transplants have no chance of success.

Several months after the death of Baby Fae, I learnt from a colleague that the transplant surgeon, Dr. Leonard Bailey, was a devout Seventh Day Adventist who did not believe in evolution, or, in his own words: "I don't see the connection between cross-species transplants and evolutionary philosophy." Clearly, ignorance of evolutionary principles can have serious and even fatal consequences.

JOLENE MARION COMMENTS ON NEW YORK MONKEY ESCAPE

On 2 July 1987, a monkey from the Philippines escaped from his travel crate in a China Air cargo plane that had landed at New York's Kennedy Airport.

The female crab-eating macaque ran all over the plane before being captured by an animal care technician working for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The escapee was one of 100 monkeys en route to Charles River Research Primates, Port Washington, New York, which sells monkeys to research laboratories. Perhaps the unfortunate monkey had some inkling of what the rest of her life would be like.

The ASPCA returned the monkey to the Charles River firm and her current location is unknown to IPPL.

The story was reported in the 31 July issue of the **New York Times**. Jolene Marion, New York Staff Attorney for the Animal Legal Defense Fund, commented on the incident in an unpublished Letter to the Editor of the **Times** dated 12 August 1987:

The "feisty, angry and jet lagged" monkey fleeing her captors aboard a China Air cargo plane had a good reason to attempt escape. The ending of her story and that of her 99 plane mates will most likely not be a happy one.

The article stated the macaques were bound for a company which leases or sells them to laboratories or universities. The public should know that monkeys of the genus macaque are commonly used by laboratories and universities for experiments which bear no reasonable connection to human disease or injury research, such as painful psychological experiments, and drug addiction experiments merely to observe behavior and withdrawal symptoms. Macaques are rendered psychotic, and are also subjected to incapacitating doses of microwaves and

radiation to observe the already well-known effects on their ability to perform tasks. We think it is clear that these experiments benefit no one but the researchers, who receive for their work vast amounts of public health funds at a time when direct health care services for people have been cut back.

Even if destined for experiments which the general public might find more acceptable, there is a good chance these highly social animals who need contact with their own kind, are going to live alone in a small cage for the rest of their lives, deprived of any contact with other animals.

*The distinguished primate behaviorist Jane Goodall recently wrote for the **New York Times**, after visiting a government primate laboratory: "It was a visit I shall never forget. Room after room was lined with small, bare cages, stacked one above the other, in which monkeys circled round and round and chimpanzees sat huddled far gone in depression and despair." (**Magazine**, May 17th)*

It is reported by the government that in the U.S. approximately 60,000 non-human primates are currently being used in experiments.

Your headline read "In the Struggle of Primates a Man Wins." Humans have already demonstrated their ability to dominate other forms of life on this planet, and thus the recapture of the macaque is hardly surprising. The question now is not whether humans can dominate animals, but what kind of world results from this. If it is a world in which our fellow creatures are subjected to brutality and suffering at our hands, we have lost the real struggle. That is the real story behind the incident. It deserves attention.

MANNHEIMER FOUNDATION MAKES DEAL WITH DEALER

Hans Mannheimer must be rolling in his grave at the latest monkey horror-story going on in his name!

Mr. Mannheimer, a dedicated primate-lover who had kept 100 primates in super-luxurious conditions at his Toms River home in New Jersey, U.S.A., died in 1972, and left most of his multi-million dollar estate to the Mannheimer Trust and Primatological Foundation, which he had founded.

After Mannheimer's death, the Foundation based in Homestead, Florida was gradually converted into a breeding/experimental facility by trustees Warren Lloyd Lewis, a New Jersey lawyer, and Jack Leeds, a bank executive. This was done against the wishes of Mannheimer's close friend, animal-lover Lesley Sinclair, whose unheeded protests led to her being ousted as a Foundation Trustee in 1984.

The Mannheimer Primatological Foundation has frequently advertised surplus primates for sale to laboratories in the **Primate**

Supply Information Clearinghouse and has sold monkeys to I.C.I., a British firm that does toxicology research. Invasive research is performed on some of the Foundation's monkeys.

The latest outrage is that the Mannheimer Primatological Foundation has made a "deal" with the laboratory animal dealership Charles River Laboratories to lease to Charles River a piece of Foundation land for the breeding of crab-eating macaques for research purposes.

How can a dead person's concern for primates be so betrayed? The answer lies in the character of the people Mannheimer trusted, and in the "loopholes" written into the Foundation's set-up documents. In addition, Mannheimer had no blood relatives who shared his concern for primates to monitor what happened after his death.

If you are planning to include animals or animal charities into your estate plans, do be cautious, and try to locate an attorney who truly cares about animals to help you draft plans **with no loopholes**.

INDONESIAN BIOLOGIST CALLS FOR RESTRICTIONS ON MONKEY EXPORTS

Dr. Sugardito, Director of Biological Research at the Indonesian Institute of Science, has called for a ban on exportation of monkeys from Indonesia by private animal dealers. Monkeys most frequently exported from Indonesia are Crab-eating and Pigtail macaques.

Sugardito claimed that, as a result of "indiscriminate catching" by the commercial exporters, the monkey population of Indonesia was declining, and accused exporters of profiteering from the sale of monkeys.

Sugardito dismissed animal dealers' claims that they are breeding large numbers of monkeys as "a camouflage because a large

number of the monkeys continue to be taken from the forests." He added that, "while it is not too late, conservation measures should be instituted." Among the measures he proposed were that the government should handle all monkey exports and that only monkeys captive-bred in naturalistic settings should be exported.

The International Primate Protection League has learned that two of the U.S. government funded Regional Primate Centers (Washington and Oregon), and the Bowman-Gray School of Medicine in North Carolina, are planning to set up a monkey breeding/exportation program in Indonesia in conjunction with the Government of Indonesia.

PRIMATE ALCOHOL STUDIES A PHYSICIAN'S PERSPECTIVE

by Ulrich Fritzsche, M.D.

Dr. Fritzsche has been practicing Obstetrics and Gynecology in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. for nearly 20 years. He is frequently asked to advise on alcohol consumption by pregnant women. Dr. Streling Clarren of the University of Washington uses monkeys to study the effects of alcohol on the fetus. The Progressive Animal Welfare Society, of Lynnwood, Washington, asked Dr. Fritzsche to comment on the relevance of this monkey research to his clinical work, and Dr. Fritzsche provided these comments, which were first published in the PAWS Newsletter.

Since 1973, more than 3,000 scientific papers have been published on the topic of alcohol's effect on pregnancy. When formulating my advice to patients who drink alcohol, I rely upon those studies which have examined the best "model" we have: humans.

Alcohol is a psychosocial problem. If given a choice, non-human animals will not consume alcohol regardless of how much they have been forced to consume previously. Unfortunately, humans are quite different in this respect. This very basic discrepancy is just one of the factors that make me distrustful of animal alcohol studies.

I have looked at three of Dr. Clarren's papers on macaques and alcohol, from three different journals. It appears that these papers are all reporting the same pilot study. Quite frankly, I was not aware of Dr. Clarren through the obstetrical literature. I have not seen his work cited by others in this field, and was somewhat surprised to see this study reported in the newspaper with such prominence. I went to the *Science Citation Index* and found eight papers from 1982 to 1986 in the area of obstetrics which do cite Dr. Clarren's work: but these refer to an earlier study he published in 1978 dealing exclusively with humans. None of them refer to the pilot study which led to the papers I examined.

The pilot study was designed to create a macaque model of fetal alcohol syndrome. Dr. Clarren and his colleagues assert that "A nonhuman primate on a periodic ethanol dosing schedule should provide a model of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) *most relevant* to the majority of pregnant women who are 'social drinkers' and can exercise reasonable control over their ethanol intake (emphasis added)."

I find it curious that the authors deem this model "most relevant" to women, given the substantial physiological differences between human and macaque FAS infants revealed in the study. While *low* birth weight is "regarded as a central feature" of FAS in humans, the macaque infants "were *above* the normal mean for skeletal size and two (out of three) were significantly *heavier* than normal." In other words, fetal growth was accelerated rather than retarded, as is the case in humans. Furthermore, "None of the (macaque) infants had major malformations of the skeleton, heart, kidney, or other organs that are commonly affected in human FAS."

Dr. Clarren quotes the National Research Council's statement, "Models in a variety of species are needed, since no one species can perfectly model the human experience." When I have before me data from studies literally around the world, each using hundreds or even thousands of human subjects, I cannot imagine turning to a study in macaques, or to any other non-human model, given the major physiological and behavioral differences between the species.

The concept of a threshold for alcohol consumption remains

controversial. As Dr. R. J. Sokol reported in a 1987 paper, "a clear intake threshold could not be defined, because the data showed that at lower levels of alcohol consumption there was a trend toward an increased incidence of craniofacial abnormalities with increasing embryonic alcohol exposure."

Human studies have demonstrated that variables including genetics, socio-economic level, age, nutrition, and smoking, play an important role along with alcohol consumption in pregnancy. Individuals respond individually.

Dr. Clarren points to the "extreme variability in human consumption patterns of ethanol and the presumed inaccuracy of self-reported consumption," along with "individual variations in the metabolism of ethanol and . . . variable factors in the environment of people who drink heavily," as justification for the use of animal models (which permit controlled dosage and environment, contrary to human studies). But absolute control of these factors in macaques does not begin to compensate for all of those human variables that we *cannot* control in our patients. Human variability makes the macaque model *less* applicable, not more so.

It is interesting that Dr. Clarren concludes, "the findings substantiate the observations in humans of alcohol-related fetotoxic effects," and "Our findings support current (human) diagnostic practice . . ." This is a backwards flow of information: attempting to confirm in non-human animals what is already known to be the case in humans. Dr. Clarren's latest study (*Teratology*, 1987), which also uses macaques, comes to the same conclusion: "The effect on pregnancy outcome of weekly exposure to ethanol in this nonhuman primate is comparable to available data on humans."

The Surgeon General, American Medical Association and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism all recommended abstinence from alcohol during pregnancy. The "zero option" has been officially endorsed since the publication of a human study in the British medical journal *Lancet* in 1983. This is my starting point and end point in counseling patients. If I am pressed to gauge the likely safety of a certain level of consumption, I will rely on human data. Still, the only responsible medical advice is abstinence. There will always be patients who will fall outside of the statistically predicted response.

For reasons based in science, social concern, and humaneness, I concur with the Medical Research Modernization Committee's position of across the board opposition to alcohol and drug addiction studies in non-human animals. If our goal is truly to have an impact on alcohol affected infants, we must first identify those at risk. In my opinion, money can be much more effectively spent establishing programs to identify and counsel drinking mothers, rather than attempting to perfect animal models of this uniquely human problem.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

Everyone at the International Primate Protection League wishes you and the animals in your life a Happy Holiday Season.

We appreciate the support you have given to all our activities this year, and the efforts of our letter-writing brigade which have been so productive in 1987.

Let's make 1988 equally productive!

NEWS IN BRIEF

Beach Chimpanzees Seen in Israel

An IPPL member recently went to Eilat, Israel, to attend a conference and was surprised to see a photographer plying the beach with a young chimpanzee in tow. The photographer was trying to get tourists to have their snap-shots taken holding the unfortunate chimpanzee.

Another conference participant saw a second photographer, also with a chimpanzee.

Previous reports of photographers using chimpanzees on the beaches have come mainly from Spain, where IPPL's Peggy and Simon Templer have been fighting this racket for many years. Unfortunately, many tourists fall for this bait and pay to have their photographs taken with the chimpanzees. By so doing, they are feeding a filthy racket. The beach chimpanzees are usually imported animals caught by the killing of their mothers and, once they get too large and aggressive to be used on the beaches, they may get killed or sent to laboratories. Only a few lucky ones find their way to sanctuaries.

Israeli wildlife authorities have been requested to confiscate the chimpanzees if they are found to have been illegally imported to Israel.

New Chimpanzee Connection

According to the **Daily News** of Tanzania (13 September 1987), Dr. Jane Goodall has expressed her concern about smuggling of chimpanzees from Tanzania to Burundi for onward shipment to other destinations. The chimpanzees are reportedly smuggled to Burundi on small boats that ply Lake Tanganyika.

Dr. Goodall called for stronger protection for Tanzania's chimpanzees and for a conservation education program which would show the people of Tanzania how human-like chimpanzees are and why they should be protected.

Pneumonia Strikes Gibraltar Monkeys

The only free-living primates in Europe are the Barbary macaques living on Gibraltar, the British colony at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.

The monkeys are a popular tourist attraction. Tourists visit the Queen's Gate pack. As a result, the monkeys get over-fed and obese. Recently, there has been an outbreak of pneumonia in this pack, and at least 8 monkeys are reported dead. The Middle Hill group, which occupies a larger range, is faring much better.

Conservationist John Fa has called for measures to be taken to protect the health and well-being of the monkeys whose care is currently the responsibility of the Gibraltar Regiment of the British Army.

Zairean Animal Dealer Offers Chimpanzees and Gorillas

IPPL has obtained a copy of a telex from "De Mambu, Inter Exotic Zoo, B.P. [number omitted by Editor], Kinshasa-Gombe, Zaire, to an unidentified animal dealer, saying:

I am very happy to work with your company for your needs, especially birds. For mammals, you must have documents to import chimpanzees and gorillas, this to allow me the facility to send them. I give you this price for:

- 1) White-faced chimpanzee: \$1,500 (U.S.)
- 2) Gorilla: \$3,000 (U.S.)

IPPL has provided a copy of this telex to Zairean wildlife conservation officials.

Proboscis Monkey Threatened by Mangrove Clearing

According to Sahabat Alam Malaysia, a conservation organization headquartered in Penang, Malaysia, plans are under way to develop a 1500 hectare (3700 acre) aquaculture project in the Sarawak Mangroves Forest Reserve. As of mid-1987, 250 hectares

(over 600 acres) had already been cleared. The Sarawak National Parks and Wildlife Department informed SAM that the aquaculture project would occupy 11% of the 13,098 hectare (32,300 acre) forest reserve.

The Sarawak Mangroves Forest Reserve is home to the endangered Proboscis monkey, and SAM fears that the project would have an adverse effect on the monkeys and other land and marine wildlife.

Clearing of mangroves has serious ecological effects but is proceeding at a rapid pace in Asia and Africa.

Another Victory for Michigan Coalition for Animals

Ann Klosowski, President of the Michigan Coalition for Animals, recently visited a shopping mall that was featuring a traveling animal exhibit. She found a pathetic chimpanzee being teased and tormented by the exhibit operators, and immediately contacted local authorities and humane societies. The chimpanzee was confiscated and cruelty charges were filed against his owners. Arrangements were made to transfer the gentle adult male chimpanzee to the Primarily Primates Sanctuary in San Antonio, Texas.

Asinine Stunt

According to the Johannesburg, South Africa, **Star** (16 May 1987), Mike Oosterlaak, who works in a game park, set himself a target of spending 40 days in a cage with 7 lions, in order to raise U.S. \$625,000 to be spent on the purchase of gorillas for a zoo near Pretoria.

Imagine how much good could be done with \$625,000, such as setting up a much-needed sanctuary in Africa for the care of gorillas seized from poachers and animal dealers!

Monkeys Escape in Moscow Airport

In July 1987, a group of monkeys escaped from their shipping crates in a cargo shed at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport. The first animals to escape from their crates released others. The monkeys entered an elevator and started pushing buttons and travelling up and down.

Finally, the animals, who came from East Berlin Zoo, and were en route to an unidentified location, were recaptured with tranquilizer guns.

Five Silver Spring Monkeys Reach San Diego Zoo

Five monkeys involved in the famous Silver Spring monkey case have left Delta Primate Center for the San Diego Zoo. All are adult crab-eating macaques and all served as "controls" in Dr. Edward Taub's gruesome experiments. The five monkeys have lived in solitary caging for many years and zoo animal behaviorists will try to rehabilitate them socially.

Negotiations for the transfer of the monkeys were initiated by Representative Robert Dornan of Garden Grove, California.

Monkey Escapes Alcohol Study!

According to a story carried by Associated Press on 6 September 1987, a Japanese macaque escaped from the University of Colorado's Medical School, where he was being used in a study of alcoholism. The monkey, known only as Number 3, reached a wooded area and took up residence in the trees. James Stevens, Associate Dean for Research Affairs at Colorado University's Medical School, told AP that "He may be having the time of his life!"

Monkey Disease Kills Second Lab Worker

The Naval Aerospace Medical Laboratory in Pensacola, Florida, U.S.A. has a colony of Rhesus monkeys. In April 1987, two employees contracted Simian B virus, a disease fatal to humans. Steve Woodson, 38 years old, died in April 1987, and Larry Smith, 32 years old, died on 9 September 1987, after 5 months in a coma.

Tissue Cultures for Toxin Testing

According to the 13 August 1987 issue of the **New Scientist**, researchers at the Albert Einstein School of Medicine, New York, U.S.A., have found a way to test potential toxins on nerve cells in tissue culture. The cells originate from fetal rats and mice. According to the **New Scientist**:

During the six to eight weeks the culture takes to mature, the growing nerve fibers form connections that mimic normal patterns of development. If you add a toxin to the culture, the normal pattern of development, or the cells themselves, change.

Several examples of successful use of the test were cited, e.g. scientists were able to watch the antibiotic gentamycin damage the inner ear of embryos.

According to the **New Scientist**, neurotoxicity is a growing problem, especially with the use of pesticides being so widespread. Conventional (animal) tests are lengthy and "the tissue culture provides a cheap and simple means of testing the harmful effects of a wide range of toxins."

Monkey Champion Transferred

Kathy Liko, an animal caretaker at a laboratory run by Canada's Health and Welfare Department in Ottawa, Canada, is fighting to save the lives of 46 Rhesus monkeys she cared for during a 4-year study of the effects of caffeine on the fetuses of new-born monkeys.

At the end of the experiment, laboratory officials decided to send 23 of the monkeys to a laboratory for use in terminal experiments. Liko was so upset about the planned killing of the monkeys that she went to the Canadian media, which quoted her as saying that, "I feel like their mother and never thought they would be terminated."

Canadian Government spokeswoman Bonnie McIntyre commented, "It's quite obvious this employee was on the job too long." She added that, "The monkeys are research animals and terminal research is a fact of research life and is done for the good of all humankind."

The Health and Welfare Department transferred Ms. Liko to care of rats and rabbits following her protest. However, as a result of the publicity generated by the situation, the Health and Welfare Department began seeking zoo homes for some of the monkeys.

IPPL applauds Kathy Liko for her courageous stand for her doomed monkey charges.

Mwelu Gorilla Helped by Human Friends

Animal activists in Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A. have managed to get a 13-month old gorilla who was being kept alone at Birmingham Zoo transferred to Cincinnati Zoo, where he will join other young gorillas.

The baby gorilla, named Mwelu, was born at the Columbus Zoo, Ohio, to a Birmingham Zoo female at Columbus on a breeding loan. He was sent to Birmingham, where he was raised by a team of ten human "nurses," and attracted thousands of visitors to the zoo. However, Mwelu was recently taken off display and his former "nurses" became concerned about him and formed a group called "Friends of Mwelu" to work to get him placed with other gorillas so that he would socialize normally. Two of Mwelu's former caretakers, Paula Stockli and Christopher Davis, and Birmingham attorney, Ned Mudd, joined together to ensure Mwelu's future. They were able to generate considerable newspaper, TV, and radio publicity, which played a part in the decision to send Mwelu to Cincinnati.

Congratulations to "Friends of Mwelu" on their successful campaign!

Barker Stands up for Primates

Thanks to U.S. television star Bob Barker's aggressive campaigning for the rights of animals used in the entertainment industry, Hollywood producers are becoming more cautious about treatment of "animal actors."

Barker has drawn nation-wide attention to alleged mistreatment of chimpanzees during the filming of the movie "Project X." He has also been monitoring the use of chimpanzees in the movie being made about the life of the late Dian Fossey, in which chimpanzees are to play the roles of young gorillas that fall into the hands of poachers.

Four chimpanzees, all born in the U.K. were shipped to Kenya for the filming. Plans to use two chimpanzees acquired by Hollywood Animal Rentals were dropped.

Arnold Glimcher, producer of "Gorillas in the Mist," has informed IPPL that, to make them look like young gorillas, the chimpanzees wore "specially made furry suits that weigh 12 ounces: these suits were made of woven stretch fabric similar to the zip-up running suits with a hood which these chimpanzees were accustomed to wearing in the winter." Glimcher stated that stage makeup was applied, but not face-masks.

NICARAGUA CANCELS LOGGING PROJECT

According to the Atlanta **Constitution** (18 August 1987), Nicaraguan government officials cancelled a lucrative timber contract after receiving a 2-paragraph letter from Janet Welsh Brown of the World Resources Institute, an organization based in Washington D.C.

Ms. Brown expressed to President Daniel Ortega her concern that logging a 1100 square mile tract of forest on the San Juan River watershed would "destroy a unique ecological area."

President Ortega's office asked the Ministry of Agriculture to investigate the situation and subsequently ordered the logging con-

tract with a Costa Rican businessman cancelled because it was "not legal" under Nicaragua's conservation laws.

Ms. Brown was not alone in her concern. The Nicaraguan Association of Biologists and Ecologists and IRENA (the government's environmental protection agency) also opposed plans to clear this huge tract of rain-forest.

The moral of this story is surely that writing letters on behalf of wildlife and wildlife habitat is not a waste of time - although it sometimes seems like all our pleas fall on deaf ears. Your letter might be the one that makes the difference. So, keep on writing!

PLEASE TELL US IF YOU'RE MOVING

Please let IPPL know if you have moved 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 track you down! All the time and effort could be better spent on the primates.

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