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NEWSLETTER



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PROTECTION
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INSIDE:

GORILLAS
REACH
MEXICAN
ZOO

UPDATE
ON
"THE
POLISH
CONNECTION"

Lowland Gorilla
Zoological Society
of San Diego:
Ron Garrison

A LETTER FROM IPPL'S CHAIRWOMAN

Dear Members:

1989 has been a good year and a bad year for the heartless traffickers in our fellow-primates. Good for them in that they have been able to smuggle gorillas, orangutans, gibbons, lorises and other primates from their homelands.

Bad because IPPL has been there to expose and fight their activities. IPPL uncovered "The Polish Connection." IPPL uncovered the smuggling of 2 baby gorillas to Mexico. IPPL is fighting the "The Loris Connection" to Japan. Thanks to IPPL, Walter Sensen is under indictment in West Germany. Partly due to IPPL, the Swedish animal dealer Forss left Malaysia after his "surplus list" of endangered species was circulated.

At the start of 1989, IPPL received a grant from a foundation to be spent solely on fighting wildlife smuggling. During January, we received the now-famous package of "Polish Connection" papers. We notified all the zoos in the **International Zoo Yearbook**, sent press releases to every country involved, contacted all governments involved, and did lots, lots, more. **By mid-February, this entire grant was used up.**

But the smugglers didn't stop their dirty tricks while we waited for a new grant! As a result, we have continued a high level of activity in this difficult area of work. We desperately need to replenish our bank account so that we can work up a campaign to end "The Mexican Connection," and continue our efforts to get Sensen behind bars.

To make things worse, just this morning I received a letter from the Swiss Government telling IPPL how 35 baby primates had reached Switzerland from Nigeria stuffed into one tiny box. All were confiscated and seven of them died. Swiss authorities sent the survivors back to Nigeria and arrested the Nigerian national involved. It is so important that IPPL follow up on this dreadful grisly situation. This is NOT fun work but it must be done and IPPL is the only group that will do it.

In addition, the next conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species will be held in Switzerland this October. It is important that IPPL be well represented to discuss trade problems with the wildlife chiefs and other organizations in attendance.

We are enclosing a business reply envelope and do hope you will be able to make an extra donation to IPPL. The tragic epidemic of primate smuggling must be stopped and we are doing, and will continue to do, everything in our power to end these abuses. But we cannot do it without our members' gifts.

Thank you from me, and the primates of the world, for any help you can give.

Shirley Mc Greal

TWO GORILLAS ARRIVE AT MEXICAN ZOO

In June 1989, two young wild-caught gorillas arrived at Guadalajara Zoo, Mexico.

IPPL members will not be surprised that the animal dealer involved was Walter Sensen, of Hohenstadt, near Nuremberg, West Germany. Sensen has a long history of shady wildlife dealings, including the export of 3 gorillas from the Cameroun in 1987, two of which died of asphyxiation during the flight from the Cameroun to Kinshasa, Zaire.

IPPL's March 1989 **Newsletter** told how Sensen had offered gorillas to a Swedish zoo, stating that he had a 5-year contract with the African nation of Equatorial Guinea allowing him to export gorillas, chimpanzees, and other wildlife. Sensen circulated a photograph of a European lady surrounded by African assistants holding a total of 8 young gorillas. Presumably this photograph was taken in Equatorial Guinea.

According to information received by IPPL, Sensen is currently being prosecuted in West Germany. Since West Germany is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, its residents should not be involved in gorilla dealings. But Sensen makes a mockery of the laws because, of course, the animals never set foot in West Germany. They are shipped from their source country to the destination country via a transit country that will shut its eyes (Great Britain is not one of these: it intercepted a baby gorilla on the way from Africa to Japan some years ago).

One of the airlines that carries suspect animals while hypocritically saying that it does not is Iberia, the Spanish airline. It is likely that the Mexico-bound gorillas were caught somewhere in Africa.

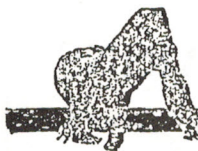
reached Equatorial Guinea, and were shipped to Madrid and then on to Mexico. There is a small possibility that the animals could have been shipped from the Cameroun, however.

The circumstances surrounding IPPL's learning about this shipment were deeply disappointing to all of us. A Mexican member learned about the shipment and tipped us off in a letter dated 31 May 1989. The gorillas had still not arrived in Mexico. The letter did not reach us till the morning of 30 June 1989, over 4 weeks later, although it was clearly marked "Air Mail." We started making phone-calls and learned that the gorillas, a male and a female, had just recently arrived at Guadalajara Zoo. One gorilla was 3 years old and the other 1½.

IPPL was able to obtain a copy of a letter from Walter Sensen to Dr. Rafael Ruvalcaba of the Guadalajara Zoo (this infamous letter is reproduced for you to see). Sensen says that he will deliver the gorillas personally, on 7 May 1989 (the shipment was delayed until June).

The price of the animals was \$130,000 (\$100,000 payable by check and \$30,000 in dollar bills). Presumably, Walter Sensen received his gorilla blood money, on which he may have no intention of paying taxes, least of all on the cash. The orphaned gorillas will be show-pieces for a curious public and the new zoo at Guadalajara will claim that it is contributing to the "survival through captive breeding" of a species it has helped decimate.

Sensen will have learned again that trafficking of gorillas and other animals pays well and is practically risk-free. He will try to get more and more gorillas. The slaughter of mother gorillas in the



Zoo-Sensen GmbH

ZOOLOGICO GUADALAJARA

GUADALAJARA / Mexico

Leitenbachweg 2
8561 Hohenstadt
West-Germany
Cable: Zoo-Agentur
8561 Hohenstadt
Telex: 624 133 zosen d
Telefon: 091 54 - 83 83

Datum: 18.04.1989

FOR DR. RAFAEL RUVALCABA

Dear Mr. Ruválcaba,

we will deliver the pair of Gorillas in about two weeks. I think I come together with the animales on 7. of May to Guadalajara.

You get a pair of Gorillas in first-class condition.

The price of 130.000 US dollars was already accepted by your predecessor Dr. Rodriguez but we still need a written certification that you accept the following payments agreement:

- 1.) At the handing over of the animals in Guadalajara
you hand us over a bank-cheque about 100.000,-US-Dollar.
- 2.) At the handing over of the animals we get 30.000,-US-Dollars
in cash from you.

We deliver the animals as soon as we have this confirmation.

So we are waiting for your news and for your agreement with our conditions.

Please send us your letter immediately per FAX and your original-letter per air-mail.

Many thanks.

With kind regards



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

SECRETARIAT

8, rue du Maupas
Case postale 78
CH-1000 Lausanne 9, Switzerland

Telex: 454584 ctes ch
Tel.: (021) 20 00 81
Telefax: 21/20 00 84

Telegrams:
CITES Lausanne

Our ref.:
Your ref.:

NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 494

Lausanne, 5 September 1988

CONCERNING:

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Illegal Trade

1. The Secretariat has been informed of several cases of trade in Appendix I species from Equatorial Guinea, which is not a Party to CITES.
2. The Secretariat also has knowledge of activities in this country of an animal dealer who has been convicted of illegal trade in gorillas in a neighbouring country.
3. The Secretariat has written to the competent authority of Equatorial Guinea regarding CITES regulations, but has not received any response.
4. Therefore, the Secretariat urges all Parties either to ban all trade in CITES species from Equatorial Guinea or, at least, not to accept any imports from this country without checking carefully their legitimacy.



forests of Africa will continue.

All of us at IPPL Headquarters want to know; When will the smuggling end? When will the voice of the concerned citizens of the world be heard? When will governments put wildlife protection ahead of greed? In particular, when will the West German Government put an end to Sensen's activities which disgrace the whole nation?

Please write letters to West Germany's Wildlife Department politely but firmly **demanding** that Walter Sensen be jailed for his gorilla dealings, including the Taipei Zoo and Guadalajara Zoo deals.

*The Director, Bundesamt für Ernährung und
Forstwirtschaft
Postfach 180203
Frankfurt Am Main 1
West Germany*

In addition, please send a strong protest letter, including a statement that you will not visit Mexico as long as Mexico flouts international wildlife laws and refuses to join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, to:

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico
Embassy of Mexico
2829, 16th Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20009*

and to:

*President Carlos Salinas de Gortari
Palacio Nacional
Mexico D.F.
Mexico*

The cost of letters to West Germany is 45 cents per half-ounce, 90 cents per ounce. Letters to Mexico go at the same rate as U.S. mail (25 cents per ounce, 20 cents for each extra ounce).

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO

The Mexican press has provided extensive coverage of the acquisition of two young wild-caught gorillas by the Guadalajara Zoo. **El Occidental**, Guadalajara's largest newspaper, has tried to get zoo officials to explain the \$30,000 cash part of the payment, but zoo officials refuse to talk to the press. In a press release, Guadalajara Zoo officials claimed that John Aspinall, Director of Howletts' Zoo in England, had recommended that the zoo get gorillas from Walter Sensen. John Aspinall has informed IPPL that the zoo's statement is a total fabrication. **El Occidental** has informed IPPL that the Mayor of Guadalajara is firing all the zoo's trustees. The Director of Mexico City Zoo has denounced the shipment as "a disgrace to Mexico."

IPPL members should also send letters protesting the gorilla exportation to General Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President, Malabo, Biako-Norte, Equatorial Guinea.

STIRLING STATEMENT ON COTTONTOP TAMARINS

IPPL Advisor Dr. William McGrew is in charge of a small colony of Cotton-top tamarins at the University of Stirling, Scotland. The animals reached Stirling from a medical laboratory. They are used solely for non-invasive behavioral studies.

Dr. McGrew recently provided IPPL with a copy of a statement unanimously adopted by the Primate Unit's Management Committee.

Given that:

(1) *The cotton-top tamarin, **Saguinus oedipus**, is the only species of primate classified as Endangered by the IUCN's **Red Data Book** which is an established species in laboratory research:*

(2) *cotton-top tamarins in the wild may number only in the hundreds and are probably still declining:*

(3) *numbers in captivity increasingly exceed those in nature, thanks to some successful breeding programs:*

(4) *the colony of cotton-top tamarins at Stirling is so successful in terms of unassisted rearing of offspring to maturity by third-generation parents that "surplus" animals are available:*

(5) *under at least some conditions, another species of tamarin **Leontopithecus rosalia** [Golden lion tamarin] has been successfully restored from captivity to the wild:*

(6) *appropriate pre-release experiences of captive tamarins can enhance the chances of their survival and success after release into the wild,*

We resolve:

(7) *to continue improving conditions for our captive cotton-top tamarins by closer and closer approximation to natural ones, in terms of both social and environmental variables:*

(8) *to prepare for possible repatriation of our cotton-top tamarins to their natural home in Colombia, but only when secure and apt habitat is available to take them:*

(9) *to cooperate with others who hold cotton-top tamarins in order to achieve these goals.*



Cottontop tamarins
Photo: Sy Oskeroff, Los Angeles Zoo

UPDATE ON THE POLISH CONNECTION

The March 1989 issue of the IPPL **Newsletter** told about a shipment of endangered animals, including primates, shipped from Laos to Poznan Zoo, Poland, in December 1986. The shipper was a Thai animal dealer named Preecha Varavaishit of the Pimjai Birds Company, Bangkok. A Swedish animal dealer called Ingemar Forss was also involved in the shipment. The **Newsletter** contained extracts from correspondence between Preecha Varavaishit, Ingemar Forss, and Wincenty Falkowski, Director of Poznan Zoo. The three men quarreled over payment for the animals, several of whom had died.

In the course of investigating the shipment, IPPL learned that the Swedish animal dealer Ingemar Forss had left his home in Denmark to settle in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Several zoos provided IPPL with a "surplus list" circulated by Forss from his new base. Among the animals offered were Bornean and Sumatran orangutans, gibbons, siamangs, Proboscis monkeys, Komodo dragons, black panthers, and many other endangered mammals and birds.

The **Newsletter** also carried information from a Polish contact who alleged that Wroclaw Zoo had imported 2 baby orangutans,

both in bad condition, and 12 gibbons, only one of whom survived, in late 1988. All these animals were exported from Cambodia, according to IPPL's informant.

We asked our members to write protest letters to the Prime Ministers of Poland and Thailand, the General Secretary of Vietnam, the President of Laos, and the Vice-President of Thai Airways International. Members were asked to contact the Ambassador of Malaysia in their country of residence asking that Mr. Forss' activities be carefully monitored. We would like to thank all those members who worked so hard writing these letters. As you will see, they were very effective.

Developments in Poland

IPPL contacted both Polish zoos involved in dubious shipments (Poznan and Wroclaw). A detailed questionnaire about the shipment of gibbons and orangutans was sent to Antony Gucwinski, Director of Wroclaw Zoo. When no reply was received, the letter was resubmitted but Wroclaw Zoo has still not provided any of the re-

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
PEACE INDEPENDENCE UNITY SOCIALISM

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,
IRRIGATION AND CO-OPERATIVES.
DIRECTORATE OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CONSERVATION.

No. 365

EXPORT PERMIT

Permission is granted for the export of the wildlife described below. This shipment is in accordance with the laws of Laos and will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. This shipment will be transported in a manner which will minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or be subjected to cruel treatment.

SPECIES		QUANTITY
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
Malayan Tapirs	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	2(two) heads
Deuc Langurs	<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>	2(two) heads
Slow Loris	<i>Myotis leucomelas</i>	20(twenty) heads

DATE OF ISSUE 8 December 1986

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER. PHOUDOI ZOO, 234 THADEUA ROAD,
VIENTIANE, LAO P.D.R.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION. ZOO POZNAN . POLAND.

Vientiane, Date : December 8, 1986
DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CONSERVATION.

Fengkeo SINGSOURIYA

PEOPLE REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,
IRRIGATION AND CO-OPERATIVES.
DIRECTORATE OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CONSERVATION.

No. 0137

EXPORT PERMIT

Permission is granted for the export of the wildlife described below. This shipment is in accordance with the laws of Kampuchea and will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. This shipment will be transported in a manner which will minimize the risks of injury, damage to health or be subjected to cruel treatment.

SPECIES		QUANTITY
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
Sumatran OrangUtan Name: Du Tek Born: 12 - 3 - 1987	<i>Pongo pygmaeus abelii</i>	1/one male
Sumatran OrangUtan Name: Mong Tram Born: 3 - 6 - 1987	<i>Pongo pygmaeus abelii</i>	1/ one female
Both above mentioned OrangUtan are born in captivity in Kohkong Province Zoological Garden.		

DATE OF ISSUE 13th September 1988

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER.
Kohkong Province Zoological Garden

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION. Poland

DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CONSERVATION.

quested information to IPPL.

The Directors of Polish Zoos established a Committee to investigate the shipments. The Committee consisted of Maria Krakowiak, Curator of Carnivores at Warsaw Zoo, Barbara Nowicka, General Curator at Katowice Zoo, and Aleksander Niwelinski, General Curator at Krakow Zoo.

Not surprisingly, the Polish Zoos declared themselves innocent of trafficking in endangered species. They admitted that the shipments discussed by IPPL had taken place, but asserted that they were legally trafficked. To prove the zoos' "innocence," the Committee provided IPPL with copies of two Cambodian "export permits," one reproduced on Page 5. One of them permits the exportation of two Sumatran orangutans, supposedly born at the "Kohkong Provincial Zoological Gardens" in Cambodia. The other "permit" allows the export of 12 White-handed gibbons, also by the "Kohkong Zoological Park." There are several odd things about these permits. Firstly, they are in English. One would expect official Cambodian government documents to be in Khmer language or French. Secondly, the name of the Ministry allowing the export is identical to that found on Laotian export documents (see example on Page 5) used by the Thai dealer Preecha Varavaishit (which were also in English). The wording of the Cambodian "permit" is also identical to that of the Laotian "permit," down to the grammar mistakes. It is clear that the same person or persons had prepared both permits. Our Polish contact had told us that the orangutan and gibbon shipments had been shipped to Poland by Pimjai, but the Polish "Investigating Committee" did not provide documents identifying the dealer(s) involved, and has not responded to IPPL's follow-up request for them.

The "Investigating Committee" did not provide IPPL with copies of air waybills, health certificates, or correspondence relating to the orangutan and gibbon shipments. A follow-up request for these documents is unanswered.

The "Investigating Committee" informed IPPL that 10 of the lorises received by the Poznan Zoo from Laos had been sent to the Skansen Aquarium, Sweden, that the surviving Douc langur (one had died shortly after arrival in Poland) had been sent from Poznan to Stuttgart Zoo, that the two orang-utans had been shipped to the Soviet Union (it turned out that these orangutans had been sent to the Zahrada Zoo, Ostrava, Czechoslovakia), and the one surviving gibbon (eleven of the hapless babies had died) had been shipped to the Lesna Zoo, Czechoslovakia.

The "Investigating Committee" confirmed the heavy mortality of gibbons which had been drawn to IPPL's attention. Our informant had stated:

There were 12 gibbons, mostly white-handed gibbons. Nine were dead on arrival, or died within the first few days. They were all tiny babies cramped into tiny cages and severely over-chilled on the way.

According to the Committee, 2 of the gibbons were dead on arrival, and 8 more died within the first months after arrival in Poland. Only one baby gibbon had survived and she had been shipped to Lesna Zoo in Czechoslovakia. Causes of death included pneumonia and dysentery. According to the Committee, "the death of the animals was caused by very bad condition, (sic)." There was not one word of regret or pity for the senseless deaths of so many innocent baby animals.

In regard to the re-export of animals from Poland, the "Investigating Committee" stated that the re-export documents did not claim that the animals were born in Poland – merely that their "origin" was Poland. This seems to IPPL like a game of semantics.

In regard to the South American primates that reached Wroclaw Zoo in late 1988 from Guyana, the Committee stated that "There are no original copies of the [export] license." We were told that a number and date were on file, but these were not provided, and a follow-up request has not elicited them. Thus, we are unable to check the legality of any export permits that might exist with Guyanan wildlife authorities.

The Committee asked IPPL to provide it with the name of the person(s) who had provided us with information about the shipment(s), "because we think it would be right to draw out conse-

quences for transferring false information."

It is clear that the Committee has no concept of ethical treatment of animals, nor any interest in whether purported export documents are valid or not. The desire to acquire and own animals seems to blind the zoo officials involved in the investigation to the pain and suffering of the animals traded. There is a total ignorance of the meaning of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), to which Poland does not belong. All the species involved in the "Polish Connection" transactions are listed on the CITES Appendices. Further, the Committee made no recommendation that Poland should join CITES.

IPPL Contacts Zoos of the World

On learning of the "Polish Connection" shipments, IPPL contacted all the world's zoos listed in the **International Zoo Yearbook**. These numbered over 400, so preparation of the mailings kept everyone at IPPL Headquarters very busy. It was also an expensive mailing, but we felt the problem was so serious that a major effort was needed. We have received replies from many of the zoos we contacted: some provided us with suspect dealer pricelists they had received, others sought IPPL advice on the legitimacy of certain suppliers, mostly animal dealers posing as "zoos."

IPPL Contacts Czechoslovakian Zoos

On hearing that the surviving gibbon had been sent to Lesna Zoo, Czechoslovakia, IPPL contacted the Director of Lesna Zoo and the Directors of all Czechoslovakian zoos listed in the **International Zoo Yearbook**. We were informed by the Director of Prague Zoo that the baby gibbon at Lesna is doing well, but that is hardly compensation for the deaths of the 11 gibbons and all the mother and baby gibbons who died in the course of the capture of the babies, certainly numbering 100-200. Czechoslovakia is not at present a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

IPPL also heard from the Director of Zahrada Zoo, Ostrava, who told us that:

As you know, the owner of these primates is Mrs. Slotta, [Mrs. Marlies Slotta of Slotta Interzoo, West Germany] and they are on loan from Filmexport, Prague. They are in the care of our zoo during their stay in Czechoslovakia, that was allowed till the end of August 1989. We have checked the export permits for these primates after having received from you the copies of documents used by illegal traders in primates. As the documents for both orangutans seemed to be the same as the copies sent by you, we have informed about this matter Mrs. Slotta as well as the responsible Management Authority of Czechoslovakia, i.e. the Ministry of Culture. We await the decision of the Ministry of Culture about this matter.

We shall keep you informed about this matter and would, of course, appreciate your recommendation regarding both the orangutans.

IPPL is recommending that the animals be returned to Indonesia for rehabilitation.

International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens

IPPL provided details of "The Polish Connection" shipments to the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens (IUDZG) which is directed by Roger Wheater of Edinburgh Zoo. IUDZG was not satisfied with the initial response of the Polish zoos and its investigation is continuing.

Thai Airways

The letters from IPPL members to Thai Airways International produced dramatic results. Mr. Kawin Asawachatroj, Cargo Director for the company, informed IPPL in a letter dated 15 May 1989 that, "in response to [IPPL's] concern . . . we have imposed effective immediately, a total embargo against acceptance of any live

animals traffic from Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh [Saigon] in Vietnam." It is clear that the large number of letters from **Newsletter** readers helped bring about this desirable result. Please don't ever feel that your letters do no good! Lots of animals owe their lives to IPPL members! You'll never meet these animals, of course, but their continued lives and sanity may well be due to you and depend on you.

We have now asked Thai Airways to add Cambodia to the list of countries from which it will not accept live animal shipments.

Malaysia

On hearing about the Polish Connection shipments, a US zoo curator contacted IPPL and told us that Ingemar Forss, the Swedish animal dealer involved, had moved to Malaysia and was circulating a "surplus list" of endangered animals. The origin of the animals was not stated. IPPL provided a copy of the list to our Asian officers and cooperating organizations, as well as to the Ambassador of Malaysia to the United States. The Malaysian press became interested in the issue and investigative reporters looked into the dealer's activities in Malaysia. Encik Mohamed Tajuddin Abdullah, Director of Malacca Zoo, reported to the press that he had received a letter from Forss offering animals belonging to several species in exchange for "other rare animals, including the Sumatran rhinoceros." Encik Tajuddin stated that "he had refused to negotiate with the dealer because the animals were Totally Protected Animals," and the zoo could only exchange animals with other zoos and not through dealers. IPPL finds it really refreshing to find a zoo with such a responsible position on animal dealing.

When reporters went to Forss' house in Kuala Lumpur some time later, they found that he had left the country. Malaysia is an inhospitable environment for wildlife dealers because of its strict regulation of their activities.

Thailand

IPPL provided Thai authorities and the press with documentation about the "Polish Connection" and the activities of Preecha Varavaishit of Pimjai Birds. Preecha denied involvement in the dirty dealings, in spite of all the letters he had signed in connection with the "Polish Connection" shipments. Although Preecha was jailed in Laos, he has never been jailed in Thailand, in spite of his illegal trading, which goes back at least 16 years, an illegal 1973 shipment of 10 gibbons (6 dead or dying on arrival, the rest inoculated with a fatal cancer-causing virus) to the United States having come to IPPL's attention as early as 1974. Preecha is suspected to have ties with certain highly-placed officials that have apparently placed him "above the law." The Thai press stated that Preecha's release from jail in Laos resulted from high-level Thai government intervention.

According to the Thai press, an official investigation of Preecha's activities is now under way. No further details are avail-

able to IPPL. We hope that Thai authorities will finally bring this man's ignoble wildlife trafficking career to an end.

Cambodia

IPPL contacted zoo officials who travel in Asia regularly to find out if they had heard of the "Kohkong Provincial Zoological Gardens." None had. We contacted the Orangutan Studbook Keeper, who told us that he had no report of the presence of any orangutans in Cambodia and none of captive births in that country. We also contacted the Cambodian Mission to the United Nations, and were told that there were no zoos in Cambodia and that Kohkong Province was a "scene of intense fighting."

To the best of our knowledge, the Kohkong Zoological Park has no more legitimate existence than Pimjai's fraudulent "Phoudou Zoo" in Vientiane, Laos, or the "Vientiane Zoo," run by another Thai animal dealer. We have noted earlier the similarity between the Kohkong Zoological Garden's "export permits" and those issued to the "Phoudou Zoo." Forgery of wildlife export permits was what got Preecha jailed in Laos. According to the Cambodian Mission to the United Nations, the export documents covering the shipments are "fraudulent."

The Problem of Fraudulent Captive Births

Under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, wild-caught animals and captive-born animals are treated separately, with captive-born animals belonging to Appendix I (import and export permits required) being treated as if they belong to Appendix II (export permit only required). The unscrupulous animal dealers of the world have jumped on this loophole. Many dealers now call their operations "zoos," and produce their own export permits. Many importing countries, such as Poland, allow the importation of these wild-caught animals without asking questions. In some cases, the countries have no idea how to verify captive births even if they wanted to. Plus, once an animal has been removed from the wild, there is seldom any place to send him/her. If CITES is not to fail totally at protection of endangered species, it is clear that all animals belonging to Appendix I species should remain on Appendix I, **regardless of purported captive birth**. It is now possible to verify captive birth of animals through genetic testing and this should be done. Nobody in their right mind would believe that a shipment of 12 dead and dying baby gibbons were all captive-born: gibbons are not produced in such numbers anywhere in the world. No responsible zoo removes baby gibbons from their mothers except in an emergency.

Further updates on the ramifications of IPPL's exposure of "The Polish Connection" will be provided in future **Newsletters**. Meanwhile, we would like to thank all our active members for their letters and gifts towards this campaign.

UPDATE: LETTERS NEEDED

The International Primate Protection League has received a letter from Wacław Kulczyński, Undersecretary of State for Poland, stating that "The Polish Connection" shipments were legal but adding that Poland plans to join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Please send a letter encouraging this step to Mr. Kulczyński at Podsekretarz Stanu, w Ministerstwie Ochrony Środowiska i Zasobów Naturalnych, 00-922, Warszawa, Ul. Wawelska 52/54, Poland.

Letters requesting that Cambodia protect its wildlife from animal traffickers from Thailand and anywhere else, may be addressed to Premier Hun Sen, Council of Ministers, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Overseas air mail costs 45 cents per half-ounce, 90 cents per ounce.

EASTERN EUROPEAN ZOOS

IPPL's exposé of "The Polish Connection" has drawn international attention to the role of Eastern European zoos in the world trade in endangered species.

Dorothy McFalls, a student at Clemson University, South Carolina, has been doing volunteer work at IPPL headquarters this summer. One of her projects has been to analyze available data on East European zoos and their animal holdings, emphasizing primates. Ms. McFalls studied the collections of 14 zoos in Czechoslovakia, 10 zoos in East Germany, 5 zoos in Hungary, 9 zoos in Poland, 38 zoos in the Soviet Union and 2 zoos in Yugoslavia, using the **International Zoo Yearbook** and **Primate Report** as her sources. **Primate Report** is a publication of the German Primate Center in Goettingen, West Germany.

The zoos had a total of 102,256 animals between them, of which 7152 were primates.

Among endangered species held in Eastern European zoos are:

Gorillas: 7 zoos

Orangutans: 13 zoos

Pygmy chimps: 1 zoo

Chimpanzees: 8 zoos

Mandrills: 10 zoos

Concolor gibbons: 9 zoos

Lar (white-handed) gibbons: 8 zoos

Siamangs: 3 zoos

Hoolock gibbons: 1 zoo

Moloch gibbons (wau-wau/Java/silvery gibbon): 3 zoos

Ruffed lemurs: 1 zoo

Brown lemurs: 7 zoos

Lion-tailed macaques: 13 zoos

Readers wishing to receive a free copy of Ms. McFall's report should contact Headquarters.

Members planning travel in Eastern Europe are requested to visit zoos and carefully write down the species and numbers of primates they observe, as well as a description of the living conditions of the animals.

"PROJECT PENIS" DEFENDED

The March 1989 issue of the **IPPL Newsletter** described a project conducted at the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, which involved two experimenters using taxpayers' money to measure the penis length of gibbons, gorillas, chimpanzees, and other nonhuman primates.

The experimenters wrote a defense of their work which was published in the April 1989 issue of the **Laboratory Primate Newsletter**, thus drawing the attention of a far wider audience for this project than IPPL could ever have provided it. The article, written by Ronald D. Nadler and Jeremy F. Dahl, was entitled "Reproductive Biology at the Yerkes Regional Primate Center and the Nature of Animal Welfare Extremism!" [Exclamation mark added].

The scientists accuse IPPL, without mentioning our organization by name, of conducting "a campaign of misinformation, distortion, and ridicule." By calling the project "Project Penis," they say, "the clear implication of the accusation is that research funds

are being spent on some perverted activity that could have no possible value to society." They go on to list 11 hypotheses they are testing. They note that "the eminent reproductive biologist, R. V. Short noted that the difference in size and visibility of the penis in the common chimpanzee and gorilla represent an example of 'form reflects function'."

The researchers define one of their central questions as "Do these hypotheses accurately characterize the gibbon or, by implication, does social structure (monogamy vs polygyny) have a prepotent influence on the reproductive parameters?" They note that, "It is clear that the male gibbon has a relatively short, dark penis." The scientists proceed to attack "extremist animal welfare organizations," which, they say "are waging a war of intimidation, obstruction, and even terrorism against animal researchers and research institutions, unparalleled historically."

NEWS FROM UGANDA

The International Primate Protection League is, along with other organizations, helping fund the Impenetrable Forest Project in Uganda. The project is directed by Dr. Thomas Butynski.

During the period 1 January-3 March 1989, Game Guards worked hard to eliminate poaching in the Mgahinga Gorilla Sanctuary. New Gorilla Guard patrols were also sent to assist staff of the Kigezi Game Reserve in their anti-poaching efforts.

A survey was made by project staff of the Mgahinga gorilla population. Three gorilla groups totalling 23 animals use the area but none of the groups appears to reside there permanently.

During the Impenetrable Forest Game Guards' one-week tour

of duty in Kigezi, 27 poachers were arrested and much poaching equipment was confiscated.

Expatriate and Ugandan project staff are also involved in the study of the birds and butterflies of Uganda.

The Impenetrable Forest Project has become a center of conservation activities for scientists from all over Uganda, including the training of Game Guards from all of Uganda's protected areas.

IPPL congratulates Tom Butynski, Jan Galina, Mr. Samuel Werikhe, and other project staff for their continued splendid work and careful accounting of funds received. We are very proud to be a small part of this project.

THE PUBLICATION EXPLOSION

Thousands of scientific journals are published in the United States: some are read by many, but some are of such little interest that scientists have to pay paging fees to get their names and projects into print. They constitute a glorified "vanity press," and help scientists achieve the long lists of "publications" so essential for professional advancement. This is very true in the area of primate research. Incredibly, some of the Primate Centers have "editorial staff" who help the (apparently semi-literate) "scientists" draft and edit their papers!

Commenting on "the publication explosion," in **The Rational-**

ity of Scientific Revolutions (Oxford University Press, 1981), Sir Karl Popper stated:

*In recent years, however, it has become fairly clear that affluence may also be an obstacle: too many dollars chase too few ideas. Admittedly, even under such adverse circumstances, progress **can** be achieved. But the spirit of science is in danger. Big science may destroy great science, and the publication explosion may kill ideas: ideas, which are only too rare, may become submerged in the flood. The danger is very real.*



Chimpanzee Fishing for Termites in Mahale Mountains

CHIMPANZEE UPGRADING

On 24 February 1989, the long-awaited proposal to upgrade the chimpanzee on the U.S. Endangered Species List was published in the **Federal Register** and opened for public comment. The Pygmy chimpanzee **Pan paniscus** was proposed for full upgrading, but, to the great disappointment of many animal activists, chimpanzees **Pan troglodytes** were split into two groups, with only chimpanzees still lucky enough to be living in their African homelands to be upgraded. All captive chimps outside their home countries would be considered as "Threatened," a category with far less protection from exploitation for chimpanzees – no matter who owned them, whether they were legally acquired, or how they were being used/abused.

While most animal protectionists were disappointed, (some saw the partial upgrading as a useful first step), the people who rent chimpanzees out for children's birthday parties were thrilled. The animal trainers who beat up chimps with clubs were thrilled. Circuses were thrilled. Chimpanzee experimenters were thrilled – except that some of them wanted even more than they had got, which was exemptions for laboratories in chimpanzee habitat countries (the New York Blood Center's VILAB II in Liberia and the International Medical Research Center in Franceville, Gabon) so that these laboratories could carry on with "business as usual" too.

The proposal was opened for comments. Several organizations submitted proposals. The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, to its credit, opposed "splitting" of the chimpanzees and felt that all should have full "endangered" status. IPPL drew attention to the plight of pet chimpanzees and chimps housed in roadside zoos and menageries, as well as to the total impracticality of any US effort to monitor chimpanzee laboratories outside the United States. We felt that the "splitting" of chimpanzees into two groups was not based on sound reasoning or scientific evidence,

but was done in response to pressures from chimpanzee exploiters led by the prime funder of chimpanzee experimentation in the United States, the National Institutes of Health, which provides a lifelong "gravy train" for so many primate exploiters.

Unfortunately, a wild chimpanzee living happily with his/her parents can be converted into a captive chimpanzee in the space of the few seconds it takes to fire a gun. Within days, he/she may be delivered to a circus in Spain or a lab in South Africa. Even if the hapless animal cannot come to the United States, the US Government can (and does) provide money to foreign scientists to use chimpanzees (see "Primate Killing in Africa," this issue), and US scientists are associated with some overseas projects exploiting chimpanzees. A US firm was even planning to help China establish a chimpanzee laboratory but the status of this project is not clear in the light of recent political events.

IPPL also signed on to a joint statement with the Animal Legal Defense Fund, Friends of Washoe, the National Alliance for Animal Legislation, the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, People for Ethical Treatment of Animals, and Primarily Primates. Among the points in this statement were:

1) When the chimpanzee was first added to the Endangered Species List in 1976, the species was classified as "Threatened," (along with 15 other primate species). According to the Fish and Wildlife Service, this was done "to facilitate **legitimate (sic)** activities of American research institutions, zoos, and **entertainment operations** [emphasis added] without affecting wild populations." How "entertainment" qualifies as a "legitimate" use of chimpanzees is a puzzle to IPPL. This policy has failed. Chimpanzees, both wild and captive, are in deep trouble and in danger of extinction.

2) The only segment of the world chimpanzee population over which the United States has direct control is the captive population

in the U.S. Exempting these chimpanzees from the protection accorded by endangered status is an abrogation of US responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act.

3) The Fish and Wildlife Service justifies the split on the grounds that some US research facilities are attempting to breed chimpanzees, several funded by the National Institutes of Health. However, the purpose of these research breeding programs is to produce research subjects for use in life-threatening experiments such as AIDS research. Such usage will harm, not help, the captive population.

4) The chimpanzee breeding programs funded by NIH are mainly in the private sector, and the recipient institutions may use the chimpanzees as they wish, especially if NIH funding ends.

5) So far, the breeding programs have not been demonstrably successful. According to the International Species Inventory System (ISIS), only 62 chimpanzees were born in reporting laboratories in 1988. Chimpanzees born in captivity in the United States have not been breeding well. Of 80 captive-born male chimps over 15 years of age, only 13 have sired young, making in-breeding a possibility. A far larger percentage of wild-born males breed. Captive-born females are frequently poor mothers, many having been separated from their own mothers at birth so that their mothers will produce new babies more often, a procedure that may lead to poor parenting skills when the young chimpanzees grow up.

The letter states:

*Until such time as the research community is able to provide evidence that their efforts in this area are successful, the captive **Pan troglodytes** under their care are in desperate need of increased protection by the Fish and Wildlife Service.*

6) The letter goes on to discuss the appalling plight of non-research chimpanzees. Many are kept in roadside zoos or as pets. These animals are often kept in "abominable conditions." They could be traded and exploited, beaten up, and even killed, with no permits needed.

7) In regard to the exemption accorded to overseas owners of chimpanzees (including research labs, circuses and pet owners), the group letter states that there is no "scientific foundation" or precedent for such a step. At IPPL's suggestion, Carol Helstosky, then with PETA, phoned both Dr. Charles Dane at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Dr. George Galasso at NIH asking them to identify foreign chimpanzee laboratories. Neither of them could name more than two or three of the facilities that would be exempted! Nor did they know how these facilities got their chimpanzees (understandably, since they had never even heard of most of them!)

The exemption was based on non-existent data! The group letter went on to refer to the importation of 30 wild-caught chimpanzees from Africa to Japan in 1983 and the importation of 20 wild-caught chimpanzees from Africa to Austria in 1986. It identified several overseas chimpanzee laboratories. Exempting these, and other, colonies "will create the opportunity for continued trade in wild animals masking as captives." Because applications for importation of "Threatened" species are not published in the **Federal Register**, as are applications to import endangered species, suspect animals might enter the United States.

In summary, the group letter stated:

The proposed rule to allow captive animals to continue to enjoy the less stringent regulations under threatened status will provide a door from the forests of Africa to research laboratories in the USA or under US control that the Fish and Wildlife Service will be powerless to close.

The proposal did not even provide a mechanism for registering overseas captive chimpanzees as "Threatened" or registering their genetic characteristics, so it would be easy for a circus, zoo or laboratory to substitute a wild-caught chimpanzee for a dead chimpanzee or one moved to another facility.

8) The group letter notes that the splitting of the chimpanzee population would set up a "double standard." The African countries are supposed to protect their wild chimpanzees, while a second, weaker standard would be established for the convenience of chimpanzee exploiters.

*After all, if the US is willing to exploit members of a threatened and endangered species, why should not the poorer African nations be afforded the same privilege? By issuing a rule to split the population of **Pan troglodytes**, the Service is sending a message to African countries that we expect a higher standard from them in the protection of endangered species than we do of ourselves. As evidence of this, we cite the convenience of our own interests . . .*

The final rule has not yet been published.

The initial petition to upgrade the chimpanzee was prepared by Dr. Geza Teleki of the Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees. The group comments were prepared by Holly Hazard, a Washington attorney, Roger Fouts of Friends of Washoe, and Carol Helstosky, then with PETA. All worked very hard and the chimpanzees are in their debt. A full copy of the lengthy group letter is available free on request from IPPL Headquarters.

TWO NEW SAFARI PARKS TO OPEN

According to the **Bangkok Post** (30 January 1989), an enormous safari park was scheduled to open in Minburi, Thailand, on 17 February 1989. The park would be home to over 40 tigers, 20 lions, 6 bears, and many other species.

There would also be a bird park, which would be filled with endangered species, including 600 macaws and 4000 other birds. Soon there may be more macaws in Thailand than in some South American national parks!

The park appears to have an almost unlimited budget: according to the **Post**, over 800 employees had been hired, including imported "experts" from Europe, Australia, and Japan. Five restaurants and 80 fast food shops would be part of the complex.

The article did not say how so many endangered animals would be acquired. Although Thailand is a member of CITES, it appears to allow importation of endangered species without careful scrutiny. One hapless adult gorilla has been living in a shopping mall for years.

In addition, the Government of Malaysia's Veterinary Department is planning to stock an island with a wide variety of animals

and birds, including hoofed stock. Among the animals on the Veterinary Department's "shopping list" were:

- 110 Rusa deer
- 110 Sambar deer
- 15 Zebra
- 50 Impala
- 50 Gazelle
- 50 Eland
- 50 Topi
- 10 White swans
- 10 Black swans
- 40 Greater flamingo
- 40 Mandarin ducks

Unfortunately, safari parks tend to run into financial problems as happened with an earlier safari park in Johore, Malaysia, which closed down. As a result, the hapless park animals can get stranded. In addition, parks with a large roaming stock of animals are very difficult to monitor and animals can be acquired from dubious sources and just disappear into the large animal collection.

PRIMATES SMUGGLED FROM NIGERIA

On 3 May 1989, Swiss Customs officers opened the luggage of Mr. Obim Innocent Anesodo, a Nigerian passenger arriving at Zurich on Swissair, and made a grisly discovery: in one crate 62 x 62 x 62 cm. (2 x 2 x 2 ft.), there were:

- 12 green monkeys *Cercopithecus aethiops*
- 3 L'Hoeest's monkeys *Cercopithecus l'hoesti*
- 10 Mona monkeys *Cercopithecus mona*
- 10 Patas monkeys *Erythrocebus patas*

All these species are listed on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and L'Hoeest's monkeys are listed as "Vulnerable" in the **Red Data Book of Endangered Species**.

There was no food and no food container in the monkey crate, nor was there any water or water container.

According to Swiss wildlife authorities, some of the monkeys were babies needing maternal care. Many were injured, and all were weak and over-heated.

In a second crate, the Nigerian dealer had stuffed 60 young African grey parrots: in a third crate were 23 young grey parrots: both these crates had no food or water.

The veterinarian who inspected the shipment said that he had never seen such a terrible infraction in his life.

Two Swiss zoo-keepers, the airport animal caretaker, and a primatologist helped take care of the animals following their seizure. The primate expert said that 35 primates could not have been stuffed into one tiny crate without abusive cruelty.

Swiss authorities have provided IPPL with two health certificates that accompanied the shipment. The certificates did not meet Swiss requirements. Two of the "healthy" primates were dead on

arrival and 13 more parrots and 7 monkeys died within a week of arrival: in addition, two monkeys had to be put to sleep.

No CITES permit had been issued for any animals in the shipment.

The shipment was bound for Turkey. All surviving animals were returned to Nigeria on 9 May 1989. They were consigned to the Nigerian CITES Management Authority. In a telex, Swiss authorities requested that Nigeria, 1) take proper care of the animals, 2) prosecute the exporter, and 3) investigate the circumstances of issuance of the veterinary certificates.

Mr. Anesodo returned to Switzerland on 9 May 1989 on his way back to Nigeria from Turkey. He was apprehended and held in pre-trial imprisonment for 12 days, after which he had to be released pending trial on charges of violation of the Swiss Animal Welfare and Health Legislation. Of course, he left the country. The trial is ongoing in Mr. Anesodo's absence.

Swiss authorities note that Mr. Anesodo has travelled repeatedly to Turkey, via various itineraries. They fear that other shipments may have taken place. IPPL has no idea where the monkeys would have ended up and whether Turkey was to be the final destination or a transit stop to somewhere else.

IPPL applauds the action of the Swiss authorities in seizing the shipment and taking action against the smuggler. We feel that in spite of the uncertain future of the animals, return to the country of origin is a wise policy when animals are smuggled from their homelands. We have asked our friends at the Nigerian Conservation Foundation to look into the current whereabouts of the monkeys and parrots.



Mona monkeys



Patas monkeys

Photos: Zoological Society of San Diego: Ron Garrison

Please write letters to Nigeria asking for action against Mr. Anesodo for his crimes against wildlife. Address your letters to:

*The Director, CITES Management Authority
Federal Department of Forestry and Agricultural
Land Resources
Ministry of Agriculture
P.M.B. No. 135
Garki Abuja
Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria.*

Please also write a letter to the Swiss authorities thanking them

for confiscating the shipment and imprisoning the smuggler of the helpless animals. Address your letters to:

*The Director, CITES Management Authority
Bundesamt für Veterinarwesen
3097 Liebefeld-Bern
Schwarzenburgstr. 161
Switzerland*

The cost of overseas air mail letters sent anywhere in the world is 45 cents per half-ounce and 90 cents per ounce.

MONKEYS RESCUED AT AIRPORT

On 1 March 1989, a shipment of 30 monkeys reached John F. Kennedy Airport, New York, USA, from Honduras, Central America. They had been shipped by LACSA, the Costa Rican airline. After the monkeys were unloaded from the plane, they were left outside overnight by negligent airline employees.

By the next morning, 8 of the 30 monkeys were dead. The survivors were rescued by US Fish and Wildlife Service officials, who found them in a cargo unloading area. They were taken to the ASPCA, which maintains a hostel for travelling animals at Kennedy Airport. The monkeys had been stuffed tightly into four crude plywood crates and left exposed to near-freezing temperatures for 12 hours.

The 22 survivors, 17 of them capuchin monkeys and 5 spider

monkeys, were cared for by ASPCA staff led by Kathy Travers.

ASPCA agents cited Augustin Real, a LACSA Airlines Cargo Manager, for three violations of New York state law, and filed 90 cruelty charges against him.

Kathy Travers worked around the clock taking care of six baby monkeys. She commented, "I have never seen a shipment as bad. Even if you were not an animal lover, it would put tears in your eyes."

The monkeys were shipped by a company called South American Unlimited and were probably headed for the illegal pet trade. Only captive-born monkeys can be sold as pets under US law but animal dealers appear able to bypass the law with impunity.

IPPL CONTRIBUTES T-SHIRTS TO NIGERIA

IPPL recently received a request from the Nigerian Conservation Foundation, a group working for the conservation and protection of Nigeria's beleaguered wildlife, for T-shirts to spread the message of Primate Protection. We have sent \$500 worth of gorilla

and chimpanzee T-shirts to the Foundation. IPPL member Dr. Elizabeth Rogers of Scotland has purchased gorilla T-shirts for all the guards at the Lope Okanda Reserve in Gabon.

Our beautiful T-shirts are being worn around the globe!

CHIMPANZEE PROBLEMS IN RWANDA

Many tourists are visiting Rwanda to see the mountain gorillas and other attractions of Rwanda. For some months IPPL has been receiving complaints about the conditions under which chimpanzees are held in some Rwandan hotels. The "conservation money" is available mainly for gorilla protection, but it is important to care for the well-being of other primates in Rwanda.

IPPL member Paola Cherubini of Rome, Italy, recently visited Rwanda and reported to Headquarters on some chimpanzees and monkeys she had seen.

1) **Hotel Club des Vacances, Bujumbura, Rwanda.** This hotel has various caged animals, including one chimpanzee living alone in a small cage full of trash. The animal was without food and water and his rusty cage had no roof to protect him from the weather.

2) **Gabirol Hotel, Akagera Park, Rwanda.** This hotel had 2

baby chimpanzees kept in dreadful conditions in a tiny cage, and 4 adults in another cage. Both tourists and local people were teasing the animals.

3) **Akagera Hotel, Akagera Park, Rwanda.** This hotel was keeping monkeys in what Ms. Cherubini considered to be appalling conditions.

IPPL is sending letters in French to the directors of all these hotels requesting that conditions be improved. We are also going to try to look for some funds to improve the housing for these animals. Ideally, we would love to send somebody resourceful to Rwanda to help with the design of better housing. Please let us know if you have any suggestions. If any members will be visiting these hotels, please do take photographs and ask the Management to make changes.

IPPL T-SHIRTS AVAILABLE

IPPL has beautiful primate T-shirts available. Our gorilla, chimpanzee, and gibbon T-shirts are available in silver, aqua, lavender, and beige. Our Chinese golden monkey T-shirts are available in beige only. Sizes are Small, Medium, Large, and Extra-large. They cost \$10 including postage and packing. Mail your orders to IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484. Add \$3 extra per shirt for overseas air mail.

PRIMATE KILLING IN AFRICA

As part of the study of human AIDS, experimenters are studying the viruses harbored by wild African monkeys.

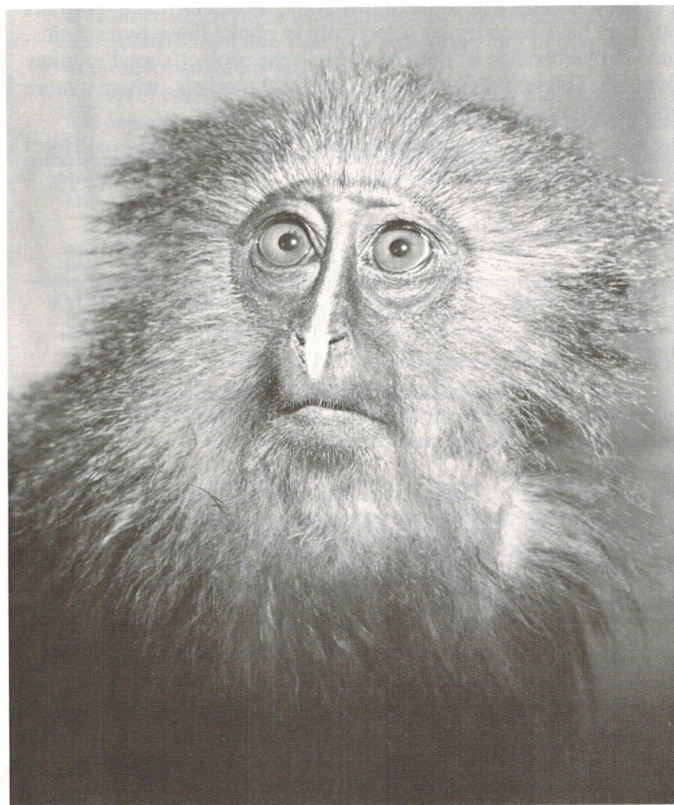
At the June 1989 International AIDS Conference held in Montreal, Canada, a paper was presented which discussed the retroviral status of 337 monkeys, belonging to 9 species, caught or killed (how the animals were obtained is not clear from the abstract) in the Central African Republic. In addition, 5 Patas monkeys were successfully injected with a monkey virus related to the human AIDS virus by French scientists.

The scientists conducting the research are affiliated with the Institut Pasteur, Bangui, Central African Republic, and the Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.

In Zaire, experimenters funded by the U.S. Army Medical Research and Acquisition Activity, Fort Detrick, Maryland, are also studying the retroviruses harbored by wild African monkeys. Large sums of U.S. Army money are being channelled to French researcher Dr. Daniel Zagury of the Institut Pierre and Marie Curie, Paris, France, through the Army's contract with the Biotech Laboratory in Rockville, Maryland, USA.

Over some time, IPPL had heard rumors that the US Army was sponsoring the killing of monkeys in Zaire. We tried to track down the contract but had a lot of problems: finally, after 6 months, we received some of the documents. The contract was entitled, "Development and Evaluation of Adeno-virus Hybrid virus and non-Cytopathic HTLV-III Mutant for Vaccine Use." IPPL asked for copies of all permits related to the capture, killing, and/or export of primates but we were told that no such documents existed.

In 1986, 16 African green monkeys were shipped from Zaire to the Villejuif Primate Center outside Paris, France. Four of these unfortunate monkeys died in quarantine – maybe they were the lucky ones.



Owl faced monkey

Photo: San Diego Zoo, Ron Garrison



L'Hoest's monkey

Photo: San Diego Zoo

Later that year, 15 more green monkeys and 4 chimpanzees were also exported from Zaire to the Villejuif facility. In addition, the Zairian National Institute of Biomedical Research held captive animals, including 40 monkeys and 10 chimpanzees, for use in the project. Five chimpanzees were inoculated with a potential AIDS vaccine at the Zaire facility and plans included "challenging" them and a group of "control" chimpanzees with AIDS virus at a later stage.

Retroviral studies were also performed on 30 chimpanzees at the Kinshasa Zoo. It is not clear whether the animals were already housed there or were acquired for use in the project.

IPPL has no first-hand knowledge of whether any of these facilities comply with US standards for the care and housing of primates. At a meeting of the US Public Health Service's "AIDS Animal Model Committee," held on 12 February 1988, Dr. Robert Whitney of the NIH Division of Research Services, stated that any foreign laboratory working in collaboration with US research facilities should have an assurance of compliance with US animal welfare requirements on file with the Office of Protection from Research Risks. IPPL contacted the Office and was told that no facility in Zaire was registered. We are looking into this further.

As part of this project, the US Army-funded researchers set up a field laboratory at Lubutu in Eastern Zaire in July 1988. At least 18 monkeys were live-trapped and shipped to Kinshasa. A total of 283 primates were either killed or trapped for study. IPPL has contacted the Principal Investigator for the study to ask for details of killing/trapping methods but has received no reply. On the second field trip, primates belonging to two species listed as "Vulnerable" in the **Red Data Book** published by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (World Conservation Union) were "taken," according to the report. These were 40 **Cercopithecus l'hoesti** (L'Hoest's guenon) and 18 **Cercopithecus hamlyni** (Owl Faced guenon).

Comparison with the numbers of these species found by scientist Marc Colyn on the meat markets of Eastern Zaire, where monkeys are a regular part of the human diet, indicates that the project staff may have been trying selectively to obtain these two species, since the percentage of these species in the project's total monkey count was far more than it was on the meat markets, where a more random percentage might be expected.

Species	Kisangani Market	Rural market	Project
Owl-faced guenon <i>C. hamlyni</i> Threatened	0.9%	2.7%	9%
L'Hoest's guenon <i>C. L'hoesti</i> Threatened	3.9%	8.5%	24.6%
Red tailed guenon <i>C. ascanius</i> Non-Threatened	52.6%	52.4%	3.5%

Killing and/or capture of primates belonging to species considered "vulnerable" to extinction appears to IPPL to be a violation of the "World Health Organization Policy Statement on the Use of Primates for Biomedical Purposes," which states that:

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

It appears that both the Central African Republic project and the Zairian project are not in compliance with the Policy Statement, since primates belonging to vulnerable species are being removed from the wild.

It would be possible, although complicated and not entirely risk-free, to live-trap wild monkeys, obtain blood samples, and release the animals, although this would mean that repeat samples could not be taken from the same animal.

The fact that two organizations are collecting large numbers of wild monkeys in Africa raises the question of whether there could be wasteful duplication and perhaps competition among those involved.

IPPL has prepared a detailed report on the US Army's project in Zaire. It is too long to reproduce in this **Newsletter**. Copies will be provided at no cost to interested readers.

Protests at the US military's primate predation in Africa, along with a request that all capture/killing of Zairian primates be stopped, may be addressed to:

*The Secretary of the Army
Pentagon
Washington DC 20301*

CONTROVERSY OVER JAPANESE GORILLA IMPORTATION

In May 1987, two young lowland gorillas reached Japan from Spain. They were imported by the Japanese animal dealer Aritake Chojuten, who has a long history of trafficking gorillas. The importation had been approved by Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI).

According to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), to which Japan belongs, Appendix I species (those species most endangered by trade, which include all gorillas), may not be commercially traded. Import permits should only be issued when the Management and Scientific Authorities of the importing state have, among other things, determined that the proposed recipient is qualified to house and care for them properly.

However, regulations are less strict for captive-bred animals. In the case of these gorillas, Spain issued an export permit stating that the animals had been born in captivity in 1983 and 1984. They had allegedly been born at the "Ringland Circus" at Tortosa, which is an establishment with a history of acquiring blackmarket animals. It was on the basis of the Spanish export permit that Japan issued the import permit, without any further checking.

Japanese Customs statistics showed that the two gorillas weighed just 25 kilograms between them. This raises the suspicion that the animals were younger than claimed because the normal weight for a 3 year old gorilla is 25 kilograms and, for a 4 year old, 36 kilograms. An informant who saw the baby gorillas on the dealer's premises stated that they were under 2 years old. It appears likely that the gorillas were, in fact, wild-caught in Africa, and were probably exported from Equatorial Guinea by an Iberia flight to Madrid.

In July 1985, Aritake Chojuten had imported a wild-caught gorilla to Japan from Spain. Again, Japanese and Spanish authorities claimed that the animal was captive-born – but refused to say where. The animal was sold to a Japanese zoo, and there can be no doubt that the dealer made a handsome profit.

No doubt this was what the dealer hoped would happen in the case of the 2 gorillas from Spain.

In September 1988, the Secretary-General of CITES encouraged MITI to "take prompt action to ensure the removal of the ani-

mals to an appropriate zoo." Presumably, this meant selling them. He told MITI that:

I presume you are concerned that both the Japanese Government and the animal dealer may be criticized by the international conservation groups. However, I am convinced that this is not the case and that, therefore, you should not hesitate to move them.

Subsequent investigations have shown that no gorillas have ever been born at the Ringland Circus! It would be unlikely for gorillas to be born in any circus and such events would certainly be widely publicized. The Ringland Circus has had legal troubles with Spanish authorities over its importations of chimpanzees and other animals.

It is not clear which Japanese institutions would have acquired the gorillas since they would presumably be sold by the dealer to the highest bidder. Since MITI did not know who the buyer was to be, how could the agency know that it was suitably qualified to house and care for gorillas? It appears that Japan's Scientific Authority was totally bypassed in review of the permit application. Further, CITES only allows importations for non-commercial purposes. Animals imported by an animal dealer for resale are clearly imported for commercial purposes.

Later, the CITES Secretariat made an effort to track down the parent gorillas so that the blood of parents and alleged offspring could be compared. Needless to say, the parent gorillas could not be tracked down. The reason is obvious. The mother, and maybe the father, had certainly been shot in the forests of Africa so that their offspring could be shipped to Spain and on to Japan to satisfy the public desire to view gorillas and the greed of animal dealers.

The special provisions of CITES for supposedly "captive-born" animals are making a joke of the Treaty. Clearly, all Appendix I species should be treated as if wild-caught, with both import and export permits required. Any other policy invites fraud. Endangered animals constitute "big money" for those who exploit them, for slimy animal dealers, and for crooked government officials.

LORISES SMUGGLED FROM THAILAND TO JAPAN

The International Primate Protection League has learned that two shipments of slow lorises and binturong were smuggled from Thailand to Japan by the same people. The first shipment occurred on 3 May 1989: it consisted of 50 lorises and 3 binturong. The second shipment occurred on 8 June 1989 and consisted of 60 lorises.

Both shipments were smuggled from Thailand by Mr. Odaka, a Japanese national. Forged export permits accompanied both shipments.

The Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI) enquired of Thai authorities whether the first shipment was legal: Thailand's reply arrived 3 days later. Meanwhile, MITI had released the animals to Mr. Odaka and, when the Thai reply came, claimed that it was "too late" to reclaim the animals. To claim that a response within 3 days is too "slow" appears to IPPL to be ridiculous.

Mr. Odaka then returned to Thailand to obtain more slow lorises from his supplier, the so-called "Chatujak Breeding Farm." When he arrived at Narita Airport near Tokyo, with the 60 lorises,

an immediate reply was forthcoming from Thailand. The lorises were confiscated and sent to a zoo in the city of Nagoya. Now 53 of these lorises are dead.

MITI considered prosecuting Mr. Odaka and Tsunehisa Otani, the Japanese dealer for whom Odaka was carrying the animals. However, no prosecution was undertaken because, according to Japanese authorities, no proof existed that the dealers "knowingly and wilfully committed the crime."

These are not the only cases in which primates have been smuggled from Thailand to Japan, according to Cecilia Song of TRAF-FIC (Japan). In January 1989, a Japanese tourist returned from Japan carrying a slow loris; she (the loris) turned out to be pregnant. The tourist initially refused to give up the loris, claiming that he would get a retroactive Thai export permit. While the tourist was waiting for the permit that never arrived, the loris was kept in a warehouse and gave birth to an infant. Both animals were eventually sent to a zoo, where the mother loris died. The baby remains alive.

On 6 April 1989, the Japanese animal dealer Tsuyoshi Shirawa smuggled 2 white-handed gibbons and 9 leopard cats from Thailand by placing them in a hidden compartment of a container (an old dealer's trick frequently causing death by asphyxiation to the animals shipped). The gibbons and leopard cats, who had been tranquillized, were placed below a group of flying foxes. However, some of the cats woke up and started crying, arousing the suspicion of the Customs officers. The animals were seized by Japanese Customs and their current whereabouts is/are unknown to IPPL.

Unfortunately, dealers and private individuals caught smuggling wildlife are not punished severely. Usually, there is no punishment at all, or, if there is one, it is not severe enough to serve as a deterrent to further smuggling.

Please contact MITI asking that strict punishments be established and enforced on Japanese animal dealers involved in wildlife smuggling:

*The Director
Ministry of Trade and Industry
International Economic Affairs Division
International Trade Policy Bureau
3-1, Kasumi-ga-seki 1-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo*

Please contact Thailand's Wildlife Department requesting that:

- 1) any animal dealer found guilty of illegal exportation of wildlife be imprisoned for a long term,
- 2) Thailand establish strict control over the exportation of its own wildlife and on the importation and transshipment of endangered species from other countries. Allowing such importations puts Thailand in a difficult position when it complains of other countries looting its wildlife.

*The Director
Wildlife Conservation Division
Royal Forest Department
Phaholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900
Thailand*



Slow loris. Photo: John McGreal

WEST GERMAN DEALER'S PRICE-LIST

The International Primate Protection League has obtained a price-list dated March 1989 issued by the West German animal dealer ZGH Worldwide of Nurnberg-Boxdorf, West Germany.

Among the primates offered for sale were:

Chimpanzee, 5 to 25 kilograms, price on request
Young mandrill: \$1,350
Mustached monkey: \$850
Talapoins: \$270
Bossman Potto: \$540

The price-list noted that all these species would be shipped from Africa and that, "From Africa we can ship only to zoological gardens and animal importers."

Also offered for unrestricted sale were tigers, great grey kangaroos, (\$10,000 each), wallabies, lions, leopards, baby ocelots, lynx, a Polar bear for \$7,580, Goliath frogs, ostriches, penguins, flamingos, and many other species.

The price-list boasts, "All protected animals with CITES documents."

HOUSING REGULATIONS FOR PRIMATES PROPOSED

The U.S. **Federal Register** (15 March 1989) contained the long-awaited draft regulations for the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of nonhuman primates.

As required by former Senator Melcher's amendment to the Animal Welfare Act, proposals were made to improve the "psychological well-being" of laboratory primates.

The Department of Agriculture was faced with a tough task in drafting regulations. **Any** changes would involve some expense for laboratories, and a howl of pain from those running laboratories was to be expected, with such "howls of pain" likely to drown out the cries of the hapless monkeys kept alone in tiny cages for years on end with nowhere to go, nothing to do, and nobody to play with.

The Department of Agriculture notes that what it is proposing are "minimum standards."

There are many flaws in the Regulations to which IPPL's comments draw attention. A report prepared by the Human Animal Liberation Front notes examples:

1) There are too many exceptions permitted and too much leeway is left to experimenters and veterinarians for creation of these "exceptions".

2) The minimum cage sizes for individually housed primates are the same as those recommended in the National Institutes of Health guidelines for primate care, and thus are far too small.

3) The provision for exercise for individually housed primates calls for them to get 4 hours of access to a larger space per week. A longer time would be preferable.

4) While cage enrichments are recommended, the proposed enrichments do not include natural items like branches and foliage.

5) While the regulations call for limits on the use of restraint chairs (each primate must be moved from his/her chair for one hour per day), HALF suggests that the release period(s) be longer: IPPL concurs. We oppose the use of these barbaric devices in any case.

6) The minimum temperature to which primates can be exposed is to be 50° which is too low.

7) The draft regulations refer regularly to "generally accepted professional and husbandry practices." These "practices" are appalling and reflect collective ignorance rather than collective wisdom. To assume that these practices are desirable leaves the impression that APHIS is "leading from behind."

8) The regulations provide for facilities to apply for "variances," which may well deny relief for many of the primates who might be helped by the regulations.

In spite of the problems, there are many positive aspects to the draft regulations: they acknowledge that primates are social animals, and encourage group housing and provision of activities.

Some experimenters and experimentalist lobbies are objecting to the expenses that would be forced on laboratories by the proposed changes. They simply see no need for any changes at all.

IPPL feels that, while they leave much to be desired, the regulations will improve the quality of life for many laboratory primates. They will certainly improve the lot of primates undergoing the stress of transportation, who will get much-improved ventilation standards.

By the time you get this **Newsletter**, the date for comments will have passed. Nonetheless, we feel it would be useful for you to write a letter expressing your general approval of the regulations and your hope that they soon be finalized, to:

Helen R. Wright, Chief, Regulatory Analysis and
Development Staff, PPD: APHIS
USDA, Room 1000, Federal Building
6500 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782.

The regulations are 170 pages long. IPPL will make them available for \$20.00 (copying and shipping) to anyone interested.

BRAZIL NUT AND CUPUACU ICE CREAM TO BECOME AVAILABLE

Ben and Jerry's Homemade, a Vermont firm producing high quality ice-cream, is planning to introduce a line of ice-creams made from rain-forest fruits and nuts. The first product will be "Rain Forest Crunch," which will contain Brazil and cashew nuts.

Next, Ben and Jerry's plans to introduce ice-creams flavored with the delicious fruits of the Amazon rain-forest. Among these fruits will be "cupuacu," "graviola," and "acai." Readers who have travelled in the Amazon area may well have enjoyed these delicious fruits in the "juice houses" found in all Amazonian towns.

The Body Shops, a chain of health and beauty stores, are also planning to use rain-forest materials in their products. This fall, they will introduce a facial scrub made from ground Brazil nuts and a jungle root called "pituli."

Consideration is also being given to producing condoms made of natural rubber which would be marketed with the slogan, "Protect yourself and protect the rain-forest." Jason Clay, an an-

thropologist, initiated the effort to bring rain-forest products into commercial use because he sees this as a way to save the rain-forests through the development of "extractive industries" which use forest products without destroying trees. Clay comments:

The idea is to stop saying "No" to everything in the Amazon and start offering a positive alternative to people who need to make a living here . . . a living forest can produce more wealth than areas cleared for farming or cattle ranching.

Clay sees rain-forest marketing as an effective strategy to protect the forests and their human and wildlife denizens. Cooperatives run by Indians and rubber tappers would provide the raw materials from the forest, which could give them greater economic and political "clout" against the seemingly omnipotent cattle ranchers (one of whom was responsible for the murder of Brazilian conservationist Francisco "Chico" Mendez).

THE GENEROUS POOR

According to a report entitled "Giving and Volunteering in the United States," produced by the Independent Sector, a coalition of non-profit organizations and corporate donors, the most generous people in the United States (as a class) are not, as one might expect, its wealthiest citizens, but its poor.

This surprising conclusion is demonstrated by the following figures:

Household Income	% of income donated to charity
Below \$10,000	2.8
\$50,000-\$75,000	1.5
\$75,000-\$100,000	1.7
\$100,000 +	2.1

The Independent Sector is involved in a campaign to persuade people to "Give 5," (5% of their income and 5 hours a week volunteer time) to the charity of their choice.

GOOD-BYE TO REGINALD HARDY and an update on his battle with USAID

The International Primate Protection League has learned with great regret of the death on 26 May 1989 of Reginald Hardy, a great friend of the world's wildlife and especially that of Bolivia. Reg was also a great friend of the primates of the world and of the International Primate Protection League.

The Bolivian Wildlife Society with which he was associated for many years worked hard to get and maintain export bans on all Bolivian wildlife. It was a long hard battle, but Reg and his colleagues won. That is, until the US Government decided it wanted an "exception" to the ban to get Bolivian monkeys for USAID's malaria program.

After much complicated intrigue, 341 squirrel monkeys and 20 owl monkeys left Bolivia on 15 January 1986 for Miami, Florida, USA, intended for delivery to laboratories belonging to a "network" of malaria researchers working under a USAID contract with the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS). Associated with this laboratory are many scientists formerly employed at the US Army's notorious laboratory (SEATO Lab.) in Bangkok, Thailand, which was accused by the Thai press of conducting biological warfare experiments on primates, a charge the laboratory denied. Colonel Philip Winter, former Director of the SEATO Lab, heads the AIBS Malaria Immunity and Vaccination Research Program, Colonel Harry Rozmiarek, a SEATO employee also formerly associated with the Fort Detrick Laboratory that conducts biological

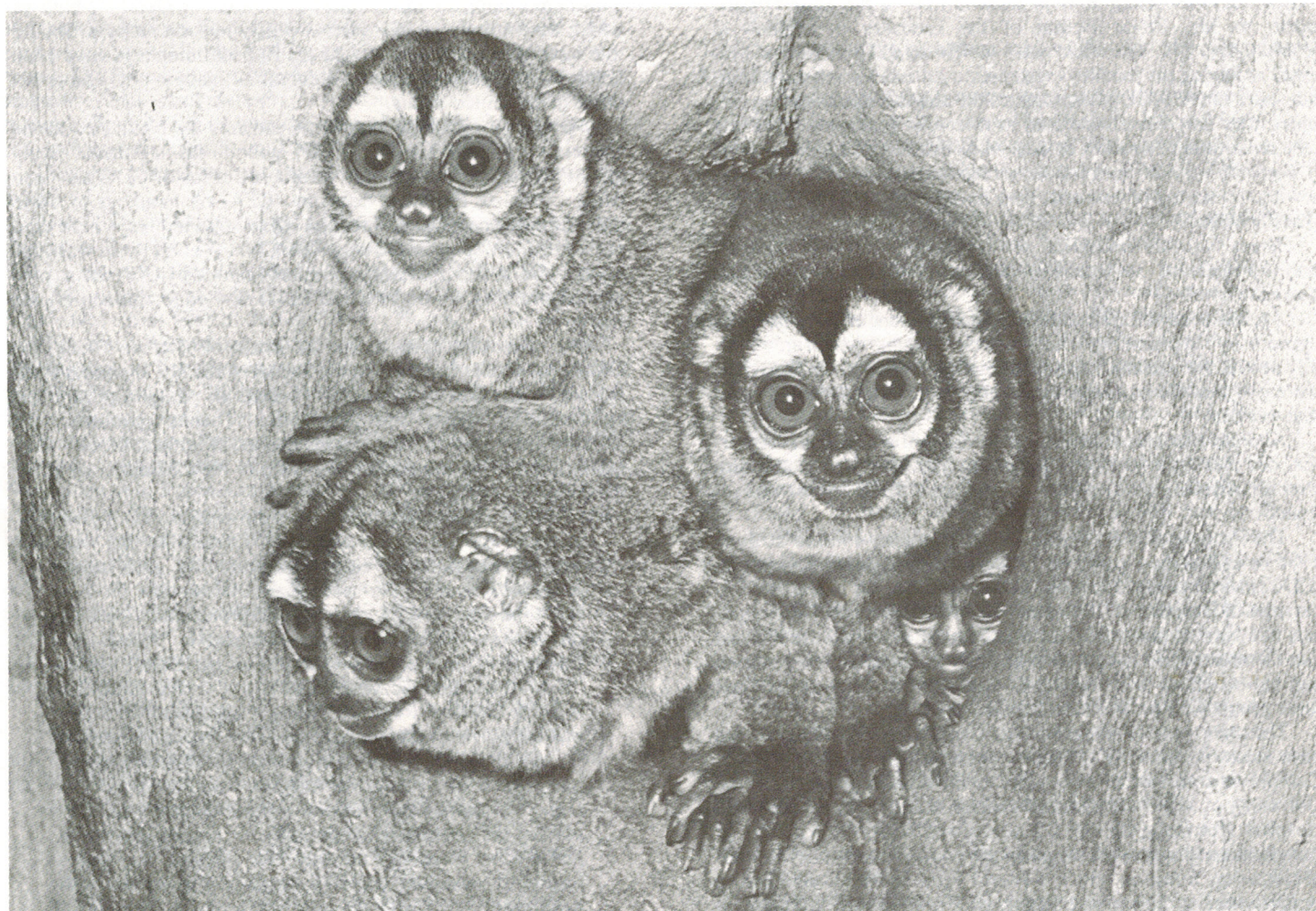
warfare experiments on primates, and Colonel David Davidson, a veterinarian formerly with the SEATO Bangkok Laboratory and now with the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, are all involved in the AIDS/AIBS project.

The SEATO Laboratory in Bangkok housed gibbons and Rhesus monkeys and its gibbon mortality was appalling: the laboratory was once "raided" by Thai authorities for unlicensed possession of gibbons, a Totally Protected Species.

The AIDS/AIBS program has been a major scandal, with millions of dollars of public money having been wasted. The program has been the subject of considerable congressional and media attention. Project participants are suing each other, enriching lawyers! Carlos Espinal of Colombia's National Institutes of Health is suing the US Government and the AIBS, and AIBS is counter-suing Espinal for "false claims against the United States." USAID is suing a Miami animal dealer, who in turn is counter-suing AIBS for 10 million dollars for "malicious prosecution"! Sorting out the chaos will probably take a decade or more!

Employees of AIBS were tape-recording phone conversations without informing those with whom they were speaking.

Because the program is in such chaos, it is very hard for IPPL to organize and decipher the many documents in our possession. However, some documents are of interest and relevance to IPPL's concern: the well-being of primates.



Owl monkeys. Photo: Skansen Aquarium

Contract effective date 30 September 1985 between USAID and AIBS, (both Contractor and Contracting Officer omitted to date their signatures). The purpose of the contract was described as improvement of malaria immunology and reduction of the incidence of malaria. The sum allocated for the five years of the contract was \$8,376,898. Work was to be primarily advisory in nature and to include peer review of research proposals submitted to the USAID malaria program. Use of squirrel monkeys and owl monkeys by participating laboratories was planned.

A USAID Nonhuman Primate Use Committee was planned with AIBS support. The Committee would review all malaria network research protocols. AIBS also agreed to provide consultants to USAID to help with the procurement of primates from Central and South America. Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories were to monitor standards for all the primate laboratories in the malaria "network." Among these laboratories were facilities at Case Western Reserve University, the University of Hawaii, the Scripps Institute, the University of Maryland, New York University, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the University of Illinois, and the University of Southern California.

A progress report covering the dates 1 July 1986 to 31 December 1986 notes that Benjamin Blood, former head of the US Government's Interagency Primate Steering Committee, later renamed the Interagency Research Animal Committee (IRAC), represented USAID at meetings of IRAC in his capacity of "consultant." Harry Rozmiarek attended meetings on monkey protocols as an AIBS consultant to USAID.

An attachment to the Progress Reports is of interest because it refers to the efforts (led by Reginald Hardy) to return to Bolivia the 361 monkeys exported as an "exception" to the country's export ban. The attachment is a letter dated 22 May 1986 from Paul Wisgerhof, the Acting Bolivia Desk Officer at the State Department, to Mr. Edgar Bernal of the Embassy of Bolivia in Washington, DC. The letter notes the Bolivian Government's interest in having the monkeys returned to Bolivia for rehabilitation, but states that USAID plans to place the animals into breeding colonies after they have been used in research. The letter notes that "the consensus of opinion among wildlife biologists indicates that it would be very difficult for the animals to survive in the wild following the six to eight months they have been conditioned to captive situations."

These "wildlife biologists" are not identified, but there are always "primate experts" ready to sell themselves, and the monkeys, down the river!

Appreciation is expressed to the Government of Bolivia for its "generosity" in providing access to these animals "which are so vitally needed for malaria vaccine research." In effect, the Bolivians were told that the monkeys would stay in the United States — and that was that.

Another attachment notes that the Santa Barbara Zoo, California, had asked for 10 Bolivian squirrel monkeys, and would turn over all offspring born to these animals to USAID for malaria research.

The Progress Report for the period 1 January 1988 to 30 June 1988 notes that the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, (CDC) had submitted 5 requests to USAID to use primates: the Universities of Hawaii and Illinois had submitted one each. The proposals had been evaluated by *ad hoc* committees since the Primate Use Committee had not yet been formed. By this time, the program had 117 scientists on its "roster of experts." It is not clear whether these people were paid or what they did.

The report notes that the Primate Use Committee members had been selected and were to begin operations in August 1988: the Committee consisted of 3 people: Dr. Edward Stephenson, of the University of Maryland; David Davidson D.V.M., of Walter Reed Hospital (formerly of the US Army's SEATO Laboratory in Bangkok) and, somewhat surprisingly, conservationist Dr. Russell Mittermeier, formerly with the World Wildlife Fund, who serves as Chairman of the Primate Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

As of 30 June 1988, over 570 squirrel monkeys were being held for the USAID malaria program at the University of Miami's Perrine Primate Center. These animals consisted of newly-imported monkeys from Peru and overflow USAID monkeys. The report notes that the costs in the "budget category Primate Acquisition and Maintenance" were high because of the large inventory at Perrine held because there was no way of disposing of surplus primates easily. This is surprising in view of USAID's pressing Bolivia to lift its monkey export ban because of a purported shortage of monkeys.

An ad in the General Services Administration's **Federal Supply Service Bulletin** dated 9 September 1988 announced the availability of 55 squirrel monkeys for sale as "government surplus." According to James Erickson, former Director of the USAID Malaria Vaccine Program, **none of the Bolivian monkeys or Peruvian monkeys acquired after 1 January 1986 were ever used in malaria research**, although Erickson contends that they had indeed been needed for that purpose. Dr. Erickson has informed IPPL that the squirrel monkeys are being kept at the Perrine Primate Center in Florida, and that many of them have died.

Erickson felt that the offer of the monkeys for sale was improper and in violation of the export agreements with both Bolivia and Peru, under which primates were exported for "crucial" malaria research. IPPL is looking into reports that some of the USAID monkeys may have been transferred to a military laboratory which would also be a violation of the export agreement, and that some monkeys exported from Peru, purportedly for malaria research, also ended up in US Army laboratories.

A potential disaster was averted when a group of owl monkeys suffering from drug-resistant malaria were shipped from the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to the Battelle Laboratories in Richland, Washington. Dr. Winter had originally considered shipping the animals to Florida or Georgia, both of which have *anopheles* mosquitoes which transmit malaria. Should that have happened, and should the infected monkeys have been bitten by mosquitoes, a major outbreak of malaria could have occurred in the United States.

Many of the malaria program's projects are conducted at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) laboratories in Atlanta, Georgia. IPPL has learned that Dr. William Collins of CDC has been using Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) on monkeys to make them more susceptible to infection. Many owl monkeys have died as the result of being overdosed with CFA. A conference was supposed to be held to discuss the problems caused by CFA and to propose alternatives. To the best of IPPL's knowledge, this conference was never held.

One interesting episode was the escape of Matthew Block, the US animal dealer involved in the export of the 361 monkeys from Bolivia, when Bolivian authorities seized his passport in an effort to prevent his escape from prosecution. Thanks to an observant IPPL member who noticed an article called "Matthew Block — Animal Importer," in the April 1989 issue of *New Miami*, we know more about the episode:

After contracting to obtain the monkeys, Block flew down to Bolivia in October [1985] where he met with USAID and Bolivian representatives. The government denies this meeting ever took place. At that time, Bolivia had a ban on wildlife exports, and Worldwide Primates aided the US Government in obtaining a "Ministerial Exemption" for their shipment of monkeys [Editor's note, "How was this accomplished?"] . . . The Bolivian Wildlife Society [Reginald Hardy's organization] heard that US agencies had sought exemption from Bolivian law . . . In an effort to diffuse a potentially explosive situation, Block went to Bolivia without realizing the full extent of the public furor. He also wanted to secure the shipment of the remaining animals. By the time he arrived in Santa Cruz in early February, the incident was being treated as a scandal on the front page of every Bolivian newspaper . . . Two hours after his arrival in Santa Cruz, a town in Central Bolivia, Block was met by two men

"from the intelligence department who . . . confiscated my passport and told me I had to be in court by 9 a.m. the next day." . . . Block reached the American Consul in Santa Cruz, Marilyn McKenny, whom he knew from previous visits to Bolivia . . . McKenny advised him not to go to court or he would surely end up in jail . . . [Block] started making a lot of calls trying to make his way out of the country. He could not charter a jet to fly him home because the military controls all of Bolivia's airports. A friend in Paraguay with two small planes was contacted, but the best he could do was prepare for Block's arrival in Asuncion . . .

Meanwhile, the Bolivian press was writing articles about the American who "jumped bail." Finally, a pilot agreed to fly him to Paraguay for \$11,000. A few days later, armed with a letter from US Consul McKenny, Block escaped to Paraguay, and called the US Embassy, who told him he was booked on a flight leaving the country at 6 p.m. An arrest warrant is still out for Block in Bolivia, according to **New Miami**.

MANNHEIMER FOUNDATION SUED

The Mannheimer Foundation was founded by New Jersey animal lover Hans Mannheimer who lived in Toms River, New Jersey, until his death in 1973. Mannheimer used to maintain over 100 primates in luxurious conditions on his waterfront property. The animals were fed a wonderful variety of foods. It was in an effort to provide for his animals and improve the fate of primates that he set up his foundation and acquired a wonderful piece of land in Homestead, Florida. But, after Mannheimer's death, things went sour and the Mannheimer Foundation fell into the hands of people who converted it into a biomedical research facility/research breeding center. The Foundation trustees justify the conversion of Mr. Mannheimer's dream (and money) by expressing their belief in primate research. They do not address the issue of what Mr. Mannheimer, whose money set up the Foundation, would have wanted.

IPPL has tried to get this Foundation back on track, but to no avail.

Now IPPL has learned that the Mannheimer Foundation and its Executive Director, Donald Hinkle, are being sued by "Helping Hands," an organization directed by Dr. Mary Jo Willard that trains capuchin monkeys to help disabled humans. The complaint was filed in November 1988 in Orange County, Florida.

Hinkle and Willard had entered into an agreement under which the Mannheimer Foundation would breed capuchin monkeys, with the offspring to go to "Helping Hands" at the age of 6-8 weeks. In 1983, "Helping Hands" paid the Foundation \$10,000 and, according to the complaint, "approximately 13" capuchin monkeys were obtained. Subsequently, 69 extra monkeys were obtained by the Foundation, and 3 monkeys donated by private parties were added to the colony. The foundation billed "Helping Hands" for board and lodging for between 73 and 79 monkeys.

During 1986, "Helping Hands" decided to transfer its breeding colony of monkeys to Disney World in Orlando, Florida. At that point, Donald Hinkle claimed that only 58 monkeys belonged to "Helping Hands." He stated that "Helping Hands" had been charged *per diem* for 14 monkeys owned by Mannheimer but whose offspring were being turned over to "Helping Hands."

In April 1986, 53 monkeys were delivered to Disney World.

Prior to "Helping Hands" announcing plans to move the colony, 11 capuchin babies were delivered to "Helping Hands." During the next 20 months, only 2 babies were turned over.

According to the complaint filed by "Helping Hands":

Mannheimer . . . has wrongfully retained both juvenile and adult monkeys belonging to "Helping Hands" . . . at all times material hereto, "Helping Hands" was the owner of the monkeys comprising the "Helping Hands" breeding colony and was entitled to

The devious dealings of the AIBS and USAID have served the monkeys and malaria patients equally badly. One can understand the frustration of Reginald Hardy as he and his gallant Bolivian Wildlife Society made sincere and honest efforts to get the squirrel and owl monkeys back to Bolivia. Is it any wonder that Reginald Hardy was felled by a paralyzing stroke after undergoing such frustration?

Before leaving with his wife Laura for a trip to Southwest Africa, Mr. Hardy called IPPL and thanked our members for their greetings and supportive letters. Shortly after arrival in a country where he had spent many happy years, Mr. Hardy died. He was cremated and his ashes scattered in the Matopo Hills of Zimbabwe.

Condolences may be addressed to:

*Mrs. Laura Hardy
Tan-yr Allt
Llantilio Crossing
Abergavenny
Gwent NP7 8TH
Wales, United Kingdom*

possession and sole use of same . . . By retaining and refusing to turn over to "Helping Hands" or its designees juvenile and adult [capuchin] monkeys belonging to the Helping Hands breeding colony, or produced therefrom, Mannheimer has knowingly converted said monkeys and has deprived "Helping Hands" of its possessory rights to said monkeys . . . "Helping Hands" alleges that the wrongful retention of said monkeys was directed by Hinkle . . .

In a section of the complaint entitled "Fraud," the allegation is made that:

Hinkle knowingly made false statements regarding the number of monkeys owned by "Helping Hands" by invoicing or directing the invoicing of "Helping Hands" for more monkeys than the number actually owned by "Helping Hands."

Under the Florida RICO (Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations) Act, "Helping Hands" alleged that:

Hinkle, between January of 1984 and April of 1988, on more than 2 occasions and with criminal intent violated the provisions of Chapter 812, Fla. Stat., relating to theft, by wrongfully invoicing "Helping Hands" . . . Hinkle, between January of 1984 and April of 1988, with criminal intent, on more than 2 occasions and with criminal intent violated the provisions of Chapter 812, Fla. Stat., relating to theft by wrongfully retaining and appropriating to the use of Mannheimer or any other person not entitled to, offspring of the "Helping Hands" breeding colony . . . Hinkle, between January of 1984 and April of 1988, engaged in a pattern and practice of racketeering activity directed at, and resulting in, the theft of money and property (monkeys) from "Helping Hands" . . . Hinkle received individually or on behalf of Mannheimer the proceeds of such overbilling and the offspring of the Helping Hands breeding colony, with criminal intent . . . Mannheimer's failure to deliver to "Helping Hands" or its designee all offspring of the "Helping Hands Breeding Colony" at the age of 6-8 weeks constituted a breach of its contract with "Helping Hands." Mannheimer's failure to deliver to "Helping Hands" breeding colony also constituted a breach of . . . contract. Finally, Mannheimer's overcharging for the maintenance of the . . . breeding colony was a breach of the said contract.

"Helping Hands" sought damages on all counts, and requested a jury trial.

UPDATE ON THE SILVER SPRING MONKEYS

The "Silver Spring Monkeys" are a group of monkeys, now numbering 13, who survived the Edward Taub horror laboratory in Silver Spring, Maryland. (Note that they have nothing to do with the wild Rhesus of Silver Springs, Florida).

Currently, the control crab-eating macaques, 4 in number, are living at the San Diego Zoo, and the eight experimental animals and the one Rhesus survivor, Sarah, are living at the Delta Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana. When plans by Delta to kill three of the monkeys were announced, the International Primate Protection League, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and Louisianans in Support of Animals, filed a joint lawsuit to block the killings. We obtained a restraining order which will remain in force until the issue is adjudicated. A tentative trial date has been set for November 1989, giving the monkeys a few more months grace period.

Monkey experimenter Dr. William Mason has called on the US Secretary of Health and Human Services to kill the hapless monkeys. Writing, as he says, "on behalf of the American Society of Primatologists," (an organization controlled by experimenters but which has some good members, including the irate member who sent us this clipping from the *ASP Bulletin*), he calls for the monkeys to be killed so that they can "produce the scientific information which was the intent of the original research project." Mason, a psychologist, falsely charges that:

Their [the animal organizations'] real concern is not with the humane treatment of these animals, but with

strengthening their own political and financial position.
He adds that:

If the animal rights extremists succeed in this campaign, they will have established a precedent for the future intervention of similar irresponsible and politically motivated groups in the legitimate, reasoned, and complex procedures governing the care and judicious use of laboratory primates. We urge that every effort be made to avoid these destructive and irreversible consequences.

Dr. Mason ignores the fact that the death of the monkeys would also be a "destructive" and "irreversible" consequence for the hapless animals, who certainly have earned the right to some years of decent monkey living before they die.

Needless to say, Dr. Mason knows where his own bread is buttered! He has a long affiliation, which will probably last for the rest of his life, with the California Regional Primate Center, Davis, California, and among his better-known experiments is one in which baby monkeys were taken from their mothers to be raised by dogs. The letter no doubt scored Dr. Mason some good "brownie points" with the National Institutes of Health which funds the Primate Centers and their dozens of career experimenters. The "core scientists" at the US Primate Centers really "have it made." It is doubtful that many of them could find employment in private business so one can expect them to defend even the most outrageous uses of, and treatment of, research primates.

PRIMATE CENTER BODY COUNTS FOR 1988

The U.S. National Institutes of Health maintain 7 Regional Primate Centers across the United States, which house tens of thousands of primates. Each year, the Centers produce **Annual Reports** for NIH, in which they pat themselves on the back about their wonderful programs, usually whine about needing still more taxpayers' money, and summarize their projects.

One interesting part of the reports is the section "Colony Statistics." In spite of the Centers' glowing self-congratulation, nothing can change the fact that too many monkeys are dying or being killed in these facilities. Further, the "body count" varies between the Centers. Here are the 1988 "body counts." As usual, the Washington Regional Primate Center takes the lead in experimen-

tal deaths: Delta's non-experimental deaths are high because of the large Rhesus monkey breeding colonies there.

Center	Experimental deaths	Other deaths	Total
Delta R.P.C.	219	497	716
Washington R.P.C.	346	204	550
California R.P.C.	91	215	306
Yerkes R.P.C.	73	160	233
New England R.P.C.	105	140	245
Oregon R.P.C.	80	108	188
Wisconsin R.P.C.	22	48	70
Total	936	1372	2308

"THE EXOTIC CONNECTION"

IPPL has obtained a copy of a January 1989 pricelist issued by "Exotic Connection Inc.," of Florida, USA, which offers a variety of wild animals for sale.

Among the primates offered are:

Bushbaby:	\$875
Marmoset/tamarin:	\$875
Squirrel monkey:	\$975
Vervet guenon:	\$1275
Mona guenon:	\$1275
Spotnose guenon:	\$1275
Patas:	\$1375
Capuchin:	\$1475
Rhesus macaque:	\$1475
Java macaque:	\$1575
Spider monkey:	\$1575
Pigtail macaque:	\$1675
Lemur:	\$1375

Also offered for sale are various exotic cats, hybrid wolves, kinkajous, wallabies, llamas, and many rare bird species, including macaws and cockatoos.

The primates are described as "between the ages of 8-16 weeks unless otherwise specified . . . we do not actively market more mature animals." Any primate 8-16 weeks old still needs his/her mother and selling such young animals as pets is appalling cruelty. The dealer states that, "All deposits are non-refundable and all sales are final."

The "Exotic Connection," which boasts that it is a "federally licensed exotic animal dealer," gives "advice" on monkey diet and care. It informs would-be purchasers that "the staple diet should be monkey biscuits . . . a 5-10 pound monkey should eat 6-7 biscuits twice a day." In regard to tooth extraction, readers are told that, "We recommend that the adult canines be removed." This is unsound advice. Removal of canines can cause monkeys serious jaw problems. Further, it doesn't stop them from biting, but merely makes the wounds somewhat less severe. Readers of the flier are informed that "Monkeys can be trained," though many frustrated owners of pet monkeys would question whether this is feasible – and animal activists question whether this would be desirable.

IPPL thanks the resourceful IPPL member who obtained this pricelist for us.

DEATH IN A MONKEY LAB

One worker has died and another is infected with the usually fatal Herpes B monkey virus at the International Research and Development Corporation laboratories in Mattawan, Michigan, USA. The Corporation is registered with the US Department of Agriculture as both a research facility and an animal dealer.

The laboratory, incorporated in the State of Delaware in 1970, used the staggering number of 1,722 monkeys in 1987, the latest year for which IPPL has an "Annual Report of Research Facility" filed with the US Department of Agriculture. During that same year, the laboratory used 1,627 dogs, 1,204 guinea pigs, 324 hamsters, 5,079 rabbits, 32,933 rats, and 20,144 mice.

Margaret Shivener of Defenders of Animals Rights in Detroit used the Freedom of Information Act to request copies of all documents pertaining to the laboratory in the possession of the US Department of Agriculture, which inspects laboratories for compliance with the US Animal Welfare Act. She received only limited documentation, because, the Department said, "International Research and Development Corporation is the subject of a law enforcement investigation."

A review of the inspector's report on an investigation made on 8 November 1988 shows a pattern of non-compliance with the Animal Welfare Act. The list of violations goes on for two pages: among the problems at the facility, which totalled 9 "deficiencies," were:

Housing facilities shall have adequate light to permit inspection. Several rooms had cages that did not have ample light in them . . .

Rusty dog and primate cages can not be properly sanitized. Raw metal, paint chipping from walls and floor, and unsealed cement and cement blocks found in several rooms can not be properly sanitized.

Water puddles were noted in several rooms.

Inspection of Rooms D-2 (dogs) and D-3, D-4, D-5, D-6, D-7, D-8, D-9, C-4 (primates), B-8, B-2, B-7, C-35, C-32, C-49, G-16, G-15, G-5 was not permitted.

Several rabbits had plastic collars to prevent them from chewing their bandages. These collars were placed on backwards and allowed each rabbit to chew on and ingest the plastic.

This facility used several delaying tactics to impede an inspection. The inspection process was delayed for so long and so many times, that it was not completed at the close of the business day.

A re-inspection took place on 18 January 1989. Deficiencies were still found.

Several dogs were noted to have bloody paws. This appeared to be due to the metal slatted floor . . . This is [a] violation . . .

Three primate enclosures were noticed to have broken wires guarding the door latch. This is a potential injury case and shall be corrected.

Housing facilities shall have ample light to permit in-

spection. This is [a] violation.

Rusty galvanized dog, primate, and rabbit enclosures were found. Paint chipping from walls and floors, unsealed cement and cement blocks were present as well. This is now in violation of the Animal Welfare Act.

All species had rooms in which standing water and/or urine was found. This is in violation of the Animal Welfare Act.

In 1987, the International Research and Development Corporation acquired 1,015 monkeys. IPPL does not know whether these were acquired from breeding facilities or from the wild. If all or most of the animals were wild-caught, it is clear that this laboratory is making major demands on wild populations, which, if continued, could seriously impact on wild populations of the species involved.

The reports do not identify the species involved, but clearly there were some macaques since these animals are the principal source of simian Herpes B virus.

Nor do the reports state what the animals, including the primates, are being used for. Some of the funding comes from the National Cancer Institute, some from corporations. At least part of the research involves toxicology testing.

The Animal Welfare Act requires a report on animals used in research. The facility must report the number of new animals added during the year, the number of animals used in pain-free testing, the number used in tests where pain was avoided by administration of drugs or anesthetics, and the number of animals used in tests involving unrelieved pain.

For primates, these figures were said to be 1,015 acquired, 1,683 used in "pain-free" tests, 39 used in "relieved-pain" tests, and none used in "unrelieved pain" tests. However, just how the person who filled out the form interprets the terms "pain" and "distress" is not clear, since it is stated that **none** of the 5,079 rabbits were used in "pain-relieved" or "unrelieved pain" experiments. Yet a footnote states that, "Due to nature [sic] of toxicity testing, some animals will necessarily exhibit distress which cannot be alleviated." Further, the description of rabbits with collars on backwards chewing on their wounds and ingesting plastic hardly gives confidence that the animals are not suffering. One can assume this may well be true of the primates also.

IPPL is concerned at the deplorable conditions found by Department of Agriculture inspectors at this, and many other, laboratories. Please contact your Representative and Senators enclosing this article and asking that more funds be allocated for inspection of laboratories and enforcement actions against violators. Be very specific in the hope that your congressmen will not respond merely by babbling on about the glories of animal experimentation and how the Animal Welfare Act protects animals. Senators may be reached at the Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510 and Representatives at the House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

NEWS FROM CUBA

Denis Legon, Director of Havana Zoo, Cuba, has provided IPPL with detailed information about chimpanzees held in captivity in Cuban zoos.

As of 30 April 1989, there were 26 chimpanzees at Havana Municipal Zoo, 8 at the National Zoological Park, 3 at the Santiago Zoo, and one at the Manicaragua Zoo.

A total of 46 chimpanzees have been born at the Havana Municipal Zoo: of these animals, 21 remain at the zoo, 6 were "ex-

changed" with the Netherlands (presumably these were the animals sent to a Dutch firm called Squamata, which sent three of them to Japan). Two were sent to separate zoos in Nicaragua, 12 to other Cuban zoos, and 5 died.

It is clear that Cuban Zoos have been extremely successful in chimpanzee breeding. IPPL thanks Mr. Legon for providing IPPL with such a detailed report. Readers wishing a full copy should contact Headquarters.

IPPL DISPLAY AT SUMMERVILLE AZALEA FESTIVAL

The Azalea Festival is an annual community event in Summerville, South Carolina. This year it was held on 2 and 3 April 1989, and IPPL's work was displayed at a civic booth. Our community is at its most beautiful at this time of year with azaleas, dogwoods, and wisteria in full bloom.

Our display was designed by volunteer David Badger of the US Navy and IPPL Office Assistant Betty Brescia. Betty and Chali Casey, another IPPL office staffer, staffed the booth for both days, volunteering their time. Community members were able to learn about IPPL and buy T-shirts. Many of our local members stopped by for a chat.



(From left) Chali Casey, Gale Howard and Betty Brescia of IPPL

HONG KONG TAKES STEPS TO PROTECT MONKEYS

The March 1989 issue of the IPPL Newsletter told about some of the problems facing the wild monkeys of Hong Kong. Members were asked to write letters to the Government of Hong Kong seeking better protection for the animals.

M. K. Cheung of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries responded to these letters, stating that:

We are concerned about the problems arising from the feeding of monkeys in Lion Rock and Kam Shan Country Parks. Arrangements have been made to increase the patrol by our Park Wardens with a view to discouraging and, where necessary, stopping the visitors from interfering with the monkeys, and to advise them to put their garbage into the receptacles provided . . .

We are also looking, as a long term solution, to educate the public through various means to adopt a correct attitude towards animals in the wild.

Regarding the suggestion about the provision of aerial pathways for the movement of the monkeys, you will wish to know that in the road widening project being carried out in Lion Rock and Kam Shan Country Parks, pedestrian flyovers are being provided as part of the project which will also facilitate the movement of monkeys across the road, thereby reducing the hazard of the monkeys being run over by motor vehicles.

AD ENRAGES CHILD

An IPPL member provided IPPL with a copy of an ad along with a note which she had received from her child. The ad announced:

BABY CHIMPANZEES

Cute, adorable, and well-behaved

Female, age 10 months, \$25,000

Male approx. age 13 months, \$20,000

Call [number omitted]

The child wrote:

Mom, I found this in the USA Today paper October 3, 1988. Isn't it illegal? Is there anything that can be done? Let me know. It infuriates me that they are even for sale and that any idiot off the street could buy them.

In answer to the young person's questions:

1) It is illegal to offer for sale an animal belonging to an endangered species. However, the chimpanzee is classified merely as "Threatened," and unfortunately captive chimpanzees are to be excluded from the proposed upgrading of the chimpanzee on the US Endangered Species List. That would have put an end to this kind of nonsense. It is certainly hypocritical for the United States to tell Africa to protect its chimpanzees while condoning exploitation of baby chimpanzees as pets.

2) Nothing can be done except to work to get the captive chimpanzees under the protection of the Endangered Species Act and try to educate people that chimpanzees should not be kept as pets. This is made more difficult because "Celebrity Role Model" Michael Jackson owns a pet chimpanzee.

3) The kind of people who buy pet chimpanzees are usually seeking the status that ownership of an exotic pet can bring. A person with no education or accomplishments can buy an exotic pet and become the "talk of the neighborhood."

NEW FOUNDATION FORMED

On the island of Borneo, Dr. Birute Galdikas has been studying and protecting wild and captive orangutans since 1971. Birute received her start (as did Jane Goodall and the late Dian Fossey) through the support of Louis Leakey and the National Geographic Society, (see *National Geographic*, October 1975 and June 1980). Recently, the Earthwatch Foundation has aided Birute's research and conservation project.

However, it has been the creation of the Orangutan Foundation which excites those who have wanted to participate in Birute's continuing struggle to save orangutans and their tropical forest habitat.

Founded in 1986 by Birute and her supporters, the Orangutan Foundation's main goals are the study and conservation of orangutans and their habitat, and the education of people, both locally and world-wide, concerning the plight of the endangered red ape and its rain forest habitat.

The Orangutan Foundation is presently building its membership to permit the funding of projects which will help realize the Foundation's goals. It has already provided funds for patrolling craft and boat repair and it will be sponsoring policed patrols of Tanjung Puting National Park during 1989. Programs enhancing conservation education to schoolchildren in areas surrounding Tanjung Puting National Park are being designed for implementation by the Foundation.

The Foundation's Newsletter *Pongo Quest* presents Foundation members with news, opinion, and information regarding the efforts around the world on behalf of orangutan research and conservation.

Birute would like you to be part of her long-term struggle to study and save one of humankind's most closely related primate cousins. A free brochure about the Orangutan Foundation is available from the Orangutan Foundation, 822 South Wellesley Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90049.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Conference Planned

The Uganda Institute of Ecology is hosting its 3rd International Symposium, the topic being "Human Influences on Endangered Wildlife Species in Africa," from 3-6 December 1990 in Kampala, Uganda. Conference Organizer Dr. Eric Edroma asks IPPL members to "Mark your calendar! Come join your colleagues from Africa and around the world at this important and truly international meeting."

For further information, contact Dr. Eric Edroma at the Uganda Institute of Ecology, POB 3530, Kampala, Uganda.

Students Work To Improve Delhi Zoo

Under the guidance of Indian primatologist Dr. Iqbal Malik, students belonging to Srishti, a student organization at Delhi University, are working to improve the unsatisfactory conditions for primates at Delhi Zoo. The students are collecting data about the behavior of the captive monkeys and comparing it with the behavior of the free-living monkeys of Tughlaqabad, with the intention of proposing improvements designed to improve the quality of life of the Delhi Zoo primates. Students working on the project include Alok Malhotra, Rajesh Thendari, Mohit Aggarwal and P.O. Vivek.

If Your Animal Work Makes You Unpopular, read this poem!

You have no enemies, you say?
Alas, my friend, the boast is poor.
He who has mingled in the fray
Of duty, that the brave endure
Must have made foes. If you have none,
Small is the work that you have done,
You've hit no traitor on the hip,
You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,
You've never turned the wrong to right
You've been a coward in the fight.

Charles Mackay, British poet
1814-1889

Epidemic Kills Hundreds Of Monkeys

A fatal virus has caused the deaths of over 300 monkeys at the New Mexico State University's Primate Research Institute housed at the Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

The virus, Simian Hemorrhagic Fever, originated in a group of primates purchased from a Florida animal dealer, who had obtained the monkeys from the Philippines. Both Rhesus and crab-eating macaques have been afflicted.

Strange Project

Researchers Charles Hamilton and Betty Vermiere of the California Institute of Technology began an article on their split-brain monkey studies with a remarkable sentence:

It is important to know whether nonhuman primates have complementary specialization of the cerebral hemispheres corresponding to the well-known differences described for human beings.

IPPL wonders, "How important is it? Important enough to justify mutilating monkeys?"

The article, published in the 23 December 1988 issue of **Science**, describes how 25 Rhesus monkeys had their brains surgically split, undergoing "midsagittal division of the corpus callosum, hippocampal and anterior commissures, and the optic chiasm." They underwent various psychological tests and the researchers concluded that, "the contrasting nature of hemispheric superiorities that we found in monkeys strikingly resembles the type of complementary specialization present in human beings."

Texas Snake Farm A Mess

Texas animal activists are working hard to secure the release of many animals, including "Gorilla," a 39-year old chimpanzee, living at the Snake Farm between San Antonio and New Braunfels, Texas. "Gorilla" lives in a cage with indoor and outdoor units each measuring 4 by 8 feet (1.3 x 2.6 meters). The only play equipment is a chain hanging from the ceiling of his cage. Patti Garcia, Lisa Orr and Lori Correu are leading the effort to get the Snake Farm animals removed to a better environment. They find their task frustrating because 4 foot by 8 foot cages for chimpanzees are not illegal.

Further, a Department of Agriculture inspector had found the chimp's housing to be in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act's low standards.

Efforts to persuade Snake Farm owner Mr. Teska to release the chimpanzee to Primarily Primates Sanctuary have so far been unsuccessful, with Mr. Teska saying, "Until the law comes and takes [my] animal, [I] can do what I damned well please with it." However, Mr. Teska might be persuaded to sell "Gorilla." The only problem is that he might use any money he got to buy another animal to fill the empty cage.

It is disgraceful that US law allows people to keep primates in such pathetic conditions. "Gorilla" has been living in his dump for over 25 years and is almost as badly off as a laboratory chimpanzee.

Chimp For Sale In Muscat Pet Shop

A baby chimpanzee is living at a pet shop in Muttrah, in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The animal was found in the pet shop by a local expatriate family, who took him in to save his life. He weighed only 13 pounds. After restoring the animal to health, his caretakers unfortunately had to return him to the pet shop.

Bad Conditions in Tunisian Zoos

According to the Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa (SPAN), an animal welfare organization headquartered in London, England, the animals kept in Tunisia's zoos are kept in very bad conditions.

The cages are small and dirty and the animals have nothing to do. Many primates live without companions. Animals exhibit stereotypic behaviors such as head-rolling and pacing back and forth.

The zoos visited were two private zoos in Tozeur, and the Gafsa and Tunis Municipal Zoos.

An abominable zoo in Sousse had just been closed after disgusted tourists complained. If you ever see sub-standard animal exhibits in your travels, do protest on the spot or write a letter to the zoo and the country's tourism agency.

Roger Fouts Honored

IPPL member Dr. Roger Fouts has recently been selected Distinguished Research Professor for 1989 at Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington, USA. Roger, a psychologist, teaches sign language to chimpanzees and works extremely hard for the well-being of captive chimpanzees.

Among those nominating Dr. Fouts was IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal who wrote in her supporting letter that, "Fouts does not view his study animals as expendable research tools: he is committed to their lifelong welfare and care."

Monkey Funeral In India

Over 100 residents of the town of Kolhapur in South India were saddened by the death of a local monkey resident. They organized a funeral procession and ceremonial cremation at the Gandhi Maidan. The monkey was fatally injured when he tried to jump from one roof-top to another. (Story from the 14 April 1989 issue of the **Deccan Herald**, submitted by IPPL member M. K. Narayanaswamy).

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Complete the form below and mail it with a check payable to the International Primate Protection League, to either IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, S.C. 29484 U.S.A. or IPPL, Claremont Hall, Pentonville Road, London N1 9HR, England. Membership fees and contributions are tax deductible in the U.S.A. to the extent allowed by law.

Netherlands dues (minimum, 25 f) should be paid at giro 4704019, IPPL-Nederland, Molensteeg 24-B, 2311 RB Leiden, Netherlands.

Overseas payments should be made in US dollars whenever possible. If payment is made in foreign currency, US \$2.00 should be added to cover the bank's service charge on international transactions. Overseas members wishing to receive their newsletters by Air Mail should add US \$5.00.

I wish to join IPPL as a: ☐ Patron: \$100.00 or £50
☐ Sustaining: \$50.00 or £25
☐ Regular: \$20.00 or £10
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Please suggest names of people who you think would like to receive information about IPPL.

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