

NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL
PRIMATE
PROTECTION
LEAGUE

Vol. 17, No. 1 – April 1990

ISSN-1040-3027



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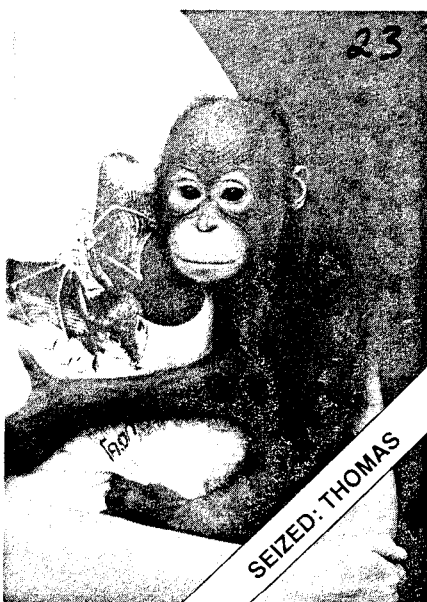
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INSIDE: ORANGUTANS SEIZED WALTER SENSEN JAILED

GREAT NEWS! WALTER SENSEN JAILED!

Walter Sensen, trafficker in gorillas, chimpanzees, and other animals, was arrested and jailed in Nuremberg, West Germany on 5 February 1990. He remained in jail pending his trial since prosecutors feared he would flee the country if released on bail.

Walter Sensen's trial took place on 14 March 1990. Sensen arrived with his head covered by his coat. He was found guilty and jailed for two years with no possibility of parole. He was also banned for life from wildlife trafficking in West Germany. On hearing his sentence, Sensen collapsed and started weeping and bawling. Of course, he was not weeping for the animals whose death he had caused or those whose liberty he had taken away, but at the loss of his personal freedom to deprive animals of their lives and liberty to enrich himself.

Sensen's jailing culminates a long battle by the *International Primate Protection League* to get action taken to end his dirty dealings. It also shows how important the role of non-governmental organizations like IPPL is in controlling illegal wildlife trafficking and how important you, as IPPL supporters, are.

There were 5 charges against Sensen.

1) THE SHIPMENT OF 3 GORILLAS FROM THE CAMEROUN IN JANUARY 1987, EN ROUTE TO TAIWAN

This shipment would probably not have become known if Dr. Robert Cooper, a veterinarian working in the African nation of Gabon, had not been contacted by a Japanese insurance company which wanted him to go to Kinshasa Airport, Zaire, to help save the life of a baby gorilla. This animal was part of a shipment of 3 young gorillas that left Douala Airport, in the Cameroun, on 3 January 1987 en route to Taipei Zoo, Taiwan, via South Africa. Two of the gorillas died of asphyxiation on the Douala-Kinshasa leg of the flight. The animals were insured with Taisho Marine and Fire, a Japanese insurance company, for a total of \$450,000 and the insurance company, already stuck with a \$300,000 claim, was anxious to avoid another \$150,000 loss.

Dr. Cooper contacted IPPL and we immediately set to work to find out who was involved in the shipment and to try to block the insurance pay-off.

IPPL learned from the Cameroun Government that the three gorillas had been shipped from the Cameroun illegally on papers calling them "monkeys" and that their export had not been authorized, although one Camerounian government official appears to have "protected" the shipment, since, at his trial, Sensen testified that he had paid this official \$25,000 for his "permit." Because one cannot insure contraband, the

insurance company did not pay out on the claim. Subsequently, many insurance companies announced that they would not insure illegal wildlife shipments.

IPPL also learned that the shipment was to be routed via South Africa and the publicity and pressure we generated led South Africa to increase controls over transit wildlife shipments.

Wide IPPL-generated publicity also occurred in Taiwan, where the surviving gorilla was on display. As a result, Taiwan enacted strict controls on wildlife importation (equivalent to those of CITES which it cannot join for political reasons). However, enforcement has been spotty and several orangutans, among other species, have been observed in Taipei medicine and pet shops in recent weeks.

IPPL was able to obtain through our network of contacts a series of telexes, letters, invoices, air waybills, etc. pertaining to the "Cameroun Three" gorilla shipment. The person who sent them to

us had blacked out the names of the dealers involved. However, we were able to decipher these names. One of them was **Walter Sensen**. The other was **Van den Brink - Jabria** of the Netherlands, who has claimed he was not involved in the deal in spite of being mentioned repeatedly in the telexes.

As a result of the storm over the gorilla shipment, Sensen and his son Bernd were booted out of the Cameroun. Shortly afterwards, they turned up in the small nation of Equatorial Guinea, and sent a circular to the world's zoos announcing that they had a 5-year contract with the Equatorial Guinea Government for the exportation of all wildlife, including gorillas and chimpanzees. Many of these letters and price-lists were sent to IPPL by outraged recipients.

We sent them to the West German Government, and our West German Representatives, **Gunther** and **Brigitte Peter**, founders of the *Aktionsgemeinschaft Artenschutz e.V.*, later joined by **Peter van de Bunt**, worked hard to get Sensen jailed. The work of Gunther, Brigitte and Peter in the Sensen affair was crucial in maintaining pressure on Nuremberg authorities to prosecute Sensen.

IPPL Headquarters has sent out several mailings asking people to send protest letters, petitions, and postcards to the President of Equatorial Guinea, requesting that Sensen be booted out of the country, and to the President of West Germany, demanding that Sensen be jailed.

2) OFFERING GORILLAS FOR SALE

Sensen offered gorillas to a Swedish Zoo Director in 1988. Along with his offer, he sent a photograph of an unidentified European woman surrounded by 3 African assistants holding a total of 8 young gorillas. This offer, provided to IPPL



Baby Gorilla San Diego Zoo Photo

by Richard Faust, Director of Frankfurt Zoo, was turned over to West German authorities. Sensen was also accused of offering a gorilla to a businessman in Saudi Arabia.

3) SALE OF TWO GORILLAS TO THE GUADALAJARA ZOO, MEXICO

Sensen was charged with the sale of 2 gorillas to the Guadalajara Zoo, Mexico. This transaction occurred in June 1989, and only came to light when IPPL was tipped off about the deal by a Mexican member who had been able to obtain correspondence relating to the shipment. In fact, 3 gorillas left Equatorial Guinea as the "personal luggage" of Walter Sensen (this means that the shipment did not have to comply with cargo formalities and that no air waybill would exist). The gorillas reportedly travelled via Spain to Mexico, although one report has them going via Singapore. One gorilla either died en route or was routed elsewhere by the Sensens.

IPPL was lucky to be able to get assistance from *El Occidental*, Guadalajara's leading newspaper. *El Occidental* learned that the Sensens' company "African Animal Export" was paid \$130,000 for the two gorillas and that they had deposited their ill-gotten loot in the Bank of America in Concord, California, which has failed to answer an IPPL enquiry on the subject.

Guadalajara Zoo tried to justify its sordid deal by saying that John Aspinall of Howletts' Zoo, England, had recommended Sensen to the zoo, a charge which Aspinall strongly denies. Officials of several Mexican zoos, including Maria Elena Hoyo of the Chapultepec Zoo in Mexico City, strongly denounced the shipment. IPPL's Mexican Representative, Connie Scheller, appeared on Mexican radio and TV to denounce the shipment.

IPPL attended the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in October 1989 in Lausanne, Switzerland. The CITES Secretariat prepares an "Infractions Report" for each conference. For CITES-'89, IPPL prepared its own "Primate Infractions Report" including details of Sensen's activities and photos of his compound. This was circulated to all delegations, as was a new Sensen price-list issued for September-October 1989, which included chimpanzees, gorillas, and a host of other endangered species. The West German Delegation was thoroughly embarrassed by IPPL's report. (Free copies are available to members).

Nuremberg authorities armed with a search warrant raided Sensen's premises in February and seized many of his business records. They learned that 3 gorillas had left Equatorial Guinea for Mexico: the location of the third gorilla is unknown. It is not clear whether the animal is dead or alive at an as-yet unknown location. (Do let IPPL know if you see an unexplained new gorilla at any facility).

4) DEALING IN WILDLIFE AFTER BEING BANNED FROM WILDLIFE TRADING BY WEST GERMAN WILDLIFE AUTHORITIES

In June 1988, West German authorities banned Walter Sensen from wildlife trafficking because of various law violations. As a result, the famous Sensen price-lists began to be issued from Boxdorf, West Germany, using a relative's name. A second prohibition was placed on Sensen in October 1989,

which would increase penalties in case Sensen was caught dealing in animals. Peter van de Bunt of IPPL (West Germany) noticed that, in spite of the different addresses, the fax and telex numbers on the new price-lists were the same as at the old address, and he drew this to official attention. This led to the charge that Sensen was dealing in animals in spite of the official prohibition.

5) ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF WILDLIFE TO WEST GERMANY

Sensen was charged with illegal importation of coatimundis, herons, tree porcupines and other threatened species to West Germany.

He confessed to all the charges and provided a wealth of information on his shipments.

Pleased as we are at the jailing of Walter Sensen, we find two years far too small considering the large numbers of gorillas, chimpanzees, and other animals who died as the result of his greedy trafficking.

The two gorillas who died in the hold of the Air Zaire flight from Douala to Kinshasa are gone for ever, they endured an agonizing "death penalty." Other gorillas are doomed to life in prison - there will be no escape for the Guadalajara gorillas. Further, no fine was assessed against Sensen and we know that the \$100,000 payment for the Guadalajara gorillas was deposited in the Bank of America in Concord, California, USA: we would have been pleased to see Sensen assessed a huge fine.

Unfortunately, Sensen's family, including his son Bernd, who resides in Equatorial Guinea, may carry on his business while he is in jail and, when he is released, it is likely that Sensen will leave West Germany and continue his depredations somewhere else. Sensen is known to have holding stations in Honduras and Tanzania and he also deals in Cuban wildlife.

Nonetheless, IPPL knows of no animal dealer who has received such a long jail sentence on animal smuggling charges (some animal dealers are in jail on drug smuggling charges).

Please send a letter to the President of West Germany congratulating him on the arrest and imprisonment of Walter Sensen and expressing the hope that Sensen will not be released without serving his full jail term and that a way can be found to confiscate the profits from his criminal animal dealings.

Address: President Richard von Weizacker
Adenauerallee 135
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

In addition, please send a letter (in Spanish or French or English) to the President of Equatorial Guinea drawing his attention to the arrest and imprisonment of Walter Sensen and suggesting that the Bernd Sensen and the whole Sensen firm (African Animal Export) be expelled from Equatorial Guinea. Request also that all the nation's wild animals be given total legal protection and that Equatorial Guinea join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Address: General Obiang Nguema Mbasogo
Malabo, Bioko-Norte
Republica de Guinea Equatorial
Equatorial Guinea, Africa

BECAUSE "THE CAMEROUN THREE" AND "THE GUADALAJARA TWO" DID NOT SET FOOT IN WEST GERMANY, WEST GERMAN AUTHORITIES WOULD NEVER HAVE LEARNED ABOUT THESE SHIPMENTS IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRIMATE PROTECTION LEAGUE AND ITS SUPPORTERS. THE JAILING OF WALTER SENSEN SHOWS HOW IMPORTANT THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-PROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS ARE IN MONITORING ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING. WE OFTEN HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE AND PERSISTENCE TO IDENTIFY AND END ABUSES WHILE GOVERNMENTS TEND TO IGNORANCE AND APATHY! WE ARE ALSO STRONGLY MOTIVATED TO MAKE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE FOR ITS ANIMAL INHABITANTS. SENSEN'S JAILING MAKES THE WORLD A LITTLE SAFER FOR GORILLAS AND EVERY OTHER SPECIES HE TRADES AND MAY WELL DETER OTHERS FROM PURSUING OR ENTERING THIS SORDID RACKET! FREQUENTLY, WILDLIFE SMUGGLERS GET TOKEN FINES FOR SHIPMENTS ON WHICH THEY MAY HAVE NETTED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, AND PAID NO INCOME TAXES. THE JAILING OF WALTER SENSEN MAY MARK A NEW TREND! YOU, AS AN IPPL MEMBER, SHOULD FEEL PROUD OF BEING PART OF THE TEAM THAT HELPED GET WALTER SENSEN JAILED, NO MATTER WHAT YOU DID, BE IT WRITING LETTERS OR JUST PAYING YOUR DUES TO KEEP IPPL GOING!

FORMER OWNER IDENTIFIES MEXICAN ZOO GORILLA

The arrival of two gorillas at the Guadalajara Zoo, Mexico, and subsequent furor over the shipment in the world's media, led to an interesting development.

Jean Bonnin, a professor at the University of Valencia, who had read about the gorillas in the Spanish press, recognized one of the gorillas in the photograph and contacted IPPL! The animal was a young gorilla named Pancho formerly owned by Bonnin's son, who is currently employed by a logging company in Gabon. According to Bonnin, the gorilla had been stolen from his son's home during his absence, by a man with a German accent.

SMUGGLED ORANGUTANS REACH BANGKOK

On 20 February 1990, six baby orangutans and a siamang mother and baby were seized on Bangkok Airport, Thailand. The tiny animals were in terrible condition as they had been smuggled on to Thai Airways Flight 414 on Singapore Airport in closed bird crates, and were only found when suspicious Thai Airways officials x-rayed their crates. Three of the pathetic orphaned orangutans had actually been shipped upside down.

IPPL learned about the shipment from friends in Thailand. Volunteers associated with the *Wildlife Fund of Thailand* are caring for the animals. Several of them had pneumonia and all of them had a wide variety of parasites. The volunteers had no experience with orangutans and requested help. Thai vets had not worked with the species.

IPPL therefore contacted several US primate veterinarians for advice. Thanks to Jim Mahoney and Bob Cooper and especially to Brent Swenson whom we contacted when it seemed that the smallest animal was about to die. Dr. Swenson agreed to make a phone-call to the frantic person in charge of the baby in Bangkok with suggestions as to what to do.

IPPL also suggested that, in the absence of a veterinarian specializing in primate care, a pediatrician rather than a veterinarian manage the treatment of the animals. IPPL offered to pay a pediatrician's fees, and one was located, who has done fine work with the animals.

IPPL contacted our friends Birute Galdikas and Gary Shapiro at the *Orangutan Foundation* to tell them about the problem. We decided to share the costs of sending an experienced orangutan caregiver to Bangkok to help with the animals. Birute proposed that we send Dianne Taylor-Snow, who happens to be an IPPL member. Dianne had worked with the orangutan group at Fresno Zoo, California and had also visited Dr. Galdikas' camp at Tanjung Puting, Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Although Dianne had a job and a husband, she was on her way, armed with medication and baby care items, within five days of the confiscation! Thanks to Dianne's care and that of the wonderful Bangkok volunteers, the six orangutans, amazingly, were all alive as of 30 March 1990. When IPPL called Dianne on the morning of 3 March 1990 (it was nighttime for her), the tiniest of the orangutans, a baby girl named Olee, was in Dianne's bed, clinging to her. This was the one who had not been expected to live.

So the baby orangutans, three boys and three girls, appear to be in good hands and we all hope they will survive.

Meanwhile, it is imperative to answer questions such as "Who smuggled the animals out of Indonesia?" "How did the smuggler get the animals on to the plane?" "Were any local government officials in collusion with the smuggler?" "Who was planning to buy the animals?" and "What should be done with the animals?"

IPPL has learned that a man named K. Schaefer brought the animals to Bangkok and that he was planning to send them

SMUGGLED ORANGUTANS CONTINUED

to Yugoslavia. We have since learned that this person's full name is Kurt Schaefer and that he is married to a Thai woman. Schaefer reportedly owns the Thai animal dealership "Siam Farm."

A zoo director has informed IPPL that, on a visit to Bangkok, one of his animal caretakers saw Schaefer in the company of Marlies Slotta of the German animal trading firm *Slotta Interzoo*, a firm which shipped 4 orangutans supposedly born at a non-existent "Cambodian zoo" to Eastern Europe in 1988. Two of the animals went to Leningrad Zoo and two to the Film Board of Czechoslovakia which wanted them for a movie.

IPPL has learned how the animals were loaded on to Thai Airways Flight 414 at Singapore Airport. The exporting dealer had checked in a shipment of birds and obtained all the documents, and, at the last moment, substituted identical-looking crates containing orangutans. The crates had small air-holes and the orangs could not be seen. They were only found when suspicious Bangkok airline officials x-rayed the crates.

The shipment was then seized on the grounds that the paperwork violated Thai Customs law. Thailand has as yet no laws to protect endangered foreign wildlife and correctly-declared orangutans would probably have been allowed to proceed in trade. Currently, Thailand is considering changing its internal laws which, at present, contradict the terms of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of which Thailand is a member.

IPPL has learned that the baby orangutans and the siamangs were going to Belgrade Zoo, Yugoslavia. The orangutans were reportedly going to Moscow Zoo, with Belgrade Zoo to keep the siamangs as its reward for "laundering" the shipment.

On 28 February 1990, Mr. Vukosav Bojovic, Director of Belgrade Zoo, contacted Thai authorities demanding that all the animals be shipped to him "immediately."

IPPL has contacted Indonesian and Singapore newspapers, as well as all our members and contacts in these countries.

In regard to the question, "What should be done with the animals?" IPPL obviously knows what should **not** be done. They should **not** proceed in trade under any circumstances. Nobody should make any money off the animals. The dealers involved should lose their financial investment, **and** the animals, **and** their freedom to continue trafficking in animals! In other words, they belong in jail. Thai authorities must hold on to the animals until a solution is found.

It is IPPL's opinion that the orangutans should be returned to Indonesia for rehabilitation and release once their health is assured. However, the volunteers in Thailand have become very fond of the animals and are understandably concerned that they might end up in the same predicament as they were in before, especially if any highly-placed Indonesian government officials were involved in the shipment. For a while, it would be desirable for the animals to go to Dr. Birute Galdikas' well-run Rehabilitation Center on Borneo. If they are identified as Sumatran orangutans, they should go to the Bohorok Orangutan Rehabilitation Center on Sumatra only when current problems at that facility have been resolved.

Once IPPL has photos of the shipping crates on hand, we plan to protest to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) about the cruel and inhumane way the animals



*Siamang mother and baby
Los Angeles Zoo Photo*

were shipped. Unfortunately, we expect IATA to do what it usually does in such cases: **NOTHING.**

The confiscation of the 6 orangutans is wonderful news to those familiar with the desperate wildlife situation in Thailand. Animal dealers are allowed to import staggering numbers of endangered mammals, birds, and reptile skins. A gorilla was imported by a shopping mall. A chimpanzee was imported by a dealer operating at Bangkok's notorious Chatujak Market.

In addition, Thai dealers have long looted the forests of Thailand and those of Thailand's neighbor countries (Cambodia, Laos, and Burma) for their wildlife, which they have shipped all over the world with impunity. These dealers have also exported Thailand's protected animals for decades, also with impunity. Thailand has passed no laws to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which it violates daily.

The seizure of the 6 orangutans, and, two days later, a chimpanzee imported from Dubai (but probably caught in Uganda), may, however, mark a turning-point. **IT IS THE FIRST SEIZURE BUT IT MUST NOT BE THE LAST!** Thailand's Forestry Department is receiving pressure from the dealers involved to allow the animals back into trade.

We must make our voices twice as loud! Please write a friendly letter to Khun ("Khun" is the Thai word for "Mr." and is accompanied by the person's first name) Phairothe Suvannakorn, Thailand's Director-General of Forestry who approved of the seizure of the animals by Khun Boonlert Angsirijinda. Commend him on the confiscation of the orangutans, the siamangs, and the chimpanzee. Ask Khun Phairothe to ensure that the animals never fall into the hands of animal dealers. Ask him to take firm action against anyone who traffics in endangered wildlife. Ask that Thailand adopt national legislation that conforms with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

SMUGGLED ORANGUTANS CONTINUED

Address: **Khun Phairothe Suvannakorn**
Director-General, Royal Forestry Department
Phaholyothin Road
Bangkhen, Bangkok 10900, Thailand

Please write a strong protest letter to:

Mr. Vukosav Bojovic, Director, Belgrade Zoo
Mali Kalemegdan 8
11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Tell him that his order for 6 baby orangutans and 2 siamangs certainly caused the deaths of 10-20 mother and baby orangutans. Tell him that orangutans, siamangs and chimpanzees are endangered species and that babies are caught by mother-killing. Tell him how cruel and inhumane it is to ship animals hidden in small crates. Ask him why he deals with smugglers.

Air mail postage from the United States to Thailand and Yugoslavia is 45 cents per half-ounce, 90 cents per ounce.

EBOLA VIRUS OUTBREAK CAUSES MONKEY DEATHS

The Ebola virus is a naturally-occurring virus that caused disease outbreaks in Northern Zaire and the Southern Sudan in 1976. These outbreaks killed hundreds of people after which the disease subsided.

Military biological warfare experimenters at Fort Detrick, Maryland, took a look at the virulent virus and decided to study it, because, according to Fort Detrick documents:

The high attack and mortality rates of Ebola virus infection indicated that the virus was a potential biological warfare agent.

The scientists noted that:

The hazardous nature of Ebola virus imposes requirements for maximal biological containment for conducting research.

The unfortunate monkeys were placed in aerosol isolation chambers for the studies which would end their lives. When infected with the Zaire strain of Ebola virus, 12 of 12 monkeys died. The Sudanese strain killed 10 of 12 exposed monkeys. All monkeys suffered high fever, flushes and rashes, refusal to eat and heavy weight loss, followed for 20 of the 22 animals by death in 10-20 days.

In October 1989, an outbreak of Ebola virus disease occurred in crab-eating macaques imported from the Philippines by the Hazleton Laboratories, Vienna, Virginia, United States. The virus was initially identified in 5 monkeys held in quarantine at Hazleton. All 200 monkeys in that shipment and all 200 in another shipment were killed.

The affected animals left Manila on 2 October 1989 and changed planes at Amsterdam, arriving at Kennedy International Airport on 4 October. They were then delivered by truck

to Hazleton. Following the Ebola outbreak, US Army specialists decontaminated the Hazleton facility. The dead monkeys' bodies were burned.

Assuming that the diagnosis of Ebola was correct, (symptoms are similar to those produced by the Marburg virus and simian hemorrhagic fever), it is not clear how the monkeys contracted it because, apart from in the US biological warfare laboratories, the Ebola virus is not known to have been isolated outside Africa. Hazleton is not known to perform biological warfare agent studies, and there do not appear to be any biological warfare laboratories in the Philippines (the origin of the monkeys) or the Netherlands (where they changed planes). The monkeys obviously must have contracted the virus somewhere, but where? Among the Philippine animal dealers known to have supplied Hazleton with monkeys in recent years Amo Farms and the Ferlite Company.

Following the Ebola outbreak in monkeys, tests were performed on humans who had been in contact with the affected monkeys.

Two humans were found positive for antibodies to the virus, although neither is sick. One is Kathy Travers, an employee of the ASPCA Animal Hostel at Kennedy Airport and the other is a Philippine monkey handler.

Following the revelation of Kathy Travers' positive test for Ebola, New York State Health Commissioner David Axelrod banned all importation of cynomolgus, rhesus and African green monkeys to New York State unless they had undergone a 60-day quarantine in their country of origin and had negative blood tests for Ebola and related viruses. (Ebola is a filovirus).

The New York action amounts to a near-ban on importation of monkeys because about three quarters of the monkeys entering the United States enter via the port of New York and few Third World monkey exporters maintain quarantine facilities at all, and those facilities that do exist are often substandard and certainly not equipped to perform sophisticated testing procedures. Only two US laboratories, the Centers for Disease Control facility in Atlanta and the US Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick, can test for filovirus and filovirus antibodies, and they cannot handle any more samples at this time.

On 23 March, a public meeting was held at CDC. The Ebola situation was discussed and a representative of the powerful Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association expressed opposition to a ban on importation of cynomolgus monkeys. He stated:

While we must take all precautions required to control the risk of transmission of Ebola fever to human beings, we must not needlessly sacrifice the research that depends on the availability of these animals.

Dr. Fred King, Director of the Yerkes Primate Center, also opposed restrictions on primate imports.

IPPL has long denounced the vile and filthy conditions under which the international slave trade in primates is conducted. We feel that our call for a ban on this ugly traffic is totally vindicated by the Ebola incidents. The monkey trade is a major disaster waiting to happen! Monkeys belong in the wild.

Fearing a massive outbreak of a fatal disease, the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, made surprise inspections of the major primate importers in the United States.

Three of these dealers were found to maintain inadequate quarantine facilities and were barred from importing primates until the problems were solved. These are **Charles River Research Primates** of Port Washington, New York (formerly Primate Imports and now owned by Bausch and Lomb); **Worldwide Primates** of Miami, Florida; and **Hazleton Research Products** of Reston, Virginia, where the Ebola outbreak occurred). Other importers' facilities were being inspected.

Although CDC had earlier informed primate users that there was little public danger from the Ebola virus, it recently sent a letter to animal importers warning that "The health of your workers may be at risk."

Dr. Sy Kalter of the Virus Reference Center in San Antonio, Texas, told the *Atlanta Constitution* that:

Ebola has never been found in nonhuman primates before, it is an African virus, discovered in Africa and restricted there.

Kalter noted that the discovery of the Ebola virus in primates in the United States has raised fears that the virus may be spreading.

The monkeys testing positive for Ebola have been cynomolgus monkeys. After the Indian (1978) and Bangladesh (1979) bans on Rhesus exports, the trade moved to the cynomolgus monkeys, with the Philippines and Indonesia

pouring out tens of thousands of monkeys into world trade every year. Around 16,000 cynomolgus monkeys were imported to the United States in 1989.

The extent of the monkey trade can be seen from the comments of a Charles River official who stated that none of the nearly 10,000 monkeys that had passed through his facility since December 1989 had tested positive for Ebola. At this rate, the company would be importing 40,000 monkeys per year.

Another nasty aspect of the primate trade is the sale of monkeys and even chimpanzees as household pets. Members frequently send IPPL classified ads from newspapers (even from the *National Enquirer*, a notoriously trashy tabloid) offering monkeys as pets. When contacted, the dealers tell every kind of lie about what wonderful pets primates make. IPPL has video of one dealer's premises, which are terrible. We also suspect that, in spite of a 1975 ban on importation of monkeys for the pet trade, imported monkeys are being "leaked" into the pet trade by several dealers. We have repeatedly asked CDC to do something to stop the monkey pet trade, but it claims it has no enforcement powers. Now may be the time to get some action taken before some naive purchaser of a pet monkey becomes ill (apart from the normal bites and scratches).

Details of the US Army's hideous biological warfare agent experiments on monkeys are contained in the May 1982 *IPPL Newsletter*. Copies are free to members on request. ■

URGENT: WHAT YOU CAN DO TO END THE MONKEY SLAVE TRADE

IPPL HAS BATTLED SINCE ITS FOUNDING IN 1973 TO END THE INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE IN PRIMATES SNATCHED FROM THE WILD IN THEIR HOMELANDS. WE HAVE SEEN THE DISGUSTING FACILITIES MAINTAINED BY PRIMATE TRAFFICKERS IN AFRICA, ASIA, AND SOUTH AMERICA. THE EBOLA OUTBREAK MAY BE THE "COFFIN NAIL" THAT THE PRIMATE TRADE NEEDS TO ENSURE THAT PRIMATES CAN LIVE OUT THEIR LIVES IN THEIR HOMELANDS AND NOT BE FORCED INTO LIVES AS HUMAN SLAVES. PLEASE SEND A LETTER TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVE (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON DC 20510) AND SENATOR (SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20515) CALLING FOR A PERMANENT BAN ON IMPORTATION OF WILD-CAUGHT PRIMATES TO THE UNITED STATES. MENTION THE THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH AS WELL AS THE SUFFERING THAT THE TRADE CAUSES TO THE PRIMATES, BECAUSE YOUR REPRESENTATIVES WILL PROBABLY CARE MORE ABOUT THE FORMER THAN THE LATTER SINCE PRIMATES DON'T GET VOTES IN ELECTIONS!

IN ADDITION, PLEASE WRITE A LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL, ATLANTA GA 30333 REQUESTING A PERMANENT BAN ON IMPORTATION OF WILD-CAUGHT PRIMATES TO THE UNITED STATES. ASK ALSO THAT CDC INVESTIGATE THE ORIGIN OF MONKEYS SOLD AS PETS BY COMPANIES SUCH AS "MONKEYS UNLIMITED" OF CINCINNATI, OHIO AND CLOSE THE FACILITIES DOWN IF THEY ARE NOT COMPLYING WITH ALL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

OHIO BILL WOULD OUTLAW ANIMAL ACTIVISM

The recent plan for the destruction of the animal protection movement prepared by the *American Medical Association* shows that many animal exploiters do not believe in the First Amendment to the US Constitution, which guarantees individuals the right to free speech. The AMA appears to believe that people should be free to speak their minds, only if they share the AMA's attitudes. (It should be noted that the AMA is a highly political organization and that many doctors do care deeply about animals).

In many states of the United States, it is now a criminal offense to warn animals of the presence of hunters in order to save the helpless animals from the hunters' guns and arrows.

Now another outrageous assault on the freedom of speech of animal activists is taking place, this time in the state of Ohio. Ohio Senate Bill 317 would forbid:

Displaying any sign, distributing any writing, or making any oral statement for public consumption, which contains a false representation concerning animal fur or hide or con-

cerning the sale of animal fur or hide.

Also, it would be an offense to:

Place any writing. . . in proximity to any merchandise that is held for sale or sold. . . if the intended effect. . . is to discourage the purchase.

It would also become illegal to engage in a "conspiracy to commit interference with commerce in animal products."

The punishment for "interference" would be a maximum 30 days in jail and a \$250 fine; the penalty for "conspiracy," would be a maximum of 90 days in jail or a \$750 fine. The fine for "conspiring" organizations would be \$4,000.

The *Ohio Council of Retail Merchants* is supporting the bill, claiming that protests outside fur stores are "a threat to orderly commerce."

Ohio members should please write *Governor Richard Celeste, State House, Columbus, Ohio 43226*, asking that this bill be scrapped. ■

PALAU MONKEYS NEED YOUR HELP

The monkeys living on the tropical island of Palau face mass deportation to research laboratories.

Palau is located in the South Pacific ocean between Guam and the Philippines. Wild crab-eating monkeys, descendants of pet animals, have lived on the island since around 1900. Governor Abel Susuki of Angaur State, Palau, contacted the US Fish and Wildlife Service in 1989, noting that during a meeting on 30 March 1989, Angaur legislators had asked him:

To take all the necessary steps in order to get the whole population on Angaur Island, be irradiated (sic).

According to Governor Susuki, the monkeys destroy crops of vegetables, bananas and other fruits.

Susuki noted that :

We have asked the help of a Filipino Company called SICONBREC . . . to ship out the monkeys, the final destination would be Shamrock Farms in the United Kingdom or Primate Products in California.

Both these firms are animal dealers specializing in the sale of primates to research laboratories. SICONBREC was recently sold to a Japanese animal dealership (the Kasho Company).

According to Susuki, Fritz Walter Lange, a German national then President of SICONBREC, had recently visited Palau and told the authorities that a CITES export permit would be needed for exportation of monkeys from Palau. Susuki stated that the island monkey population had been estimated at 1,000 by one source and 5,000 by another.

Susuki asked that the US Fish and Wildlife Service treat issuance of an export permit as "a matter of urgency."

Previous efforts have been made to get all the monkeys removed from Palau. Some years ago, the Washington Regional Primate Center tried to get the animals. However, this effort was aborted following IPPL intervention in opposition

to the plan to move the monkeys to a laboratory which kills hundreds of monkeys annually. IPPL's successful battle against the forced relocation of the Palau monkeys won us the enmity of Dr. Douglas Bowden of the Washington Primate Center who wrote a strong personal denunciation of Shirley McGreal for use in Immuno's lawsuit against her and others!

IPPL drew the latest plans to eliminate the Palau monkey population to the attention of Dr. Frank Poirier, an anthropologist with Ohio State University. Poirier studied the monkeys of Palau some years ago, and feels that the animals are a "non-problem."

Individual problem monkeys can be translocated or humanely destroyed. Even better, aversive conditioning methods can be used, as has been done with baboons in some parts of Africa. To wipe out a fascinating group of animals, who provide valuable material for studies of micro-evolution, seems cruel, inhumane, and unnecessary to IPPL.

Letters are urgently needed. Please contact

**The Director
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington DC 20240**

Ask that no permit be issued for exportation of the Palau macaques. Request that the Service organize a census of the Palau macaque population and work with the local people to minimize human-monkey conflicts. Please write also to:

**The President of the Republic of Palau
Koror, Republic of Palau TT 96940**

Ask courteously that the Angaur monkeys not be exported. US members can send mail to Palau at US postage rates (25 cents for the first ounce, 20 cents for each extra ounce).

STATEMENT ON THE PALAU MONKEYS

by Dr. Frank Poirier

Once again, the Angaur monkeys are facing trapping or eradication. The reason given for this action is that the monkeys are allegedly agricultural pests. Only two scientific studies of the Angaur monkeys have been done, my own in 1973 and that of one of my Ph.D. students (Dan Farslow) in 1980-81. Both studies failed to support the claim that the monkeys on Angaur are agricultural pests. If the request to eradicate the monkeys is approved, it is my firm opinion that it **CANNOT** be bolstered by an argument that the monkeys are agricultural pests.

Both my study and that by Dr. Farslow indicated that many residents of Angaur wanted the monkeys to remain. Perhaps that situation still exists. Please be wary of any claims stating that the residents of Angaur wish the monkeys removed. In the past, such claims were made by a few individuals claiming to speak for all the island's residents. Claims for removal were supported by US officials stationed on Koror; however, these individuals knew nothing of the Angaur situation.

As to the number of monkeys on the island, the high estimate of 5,000 animals is surely inflated. Perhaps there are 1,000-2,000 animals, perhaps there are less. We estimated a population of 500-600 animals in 1973 and Farslow estimated 800-900 animals in 1980-81. Unless the situation has changed

drastically, not all these animals raid agricultural plots. Most raiding occurred in the southern part of the island. Here, Farslow estimated that as high as 90% of the plants in some taro plots were visited by monkeys. However, other plots were untouched.

The Angaur monkeys are a unique population. These animals were introduced to Angaur from Indonesia less than 100 years ago. Since that time, they have evolved in isolation on the island. They have survived saturation bombings and invasions by US forces during World War II and two devastating typhoons. The current population must show the genetic effects of founder, drift and bottleneck. These monkeys are a significant population for field research that should be retained untouched.

Perhaps an argument can be made for selective destruction of some animals, those near agricultural plots, but **NO** argument citing crop raiding can be supported for wholesale eradication or removal. Even if there is selective culling, I do not think it can be justified on agricultural damage alone. What is the real motive behind these occasional attempts to remove these monkeys? **WHO STANDS TO PROFIT?** In 1975, a similar scheme for removal and eradication was rejected. Are the same people making the current argument? ■

JAPANESE SCIENTISTS PROTEST BONOBO CAPTURE PLAN



Bonobo San Diego Zoo Photo

According to the February 1990 issue of *Zoonooz*, the publication of the Zoological Society of San Diego, the captive population of bonobos (formerly known as Pygmy chimpanzees), is insufficient and therefore *"more individuals are required from Zaire"* (the only country where bonobos live) for San Diego and other US zoos *"to diversify the gene pool."*

Therefore, representatives of the US zoos' "Bonobo Species Survival Plan" are planning to go to Zaire to discuss with officials of the Zairean Institute for the Conservation of Nature, "how the SSP can best help them preserve their animals *and to discuss bringing new animals into captive reproduction programs.*"

The *Zoonooz* article was greeted with outrage by four distinguished Japanese field primatologists who have studied Bonobos at Wamba, Djolu District, in the state of Equateur. Drs. Tayoshi Kano, Toshisada Nishida, Suehisa Kuroda, and Takeshi Furuichi, all of Kyoto University, sent a letter to Douglas Myers, Executive Director of the San Diego Zoological Society, extracts of which follow:

Since 1973, we and other Japanese, American and Zairean field workers have been studying the bonobos at Wamba. Also in Zaire, intensive [non-invasive] research is being carried out by Americans in the Lomako District and by Spanish primatologists in the Lilanga Forest.

This February we read your message to the members

BONOBO CAPTURE CONTINUED

of your Society which appeared in "Zoonooz." We must tell you that we were greatly shocked by it. For the reasons given below, we consider that your proposal to capture wild bonobos from Zaire is a great threat to the well-being of these wild populations and the ongoing research on them.

1) As you currently state, poaching for food and the pet trade occur in most areas where the species is found. There remain only a few undisturbed local populations in Zaire. The groups found in Wamba, Lomako, and Lilanga are rare examples. Your statement that Zaire has bonobos in a large preserve is not correct.

2) Our field site at Wamba is currently part of a small bonobo preserve. However in spite of this, TWICE under direct authority of the Zairean Government, bonobos we were studying have been captured. In both cases they were captured in the preserve, near Wamba. Not only is such activity high at Wamba, but it is made easier because of our efforts to habituate the bonobos to humans. In the same manner, if habituation of the bonobo proceeds further at Lomako and Lilanga, they too will face the same grave danger. The populations that will suffer most through government sanctioned capturing of bonobo are those small undisturbed populations of the highest scientific value now being studied.

In the two above-mentioned instances of capturing, 5-10 bonobos were lost each time. This had a devastating effect on the local population and our research. We would like you to be aware of the fact that for the capture of 3 live bonobos, their mothers and other individuals were killed while attempting to protect them.

For the above stated reasons, we feel that your plan to diversify the gene pool of the world's bonobo zoo population is potentially a disastrous threat to the last remaining wild populations of this species. Regardless of the reasons for wanting to capture wild bonobos, such an attempt should be avoided at all costs.

The last major effort to capture wild bonobos was undertaken by the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, in cooperation with the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS). In 1975, five Pygmy chimpanzees arrived at Yerkes from Zaire, two of whom died shortly after arrival. The animals were sent "on loan," but, in spite of a December 1975 Zairean request for the return of the animals, the survivors are still at Yerkes. The purpose of the transfer of the animals was, according to the NAS/Yerkes/Zaire contract, to establish "the biomedical importance of the animals."

Part of the Yerkes/NAS project would have involved capturing around 80 Pygmy chimpanzees and moving them to an island in Lake Tumba, Zaire.

The Yerkes/NAS plans elicited strong opposition led by IPPL Board member Dr. William McGrew, who circulated a petition opposing the project. Shirley McGreal led the battle from IPPL Headquarters. Both were showered with vehement abuse from the late Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, then Director of Yerkes. Efforts were made to get signers of the petition to withdraw their names but only one did and he was looking for a job at the time!

Two supporters of the Bourne/Yerkes project were Drs. Adrian Kortlandt of the Netherlands and David Chivers of England. In an "Open Letter" dated October 1975, Chivers expressed strong support for the Bourne project and fear of "the disastrous results a similar petition might have in Southeast Asia," where he was studying gibbons. In a letter dated to IPPL dated 23 December 1976, Chivers denounced the McGrew petition as an "irresponsible and inaccurate action based on ignorance, deceit, and so forth."

Later, through the US Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), IPPL learned that any "deceit" that existed was on Bourne's side. Documents obtained under FOIA showed that the Yerkes project was indeed biomedical in orientation, and that the US Navy had contributed funds to the project as it thought the Bonobo might be a useful model for the study of "burns, bleeding and shock." Publication by IPPL of the "burns, bleeding and shock" memorandum totally destroyed the credibility of the Yerkes/NAS Bonobo project, which collapsed.

THIS WAS ANOTHER OF IPPL'S VICTORIES WHICH ENRAGED EXPERIMENTERS. A SMALL ORGANIZATION HAD SAVED HUNDREDS OF BONOBOS FROM A POTENTIALLY HARMFUL PROJECT SUPPORTED BY HUGE GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE VESTED INTERESTS IN EXPLOITATION OF PRIMATES.

Further details of the Bonobo Species Survival Plan's efforts to obtain more wild-caught animals will be published in future IPPL Newsletters. Since the Bonobo is now listed as "Endangered" on the US Endangered Species List, wild-caught animals could not be imported to the United States without an import permit which would be difficult to obtain. The zoos have stated that the bonobos to be exported will be "confiscated pets." However, this is an opening for abuse as "pets" could be "made-to-order."

IPPL commends the Japanese primatologists for the stand they are taking on behalf of their study animals and hopes that Zairean authorities will not accept any proposal that could harm wild populations of bonobos. All too often, zoo conservation projects have "strings attached," - animals to add to their collections. IPPL would welcome more unconditional zoo involvement in wildlife conservation and protection.

Should you wish to raise questions about this proposed project, please write a courteous letter to:

Dr. Mbalele Mankoto
Institut Zairois pour la Conservation de la Nature
B.P. 868
Kinshasa 1, Zaire

Dr. Mankoto is a very well-educated and dedicated conservationist and we are sure he will be interested in your opinions. ■

IT'S TIME TO STOP EATING MONKEYS

According to Georgetown University (Washington DC) researcher Dr. Vanessa Hirsch, HIV-2, the form of AIDS virus found most frequently in Africa, probably originated when a similar virus found in the sooty mangabey monkey was transmitted to a human at some time in the past century, either by a bite or through the eating of monkey flesh.

All over Africa, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of monkeys are eaten annually. "Bush meat" is extremely popular. It is time for foreign assistance programs to help develop alternative sources of protein. Monkey eating may be one factor in the



African Meat Market

AIDS epidemic that is causing such suffering all over the African continent. Yet IPPL knows of no public health warnings to educate Africans about the hazards of eating monkey meat, in the way that Americans are warned of the dangers of smoking and high cholesterol diets. A change of diet would improve African people's health and also assist in the conservation and protection of monkeys.

Dr. Hirsch told the 1990 American Association for the Advancement of Science conference, "I would say it's very dangerous to own any kind of African primate."

USAID MONKEY SCANDAL WIDENS

The August 1986 issue of the IPPL Newsletter told how 341 squirrel monkeys and 20 owl monkeys were exported from Bolivia in January 1986 to the United States for supposedly "crucial" malaria research, in spite of Bolivia's export ban on monkeys.

The gallant **Bolivian Wildlife Society** protested the exportation and Society President Reginald Hardy flew to the United States to try to get the monkeys returned to Bolivia for rehabilitation and eventual release to the wild. Hardy was rebuffed at every turn. Later, he suffered a stroke from which he never fully recovered. He died on 26 May 1989, a great loss to the wildlife protection movement in Bolivia and the world.

The monkeys were obtained for use in a malaria research program funded by USAID through a contract with the American Institute of Biological Sciences. Dr. James Erickson supervised the program for USAID.

Now it seems that Dr. Erickson will join the surviving monkeys - behind bars. In February 1990, he pleaded guilty in the US District Court in Alexandria to three criminal charges, including receiving payments totalling \$20,380 for arranging the sale of 600 monkeys needed in the project. Erickson admitted that he had arranged that all owl and squirrel monkey procurements would be handled by a man who would share a portion of his \$54,250 profits.

Erickson also admitted that he had a share in a firm called IIR and D in Guatemala which received \$88,000 for work on a USAID research grant. Erickson admitted that he controlled the IIR and D bank account in Guatemala and received \$8,000 every two months from it.

Erickson faces penalties of up to five years in prison and a fine up to \$250,000. Sentencing is set for 6 April 1990.

The person who helped arrange the monkey deals was indicted on US federal conspiracy charges. IPPL does not know his identity. Also charged were the head of the Univer-

sity of Hawaii's tropical medicine program and an assistant.

Many of the squirrel and owl monkeys have now died. IPPL believes that it is now time to return any healthy monkeys to Bolivia for rehabilitation and release. Please write to:

**The Director, USAID
State Department
Washington, DC 20523**

Express your concern at USAID's monkey acquisition activities, requesting that the US not seek exceptions to laws and treaties protecting primates, and calling for the surviving monkeys from the 1986 Bolivia shipment to be returned to their homeland. ■

PRIMATE CONFISCATION IN SWITZERLAND

On 28 February 1989, a Swiss national returning from a visit to Brazil smuggled four common marmosets into Switzerland. All were unweaned infants. When wildlife authorities learned about the importation some weeks later, they seized the three surviving marmosets and fined the importer 20 times the cost of the animals.

The Swiss investigation revealed that the Swiss man had been staying in the town of Recife, Brazil. While on the beach, he was approached by a street vendor offering marmosets for sale. He didn't buy immediately but later decided to take some marmosets back with him to Switzerland. An employee of the Sea View Hotel then took him to a shop where 30 marmosets and many birds were offered for sale.

He was informed, certainly falsely, that the animals were all captive-bred. On asking for a health certificate, the tourist was taken by the hotel employee to a veterinarian named Emanuel Florencio, who provided a certificate.

The animals were placed in a small crate and shipped as

PRIMATE CONFISCATION CONTINUED

luggage. Several other tourists on the same plane reportedly carried wild animals home with them.

The marmosets, an Appendix II species under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) were not accompanied by a CITES export document. Brazilian law No. 5197 bans the exportation of all native wildlife. The Swiss authorities contacted the Brazilian Institute of Forest Development asking the Institute to put an end to the sale of protected wildlife to tourists.

If all countries enforced CITES as rigorously as Switzerland did in this and several previous incidents, the world would be a safer place for wild animals.

With the summer tourist season approaching, please consider writing a "Letter to the Editor" of your local newspaper drawing the attention of readers to the problems of wildlife in foreign countries. Request readers never to buy any live animal or bird, or any wildlife product such as fur, skin, ivory, or tortoiseshell. Request that travellers never have their photographs taken with chimpanzees, monkeys, or lion cubs (a big racket at many of the world's beach resorts and one which involves gross cruelty). Point out that international laws and treaties control movement of live animals and animal products and that returning tourists are likely to have their animals/animal products confiscated and may even face prosecution. Here is a wonderful way for the "arm-chair activist" to help wild animals.

BURMESE MONKEYS OFFERED FOR SALE

The animal dealer G. Van den Brink of Soest, in the Netherlands, is circulating offers of Burmese Rhesus monkeys for sale.

According to Mr. Frans M. Van den Brink, President of the firm, "All animals were born at the Zoological Gardens of Rangoon, Burma." However, says the dealer, they are now located at the firm's breeding farm "45 kilometers from the capital." Animals are exported from Burma to the dealer's farm in the Netherlands, where they are quarantined in preparation for sale.

According to Mr. Van den Brink: *Our relations with the Burmese authorities, as well as with the Rangoon Zoological Gardens, are excellent. . . We have been cooperating with them for a great many years now and thus distributed a large number of Indian elephants - originating from Burma - to zoological gardens all over the world.*

India, Bangladesh and Thailand have all banned export of Rhesus monkeys. It is deplorable that Burma, an impoverished nation, should have been persuaded to allow a foreign animal dealer to exploit its dwindling wildlife. The only other nation exporting Rhesus monkeys is China, which is rapidly becoming the World's "Number One Environmental Outlaw," having recently announced that it will continue ivory importation and trafficking, in spite of the world ban on ivory trading brought about by the severe depletion of elephants slaughtered for their tusks.

PRIMATES DIE AS BURMESE FORESTS DESTROYED

Nine primate species are being decimated as Thailand-based logging companies are destroying the lovely forests of Eastern Burma.

These species include are the slow loris, the silvered leaf monkey, the Phayre's leaf monkey, the crab-eating macaque, the pigtail macaque, the Rhesus macaque, the Assamese macaque, the stump-tail macaque, and the Hoolock gibbon.

Burma is ruled by a brutal military dictatorship with a flagrant disregard of human rights. Opposition politicians have been jailed. Many international aid agencies have suspended assistance to Burma.

As a result, the government is selling off Burma's natural resources cheaply to obtain money to buy weapons to keep itself in power. Most deals go through the "Associated Business Consultancy Services" which is controlled by the son-in-law of dictator Ne Win.

Thailand has decimated its own forests to such an extent that there have been serious problems with flooding and erosion. As a result of the November 1988 flood disaster in deforested Southern Thailand, the Thai Government banned

all logging nationwide.

The applause of conservation organizations around the world turned out to be premature. Thai logging firms continued their depredations in Thailand, and, even worse, started destroying the forests of neighboring Burma, Laos and Cambodia. Nineteen Thai logging companies are now operating in Burma, almost all run by prominent Thai politicians and Army chiefs and their relatives. Plans are under way for construction of a bridge from Mae Sot in Thailand to Myawaddy in Burma, which would serve no other purpose than to facilitate shipment of Burmese logs across the Moei River to Thailand.

Burma is only partly controlled by the Rangoon Government. The forests in the government-controlled areas have been severely deforested. However, those in rebel-held areas are still largely intact and are home to a wide variety of wildlife. The leading rebel groups in Burma are the Karen, the Karenni, the Mon and the Shan.

U. Nu, the last freely elected leader of Burma, has stated that: *We have had forestry conservation since the British were here, but now there is no provision for it, our forests will disappear.*

In the north of Burma, loggers, sometimes after arranging deals for free passage of logs with narcotics traffickers, are rapidly destroying the forests.

In the south and east, some of the rebellious factions are cooperating with the Thai plunderers of the forests, taking money to allow safe passage of logs. Some of the rebel leaders have, however, vowed to attack logging operations. The Burmese Army, in order to protect the logging rackets, is attacking the Karen rebels' strongholds along the Thai border.

Thousands of Karen villagers have fled to Thailand since the Burmese troops have been attacking the villages. Houses have been burned down so that opponents of logging are forced to abandon the areas. The Burmese Army's goal is to open a passageway for the logs.

Burmese residents of Thailand have been asking for help from Thai conservation groups. In a letter to the Editor of the *Nation*, Nyein Chan stated: *As a Burmese, I protest Thai logging deals in my country, which were concluded without the consent of the Burmese people and their interest at heart. I hereby call on all true lovers of nature to join in protesting the Thai logging deals in Burma. Do not let your silence suggest that your love for nature is limited only to your own country.*

Solely to line the pockets of Burmese and Thai logging firms and their corrupt government protectors, the forests of Burma are rapidly disappearing. With wise management, they could last for many more generations. Along with the forests, their primate denizens will disappear.

There are several things you can do about this situation.

1) **Do not buy any hardwood products made in Thailand as the wood for such items comes mainly from plundered forests.** Be careful to avoid teak products such as furniture and salad bowls. Check the labels on all imported wood products. If in doubt, don't buy them. Tell your friends about the situation and try to interest other animal protection groups to which you belong.

2) **Please write the Prime Minister of Thailand asking that the activities of Thai logging companies in Burma be suspended until environmental safeguards are in place to protect the forests and the animals.**

Address: *Major General Chatichai Choonhavan*
Prime Minister
Government House
Nakhorn Pathom Road
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

The cost of overseas air mail is 45 cents per half-ounce, 90 cents per ounce.

3) **Please send a letter to your Representative (House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515) in support of House Bill HR 2578 that would prohibit the importation to the United States of all teakwood products and fish originating in Burma.** Please write your senator expressing support for the matching Senate bill (*US Senate, Washington DC 20510*). Overseas members should write the Head of State of their country seeking a ban on importation of Burmese hardwood and ocean products.

4) **For further details and press clippings, please send a check for \$10 to Edith T. Mirante, Project Maje, 14 Dartmouth Road, Cranford NJ 07016.** Ms. Mirante is fighting a gallant battle to save Burma's forests and her efforts deserve support. ■

A NOTE ON THE HOOLOCK GIBBON

by Ardith Eudey

The Hoolock gibbon is the second largest of the gibbon species, being second in size only to the siamang, and the sexes are differently colored: the adult female is pale brown with a white brow and facial outline, while the adult male is black with white eyebrows. Hoolocks are found in a variety of forests between the Brahmaputra and Salween Rivers in India, Burma, China, and Bangladesh. There have been virtually no studies of this gibbon in Burma since the Vernay-Hopwood-Chindwin expedition was conducted in the mid-1930s. Although recent information suggests that Hoolock gibbons have disappeared from many forested areas in Burma, a substantial number of sightings have been reported along the lower Salween River, a region of intensive logging.

PRIMATES CAUGHT FOR RETROVIRUS STUDIES

At the 4th International Conference on AIDS and Associated Cancers in Africa held in Marseille, France, from 18-20 October 1989, a report was presented on the examination of wild primates in the Central African Republic. Hundreds of monkeys had been obtained to study what researchers call "Simian AIDS," (which is caused by a different virus from the one which causes human AIDS). It is not clear whether the primates were live-trapped, killed or obtained in other ways.

However, the number of animals tested raises concerns about the possible harmful effects on wild primates should large-scale retroviral studies on wild-caught primates continue.

The research was performed by the Institut Pasteur, Bangui, Central African Republic. The animals were obtained during 1987-89 and included:

80 Green monkeys
 55 Patas monkeys
 51 *Chacma baboons*
 45 Red-tailed guenons
 35 Putty-nosed guenons
 28 Mona monkeys
 8 *De Brazza's monkey*
 7 *Colobus guereza*
 3 Chimpanzees
 1 Talapoin monkey
 21 Mustached guenons
 10 Crested mangabeys

TOTAL: 344 MONKEYS

SMUGGLED GORILLAS SOLD FOR WORLD RECORD PRICE

Professor Hideo Obara, Chairman of TRAFFIC/Japan has sent a strong letter to the Mayor of Chiba City in protest of the Chiba City Municipal Zoo's purchase of 2 poached gorillas for 86 million yen (\$575,000).

Dr. Obara contended that the actions of Chiba City show contempt for wildlife trade laws, undermine gorilla conservation efforts in Africa, and make a mockery of zoo community ethics.

The two young lowland gorillas were imported from Spain in May 1987 by the notorious Japanese animal dealer Aritake Chojuten, a notorious trader in gorillas, chimpanzees, and other endangered primate species. Chojuten paid US \$80,000 for the animals. According to Chojuten, the animals had been "captive-born" at the Ringland Circus in Aldea, Tortosa, Spain.

This claim proved to be false. IPPL's Spanish Representatives, Peggy and Simon Templer, visited the circus and found that it did not own any adult gorillas. The gorillas had in fact been smuggled from Africa to Spain for "laundering" (issuance of fraudulent export documents).

The Japanese Government forced the animal dealer to retain the animals for some time, claiming that local law prevented confiscation of the smuggled animals (clearly, an idiotic law in need of change).

However, in September 1988, 16 months after the importation, the Japanese Government received a letter from Eugene Lapointe, the controversial Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, recommending that it "take prompt action to ensure the removal of the animals to an appropriate zoo." Lapointe stated: *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.*

Lapointe seemed confident that IPPL and other organizations would not protest the shipment, possibly because of the delayed sale. Needless to say, he was quite wrong!

Now the deal has been completed and the zoo which planned to import the gorillas will have received them, paying a world record price for them. The result of the huge price is that other dealers, looking for the blood-money profits that baby gorillas bring, will try desperately to get hold of animals with no concern for the brutal slaughter of adult gorillas during capture operations.

Extracts from Dr. Obara's letter to the Mayor of Chiba City follow: *We can only conclude that these two animals were the unfortunate victims of gorilla poaching in Africa and laundered through Spain to Japan. While TRAFFIC deeply regrets that the current legal system in Japan prevents these animals from being confiscated, we earnestly believe that commercial animal dealers should not be allowed to profit from wildlife transactions which do not fully comply with CITES import restrictions. We therefore find it appalling to learn that the Chiba Zoo, the municipal zoo of your city, is posed to purchase these two animals for the extraordinary sum of 86 million yen. Indeed, we believe this is the*

highest price ever paid for a pair of gorillas anywhere in the world! When we consider that the declared value of these two animals at the time of importation was 11,188,000 yen, it is clear that the animal dealer has been able to realize windfall profits... an irresponsible use of taxpayers' money.

It is further distressing to note that the Chiba Zoo seems to be a chronic offender. In October 1984 another gorilla was illegally imported into Japan for sale to the Chiba Zoo. This unfortunate animal was smuggled out of the Cameroun, but was confiscated by the Japanese Government and regrettably died at the Tobu Zoo in 1987.

IPPL requests members to send letters protesting the Chiba City Zoo's acquisition of poached gorillas to:

Mayor Asahi Matsui
1-1 Minato
Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture
Japan

Overseas air mail from the United States cost 45 cents per half-ounce, 90 cents per ounce.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

The International Primatological Society (IPS) will hold its biennial Congress in Nagoya and Kyoto, Japan, from 18-24 July 1990. Non-members may attend this Congress. The program is varied. Field primatologists and primate experimenters present their research findings. Following the Congress, field trips are available to visit free-living Japanese macaques and Japanese laboratories.

Following the IPS Congress, there will be an international symposium on "Primates - An Update" in New Delhi, India. The conference is being organized by Dr. P. K. Seth. The registration fee of \$200 (US) includes room, board, local transportation, and one day of sight-seeing. For further information about the Indian meeting, please contact either of the following:

Dr. P. K. Seth
Department of Anthropology
University of Delhi
Delhi, 110 007, India,

Dr. F. E. Poirier
Department of Anthropology
208 Lord Hall, Ohio State University
124 West 17th Avenue
Columbus OH 43210-1364.

POLAND JOINS ENDANGERED SPECIES CONVENTION

During 1989, IPPL waged a long battle against "*The Polish Connection*." We uncovered a series of incidents in which primates were smuggled from Asia to Polish zoos on false documents. The Polish zoos set up an "investigating committee" which predictably declared the zoos "innocent" in spite of the clear and obvious fraudulent nature of the documents that accompanied the shipments. The Polish Committee expressed no concern for the large numbers of animals killed to supply this crooked trade or at the fate of the animals that died in transit or at the zoos.

However, as a result of the international furor over "*The Polish Connection*," Poland ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in December 1989 and is supposed to have begun implementing the treaty in March 1990.

During our study of illegal trading by mid-European zoos, IPPL learned that two orangutans had been smuggled from Sumatra, Indonesia, to Czechoslovakia on phony export documents claiming that the animals were "captive-born" at a non-existent zoo in war-ravaged Cambodia. IPPL has learned from the director of the Dvur Kralove Zoo, Czechoslovakia, that the animals were acquired by the film production unit of the Czech Government. Currently, they are housed at a Czech zoo. There are no plans to return these smuggled orangutans to Indonesia, as they have been entered into the "Orangutan Species Survival Plan" run by the world's zoos.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

The 1 February 1990 issue of the US magazine *Family Circle* contains an excellent article telling the magazine's 22 million readers how they, as individuals, can have an impact on world problems such as ozone depletion, rain-forest destruction, and global warming.

The article is accompanied by 101 practical suggestions on things an average person can do to make his/her lifestyle less harmful to the environment.

If you are unable to obtain a copy of this excellent article, please send a stamped self-addressed envelope to IPPL, PO Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484 and we will mail you a free copy.

DELTA PROTESTS UNFAVORABLE INSPECTION REPORT

Furious at receiving an unfavorable inspection report from a US Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspector, former military experimenter **Peter Gerone**, currently Director of the Delta Regional Primate Center, Covington, Louisiana, USA, sent an irate protest letter to **James Glosser**, Administrator of the USDA Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

The inspector, Dr. Lynn Bourgeois, had cited Delta for 5 deficiencies, and had given the facility 30 days to come into compliance.

Gerone stated: *The point I am making is that USDA, without intending to do so, is playing into the hands of the animal rights/antivivisectionists whose stated goal is to abolish animal research. Such a report will make the Ingrid Newkirk of PETA and the Shirley McGreals of the International Primate Protection League very happy. . . We would not quarrel with any of the points made by the inspector. He could have told us about them and we would have corrected them immediately. What I do quarrel with is having these stated in writing and giving us a written ultimatum to correct them in 30 days. . .*

Jim, I think you will agree that anyone reading the inspection report can only get a negative impression of this Center. It contains nothing that could be construed as positive. I am very proud of this Center. . . In the past 3 years, I have spent in excess of one million dollars in new equipment and facilities for animals. If we can't pass inspections, who can?

In closing, I want to emphasize that I am not criticizing Dr. Lynn Bourgeois. He has usually been quite reasonable when he has been here for inspections, and I am speculating that this has come down from above. That is why I am writing to you. I am convinced that, if you are trying to placate the animal rights activists by nit-picking inspections, you are engaged in an exercise in futility and you will only serve to do us irreparable harm. You will only satisfy them if you decide to ban animal research. . . I apologize for this long letter, but it is an issue that is very important to us and all the laboratories that undergo APHIS inspections.

WHO SAID THIS?

Question: who made these comments?

1) "Chimpanzees have not been useful in the study of the pathogenesis of AIDS."

2) "All attempts at immunoprophylaxis [in chimpanzees] have been unsuccessful."

Answer: These statements quoted in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* (March 1989) were made by none other than **Dr. Anthony S. Fauci**, Director of the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, a leading AIDS researcher, who, in spite of these comments, supports the use of chimpanzees in AIDS experimentation.

GABON'S ENVIABLE "POPULATION PROBLEM"

An IPPL member sent us her notes on a program that was presented on Radio 4 in the United Kingdom in January 1990. Elizabeth Blunt reported from Gabon that the lack of people is noticeable, even in Libreville, the nation's capital. The nation's population was reported as between 800,000 and 1 million people. Gabon is rich in iron ore, oil and timber, and the small population enjoys a high standard of living compared with many countries of Africa such as Ethiopia where abysmal poverty and starvation prevail.

The rain-forest of Gabon is home to gorillas, chimpanzees, and many other endangered species.

In spite of opposition from the World Bank, the President of Gabon decided to build a railway from Libreville to his home area around the city of Franceville, a railway which opened up large areas of forest for exploitation.

The Gabonese Government was reported to be worried about the low birth rate in the country (the President has no children) and this is one of the main reasons why the International Medical Research Center in Franceville was established. The facility has a colony of chimpanzees and other primates but now concentrates on disease studies, including studies of AIDS viruses found in wild-caught chimpanzees housed at the laboratory. Isolation facilities for primates are under construction.

Our member commented: *In view of the disastrous consequences of over-population in many parts of the Third World, I thought it unfortunate that Elizabeth Blunt chose to conclude her report by saying that the Gabon is a beautiful country and all it needs now is for the people to arrive. It is a pity that it appears that the Gabonese have not learned from the droughts and famines brought about by human population pressures in other countries, they should count it a blessing that their birth rate has so far remained low.*

MONKEY PROBLEMS IN THE GAMBIA

According to the October 1989 issue of *Oryx*, the journal of Britain's Fauna Preservation Society, monkeys are faring badly in The Gambia, West Africa, a country well-known for its pioneering chimpanzee rehabilitation projects.

Dawn Starin reported that there are 5 monkey species in The Gambia, the red colobus, the green monkey, the patas monkey, the Guinea baboon and the Campbell's monkey. The problems faced by the monkeys result from:

1) **Habitat Destruction:** primate habitat is being destroyed and fragmented. Between 1982 and 1985, approximately 40 hectares of mixed forest in one area was reduced to savannah, and over 35 red colobus monkeys living in the forest disappeared, possibly due to hunting or bush fires.

2) **Hunting:** Starin found little evidence of hunting for food and none of hunting for medicinal reasons, bait or skin. However, baboons, patas monkeys and green monkeys were hunted because of their crop-raiding activities. There are large-scale communal "monkey hunts" in some villages. Dead monkeys are used as "scarecrows" in some areas. Campbell's monkeys have been virtually wiped out from the country. Small numbers of monkeys were kept as pets, usually on short chains. Because of the increasing human population of The Gambia, man-monkey conflict is likely to increase.

3) **Capture for research:** In January 1979, 12 red colobus monkeys were shot and tested for yellow fever antibodies (a procedure that could have been done by tranquilizing the animals and drawing blood). Although primates and all other animals enjoy paper protection in The Gambia, the nation's frontiers are not well guarded and large numbers of Gambian monkeys are illegally trapped and smuggled to Senegal for onward export annually. The conditions in which this trade is conducted are appalling and were investigated and photographed in 1987 by the Environmental Investigation Agency.

Starin reports that only two areas are protected by the Wildlife Conservation Department: these are the Abuko Nature Reserve and the River Gambia National Park, which is the site of the chimpanzee rehabilitation project. Starin expresses concern about the long-term effects of the chimpanzees on the indigenous wildlife and the fact that their presence makes it unlikely that the islands can ever be used for touristic or educational purposes. The Forestry Department manages 66 parks totalling 34,027 hectares. Ms Starin feels that these could form the basis of a conservation program if 1) efforts are made to police and fence them and 2) to prevent humans from taking up occupancy, setting fires, grazing and felling trees, and 3) if the areas are made economically viable by educational tourism.

Immediate needs are for a wildlife census, conservation education, local involvement in conservation, and, for primates, programs of non-lethal monkey control. ■

HURRICANE HUGO UPDATE

The November 1989 issue of the IPPL *Newsletter* told readers about Hurricane Hugo's ferocious assault on IPPL Headquarters in Summerville, South Carolina, on 21 September 1989. *Thanks to several days of gruelling physical labor "double tying down" all gibbon house and storage building roofs, and moving all objects that could become flying missiles in a storm, none of our beloved animals lost their lives.*

On our 10-acre property, 110 trees were felled by Hugo and both driveways were completely blocked by large numbers of trees. The perimeter fence was crushed in 15 places. We were without electricity and phone communications for several weeks (as were most area residents) and relied on a generator for power. Our computer could not be used. In frustration, we even carried it to Columbia so we could do a little work!

Among the things we did was contact you, our members, requesting help to get IPPL back to full operation again. Many of you helped and we really want to express our appreciation to all of you. Your gifts helped restore our morale and our facilities. There is still so much to do and it is so hard to find people to do the work because everyone has problems. The demand for clean-up and fix-up services far outstrips the supply of available workers!

Some of the so-called "animal rescuers" who arrived in this area after Hugo inspired bitter cynicism about their motives and procedures in "animal circles" here - we strongly recommend that people planning to donate for animal relief during any future disaster establish contact with local organizations and donate directly into the affected communities to help make sure that their funds are properly used. Be cautious of any group that sends you a solicitation letter claiming or implying that it worked "miracles" here in South Carolina or in the Caribbean. Ask them what they spent down here, apart from airline tickets and living expenses, and how much money they raised on our tragedy, whether by direct mail or approaches to rich individual donors, complete with photos taken at disaster sites (if they'll tell you!)

WE ON THE SPOT DID ALL THE HARD AND HEAVY WORK OURSELVES AND BORE ALL THE MAJOR EXPENSES. NO OUTSIDE VISITORS ROLLED UP THEIR SLEEVES TO HELP WITH THE HARD PHYSICAL LABOR OF CLEAN-UP AND REBUILDING.

One organization that undertook a nation-wide solicitation described accurately the horrendous property damages and downed fences, speculated on where the animals of South Carolina would have been without them, and then claimed to Hugo victims that its "policy" on disaster relief only allowed it to spend money on animal food, medicine, and temporary housing of animals, with no funds allowed for repair and reconstruction (this "policy" was not mentioned in the fundraiser you may have received). But hurricanes are downed trees, crushed fences, and property damage of every description.

THE BIG EXPENSES ARE TREE REMOVAL, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT, REPAIR OF DAMAGED FENCING, AND LABOR TO REMOVE THE DEBRIS FROM ALL OVER THE PLACE.

Another organization giving an address in the Western part of South Carolina, which was not hit by Hugo at all, raised around \$40,000 off the Hugo disaster, none of which had been distributed to South Carolina's Hugo victims as of February 1990. This non-affected organization is thinking of using some of its Hugo "windfall" on spring vaccination clinics in this area (which are already provided by our local veterinarians).

The organization **HELP**, a "no-kill" shelter in Summerville, where Wes and Mary Collins provide a loving home to 160 dogs and around 30 cats, estimates that it suffered around \$40,000 of damages and may be forced to close its doors, while some of our "rescuers" sit on pots of money donated by caring animal-lovers who presumably intended their gifts to help little groups like **HELP** recover from Hugo's assault. (The only groups to provide any substantial support to **HELP** were the Ahimsa Foundation, which donated \$5,000, and United Animal Nations, which provided \$1,000 - **HELP** would not be in

its current predicament if more groups had "kicked in").

Currently, there is a serious fire danger in our area. Normally, there are about 3 tons of flammable debris on the ground per wooded acre: this year, there are around 110-130 tons and people have been asked not to light fires in the open so as not to cause a major fire disaster. But, even if people obey the recommendation, lightning can always strike and cigarette butts can cause major fires. It would be very hard to move fire equipment into a forest fire area at present as there are so many fallen trees everywhere.

We have just started getting the fallen trees cleared off our property as they constitute such a fire hazard. Most of the tree workers come from out-of-town and those we have dealt with have been efficient. Tree-clearing is extremely time-consuming and expensive (the four days work so far cost us \$1200) and we could not be doing it without your help. It is also very dangerous as leaning trees have to be cut from the top down. Someone has to climb up, perch precariously, and wield a chain saw. It's too dangerous for amateurs.

On top of everything else, Summerville has had 4 minor earthquakes this year already. We all wonder, what next? We had a spell of bitterly cold weather this December, with 10 inches of snow on the ground, another ordeal we did not need! However, our gibbon houses are all heated and we kept them at 70 degrees, causing a sky-high electric bill!

Without your help to our organization, it is doubtful that IPPL would have survived Hurricane Hugo and its aftermath. As you will see from this *Newsletter*, we have had a very productive year so far, getting Walter Sensen jailed and helping take care of the smuggled orangutans in Bangkok. That we could do this, so soon after Hugo, is due to your support. Thank you, members and friends! ■

IMMUNO LAWSUIT THROWN OUT - TWICE MORE!

According to columnist **Nat Hentoff**, writing in the *Village Voice* (13 February 1990), **Shirley McGreal**, Chairwoman of IPPL, "*made First Amendment history*" when the New York Court of Appeals threw out a lawsuit in which she had initially been a defendant.

The lawsuit had been filed in 1984 by the Austrian multinational company **Immuno A.G.** Immuno charged Ms McGreal and others with "libel" over a letter Ms McGreal had written to the Editor of the *Journal of Medical Primatology* raising questions about the firm's plans to establish a laboratory in Sierra Leone, West Africa, using wild-caught chimpanzees, an endangered species.

The foreign company had found the lowest court of New York very much to its liking. At the time the firm's lawsuit was filed (1984), New York was on a rotating judge system, with different judges handling each motion, hence no one judge saw the Immuno lawsuit for the meritless case that

two Appeals Courts subsequently declared it to be.

The only judge who had any important decision to make early on in the case was **Judge Beatrice Shainswit**, who had to decide in June 1985 whether to place a "gag order" (the term in "legalese" is "protective order") on the defendants, as requested by Immuno, in regard to documents pertaining to its project in West Africa. The firm stated that it did not want its "business strategies" made public, partly because they were "embarrassing."

The disputed documents were first inspected by Reviewing Magistrate Jay Carlisle, who recommended against secrecy. However, Judge Beatrice Shainswit, the judge assigned to deciding on Immuno's application for the "gag order," overruled Magistrate Carlisle and placed the requested order on all the defendants and attorneys in the case.

Living under a gag order is a very unpleasant experience in a country where free expression is a priority. One of the prices of being involved in a lawsuit, for both plaintiff and defendant, is loss of privacy, so it seemed unfair that the plaintiff, who had chosen to be in court, should be able to get the defendants, who didn't want to be there and were subsequently totally vindicated, "gagged."

In January 1986, the New York court system was changed so that judges were assigned to each individual case. There were around 35 lower court judges and assignments of cases to judges were to be made by a "random computer spin."

There are many excellent judges in the New York court system, but, with the characteristic bad luck that dogged the relatively impoverished defendants in the early stages of this lawsuit, Judge Shainswit was, in spite of the statistical unlikelihood, assigned to the Immuno case. She at once started to demand that the remaining defendants capitulate to the mighty multinational visitor to the United States court system.

Judge Shainswit even ordered testimony to be taken in West Africa and Europe, proceedings that would cost tens of thousands of dollars and would bankrupt defendants without huge war-chests to spend on litigation. Only the well-heeled corporation could pay for such hearings, as the judge surely knew, yet she never suggested that the Austrian firm bring its witnesses, who included the well-known chimpanzee trafficker Franz Sitter, to New York.

IPPL's insurer soon decided to pay Immuno off, stating in an open letter to Ms McGreal that Judge Shainswit's behavior was increasing costs so much that, even though Immuno's case lacked legal merit, it was cheaper to pay the firm off than to fight for justice and eventual vindication.

So by April 1986, there was just one defendant left, Dr. Moor-Jankowski. Judge Shainswit pressed him to make a settlement with Immuno. But Dr. Moor-Jankowski, aided by his attorney Philip Byler, who was then working on a *pro bono* (charity) basis, resisted the pressure and, in late 1986, submitted a motion to get the case thrown out.

Judge Shainswit "sat on" this dismissal motion for eight months and eventually wrote a bizarre and highly biased decision in Immuno's favor, in which she quoted without attribution the US Government's *National Primate Plan*, sometimes in the exact wording used in the *Plan*, thus giving the impression that she was politically committed to Immuno's position on the acquisition of wild chimpanzees for research.

This *Plan* had been assembled in 1978 by Dr. Benjamin

Blood, then Executive Director of the Interagency Primate Steering Committee. Oddly, Dr. Blood later told both Ms McGreal and Dr. Moor-Jankowski that he was serving as a consultant to Immuno for its lawsuit!

When Moor-Jankowski's dismissal motion was thrown out by Judge Shainswit, and with hundreds of thousands more dollars in legal bills anticipated if her decision were to be appealed, it looked like the case would soon be ended and that Dr. Moor-Jankowski would soon be paying "damages" to Immuno, retracting his comments and the McGreal Letter to the Editor, and apologizing to the mighty multinational, as two previous defendants (the publisher **Alan Liss** and **New Scientist** magazine) had felt obliged to do. After the case was thrown out, **New Scientist** stated that it had felt confident it would have won its case - if it had been able to afford to fight for vindication.

BUT, FROM THIS POINT, THINGS STARTED TO GO SERIOUSLY WRONG FOR IMMUNO. Judge Beatrice Shainswit was now out of the picture unless the case came back to her for trial. Dr. Moor-Jankowski immediately filed an appeal of her denial of his dismissal motion to the first-level appeals court (the "**First Department**").

Then Moor-Jankowski won a lawsuit against the insurance company which had violated his insurance policy by refusing to pay for his defense. So he had a war-chest of his own.

Immuno's lawyer, outraged and perhaps foreseeing Dr. Moor-Jankowski seizing victory from the jaws of defeat, sent a furious letter to the First Department complaining about Moor-Jankowski winning his lawsuit against his insurer. The Court was then considering Dr. Moor-Jankowski's appeal. The complaint seemed rather odd if the purpose of the lawsuit was really to win compensation for "damages," because the insurance money could have paid for any eventual award.

But the complaint did the firm no good.

A five-judge panel at the First Department studied the case and came out with a lengthy 5-0 decision against Immuno. The judges unanimously threw the lawsuit out and derided the company's libel claims as "nonsensical." The panel of judges ruled that the defendants had been sued for making statements that Immuno had utterly failed to prove false and deplored the fact that some defendants had been coerced into making settlements to avoid the massive costs of the litigation.

The judges also made critical comments about the use of lawsuits as "**instruments of harassment and coercion.**"

However, Immuno appealed its case getting thrown out to New York's highest court, the **Court of Appeals**. (US lawsuits can last for decades with appeal following appeal, each one costing tens of thousands of dollars).

In a brilliant and unanimous 7-0 decision, the Court of Appeals again threw the case out, on the grounds that the disputed letter was true and the opinions in it protected by the First Amendment.

Further, said Judge Judith Kaye, writing for the Court, *Letters to the Editor* are basically expressions of opinion. They are one of the last places where ordinary people can express themselves, hence they should be given broad protection from lawsuits.

Immuno's lawyer appealed to the Court of Appeals to allow him to reargue the case which he had lost just a few

weeks before! He submitted a document over an inch thick to support his claim, raving on about "The Four Prongs of Conspiracy" against the Austrian firm. However, the Court of Appeals refused to rehear the case. It is now likely that Immuno will try to get the US Supreme Court to hear yet another appeal!

In his brilliant two-part series on the Immuno lawsuit, Nat Hentoff was strongly critical of Judge Shainswit, who, he felt, should have thrown the lawsuit out. Now a total of 13 judges have looked at the case, 12 appeals court judges - and Judge Shainswit. *Only Shainswit took Immuno's side but unfortunately she was the judge in the position to do the most harm to the defendants.*

The previously mentioned motion to lift the gag order was filed in late 1987.

Normally, judges are supposed to decide on motions within 60 days, according to the rules of New York State. However, Judge Beatrice Shainswit sat on this motion to lift the gag order for over 800 days.

Finally, after receiving two reminders from Ms McGreal's attorney Daniel Brooks, Judge Shainswit lifted the "gag order" on 23 March 1990. It had been in place almost five years.

In the United States, losing plaintiffs do not have to pay the legal bills of winning defendants as they sometimes have to do in some countries. Thus Immuno has wreaked considerable havoc with its lawsuit despite being so humiliatingly defeated and having its case torn to shreds by 12 judges. All the defendants have been forced into years of massive expense and wasted time - which may have been the company's intention all along! The firm's New York lawyers have certainly lined their pockets handsomely, probably to the tune of several million dollars.

The firm also admitted in 1986 to having around 50 libel suits ongoing in other countries. Poor Daniel Slama, then with World Wildlife Fund, Austria, was on the receiving end of 5 Immuno lawsuits for comments he made about the firm's chimpanzee activities.

In the United States, there is no punishment for lawyers involved in spurious lawsuits or engaging in harassing techniques unless defendants complain to Lawyers' Disciplinary Commissions. These Commissions are controlled by lawyers in most states so complainers can hardly expect much sympathy!

In this case, Ms McGreal telephoned the New York Department of Lawyers' Discipline planning to complain about Immuno's lead lawyer's disgusting and outrageous personal attacks on her, which included allegations of prostitution and insanity, which were repeated and repeated *ad nauseam*, presumably with the intention of destroying Ms McGreal's reputation and self-respect, as well as of inflicting emotional distress and humiliation on her.

Ms McGreal gave up her plan to complain when, after she got the courage to call in asking how to file a complaint, she was asked by Commission lawyer Howard Benjamin to explain the subject of the complaint. Mr. Benjamin hooted with laughter when told of the "prostitution" allegation, and said: *Well, it depends whether it's true, is it, ha, ha, ha? Of course, I'm only joking.*

That was the beginning - and end - of the complaint.

Immuno's lawyer was not alone in his personal abuse of

Ms McGreal; at one hearing, Judge Shainswit, who had never met her, referred to Ms McGreal as "*that silly woman.*"

Fortunately, a new trend is emerging. Victims of spurious lawsuits are now turning the tables on their accusers and suing the companies that sue them. Most "intimidation lawsuits" get thrown out quickly (fortunately there are not many Shainswits around). As a result of this trend, several defendants-turned-plaintiffs have now been awarded multimillion dollar judgments.

Copies of the two Nat Hentoff articles on the Immuno affair are available free on request from Headquarters.

IPPL CONTINUES TO OPPOSE ANY REMOVAL OF CHIMPANZEES FROM THE WILD, BY ANYBODY, FOR ANY PURPOSE.

LAWSUITS FLY IN MONKEY BITE AFFAIR

Jeanne McGeorge, a resident of the State of Michigan, is suing *Sandoz*, a multinational drug company, in connection with the death of her husband, Thomas McGeorge, aged 23, who worked for the *International Research and Development Corporation* (IRDC) which did contract work for Sandoz. McGeorge died of Herpes B virus infection caused by a bite from a monkey infected with the virus. Herpes B virus is common in macaque monkeys, and does not make them sick. However, it is normally fatal to humans or leaves the few survivors in a vegetative condition. A 21-year old IRDC employee also was infected with the virus but recovered.

The International Research and Development Corporation maintains a toxicology laboratory in Mattawan, Michigan, for the testing of pharmaceuticals, agricultural products, etc. Sandoz's US branch is incorporated in the State of Delaware.

According to the McGeorge complaint, filed on 8 November 1989, Sandoz acquired approximately 190 macaque monkeys from China for drug testing purposes. The monkeys underwent a six week quarantine at Sandoz' quarantine facility, during which time it was allegedly discovered that 40% of them carried the Herpes B virus. Following their quarantine, the monkeys were shipped to IRDC to be used in the testing of a proposed Sandoz heart medication.

Thomas McGeorge was a monkey handler at IRDC and, during the course of the Sandoz study, he was bitten and scratched by monkeys on various occasions. As a result, he developed Herpes B virus which caused his death on 20 June 1989.

The McGeorge complaint alleges that Sandoz knowingly provided infected monkeys to IRDC: failed to notify

IRDC employees of the danger of getting bitten by infected monkeys or about the symptoms of the disease in humans: and selected IRDC for the research contract:

Despite IRDC's well known record of indifference to the safety and well-being of its employees, use of inexperienced monkey handlers, and inadequate employee training.

Sandoz was accused of allowing IRDC:

To have its employees catch fully awake monkeys by hand without the use of squeeze cages, chemical restraints, or adequate safety equipment,

and of:

Allowing IRDC and its employees to insert the flared end of the gavage tubes [tubes used to insert test substances directly into the monkeys' stomachs] instead of the narrow end, thereby greatly increasing the risk of bites and scratches to the IRDC employees.

As a result of Sandoz's negligence, the complaint states: *The decedent and members of his family have suffered physical pain and suffering, emotional distress, fear, shock, medical expenses, loss of the decedent's love and companionship, and the death of the decedent.*

Clearly, the monkeys having potentially toxic substances force-fed down their throats also underwent "physical pain and suffering," "emotional stress," "fear," and "shock," just as the human victims did - but they can't sue.

The McGeorge estate did not sue IRDC, apparently because of some complications in Michigan law. Instead, they sued the Sandoz firm as sponsor of the IRDC research. However, IRDC was fined \$30,600 by the Michigan Public Health Department for six violations of job safety standards, including alleged failure to inform employees of the dangers of Herpes B, failure to record dozens of monkey bites and scratches, and improper handling of monkeys. The Health Department surveyed laboratory workers and learned of 46 bites and 31 scratches between mid-April and mid-June 1989. However, IRDC's injury log at the time of inspection reportedly listed no bites or scratches at all in 1989.

IRDC called the Health Department allegations "cruel and untrue," blamed McGeorge and other employees for failing to report their injuries, and stated that it would appeal the fine.

A former IRDC employee, Don Browe, told the *Grand Rapids Press* that his job had been to catch and hold caged monkeys while test substances were placed down their throats. He claimed, *"There was no mention of the B virus: it's incredible that something like this didn't happen before."*

Recently, the IRDC purchased the Carme firm, which produces cruelty-free products such as Mill Creek and Sleepy Hollow. Animal activists have long patronized Carme. As a result of the IRDC purchase, however, some of Carme's patrons decided not to continue to support the firm. One Michigan animal activist who called for a boycott of Carme was threatened with litigation. However, several animal protection organizations have joined the call for a boycott of Carme, now that it is part of IRDC. It is obvious that IRDC inflicts gross suffering on monkeys and other animals and animal activists may wish to spend their dollars elsewhere,

even though the firm has stated that Carme products will still not be tested on animals.

IPPL has also learned that Terrance Young, a former employee of IRDC, sued the company on 30 June 1989, claiming that he was frequently bitten and scratched by monkeys, including one bite in which:

Said monkey's fang pierced through Plaintiff's thumbnail and skin and flesh under said thumbnail, exiting through bottom of said thumb and said monkey hung from said thumb until releasing its bite.

Following the bite, Young said, he went to the staff nurse, who told him the wound was *"nothing to worry about."* He stated that the leather gloves provided him by IRDC *"had holes in them"* and that the body suit *"was not bite or puncture proof."* As a result, Young claimed, he was living in *"continual fear, apprehension, emotional turmoil, worry, mental anguish"* and is uncertain *"when, if ever, he can consider it safe to again kiss a fellow human being and/or have sexual intercourse with a fellow human being."* Young also claimed that, after the death of McGeorge, IRDC:

Removed torn gloves provided to the workers for handling the monkeys and replaced them with gloves not torn, and therein deliberately and intentionally misled inspectors [from the Health Department].

Another ex IRDC employee, James Casey, of Paw Paw, Michigan, filed suit against IRDC on 28 April 1989. Casey and another ex-employee, David Bailey of Lawton, had earlier been sued by IRDC for allegedly making false statements about IRDC laboratory conditions and practices. Casey claimed in his lawsuit that IRDC had exposed him to a known carcinogen, meant to be tested on animals: that the firm had violated the Michigan Whistleblowers Protection Act by firing him for reporting violations of laws and regulations: had violated his First Amendment rights to free speech: and had blackballed him from getting another job in the field of animal toxicology.

IRDC refused to comment to the press on the Casey lawsuit.

In April 1989 IRDC was able to obtain a restraining order barring various Michigan animal-lovers and associates of any organizations they work with, from going within 2,000 feet of the IRDC facility, threatening company employees, and from *"contacting in any manner,"* including by mail or telephone, any *"workers, agents, or representatives of IRDC,"* or encouraging others to do so. Later, the order was amended to allow *"lawful, non-obstructive informational activity,"* across the street from IRDC, with no more than 20 people present, and with the participants having given 7 days personal notice to the Chief of Police of Mattawan. Circuit Judge William Buhl granted both these restraining orders. Neither order mentions the First Amendment implications of barring people from contacting others.

IRDC has a contract with the National Cancer Institute *"to evaluate the preclinical toxicology of chemopreventive agents in animals for possible use in humans."* ■

CHIMP ATTACKS VETERINARIAN

On 15 January 1990, a chimpanzee attacked Maryland veterinarian John C. Kelliher and bit off his left ear, his left thumb, part of his left hand, and the tops of three fingers. The chimpanzee was shot to death. Dr. Kelliher survived.

Kelliher was in Ligonier Township in Pennsylvania and was trying to get a 200-pound adult male chimpanzee into the shipping crate that would take him to a medical research laboratory. Contrary to normal procedures and good judgment, the veterinarian decided to move the chimpanzee without tranquilizing him. This is surprising since Kelliher was for several years a veterinarian at the New Mexico Primate Research Institute which is home to hundreds of chimpanzees. So he *should* have known what he was doing.

Surprisingly, Kelliher, now a veterinarian with the US Food and Drug Administration, addressed the American Society of Primatologists' 1989 conference on safe handling of primates!

Besides his FDA work, Kelliher runs a chimpanzee transporting service. That is why he was asked to move 2 chimpanzees, Boom, aged 20, and Missy, aged 18, who had been sold by their owner William Holmberg, an "exotic animal

fancier" and former menagerie owner, to the **Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates** at New York University Medical Center, a facility which breeds chimpanzees and uses them in AIDS and hepatitis research.

When the chimp escaped during transfer to the shipping crate, the animal at once attacked Kelliher. Holmberg hit the chimpanzee hard with a metal pipe, pushed the veterinarian into a cage, and locked the door on him. The chimpanzee recovered from the blow from the pipe and went after Kelliher again, trying to rip the door off the cage. (Perhaps he felt that the strange human was going to cause harm to come to him, animals are quite perceptive). A police officer appeared on the scene and shot Boom four times in the head. Somehow the animal survived. Then another man shot him to death.

The whole incident reflects gross incompetence and bungling which led to an innocent animal's painful death. That the owner of the chimpanzees could have raised them from infancy, only to sell them into research, is shocking. Even after the death of Boom, Holmberg had no second thoughts and Missy ended up in the laboratory.

RHESUS MONKEYS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSLOCATED

by Iqbal Malik



Dr. Iqbal Malik with Meethapur Villager

Tughlaqabad is a natural habitat for monkeys. According to local residents, monkeys have been residing there for at least 60 years, and there has always been peaceful coexistence between the monkeys and humans. However, the situation has changed in recent years. The Tughlaqabad monkey population has grown over 300% since 1980: the monkeys now number 500. Because of this increase in population density, one of the five monkey groups at the site took up residence inside the Tughlaqabad Air Force Station in 1984. Since then, monkey-human relations have not been so amicable.

Tolerance of the monkeys by Air Force personnel was on the decline. Although the animals have caused some damage to Air Force equipment, antagonism between the monkeys and the humans has mostly resulted from human misbehavior (chasing and throwing stones) towards the animals. The Air Force authorities contacted the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) requesting that the monkeys be trapped and permanently removed

from the station.

MCD-Sponsored Trapping

Trapping by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was initiated on 21 September 1987. The methods employed in catching the monkeys have been without guidelines and absolutely inhumane. The social groups of the area's monkeys were broken down because animals were captured at random. The trapping was done at the wrong time of the year separating mothers from their unweaned infants, leaving the infants at risk of starving to death in their mother's absence.

The animals were frequently injured because the traps employed to catch individual monkeys all represented variations on the hand snare, utilizing a string or, in some cases, a wire noose. Animals were captured when they inserted their hands into these traps to extract a piece of fruit or other bait. The spring-loaded snare is similar to the now infamous leghold trap employed by fur trappers, which is now banned in many European countries and some parts of the United States. Being spring-loaded, both the leghold trap and the hand-snare traps can exert considerable force on the animals' limbs causing injury, sometimes severe.

Nobody knows what happened to the monkeys after they were trapped.

My Fight for the Monkeys

On 21 September 1987, I followed the MCD trappers to the Town Hall in Old Delhi and had a *dharna* [non-violent Gandhian way of protest] there until the authorities returned the trapped monkeys, and I was successful in reuniting mothers with their infants.

I also wrote letters to Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, requesting that such trapping never be repeated.

Trappers reappeared at Tughlaqabad after a short interval and this time I did not let them go inside the Air Force Station and police helped me.

By then I knew that the only way to stop this injustice was to offer an alternative plan to manage the monkeys of the area. The best solution appeared to be scientifically managed translocation.

Relocation

A proposal for relocation was submitted to the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife to get permission to demonstrate to MCD the scientific ways of translocating monkeys.

The proposal was approved by the Ministry in February 1989. The Chief Game Warden and the Deputy Commissioner for Delhi gave their sanction for the capture and translocation of monkeys in July 1989, and finally translocation was conducted on the night of 14 August 1989 (eve of India's Independence Day).

Salient Features

1. Special nets were obtained which were big enough to hold the whole group at one time without causing any injury. They could be put in place with a minimum of labor and they worked quickly. I had this net tried out on myself.

2. After a long search, a relocation site was selected. It

was Meethapur. The village has two canals, lots of greenery, and both forested and cultivated areas. It also has a pre-existing small group of healthy monkeys. Talks were held with the Headman and village residents, and, after some persuasion, they agreed to have another group of monkeys at the outskirts of their village near a Hindu temple. The area is big enough for two groups of Rhesus. There will be peaceful coexistence between human and nonhuman primates here.

3) The time selected for relocation was ideal, because the breeding season had just come to an end, with several advantages. Firstly, all newborns still in the clinging stage got automatically transferred with their mothers.

Secondly, no miscarriages could happen, as could be the case if pregnant females were relocated.

Thirdly, because of the rains, the atmosphere was cool. Relocating during the hot months could increase the stress on the monkeys.

Fourthly, an entire group was relocated to keep the demographic pattern of the group intact. The group has a 1-2 sex ratio and 50% of the monkeys are youngsters.

The relocated group is being observed as part of ongoing studies.

Conclusion

The number of Rhesus monkeys in India today is perhaps only one tenth of what it was just 20-25 years ago. This alarming decline is all the more lamentable given that the Rhesus forms an integral part of India's cultural as well as natural heritage. There is a compelling rationale to conserve actively all of India's remaining Rhesus and this pilot relocation study was a step towards it.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON SET FOR 10 JUNE 1990

On 10 June 1990, animal activists from all over the United States will march in Washington to express their support for the cause of animal protection. The purpose of the March is to speak up for animals in pounds, laboratories, factory farms, and other settings. The National Alliance for Animals' Educational Fund is coordinating the March.

Marchers will assemble at 10 a.m. at the Ellipse behind the White House along the block of 15th and 17th Streets and Constitution Avenue. The nearest subway stop is McPherson Square on the Orange and Blue lines. The Alliance will also have shuttle buses stationed at Washington National Airport and the train station.

The morning program will consist of talks and music. Marchers will leave the Ellipse around noon on the walk to the Capitol.

IPPL encourages our members to take part in the March.

SHOPPING FOR A BETTER WORLD

The *Natural Heritage Foundation*, Big Bear Lake, California, has gone to considerable trouble compiling an excellent publication entitled *Shopping for a Better World*. The purse-size booklet tells you where companies stand on such issues as the environment, animal testing, giving to charity, women's advancement, disclosure of information, nuclear power, and community outreach.

To obtain your copy of this excellent publication, please send \$5.95 to *Shopping for a Better World*, PO Box 1869, Avalon CA 90704. Alternatively, call 1-800-848-8876 (outside California) or 213-510-2390 (inside California). A discount is offered for bulk orders.

ANIMAL RIGHTS POLL

In January 1990, the *Milwaukee Journal*, Wisconsin, USA, announced the results of its statewide "Animal Rights Poll." The people polled were chosen by scientific techniques and can be expected to represent the opinions of the state's residents. Wisconsin is a center of the meat, milk and fur industries and one might expect state residents to be less concerned with animal well-being than residents of other parts of the United States.

Of 532 residents polled, 75% said that animals have rights, and only 17% said they did not.

74% of those polled opposed the use of animals to test cosmetics and 21% supported it.

73% supported the use of animals in biomedical research and 19% opposed it.

48% supported, and 48% opposed, the use of leather to make shoes and wallets.

61% opposed the killing of animals to make fur coats and 36% supported the fur trade. By a margin of 88-10, those polled approved of killing animals to provide meat.

It is pleasing to note that, in spite of constant brainwashing of the public (by people like advice columnist Ann Landers, a parrot of the American Medical Association's line on the subject) about the alleged need to use millions of animals in experimentation, so many people are concerned about the issue.

IPPL VIDEOTAPES AVAILABLE

Ann Koros of Austin Cable Access TV's "Ark Forum" came to Summerville in November 1989 and filmed three programs, two of which have been shown and are now available to IPPL members interested in learning more about our work.

The first video (IPPL 1) tells about IPPL's work in general and introduces IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal and the IPPL gibbons.

The second video (IPPL 2) is about the IPPL gibbon sanctuary and its lively residents and delightful caretakers.

Each video is available for \$20.

RECOMMENDED READING

Between the Species is a quarterly magazine whose subtitle is A Journal of Ethics. The magazine presents the philosophical basis for the animal rights movement. To obtain a sample back copy, send \$3 to the *Schweitzer Center*, POB 254, Berkeley, CA 94701, USA. A year's subscription costs \$15.

Wild Heart is a book of poetry by IPPL member Kathleen Malley. All the poems are about nature and animals. Two poems that will appeal to IPPL members are one written about gorillas and one written in memory of Dian Fossey. *Wild Heart*, which is subtitled *Poems for the Animals, With Love* is available from the author for US \$4.

Address: Kathleen Malley
4719 Cole, Apt. 117
Dallas, TX 75205, USA

AMAZING WILDLIFE COLLECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

A document circulated at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species held in Switzerland in October 1989 described "*Birds International Inc: One of the World's Biggest Aviaries.*" The title is no exaggeration.

Among the wildlife "loot" collected by this facility over its 20 years of existence are 6 orangutans of unknown origin.

The farm's total holdings include 6150 birds, mostly parrots, many belonging to endangered species. Among these species is the Spix macaw, which is thought to be extinct in the wild as the result of the depredations of bird and egg collectors. There are only 14 known Spix' macaws left in the world: at least 4 are at the Philippine Bird Farm. How specimens of this endangered species got to the Philippines from their South American homelands is unclear, certainly they didn't fly there on their own wings! Of the birds at the facility, 95% are non-native to the Philippines.

This huge collection of birds stolen from their habitats and their descendants is now defined by its sponsors as a "conservation effort." All too often, collections of wild animals looted from their habitats become "legitimized" over time and applauded as "conservation endeavors." Having plundered the creatures from the wild, and cashed in on selling offspring, their owner generously propose to reintroduce them or their descendants to the wild one day. Such collections, especially in Third World countries, can also become "fronts" for exportation of wild-caught specimens on "captive-bred" documents.

SEMA LABORATORY PUNISHED

SEMA Inc. is a registered research facility in Rockville, Maryland. The laboratory has been heavily criticized for keeping chimpanzees and other primates in appalling conditions. Videos made in the laboratory by animal liberationists show baby chimpanzees rocking from side to side and monkeys kept in deplorable conditions.

In a 9 January 1990 press release, the Department of Agriculture reported:

SEMA was assessed a \$2,500 penalty and was ordered by an Administrative Law Judge to cease and desist from future violations of the Animal Welfare Act and, in particular, from harassing or intimidating in any manner USDA personnel performing their official duties. USDA charged that, during a routine compliance inspection, SEMA employees withheld information about research animals, prevented APHIS inspectors from taking pictures of the cages and interfered with their departure by blocking their car in the parking lot. SEMA has appealed the decision of the Administrative Law Judge.

An atmosphere of fear appears to hang over SEMA: in 1989 a former employee sent a statement to an animal protection organization outlining conditions there which continued even after the animal liberationists' raid.

All of the chimpanzees were kept in isolation chambers. These isolation chambers consisted of metal cages with bars surrounded by glass cages and were not much larger than refrigerators: only about two steps were needed for a chimp to get from one end of its cage to the other. The air supply within each isolation chamber was controlled by an air filter which made a loud irritating noise.

And almost without exception, each chimp was kept alone in his or her own isolation chamber, regardless of the age of the chimp. As a result of this arrangement, the chimps were never able to have physical contact with one another. And most of the chimps had their cages positioned within the rooms so that they weren't even able to see each other. At best I suppose some of them could hear the noises the other chimps made within their cages.

Most of these chimps received a minimum of human contact. The only human contact most of the chimps had was a few minutes a day received at feeding and watering time. Another thing I found appalling was the rarity with which the animals' cages were cleaned. By the time the cages were finally cleaned, large amounts of feces had accumulated in them.

Many of the chimps would sit rocking in their cages for several minutes at a time, and a few of them did almost nothing except rock each day. Many of them would rock quite hard slamming their backs in the metal walls of their cages, or their brow into the front cage bars as they rocked. A young female chimpanzee called Ashley had a large bump on the back of her head that developed as the result of her hitting the back of her head against her cage wall as she rocked.

I also would often see a chimp biting his or her own hand or foot - sometimes quite hard. Sometimes the chimps would hit themselves or kick themselves usually with their hands or feet. Some chimps would pull their own hair. One chimp kept pulling her own hair in frustration till she was nearly bald. Some chimps would shake their cage bars

repeatedly in frustration.

The monkeys' living conditions were also very bad. The monkeys were kept in very small cages that gave them almost no room to move around in.

I didn't express my feelings about what I saw because they seemed to have very little tolerance for any criticism about the way they keep their animals.

IPPL does not know whether conditions at SEMA have improved since this letter was written. While serving as unconsenting servants to help their human masters live longer, more comfortable lives, these innocent primates are living in far worse conditions than mass murderers, muggers, child molesters and rapists. ■

IPPL SAVES THREE LEMURS FROM STEVE GRAHAM'S NEEDLE

by Shirley McGreal

On 7 December 1989, I was stranded in Lynchburg, Virginia, in a fierce snow-storm after giving a lecture to students at the Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Virginia.

I was staying with friends and, around 7 p.m., the phone rang. It was a message from IPPL Headquarters telling me that someone had phoned in from Detroit tipping IPPL off that needle-happy Detroit Zoo Director Steve Graham had ordered that 3 brown lemurs be killed the next morning, because they were, according to Graham, "surplus." The caller requested IPPL's help in saving the lemurs from death.

I at once cabled Graham telling him that brown lemurs are an endangered species and that, in IPPL's opinion, killing them would be a violation of the US Endangered Species Act prohibition on "take" of endangered animals. On behalf of IPPL members, we requested that the killing be cancelled. Fortunately, the animals were reprieved.

We also contacted the Detroit media, and, the next day, began to search for an alternative home for the 3 unfortunate



Brown Lemur

lemurs. Finally, with the help of **Christine Stevens** of the **Animal Welfare Institute**, Duke University was contacted and agreed to accept the animals.

IPPL has received a copy of the Captive Wildlife Permit issued by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to Detroit Zoo. This permit permits "euthanasia." Detroit Zoo claimed that this clause of the permit would make the killings legal. However, whether that is in fact so depends on the interpretation of the word "euthanasia." The true meaning of the word is surely "merciful killing" of living beings enduring unbearable and untreatable pain.

Killing zoo animals just because they are defined as "surplus" by a zoo director appears to IPPL to constitute "merciless" killing. There are less than 200 brown lemurs in all the world's zoos listed in the *International Zoo Yearbook*. How Graham could claim that any 3 animals belonging to such a rare species are "expendable" is incomprehensible to IPPL. It is not clear whether the relative plainness of this species in comparison to the more striking lemur species displayed at the Detroit Zoo is a factor affecting Graham. Both these species, the ring-tailed lemur and the ruffed lemur, are, in fact, more common in captivity than the brown lemurs.

IPPL sent details of Detroit Zoo's planned lemur killings to over 400 zoos around the world and many zoo directors wrote back deploring the proposed killings and some even offered the lemurs a home.

There have been some delays in moving the lemurs. Two IPPL members in Detroit, **Susan Yoh** and **Margaret Shivener**, are working hard to make sure that the lemurs leave Detroit alive and not as corpses to be autopsied at Michigan State University, which has been the fate of so many other Detroit Zoo animals. Steve Graham has killed tigers, oryx, and many other species and even sent the zoo's entire colonies of crab-eating macaques and Guinea baboons, as well as four chimpanzees, into laboratories.

Currently, the Detroit Zoo's Captive Wildlife Permit is being reviewed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, a routine procedure. Please write the Director of the Service asking that Detroit Zoo be banned from performing euthanasia on healthy animals for convenience reasons and that any new permit be carefully written to prevent abuses.

Further, the Fish and Wildlife Service, concerned that the current wording of captive wildlife permits allows abuses, is revising the wording of the permits. Many circuses and sideshows are allowed to own performing primates on the ludicrous pretext that such shows are "educational." Many castrate and mutilate the animals and some abuse them (as in the notorious Berosini orangutan case).

Comments on the wording of captive wildlife permits in general (e.g. the current blanket permission to wildlife owners to kill surplus animals and the lack of a meaningful definition of the term "educational") would be appropriate, as well as specific comments on Detroit Zoo's practice of killing so-called "surplus" animals.

*Address: The Director
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington DC 20240*

TAWICO OFFERS CHIMPS FOR SALE

The **Tanzanian Wildlife Corporation (TAWICO)** was originally established to manage big game hunting safaris and several other wildlife-related programs in Tanzania. It is a government agency.

Now TAWICO has apparently gone into the business of selling live wild animals. A pricelist dated 1 January 1990 offers the following animals for sale:

*Chimpanzees: \$10,000 (US)
Yellow baboons: \$250
Olive baboons: \$250
Galago: \$300
Lesser bushbaby: \$200
Blue monkey: \$350
Vervet monkey: \$335
Colobus monkey: \$500
Cheetah: \$4000
Hippo: \$5000
Leopard: \$2970
Sable antelope: \$4000*

Dozens of other species are on the price-list. Protests at the sale of live wildlife by TAWICO may be addressed to:

*President Ali Hassan Mwinyi
POB 9120
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania*

Letters to Tanzania cost 45 cents for each half-ounce.

ZOO DIRECTORS' STATEMENT ON ANIMAL SMUGGLING

Roger Wheeler, President of the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens (IUDZG) has provided IPPL with a copy of IUDZG's statement dated 21 September 1989 regarding the trade in smuggled animals. The full statement reads as follows:

The IUDZG wishes to disassociate itself with any organization that undertakes movements of animals which offend CITES [the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species] or the spirit of that Convention.

We need not remind members within CITES countries that CITES rules have to be obeyed, but want to draw the attention of all members to our earlier agreement that all member zoos should operate within CITES even if their country or the country of origin of the animal obtained is not yet a signatory to CITES. We want to make sure that all zoos follow these ground rules, and we need your leadership

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT CONTINUED

within your own countries to achieve this.

It is vital that attention is drawn to the authorities of any abuses that might be discovered, particularly as they relate to false information within documentation. It is also vital that members keep the Council of IUDZG informed of unsatisfactory behavior of animal dealers or zoos involving endangered species, and that they back this up with proof when possible with a view to bringing this to the attention of the membership.

We are all well aware of the fact that animals within CITES are often moved for proper biological reasons or as part of SSPs [Species Survival Plans] or similar programs where such moves are not understood by the public. It is vital that public relations aspects of such moves are properly addressed. ■

WHO CONSULTATION ON PRIMATES FOR AIDS RESEARCH

On 1-2 March 1990, a consultation on "Primate Resources for AIDS Research," was held in Switzerland. The meeting, which was sponsored by the World Health Organization, had originally been scheduled for Gabon but was transferred due to political problems in Gabon.

The purpose of the consultation was to bring together "experts in primatology and retrovirology," according to the invitation signed by Georges Roelants, the Acting Director of the International Center for Biomedical Research in Franceville, Gabon, which maintains a large chimpanzee colony.

The aims of the consultation were described as:

1) to review the critical use of nonhuman primates in AIDS research, with special emphasis on drug and vaccine developments,

2) to obtain up-to-date information on the availability of the relevant primates in colonies worldwide, and their present status in the wild,

3) to develop strategies for conservation, EXPANSION, [Emphasis added], and optimal use of primates relevant for AIDS research,

4) to discuss related ethical and legal aspects and,

5) to provide WHO with specific recommendations in these areas, so as to accelerate the development and evaluation of anti-HIV drugs and vaccines.

Among the speakers listed on the "tentative agenda" were two field primatologists, 17 experimenters and Dr. Kurt Benirschke, of San Diego Zoo, an avid supporter of animal experimentation. No representatives of animal protection organizations were invited, so it is likely that the discussion of the "ethical considerations" of the use of primates in AIDS research was unbalanced.

THE MONKEY

by Joanna Wheatley
Howletts' Zoo Park, England

Waiting, sitting, thinking, bobbing, chewing
Flash! Rainforest colors of green and gold
Flash! Realistic lifelong views of old
Click! Door creaks open - hostile face
Some bland variety in a dank, dark place

Waiting, sitting, thinking, hurting, wanting,
pleading
Flash! Family life, a cacophony of noise
Flash! Deadly predator with muscular poise!
Slap! Chopped fruit thrown on floor
He wanted a challenge, not just more

Waiting, sitting, hoping, praying, searching, needing
Flash! Smells of pollen: tastes of seeds
Flash! Babies playing: with infantile needs
Scratch! Long saved scab provides momentary
interruption
In the yearlong process of animal mind destruction



IPPL MEMBERS' MEETING GREAT SUCCESS

The first IPPL Members' Meeting was held from 23-25 March 1990 at IPPL Headquarters in Summerville, South Carolina.

Members came in from several foreign countries and many states. The United Kingdom was represented by **David and Olive Garside**, **Tess Lemmon**, and **Jerry Solomons**. **Ignaas Spruit** of IPPL Netherlands and **Peter Van de Bunt** of IPPL - West Germany attended. We were also delighted that **Leonie Vejjajiva** from Thailand was able to join us as she was in the United States visiting family members.

Among the states represented at the meeting were California, Colorado, Michigan, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New York, Florida, Virginia, and North and South Carolina.

The first presentation was made by IPPL Chairwoman **Shirley McGreal**, who described IPPL's battles against primate traffickers, followed by reports by **Ignaas Spruit** and **Peter Van de Bunt** on primate problems in the Netherlands and West Germany. **Leonie Vejjajiva** showed a video of the gibbons, monkeys, and lorises at her sanctuary, as well as footage of the smuggled orangutans. **Gary Shapiro** of the Orangutan Foundation discussed the work of this new foundation.

After lunch, **Claude Ramsey** of the Digit Fund and **Evelyn Gallardo**, IPPL's West Coast Representative, discussed the problems of the Mountain gorillas of Rwanda. Mr. Ramsey presented Evelyn with a plaque honoring her efforts to raise funds for doubled anti-poaching patrols in Mountain gorilla territory.

Tess Lemmon, a Council Member of IPPL (UK), showed slides of the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Program in the Gambia, West Africa. She also showed slides demonstrating how she successfully rehabilitated an orphaned baby baboon. **Ann Koros** discussed grassroots activism for primates and showed excerpts from her weekly Public Access TV program, "Ark Forum" shown in Austin, Texas.

After dinner, we saw slides showing the devastation caused by Hurricane Hugo to Cypress Gardens, one of the lovely plantation gardens in our area. Thanks to **Carolyn Burrington** and **Cheryl Phillips** for their excellent presentation. **Carol Noon** showed a video of the Chimpanzees of Chimfunshi in the Zambia run by **Sheila** and **Dave Siddle**. Members then showed their own slides and videos.

On Sunday, **Shirley McGreal** showed slides of the gruesome fetish and meat markets and depressing zoos of the



From left, Peter Van de Bunt, Shirley McGreal, Ignaas Spruit, Tess Lemmon, Leonie Vejjajiva



Interested Audience

Congo Republic. **Ann Pierce** showed slides of her study trips to Africa followed by an update from **Rosanne Tarantolo** of New Orleans on the status of the Silver Spring monkeys.

Attorney **Laura Mattera** led a discussion of intimidation lawsuits along with panelists **Cathy Blight**, (who was involved in a lawsuit filed against her by a dog dealer which just ended after 10 years of litigation), and **Shirley McGreal**, a former defendant in the Im-muno affair, a lawsuit thrown out of court in March 1990 by a unanimous verdict of New York's highest court.

Members had the opportunity to visit the IPPL gibbons in small groups led by IPPL staff members.



From left, Shirley McGreal, Cathy Blight, Laura Mattera

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fishing Captain Kills 3 Pet Monkeys

In January 1990, the captain of a Japanese fishing boat killed 3 baby spider monkeys by drowning them in Honolulu Harbor. He was afraid that US Customs would charge him with illegal importation of the animals if they were found on his boat. **Yoshitake Hoshino**, master of the "**Fukusei Maru No. 28**" had acquired the 3 animals during a stop in Callao, Peru.

Divers recovered the bodies of the monkeys, tied in their cage and weighted down with a plastic container. The captain was fined \$1,000 by the US Customs and flew home. Customs Inspector Creighton Goldsmith stated that the animals would not have been seized, but merely quarantined while the ship was in port and then released to the captain.

IPPL has drawn this situation to the attention of Japanese authorities and to Peruvian wildlife authorities since Spider monkeys are Protected Animals in Peru and export is banned (at least on paper).



*Spider Monkey
Courtesy San Diego Zoo*

Billy Killed

Billy, one of the famous "*Silver Spring Monkeys*" was killed in February 1990 at the Delta Regional Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana. Billy had been surgically mutilated many years previously by experimenter Edward Taub. The nerves to his limbs had been severed, a process known as "deafferentation." As a result, Billy and several of the other monkeys had injured themselves because they had no sensation in their deafferented limbs. For the last five hours of his life, Billy was subjected to a final experiment. Delta Primate Center Director Peter Gerone told the press that he found this experiment "exciting." It is not clear whether Gerone's "excitement" was purely intellectual or resulted from the knowledge that animal protectionists would never get hold of poor Billy to give him a decent retirement.



Silver Spring Monkey
Courtesy PETA

Efforts by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Animal Peace of Louisiana, IPPL, and many other organizations to get the Silver Springs monkeys to a sanctuary have been unsuccessful. The National Institutes of Health (NIH), which funded Taub's dubious and cruel experiments, conducted in filthy conditions, do not wish to hand the animal protection movement a victory by releasing the animals, and stubbornly hang on to them at considerable public expense, even though alternative homes are available.

Seven monkeys are still alive at Delta (four "control" monkeys are living at San Diego Zoo). It is unlikely that NIH, the most collectively mindless collection of supposedly intelligent people in the United States, will give the monkeys still at Delta an opportunity to live out their lives in dignity.

It was truly a disastrous day for Billy when he fell into the hands of monkey trappers in his Asian homeland.

Primate Use Down

According to the 16 February 1990 issue of *Science*, experimental use of primates is declining in the United States. According to the National Institute of Medicine's Medline database, the number of published articles based on primate

research dropped from 8496 in 1977 to 3408 in 1988. The article states that "*The biggest drop has occurred in substance abuse studies involving primates - from 5799 to 2186.*"

This is indeed welcome news to animal activists.

Science speculates that the drop is due to the efforts of "the animal rights movement." It also suggests that "rising costs, stringent new regulations, and fear of animal activists" combine to keep "newly-minted researchers" from animal research.

A more likely explanation is that young researchers are more aware of modern research techniques that do not involve use of animals. They do not have the rigid mind-set of their older colleagues and they do not have the commitment to the *status quo* found in older researchers who would have trouble finding jobs not involving exploitation of animals. Many young scientists have a deep concern about animals.

Further, use of animals in "substance abuse" experiments has done little, if anything, to help humans trying to cope with drug problems and takes money away that could be used on rehabilitation of addicts.

Monkey Feast in Thailand

In November 1989, the Lopburi Inn in Lopburi, a town 70 miles north of Bangkok, Thailand, hosted a banquet for monkeys residing around a Brahmin shrine in the town. A nine-course meal was served on rows of tables. The menu included sweet and sour noodles, salad, tomato cocktail, fried rice, potato soup, banana cake, and coconut candy, as well as soft drinks served from cans. Five hundred monkeys enjoyed the meal, which was offered to the monkeys as part of the celebration of the hotel's first anniversary. Monkeys are considered symbols of good luck and are a tourist attraction in the area.



Monkey enjoys feast

Ad Cites Monkey Cocaine Studies

An observant IPPL member sent us a copy of an ad run by the "Partnership for a Drug-Free America" in the November 1989 issue of the magazine *World Tennis*. The ad warns readers about the lies told about cocaine, such as that it is not addictive, that one usage can do no harm, that it improves sex, and that it will make you feel great.

The ad notes that cocaine is psychologically addictive, and quotes a study performed on primates at an unidentified institution.

Monkeys with unlimited access to cocaine self-administer until they die. One monkey pressed a bar 12,800 times to obtain a single dose of cocaine. Rhesus monkeys won't smoke tobacco or marijuana, but 100% will smoke cocaine, preferring it to sex and to food - even when starving. . . Like monkey, like man.

Monkey cocaine studies are senseless and cruel. No human taking drugs considers what these drugs do to monkeys. To force monkeys to suffer for human stupidity is not only cruel - but useless and a waste of funds that could be used for the treatment of substance abusers.

Zookeeper Loses Finger

A keeper at the Milwaukee County Zoo lost a finger to a Bonobo (Pygmy chimpanzee) in October 1989. Linda Cieslik, an experienced chimpanzee handler, was preparing food for the animals when an adult male Bonobo named Lodi reached out and grabbed her hand which he pulled through the bars of the cage. The animal bit the keeper's finger off at the second joint. Unfortunately, the finger was too damaged to be reattached. Zoo authorities immediately instituted procedures to prevent any further incidents.

Pet Baboon Stranded in Minneapolis

Tina, a pet baboon, was owned by a couple in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Hoping to make Tina tame for life, her owners removed her canine teeth and spayed her. They cut off her tail to make it easier to put diapers on her. They made her wear dresses and pierced her ears so she could wear ear-rings. But Tina didn't stay tame.

Her owners finally got rid of her and she ended up in the Pet-O-Rama pet shop in Blaine, Minnesota, where she was offered for sale at \$1,500. Finally, a Mankato couple who operate a private wildlife sanctuary bought her for \$500 and reportedly are taking acceptable care of her at present.

Problems with Lorelco

Lorelco (probucol) is a drug used to lower cholesterol in humans. It came on the market in 1977. Some patients on the drug experienced serious cardiac arrhythmias. As a result, the producer of the drug, Merrell Dow, issued a warning and revised the "Indications and Adverse Reactions" section of its descriptive literature, nothing that:

Monkeys fed a high fat, high cholesterol diet admixed with probucol exhibited serious toxicity. In Rhesus monkeys, administration of probucol in diets containing unusually high amounts of cholesterol and saturated fat resulted in the

death of four of eight animals after several weeks.

Deplorable Conditions at Japanese Pet Shops

A British visitor returning from Japan reported on a ghastly "pet shop" located in the Gion area of Kyoto.

The shop specialized in exotic wildlife, including monkeys, eagles, hawks, skunks, and owls. The birds of prey were kept in tiny cages so small that they could not extend their wings. Two owls were kept in a tiny cage. A baby orangutan was living in a filthy cage with an accumulation of excrement. Two monkeys were in such bad shape that their hair was falling out, and their bare skin was raw and inflamed.

Cages were stacked one on top of another. The result, said the visitor, was a "claustrophobic menagerie, the animals kept inches from each other, the feces from above dropping into the cages of the unfortunate animals below."

Lemurs Die at San Francisco Zoo

Two white-fronted lemurs, members of an endangered species, died during a routine medical check-up at San Francisco Zoo in October 1989. The animals had been anesthetized so that microchips could be implanted in them and for a general physical examination.

An investigation revealed that the zoo veterinarian, Dr. Craig Machado, had anesthetized 8 animals at once. In January 1990, a majority of the Board of Supervisors' Zoo Advisory Committee recommended that Machado be fired. The report found that 597 of the zoo's 1000 animals had died within the last five years.

Australian Attacks Gorilla

A serious problem at many zoos is the number of deranged individuals who try to enter animal enclosures. In November 1989, such an incident took place at Melbourne Zoo in Australia. A man shouting "I've come to kill a gorilla," jumped into the zoo's gorilla enclosure and started kicking and punching an adult female gorilla, who screamed in fear as she tried to protect herself and a juvenile male. A zoo worker succeeded in coaxing the gorillas into their night quarters and the intruder was locked in the gorilla enclosure until the police arrived.

The female gorilla, Betsy, survived, but her arm was cut. The human was sent to a psychiatric hospital for examination.

Monkey dies in Steam Cleaner

In a grisly incident, an unfortunate adult female monkey used in eye experiments died at the Animal Care Unit of the University of Wisconsin Clinical Sciences Center. The animal had been placed in a holding cage so that her home cage could be steam-cleaned. Somehow she got back into her home cage and was passed through the steam cleaner, causing her an agonizing death. University authorities claim they have now instituted procedures to prevent repetition of the incident.

Animal Exhibits Banned in Florida Town

On 17 January 1990, the City Commission of Holly-

wood, Florida, passed by a 4-0 vote an ordinance banning pet shows, petting zoos, and live animal displays on city property. The ordinance is a victory for local activists Jack Tanis and Nancy Alexander who worked hard on the issue. They hope that other communities will follow Hollywood's example.

Wildlife Crime Lab Established

When crimes against humans occur, scientific investigation techniques are applied. Such techniques are urgently needed to curb the growing wildlife trade racket. In a positive step, the US Government opened the National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory in Ashland, Oregon in June 1989. Many wildlife smugglers get away with their crimes because of a lack of evidence that will hold up in court. Now it will be possible to make positive identification of animal products. The services of the laboratory will be made available to foreign countries that are members of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Zoo under Investigation

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is investigating conditions at the privately-owned Southern Nevada Zoological Park on Rancho Drive in Las Vegas. The zoo houses around 250 animals on one acre of land. Among the animals kept in inadequate conditions are Barbary macaques, which lack sufficient shelter. Five of the zoo's seven green monkeys suffered from frostbitten tails as the result of being forced to rest in plastic barrels, which constitute inadequate shelter.

Several former zoo employees, including Jan Steele and Lisa Gioia, have courageously talked with the Las Vegas media about the sub-standard conditions at the zoo, which is managed by a former North Las Vegas homicide detective.

Lorises Returned to Thailand

The casualty rates in the primate trade are exemplified by the recent return of 4 smuggled slow lorises from Japan to

their country of origin, Thailand. Of 64 lorises smuggled from Thailand to Japan in May 1989, only 4 lived to make the trip home in December 1989.

Smuggled Chimps Seized in Kenya

Three orphaned baby chimpanzees seized from a smuggler at Nairobi Airport are in the care of IPPL members Mike and Linda Garner in Nairobi, Kenya.

An observant person noticed a basket on the luggage roundabout at Jomo Kenyatta Airport, Nairobi. Three chimpanzee faces were peering out of the basket. The lady called the Kenya Wildlife Department which seized the animals and placed them with the Garners for care. The smallest chimpanzee, who arrived in a half-starved condition, did not survive.

According to the Garners, the chimpanzees were loaded on the plane at Kigali, Rwanda. Their final destination is unknown.

The smuggler of the chimpanzees was arrested but only received a token fine of 1200 Kenya shillings (US \$60).

Rhesus Monkeys to be sent in Space in 1994

In a project jointly sponsored by the US National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA), and two French institutes (CNES and CERMA), two Rhesus monkeys will be sent into space in 1994. Seven veterinarians are involved in the project, according to *La Semaine Veterinaire*, 17 March 1990.

South African's Bizarre Plan

At a hearing in Johannesburg held in March 1990, General Rudolph Badenhorst, head of the Military Intelligence Division of South Africa's Defense Force, described "Operation Apie." The purpose of this project was to deliver a baboon fetus to the Cape Town home of Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel Prize winning anti-apartheid activist. The purpose of this project was not disclosed. ■

REWARD!

If IPPL had caught a drug smuggler, we might have ended up with a huge reward!

Instead, we unmasked an animal smuggler and turned him in to West German authorities. He is now in jail.

Because Walter Sensen will be sitting in jail for the next two years, the world is a little safer place for the primates. Mother gorillas are a little safer. So are their babies. Every species Sensen trafficked is a little safer.

But nobody ever offered a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Walter Sensen!

If there had been a reward, IPPL would surely have qualified!

We hope that you, our members, will "reward" us for this wonderful accomplishment by continuing and increasing your support of our organization and by joining all our letter-writing campaigns!

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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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