

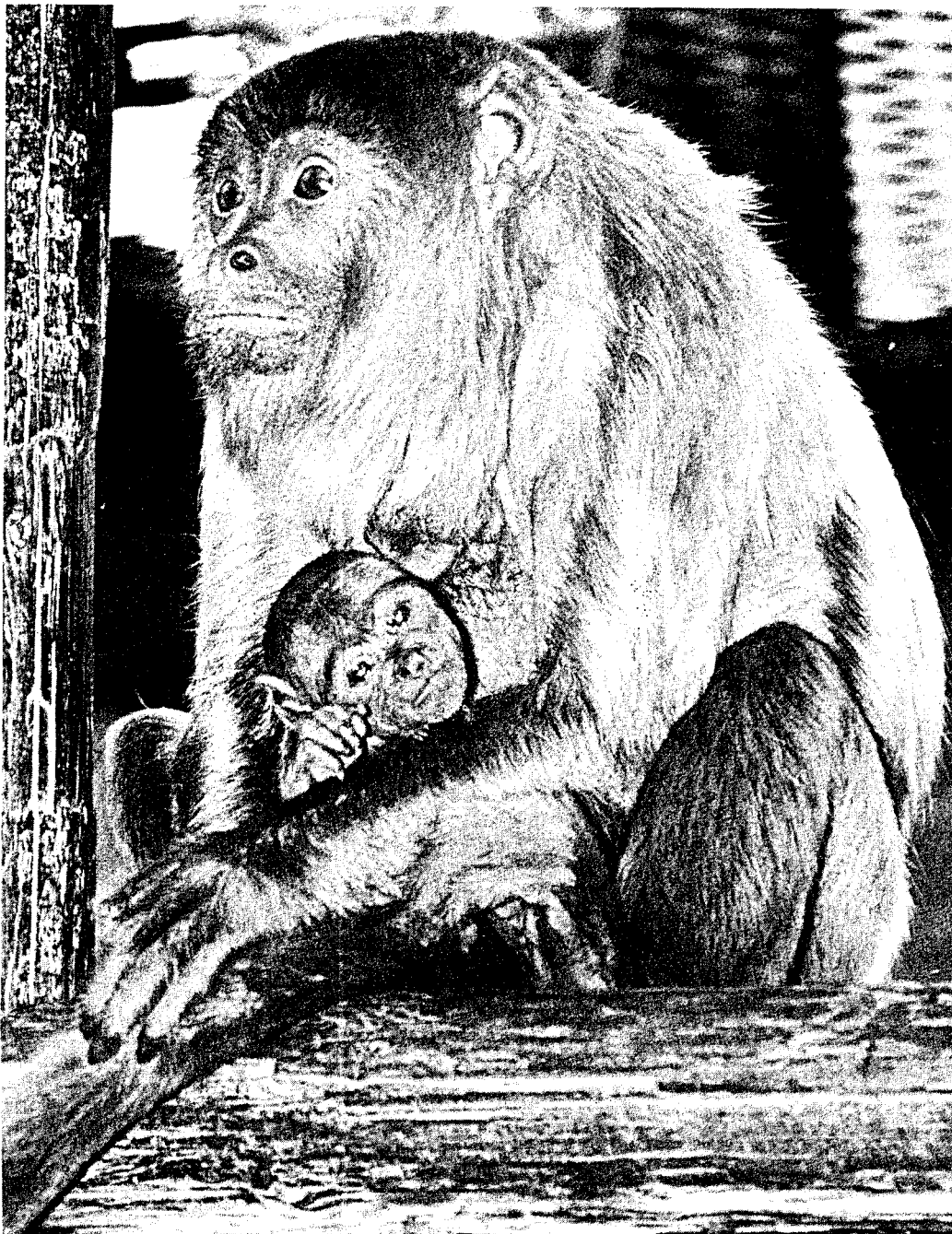
NEWSLETTER



INTERNATIONAL
PRIMATE
PROTECTION
LEAGUE

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Red Howler Monkey. San Diego Zoo Photo

INSIDE: PRIMATES AND THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON

by
Tom
Defler



A MESSAGE FROM IPPL'S CHAIRWOMAN

As you will see from this Newsletter, IPPL has struck another major blow in the battle against the international primate trade. We have helped get 6 orangutans out of the hands of smugglers. No money was made, and much money was lost, on these animals. IPPL considers the primate trade to be deplorable because it takes primates by force from their homes in the forests and away from their families and familiar environments to send them to usually stressful and often painful lives in alien environments. All too often, these lives are all too brief and painful.

I have met many primate traders. For most of them, primates are money in the bank, not living, sentient beings. The primate traders' clients sound "good on paper," many being "pillars of their communities" but there would be no primate trade without white-coated scientists, performers wanting to make a living off trained primates, people wanting "status symbol" pets, and those unethical zoos that still utilize animal dealers (US members saw some of them on the TV program "Sixty Minutes").

Distinguished scientists all too often find themselves in alliance with crooks, corruptors of foreign governments, and cheats. A few scientists look at the conditions at their primate suppliers' facilities and at the holding complexes overseas but not many.

When I founded IPPL in 1973, there was no organized challenge to the primate trade. For almost two decades now, we have shown the primate trade for what it is and exposed the crooked primate smugglers and the numerous animal dealers who maintain these animals in filth and misery. No threats, weird 4 a.m. phone-calls or lawsuits have deterred or will deter us from our work.

No other organization duplicates IPPL's work. There are some primate charities dealing with single species, (some with far higher budgets than IPPL). Often they deal with the primate species most popular with the public, but only IPPL battles traffickers in macaques, vervets, and other less publicized and less popular species. And only IPPL has the tenacity and guts to go after the primate smugglers.

Because IPPL works overseas and receives dozens of requests for assistance, many extremely deserving, we have a hard time raising enough funds to do all we want to do.

We hope you'll help us help primates by sending us extra donations whenever you can, and by telling your friends about us and encouraging them to join IPPL. Please consider our attractive T-shirts and note-cards as gifts to your friends. Please also consider us when making your estate plans so that your concern for primates will survive you. Let us know of primate problems in your area.

We are enclosing a reply envelope with this Newsletter and hope that, after receiving it, you'll decide to send a special donation. In any case, thanks for all you have already done for IPPL.

T-SHIRT OF THE MONTH

IPPL now carries a truly beautiful T-shirt showing two endangered Chinese Golden monkeys, with the species name actually written on the T-shirt in Chinese along with IPPL's name.

The lovely orange color of the monkeys shows up best on beige T-shirts, and we carry our Chinese Golden Monkey T-shirts in Extra-Large, Large, Medium, and Small, all beige. The shirts cost \$10 each: please mail your orders to Betty at IPPL, PO Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484. IPPL T-shirts make wonderful gifts and spread primate consciousness and the word about primate protection and IPPL!



IPPL Gibbon Caregiver Ginny Day Wearing Her Chinese Monkey "Good Luck" T-Shirt

CHIMPANZEE DROWNS AT DETROIT ZOO

On Sunday 22 April 1990 (coincidentally, this was "Earth Day") an adult female chimpanzee drowned in the moat surrounding Detroit Zoo's new \$8.5 million dollar chimpanzee habitat.

As appalled visitors watched, the animal jumped into the moat. Chimpanzees cannot swim. Diane Werner, who was present, stated that the unfortunate animal *"just sunk, like a stone."* Zoo Director Steve Graham and veterinarian Robyn Barbiers arrived on the scene after about 3 minutes, but the chimpanzee was already dead.

Steve Graham, Detroit Zoo Director, was reported in the *Detroit Free Press* as saying that he had no plans to change the exhibit. He told the press that the zoo had a policy that no rescue action should be taken if a chimp fell into the moat. A panicked chimpanzee might become dangerous, he said. In response to an IPPL statement criticizing the use of water moats in chimpanzee exhibits, chimpanzee expert Frans de Waal, now an employee of the Wisconsin Primate Center, told the *Free Press* that moats are *"the best form of barrier."* Partly because of IPPL's persistence, the moat was drained and a stronger cable was put in to replace the old very thin cable that was supposed to prevent chimpanzees wading into the moat. This unfortunately would not prevent a chimpanzee leaping into the water.

Defenders of Animals Rights and IPPL members demonstrated outside the zoo to protest the drowning and lack of effective follow-up measures two weeks after the death of the chimpanzee. One sign read *"Moats Belong in the Dark Ages, not Chimp Exhibits."*

Steve Graham went on the radio wrapping himself in the mantle of Jane Goodall who had been present at the groundbreaking of the new exhibit - but who had not endorsed the specifics of its design.

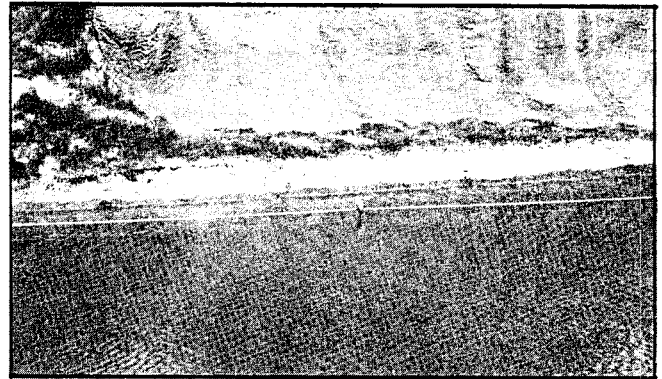
The use of moats to prevent the escape of non-swimming primates is fraught with hazards. IPPL has learned of many deaths of chimpanzees in moated enclosures. Many gibbons have also drowned on island homes. **Clearly, new enclosures for non-swimming primates should be designed for safety of the animals.**

Any enclosure surrounded by water must have a very gentle slope and not be more than a few inches deep. This would mean that a safety barrier would be required. The Gladys Porter Zoo in Brownsville, Texas, used to maintain gibbons on islands with steep slopes down to the river passing through the zoo property. After some drownings occurred, safety catch frames were placed at the water's edge.

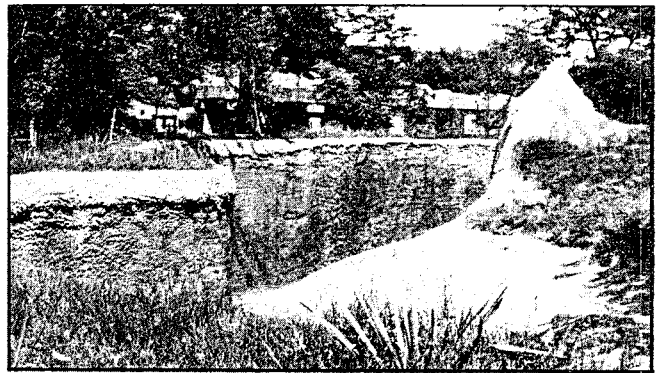
Another problem of water moats is that the water may become contaminated and cause gastrointestinal diseases to the animals. Such illnesses caused the deaths of many gibbons at the Madrid Zoo some years ago.

Currently, the zoo-going public likes to see bar-free enclosures. The only problem in this attitude is that the animals have to be contained either by water or by steep walls, both of which can be hazardous. Some of the best gorilla exhibits in the world, those at John Aspinall's facilities, have bars.

Ironically, the Detroit Zoo chimpanzee exhibit has a



Unsafe Water Moat



Safe Dry Moat

"winter enclosure" with a dry moat that is safe for the animals. This is where the chimpanzees were kept while the moat was drained and a stronger catch cable installed, which was not really an improvement. After the cable was installed, the chimpanzees were placed back on the main island.

On 29 July 1990, another chimpanzee fell into the moat. He would have drowned except for the fact that Rick Swope of Cement City, Michigan, jumped immediately into the 5-foot deep water and saved him. **What a hero!** Zoo spokeswoman Pat Butkiewicz said that *"What happened Sunday is not something that could have been prevented,"* even though IPPL and Detroit animal activist Susan Yoh have been calling for modification of the moat design since the first drowning. Zoo visitor Sherry Huntington of Lincoln Park videotaped the dramatic rescue, and commented:

In the water, the chimp looked just like a drowning person. That poor animal! People were screaming, "he's going to drown." The chimp came up for air, flailed his arms like he couldn't swim and went back under the water.

Huntington added that 6 zoo employees were standing round the exhibit doing nothing.

Chuck Hammond, Executive Director of the Detroit Zoological Society, stated that, *"There is no basic design problem."*

Two drownings and one escape show clearly that, whatever Graham and Hammond might say, there is a dangerous flaw in the Detroit Zoo chimpanzee exhibit design. Chimpanzees cannot swim and should not live surrounded by a deep water moat. Chimpanzees learn things such as avoidance of water in the wild from their mothers and family groups, it is not instinctive. Most of the Detroit Zoo chimpanzees were originally removed from the wild as infants and

did not learn what chimps learn over their prolonged dependency period of 7-10 years, or else they were born in captivity. To expect them to be able to protect themselves from a hazardous moat is ridiculous. The same is true for gibbons, which are also kept on a hazardous island exhibit at Detroit Zoo. Speaking on the US national television station CNN, Graham stated that he would get rid of the surviving chimpanzee, by killing him or sending him to a research facility. Public outrage fortunately nipped that idea in the bud.

On Saturday 23 June 1990, an adult female chimpanzee escaped the new enclosure by scaling the zoo roof. The public was cleared from the zoo and the animal was finally recaptured by use of a tranquilizer dart. Normally, escaping chimpanzees are shot to death at zoos. It is clear that further modifications are needed to make Detroit Zoo's \$8.5 million dollar enclosure safe for its chimpanzees, and safe for members of the public who could get bitten by an escaping animal. IPPL believes that the fact that this chimpanzee was live-captured rather than being killed may be due in part to the knowledge by zoo officials that Detroit animal activists and IPPL would have protested a shooting.

IPPL extends especial thanks to Susan Yoh for her many hours of work on the Detroit Zoo problems.

HOW YOU CAN PREVENT MORE CHIMP DEATHS

Please write a letter to the Mayor of Detroit expressing your concern over the problems with the new multi-million dollar chimpanzee exhibit. Point to the death by drowning of one chimpanzee and the near-death of another, as well as the escape of one animal.

Request that the water moat be replaced by a safe barrier. Request also that the zoo's gibbons be removed to a safe environment.

Address: Mayor Coleman Young
City County Building
2 Woodward Avenue
Detroit MI 48226

We strongly encourage our foreign members to join this campaign.

ORANGUTANS RETURN TO BORNEO, SIAMANGS TO SUMATRA

The April 1990 IPPL *Newsletter* told of the confiscation of 6 baby orangutans and 2 siamangs on Bangkok Airport, Thailand. The animals were seized on 20 February 1990. They had been shipped in bird crates from Singapore to Bangkok, three upside-down.

On hearing of the seizure, *IPPL* and the Los Angeles-based *Orangutan Foundation* shared the expenses of flying Dianne Taylor Snow, a former orangutan caregiver at the Fresno Zoo, California, to Bangkok to assist with the care of the orangutans. The siamangs were kept at the Dusit Zoo, Bangkok. Dianne was provided with gracious hospitality at Leonie Vejijiva's house where she took care of four of the orangutans: two were cared for by Wildlife Fund of Thailand volunteer Margaret Himathongkorn. Negotiations for the animals' return to Dr. Birute Galdikas' rehabilitation center in Borneo were led by Dr. Gary Shapiro and Dr. Galdikas flew to Bangkok in May 1990 to finalize the negotiations and pick up the animals.

A ceremony was held in Bangkok to mark the animals' departure. Major-General Sanan Khajornprasart, Thailand's Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, made a speech as did Mr. Gatot Suwardi, Indonesian Ambassador to Thailand and Dr. Birute Galdikas. Instead of flying in the cargo hold of a plane, arrangements were made for the animals to be flown as first-class passengers on Garuda Airlines to Jakarta on Monday 21 May 1990, and then on by an Indonesian military flight to Borneo.

Thomas, Tanya, Ollie, Fossey, and Bambi are still alive and well. Unfortunately, one of the six orangutans, Bimbo, died on 3 June 1990. Following the seizure of the animals, few were expected to live. Bimbo had pneumonia and extensive liver and spleen damage, possibly caused by his having been shipped upside-down, packed into a small crate on the Singapore-Bangkok flight. It is likely that all the animals were

Bimbo,
Victim of Trade



drugged with heavy doses of the tranquillizer valium.

The return of the "Bangkok Six" orangutans to Borneo was featured in *Life* magazine's August issue. When asked to look into the network of dealers behind the smuggling incident, a *Life* reporter who had contacted IPPL told us that *Life* only wanted a "soft" story. While this story appears to be superficially the sort of "happy ending fairy-tale" story *Life* appears to have been looking for, we must remember that many orangutans died to get the "Bangkok Six" into trade: that one of the "Six" died; and that many bribes were probably offered and paid; that the smuggling itinerary is by no means closed; and that nobody involved has as yet been jailed.

MORE ABOUT THE "BANGKOK SIX"

The "Bangkok Six" were carried as "Personal Baggage" from Singapore to Bangkok and were to be carried on to Belgrade as "Personal Baggage." Carrying animals as personal baggage is a favorite animal dealers' trick. Incredibly, West German animal smuggler Walter Sensen carried two gorillas from Spain to Mexico as "personal baggage" in June 1989. Carrying wildlife as "personal baggage" avoids the problems of getting air waybills and undergoing the usual Customs and wildlife formalities in export areas of airports.

At present, the law enforcement situation is this:

Kurt Schafer has been charged with no offenses by Thai authorities. Although Thailand is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, it allows import and re-export of non-native species and is notorious for its trafficking in Australian and New Zealand birds, South American macaws, black palm cockatoos, and other endangered species. The orangutans and siamangs were actually seized because they were mislabelled. If labelled correctly, they might now be in Yugoslavia. Efforts are now under way in Thailand to change the law to protect non-Thai species.

Schafer was interviewed by the *Los Angeles Times* and stated that, in Asia, *"Everybody is corrupt and nobody is going to change the system."* This statement is not true as there are many honest Asian wildlife officials: unfortunately

animal dealers seek out the crooked ones and contribute to the lack of morale of honest officials as they see the crooks get lovely homes and cars. If a senior official is corrupt, it is also very hard for lower-grade officials to do their jobs.

However, Schafer voluntarily flew down to Singapore where he was charged with exporting the orangutans and siamangs as **"personal baggage"** with no export documents. He was fined a total of US \$600, which comes to \$100 for each orangutan and nothing for the siamangs! This trip to the "Singapore justice system" may possibly have been a strategy to avoid prosecution in Schafer's native land of West Germany, where he could have had up to 5 years in jail for the same offense and been banned for life from wildlife trafficking.

Schafer excused himself to Singapore authorities by saying that he was performing the orangutan shipment because *"I do a friend a favor. I mention no names."* Schafer was apparently not even asked to identify this "friend" by Singapore authorities.

According to the Indonesian press, Indonesian authorities have interviewed a parrot dealer allegedly involved in the deal. No indictment has, however, been issued.

Unless the international protest continues, the tragic story of the *"Bangkok Six"* is likely to be forgotten - and repeated.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Please write a very courteous letter to Thailand's Minister of Agriculture commending Thailand on returning the "Bangkok Six" to Indonesia, but asking that Thailand place a high priority on passing legislation conforming to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which would make importation and re-exportation of smuggled non-Thai wildlife such as orangutans, other primates, parrots, and cockatoos, illegal.

*Mr. Sanan Khachornprasart
Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Rajdamnoen Nok Avenue
Bangkok, 10200, Thailand*

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

If you would like copies of IPPL petitions relating to the "Bangkok Six" shipment, they are available at no cost from IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484.

THE DIRTY DEALINGS OF VUKOSAV BOJOVIC

Shortly after the confiscation of the "Bangkok Six" shipment of orangutans, Thai wildlife authorities received a letter from Mr. Vukosav Bojovic, Director of the Belgrade Zoo. In this letter dated 28 February 1990, Bojovic told Khun Boonlert Angsirijinda, the Chief of Law Enforcement for Thailand's Forestry Department, that:

We send you certificate for importing the monkeys (9). One of these certificate is considering

of imported animals from Bangkok, the other is about animals from Singapore. That is because we don't know exactly where these animals came from.

February 1990, monkeys were confiscated from Mr. Schafer, so we ask you to send us immediately these 9 monkeys after receiving certificate for them.

On receiving a copy of this letter, IPPL immediately contacted Belgrade Zoo and received a reply from Mr. Bojovic stating that, *"All about K. Schafer we became to know from your letters. We have no further information."*

In May 1990, IPPL learned from a 100% reliable

DIRTY DEALINGS CONTINUED

source that in September 1989, the Belgrade Zoo had imported two female orangutans, both around one year old. There was also a male in the shipment, but he died. On the arrival of the animals, zoo employees were told to keep their presence at the zoo secret. One of the orangutans was cared for in the director's office and the other in a volunteer's home.

The animals were given the names Sanja and Vanja. Currently, the animals are kept hidden in the zoo ambulance.

IPPL has learned that Mr. Bojovic is very popular and politically well-connected and that zoo employees are afraid to criticize poor conditions at the zoo for fear of losing their jobs. The Yugoslav newspapers have refused to run stories about the Belgrade Zoo orangutan scandal or about the dubious activities of Ossiek, another Yugoslav zoo.

Belgrade Zoo has also done a lot of trafficking in wild birds. Swiss wildlife authorities, alerted by IPPL to the orangutan shipment, notified us that Belgrade Zoo imported 10 Black Palm cockatoos from Thailand via Switzerland in May 1989. Palm cockatoos belong to a highly endangered species which is not native to Thailand, being found only in a few remote Pacific regions.

The birds' crate was covered by plywood on all four sides, and 20 budgerigars were visible in the top compartment of the crate. The cockatoos were in secret compartments underneath. Clearly the birds had been smuggled into and out of Thailand. The Thai dealer involved was Netr Bhengsri, the same dealer who, the day after the arrival of the "Bangkok Six" imported orangutans, received a chimpanzee from Dubai, who was also confiscated.

The Swiss wildlife authorities reported to IPPL that they had been pestered with phone-calls from Belgrade Zoo officials. Unfortunately, Switzerland at that time had no law allowing the confiscation of smuggled wildlife in transit, a situation since remedied. The 9 surviving Black Palm cockatoos were sent to Belgrade Zoo which reportedly sent them on to a German bird dealer for sale as exotic pets.

Letters protesting the Belgrade Zoo's involvement in dirty animal dealings and requesting that Yugoslavia join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species may be addressed to:

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Yugoslavia
2410 California St. N.W.
Washington DC 20008*

or the Yugoslav Embassy in your country of residence.

"PUNISHMENT" - SINGAPORE STYLE

The world price of orangutans now is around \$30,000 U.S. per animal. The traffickers involved in the smuggling of "The Bangkok Six" stood to make huge profits if they succeeded in getting the animals to Yugoslavia and on to the world market. It is IPPL's opinion that, if caught, those responsible should receive a punishment sufficient to deter them from continuing their dirty orangutan dealings and dealings in other endangered wildlife or else keep them out of circulation - in jail.

In this context, we are disappointed and downright sick-

PUNISHMENT-SINGAPORE CONTINUED

ened to have to tell you that the Government of Singapore fined Kurt Schafer the equivalent of \$600 US for his role in smuggling the "Bangkok Six" orangutans and the two siamangs from Singapore to Bangkok.

According to the Singapore press, the fact that Schafer did the shipment as a favor for someone else was a "mitigating factor." The Government of Singapore informed IPPL that there were two other "mitigating factors": 1) that Schafer voluntarily returned to Singapore to be tried and punished, and 2) that the orangutans and siamangs had been confiscated.

The Singapore Government admitted to IPPL that it did not even bother to find out who Schafer's accomplices were, although clearly some were Singaporean. In a strong protest statement, Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, commented:

Singapore had a wonderful opportunity to uncover the names of the entire international smuggling ring involved in this deal and to garner a wealth of information of immense value to wildlife law enforcement authorities world-wide, but threw it down the drain.

In regard to Schafer's "voluntary return" to Singapore, IPPL stated that clearly either the Government of Singapore had contacted Schafer asking him to return, or else Schafer had volunteered to return, or else he was coming down anyway (maybe to pick up some more endangered wildlife). Since Singapore law provides for a penalty of a year in jail for wildlife smuggling, Schafer must have known he would not be jailed, or else he would have stayed at his home in Thailand.

Some "deal" may have been struck: if so, it was a "deal" that did not provide for Schafer to name his contacts - even his Singapore contacts. Further, West Germany might be seeking to prosecute Schafer, so going to be "punished" (Singapore-style) could result in Schafer's avoiding West Germany's tougher justice since he had already been "punished" in Singapore.

IPPL's is appalled at the ludicrous \$600 fine (\$100 per orangutan). For a nation which has the death penalty for drug smuggling, a punishment of \$600 for smuggling of endangered wildlife is ludicrous, meaningless, and almost an encouragement to smugglers to continue operating "The Singapore Connection." It is likely, too, that the "mystery participant" who was behind the shipment paid the \$600 fine for Schafer!

IPPL noted that Singapore has a fine of \$100 for people who fail to flush public toilets, and commented in a statement on the "punishment":

We cannot avoid the impression that Singapore considers orangutan smuggling, with all the attendant slaughter of mother orangutans and deaths of captured infants, the moral equivalent of failing to flush a public toilet.

Please send a courteous but strong letter to the Government of Singapore protesting the ludicrous punishment given Kurt Schafer for his admitted involvement in the orangutan shipment. Request that any animal smugglers caught in Singapore receive the maximum penalties allowable by law, and that they not be spared jail sentences - because incarcerated smuggled animals suffer and die. Letters may be addressed to:

*The Director
Primary Production Department
Ministry of National Development
3rd Storey, National Development Building
Maxwell Road, Singapore 0106*

Overseas air mail from the United States to Singapore costs

PUNISHMENT SINGAPORE CONTINUED

45 cents per half-ounce, 90 cents per ounce. We also ask our foreign members and other animal protection groups to join this important letter-writing campaign.

STOP PRESS: IPPL has just received a copy of an article "Jail for Aussie who went on shopping spree with forged card," published in the Singapore **Straits Times** on 11 July 1990. The Australian, who purchased around US \$8,000 of goods, was given two nine-month jail sentences.

FREE THE TEL HASHOMER MONKEYS!

IPPL's Israeli Representative, *Dr. Andre Menache*, has asked IPPL members to send protest letters to help his campaign to improve the living conditions for 19 vervet monkeys held at the Tel Hashomer Hospital in Tel Aviv, Israel.

According to Dr. Menache, the vervets are kept in cages so small they cannot stand up and are fed an extremely limited diet.

Dr. Menache, who also represents the group **CHAI** [Concern for Helping Animals in Israel], reports that an official investigation by the Ministry of Health into the plight of the monkeys was held following international intervention from IPPL, CHAI, AVAR [Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights], PETA and other organizations. However, no report has been published and no action taken.

Letters protesting the monkeys' living conditions should be addressed to:

Mr. Yaakov Tsur, Minister of Health
Ministry of Health
2 Ben Tabai Street
Jerusalem, Israel 93591

Air mail postage from the US to Israel is 45 cents for each half-ounce.

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.

WALTER SENSEN FREED FROM JAIL

On 5 February 1990, Walter Sensen, the West German animal smuggler, was arrested and charged with smuggling of gorillas and other violations of West Germany's animal trading laws. He was held in jail pending his trial.

At his trial on 14 March 1990, Sensen, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 2 years in jail and banned for 5 years from wildlife trafficking. Since Sensen had pleaded guilty, he could not claim innocence at his appeal but he was allowed to appeal his sentence. The Office of the Public Prosecutor also appealed for a higher sentence.

The sentencing hearing was presided over by Judge Dieter Graff and two lay assessors. The hearing was a bitter disappointment to animal protectors.

Sensen and his lawyer Hans Kramer tried to convince the court that Sensen should be released from jail because of his "*precarious financial situation*." The prosecutor told the court that he did not believe that Sensen was in financial difficulties because he could have overseas bank accounts. The judge accepted Sensen's word that he did not have overseas bank accounts and he did not rule the issue irrelevant to the case, which it was.

Sensen reported that his African animal dealing operation ("**African Animal Export**") had been a "**complete failure**" and that his son had left the animal dealing business and was now "**a mechanic for the blacks**" in Bata, the capital of Equatorial Guinea. The judge asked for no proof of these statements and Sensen's lawyer did not explain how they were relevant to the legal case.

Sensen explained that he did not personally go into the forests for gorillas but bought them from suppliers, usually "**rich Europeans**." He said that the baby gorillas were "**just by-products of hunting**." The judge accepted this statement and later incorporated it in his judgment.

Judge Dieter Graff decided to suspend Sensen's jail sentence and release him from jail immediately. He also banned him for life from dealing in animals (since Sensen's son is in the animal business, this prohibition has little meaning). Judge Graff stated that Sensen had shown "**remorse**" for his animal dealings while in jail and that he was "**interested in the survival of animals**." He also praised Sensen for selling gorillas to zoos not laboratories (even though there is no demand for gorillas by laboratories). He noted that the gorillas were "**just the by-products of hunting**." Judge Graff's most amazing sentence was: "**As an animal trafficker, Walter Sensen is used to freedom**." The judge "**condemned**" Sensen to two years in jail, which he suspended, a lifelong professional prohibition, and a fine of 50,000 German marks (around \$25,000) to be shared between a Bavarian non-governmental organization and Greenpeace (nothing for IPPL!).

The decision is not yet final because the Public Prosecutor has appealed. The professional prohibition is meaningless because Sensen's son has not been prohibited from dealing in animals.

This whole Sensen case emphasizes the need to educate the public about the importance of stopping crimes against wildlife. Wildlife crime is just as bad as narcotics trafficking because of its adverse effect on species that have taken millions of years to evolve and because of the pain and suffering it inflicts on innocent animals. Yet most people aren't even aware of the issue and the few people that are, face formidable opposition from the animal smugglers and their lobbyists.

RECOMMENDED READING

The Burning Season is the time of ear between the dry and wet seasons in Amazonia when ranchers and small farmers set fire to the land. It was during this period that conservationist "Chico" Mendes was murdered by the Alves family, who are ranchers, terrorists, and "hit-men" for the plunderers destroying the Amazon - who were being fought with incredible courage by Mendes. Andrew Revkin is author of this enlightening biography of Mendes: we learn about the Amazon and the rubber-tappers and Indians who live in accord with Nature and about their battle to save their forest homes.

Just before his death, Mendes had managed to get a 61,000 acre tract of rain-forest declared an "extractive reserve," off-limits to logging. For that he died, a martyr to the cause of conservation. Mendes gallantly went on with his work despite repeated death threats. Other rubber-tappers and Indians have been murdered, - 48 in the year Mendes died - but it was the murder of Mendes that brought the lawlessness of the despoilers of the Amazon to world attention. *The Burning Season* is published by Houghton Mifflin, and is available for \$19.95.

The Magnificent Gorilla was published in May 1990. It is written by Don Cousins, who has worked with captive gorillas in British zoos and wild gorillas in Africa. Cousins discusses the family life of wild gorillas and tells stories of their problems in captivity. *The Magnificent Gorilla* is published by the Book

Guild, Temple House, 25 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 2LU, England. IPPL does not have details of US availability.

Understanding Chimpanzees consists mainly of material presented at a informative and productive conference on chimpanzees held at the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1986. Chimpanzee experts and others assembled in Chicago to share information and discuss problems.

It was at this conference that Kathy Latinen proposed that an effort should be made to get the chimpanzee upgraded to Endangered on the US Endangered Species List. Shirley McGreal described how the upgrading procedures went and offered \$1,000 from IPPL to help pay for someone to work full-time on the project. Dr. Jane Goodall matched the \$1,000 IPPL offer, and Roger Fouts offered \$1,000 in the name of Washoe Chimpanzee and thus the Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees, now operating as part of the Jane Goodall Institute, was born. The book contains articles by chimpanzee experts from the United States, Tanzania, Japan, Uganda, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. To order a copy, send a check for \$40 to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 2001 North Clark Street, Chicago IL 60614.

Animal Liberation by Peter Singer was first published in 1975. It has now been revised and the second edition is published as a New York Review book, distributed by Random House.

PRIMATES AND THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON

by Thomas R. Defler

Dr. Defler, a long-time IPPL member, lives a remarkable - and some would say enviable - life far from civilization.

I arrived in Colombia roundabout, via the Peace Corps, over 13 years ago and I doubt I will ever live in the United States again. Monkeys have become of prime importance to my life here in South America, since I have been studying them in their natural habitat for so many years. After being with them in the wild, I don't think I would enjoy them in cages as much as I once did.

I live with my wife in the middle of a small clearing in the midst of a vast forest which surrounds us in all directions for hundreds of miles. We are in one of the more remote parts of the western Amazon in eastern Colombia and have been able to escape most of the pernicious influences of the "war on drugs" and the guerilla, narco and other violence which makes life in Colombia difficult for the majority.

That does not mean that there are no problems living

here; but choosing to live where we do was no accident. The remoteness has cut out a lot of what other people must live with from day to day in Colombia.

Like I say, it is no accident. I arrived at this spot after a long journey, both internally and externally, and I can truthfully write that I am living the life that I set out to live about 20 years ago, when I was finishing a Ph.D. in a primate laboratory in Colorado.

My first research experiences in the field were in a huge national park in the eastern llanos [grassy plains] of Colombia near the Orinoco river and Venezuela. Tuparro National Park is a glorious stretch of virgin savanna and gallery forest which stretches about 150 km from end to end and encompasses about



White-fronted Capuchin
San Diego Zoo Photo

548,000 hectares.

I was sent by the Peace Corps and INDERENA, the Colombian government agency in charge of national parks and

PRIMATES/COLOMBIAN/CONTINUED

other natural renewable resources, to evaluate the primates of this little-known region and to carry out some basic field research with regards to some of the primate species there. This was exciting stuff for me. I am passionate about what we term "wilderness" in English and what the Colombians call simply "la minigua" with a totally different national attitude about such "unconquered" terrain.

During my stay of six years in that isolated part of Colombia, I determined that there were five species of primates in the region: the white-fronted capuchin *Cebus albifrons*, the tufted capuchin *Cebus apella*, the night monkey *Aotus* sp., the widow monkey *Callicebus torquatus* and the red howler monkey *Alouatta seniculus* and I was able to accomplish some basic ecological studies on some of these.

Most exciting perhaps were the 1500 km of river that I traveled, paddling a small canoe, in order to study (1) the distribution of the two species of capuchin monkeys and (2) the status of the population of the endangered giant river otter. These opportunities gave me the time to really know this fine park and to appreciate to a high degree a tropical wilderness. I would be surprised to learn that another person knows this park better than I and I have written a brief description of this amazing place elsewhere!

During my travels I often saw many other animals besides the five species of monkey. During one of these generally five week long trips I rounded a corner and found a jaguar eating a freshwater dolphin alongside the river. As nearly as I can determine, this is the first time anyone has seen this. At the time the jaguar didn't seem eager to leave his feast and I was able to watch from a short distance away. He didn't seem to think that a human in a canoe was of any consequence for him.

I was even able to photograph him, although the picture, in my emotion, came out very shaky. This was an observation of a lifetime; and I was unable to call up the presence of mind to calm my shaky hands, not because of fear, but rather because I realized what a privilege it was to be able to be witness to one of the jaguar's secrets, that river dolphin is definitely eatable for these big cats.

Another amazing thing I was able to see several times was fishing associations between giant river otters and fresh water dolphins. Other exciting observations were of deer, anteater, tapir, Orinoco crocodile, capybara, great clouds of wood stork and a concentration of lark bunting that was for me one of the wonders of nature, since it minimally was in the hundreds of thousands of individuals.

During my six years at El Tuparro I become very fond particularly of the white-fronted capuchins, which I studied in more depth than the other species. These monkeys seem tremendously intelligent and inventive in making a living in a forest which doesn't always look like

it has much to offer. They spend a lot of time ripping palms apart, searching for invertebrates and the occasional lizard that doesn't get away in time.

But what I particularly like about these beautiful and elegant capuchins is the care that all members of the troop take of the infants. It is not unusual to see a big male give a ride to a tiny baby; and even an older sister or brother will stop to give a hitch to a young one, even if the mother is close by.

My study troop contained 35 members and most groups in that part of the llanos were as big. This is in contrast to groups of the same species in the closed forest to the south, which rarely have 20 members and usually have less. Since the area where I studied this capuchin did not have the tufted capuchin, which in many areas to the south shares the same territory as the other capuchin, I surmise that a sort of ecological release was allowing the white-fronted capuchin to exist in much greater troops that when it must compete with the tufted capuchin.

This hypothetical "sympatric competition" is yet to be studied and I have hope that I can shed a bit more light on it myself in the future.

Towards the end of my stay in El Tuparro I travelled into the Amazon to visit a Peace Corps friend working on a small, remote river called the Miriti'-Parana', itself part of the Yukuna-Tanimuka Indian reserve. It was this visit that showed me that I was getting close to my search for **THE PLACE** to establish myself, off the beaten track and in an area with lots of monkeys and other animals.

I had a yen to know the remotest forests and in particular to get to know the woolly monkey, a species not easy to find, since they are killed out by whites and Indians at practically any opportunity due to their size as meat animals. It was in the Miriti' that I was able to see my first wild woollies, but being in an Indian

reservation did not give me the freedom to establish myself in order to spend the years that I had in mind.

When I left my Peace Corps friend, I left with a plan to return as soon as I could finish research that was underway in El Tuparro. I also needed to find the means to support myself. Preparations took about 1 1/2 years, but I did return to search for and find the place that my wife and I call home.

The story of the finding of our Amazonian home is a detailed story in itself; but I will save the telling for another time. Now, after more than six years in this spot, we live a life full of animals and forest and we look for the formula that will preserve a part of this land for posterity. I found my wife working at Earthwatch, an organization that organizes study expeditions, and we married five years ago.

Since then we've been able to change our original palm-thatched house for a more extensive one of wood and tin roof and we have been much occupied the last few years with our investigations, which include a



Woolly Monkey
San Diego Zoo Photo

PRIMATES/COLOMBIAN CONTINUED

study of the basic behavioral ecology of the woolly monkey as well as an extremely detailed study of the effects of climate on the functioning of the three major plant communities of this area.

Sara and I were both trained in zoology, although I confess to a master's degree in botany as well. Sara decided that she would do a research project on the phenology [effect of climate on natural activities such as migration and budding] of the forest, as this information would hopefully make it possible to interpret the doings of the animals, especially the primates that I was studying and the birds which she was hoping to study.

Over the years I have studied various aspects now of the woollies and am trying to finish a book about them, although a couple of articles about this work are now available.

Woolly monkeys are charming creatures that also spend a lot of time caring for the young. Big twenty pound males quite often carry tiny infants and play with them, when the infant and mother are willing. These handsome monkeys travel in groups of from about 12 to as many as 40. Sometimes the groups split up temporarily, depending on the amount of food available, so that a subunit of the main group forages apart from the other subunit. I have been observing one group of around 20-23 over the past few years and find that it is made up of four adult males and eight adult females plus assorted young.

These animals are specialized fruit-eaters, inasmuch as they depend mostly on hard-to-open fleshy fruits of the deep forest: interestingly the majority of these fruits are colored yellow or orange. These fruits are eaten by swallowing the large pits, to which are attached the fruit pulp and the seeds later are dispersed throughout the forest as the tightly adhering fruit flesh is digested from the pits. This is the key to the main ecological role which these primates play in the primary rainforest, since the monkeys are important in maintaining the natural diversity of these complex forests.

Of course by now we have begun to raise orphan monkeys as well. Perhaps particularly because we have no children it is really quite impossible to resist a tiny, sad little monkey, often wounded, whose mother has usually been killed by a hunter for the pot. And these animals have always given back to us the love and tenderness which they would naturally give to their own mothers and siblings.

We started exactly five years ago when I happened to visit the house of some Indian neighbors about 1 hour away by boat (these are our closest neighbors). On entering their home I immediately saw a tiny, black forlorn bundle, which looked up at me as if to say, "Are you my mother?" It was a young widow monkey about two months old and weighing in at about 200 grams (1.5 ounces) and in a way I was this monkey's mother, along with Sara and our two dedicated assistants, for as long as our little Hua'acu' (Yukuna Indian name for this type

of monkey, called "huicoco" in the local Spanish region) needed us.

This tiny monkey was undernourished, of course the poor Indian neighbors who had shot her parents could not give her the milk which she so desperately needed, so we began an around the clock vigil, passing her among the members of my household as we went about our work, all the while feeding her with a hypodermic syringe (without the needle), since in this way we could be certain just how much this little baby was eating and could report it to the next shift.

Hua'acu never did like milk much, so we learned to flavor it with a ground oatmeal product available here in Colombia, which she liked pretty well. Eventually I bought a case of the stuff, which neither she nor we ever finished. With the constant care, which involved her riding on our head all day then sleeping beside our pillow in the bed, this little monkey grew strong and affectionate, so that today, five years later, she is our pride and part of our happiness.

Unfortunately for most others, Hua'acu only is interested in Sara and I! All other humans are interlopers whom she tries to make leave by loud shouting displays and occasional attacks where she gives sharp bites! Since she weighs only two pounds the bites are generally not serious, but they are too much for some visitors. She has always been free. This has been the way that we have ordered our lives, so we try to explain to visitors that it is far better to keep an eye out and get inside the house than to expect us to go running after Hua'acu, who after all is only trying to defend her territory.

Around the small clearing in the forest there has always been a resident group of these lovely monkeys. They are monogamous and usually have only one or two young with them, representing the past two years of births. The older ones are

driven out to make it on their own, sometimes during their second year. The "Neighbors", as they are called, have become over the years completely accustomed to human beings in their midst and they recognize Hua'acu as resident in the clearing, since Hua'acu rarely goes into the forest without being accompanied by one of us.

If she were to be detected within the forest she would be attacked by the Neighbors, since they too are compelled to defend their territory. Not all primates defend a territory, but those which have a small home range, such as these widow monkeys, tend to do just this, since it is in a way economical to do so.

About a year after finding Hua'acu, a friend from Inderena, the government entity in charge of natural resources, called us while we were in Bogota, telling us that he had found a little male for our *Callicebus* monkey, could we please pick him up and take him out to the forest. We were delighted. A male for our little female! She would be able to grow up more normally now.



Widow Monkey
San Diego Zoo Photo

PRIMATES/COLOMBIAN CONTINUED

It was with a great deal of joy that we were led to a small room in the Inderena offices where we were told that Runcho was waiting for us. We opened the door a crack and peeped in and I was met by the solemn stare of a small pound and a half monkey with chestnut red stomach, white eyebrow slash, agouti body and silver feet, hands and tail. Perfect elegance, but it was not a *Callicebus torquatus* at all. It was a *Callicebus moloch ornatus* now called *Callicebus discolor ornatus*, an endemic Colombian monkey that is a real beauty, perhaps the most handsome of the entire genus, although I have not seen all members of this very widespread and variable genus.

Runcho was beautiful, Runcho was dignified, but Runcho obviously would not serve as a husband for Hua'acu. Our natural disappointment in his not being the same species as our little female was completely overwhelmed at the thought that we were expected to take this fine looking animal home to the forest with us. He had been in Bogota with his previous human for three months and he was quite gentle and tractable.

The owners had left his little sleeping basket and two toys, so we were able to cover the basket and take a taxi back to the apartment. On the way, he suddenly let out his first shout, of course he was confused about being left by the only human whom he had known and was trying to make contact with him by shouting. Now, I should make clear that one of the characteristics of this interesting genus is the big voice which these little monkeys sport. Since they need to maintain territories, part of the way that they do it is by shouting displays early in the morning, rather similar to the shouting displays of the howler monkeys. In fact the shouts have a lot in common with howler monkey shouts, including volume.

That morning in the taxi, we almost left the road. The poor taxi driver was completely unprepared, unnerved and unhappy about being frightened so! Fortunately in Colombia such things can easily be turned into a joke. Of course we had almost crashed, but after all, it was only a tiny monkey shouting, so we all three laughed and it was made alright.

Since acquiring Hua'acu and Runcho we have had the privilege of having four woolly monkey babies, Margaret, Mafafa, Nomi and Chucha. Each one of these little creatures has shown a separate personality and a separate strong will of his/her own. In fact the differences are astounding.

It is difficult for me to remember little Margaret. She was bitten by a snake about two years ago, when I was in Bogota and only Sara was at home, and poor little Margaret died in pain. Fortunately little Mafafa was waiting in the wings in the local village and has buffered the pain that we felt and has absorbed the parental love that we had to offer. She is now about three years old, strong and healthy.

Then came willful and spoiled little Nomi a year ago.

Nomi is now about two years old. I had become concerned that Mafafa have more contact with others of her own species, since I hope one day that she will disperse to one of the resident troops which live around us in the forest and it seemed important that she live with other Woollies.

Lately we have added little Chucha of the toothy grin and the playful (and painful) bite to our little troop of three female

woolies. These wondrous little creatures are full of brightness and intelligence and I feel every bit as if I am raising three human children! They become available in the forest, since many human forest inhabitants eat monkey meat and often deliberately kill a female with young so as to have both the meat and a pet for the house.

This is a particularly dangerous habit, since it results in the loss of not one monkey but two from the forest. As a result of this and habitat destruction, the Woolly monkey is one of the primates most-endangered in the Amazon and one of the reasons why I have been so interested in studying them.

All of our monkeys except Runcho (who lives in a large cage with a young coati-mundi) live free and have barely known what a cage is. Around our "modular" home are extensive monkey shelves so that all can look into the house to see what we're up to. Also, there is an extensive system of poles set up so that there is no necessity to travel on the ground.

Any monkey can run along a pole to the edge of the forest if he/she likes. The woolies use these poles about half the time. The other half of the time, Mafafa likes to travel somersaulting on the ground, if she is in a particularly good mood.

With a positive mood the diversity of the method of locomotion increases so that a happy woolly monkey may run, walk, somersault, brachiate and slide on her chest to the forest edge and up into the trees, combinations that provide us with a lot of mirth. Hua'acu, on the other hand is more dignified and, being 5 1/2 years old now, she runs or walks along the pole with a graceful gait, tail held high like a flag.

During the past three months we have been preoccupied with a drama that is occurring with our little Hua'acu, under our noses. From time to time, unattached male widow monkeys are attracted by Hua'acu shouting and they try to lure her away, never staying long, since these males are usually shy of people and of the clearing where the house is built. Hua'acu also is not much given to displays with the opposite sex, a result, I suppose of the fact that she was raised with humans.

At the end of this year a small, skinny male completely unafraid of humans (or perhaps merely audacious) started to appear at the edge of the forest and to saunter down the monkey pole to the house, hoping to catch Hua'acu's eye. This had happened to Hua'acu before and her tactic has been merely to hide from the male, in the house, until he went away or was



Night Monkey
San Diego Zoo Photo

PRIMATES/COLOMBIAN CONTINUED

frightened accidentally away by one of us.

The tactic hasn't worked with this one. He sits hopefully in the top of one of our fruit trees and waits to see if she will appear again. Since this male is encroaching in the forest on the territory of our resident *Callicebus* group, he has to go carefully and quietly through the foliage, lest the group spy him and attack! This species makes no bones about protecting their territory.

The patience of the young male has lasted three months and Hua'acu' is beginning to accept him as part of the scene. The two at times go into the forest together now, an activity that I would never have expected from my Hua'acu but I am a liberal dad and she is an adult monkey.

The other day, when Hua'acu was doing her morning shout, this patient male joined her in a duet. This is the first time for this and suggests a really developing relationship with all the attendant problems.

The only territory the new couple would have is our clearing, the house and the monkey poles. Granted that we could supplement their feeding, Hua'acu hunts invertebrates and eats any eatable fruit that she can find in the forest but she always receives from us a full diet at home with vitamins. Will Hua'acu's suitor be able to adjust to this? Sara and I are looking forward to see what else develops between Hua'acu and her suitor in the months ahead.

We have been active during the last few years in trying to convince the government to declare the entire zone a national park or reserve as the most effective method of conserving the many animals found here. If the Caparu National Park is declared, it will protect good populations of the black-headed uakari as well, a species that I have begun studying since last year.

Funded by the National Geographic Society, I plan to spend 2-3 years attempting to unravel the behavioral ecology of this hitherto unknown species. In Colombia, black-headed uakaris are considered to be endangered, so a national park is what is needed to ensure that the species survives into the next century.

Studying uakaris requires lots of canoeing and even occasionally some swimming, since these animals spend a lot of time over seasonally flooded forest and one must have a means to following them quickly and silently. These monkeys travel in a sort of fission-fusion society, since I have seen them foraging alone or with only a few individuals up to a group which I counted last year at 97. This sort of life has not been an accident. I prepared for years to do just what I am doing now. Besides the National Geographic Society, my many activities have been very graciously supported by Wildlife Conservation International of the New York Zoological Society and recently by Conservation International. The fact that I could plan to spend my life studying tropical organisms and particularly primates, that I could prepare myself professionally for such a life and that I could find various entities willing to help support me in such activities should be encouragement for anybody else who passionately wishes to spend their time working in wildlife conservation activities. Nowadays there is such a keen interest in conservation, wildlife studies and animal welfare that a way can be found for the really committed person to make a contribution in these vital fields.

Besides teaching others about what I have learned about some primates and their habitats, I would like to know that I helped other human beings become more interested and more committed to making a contribution of their own, no matter what it might be, since in that way we might build a world which truly does have wide open spaces in it for the other creatures that are our fellows on this planet.

Note: Readers wishing to contact Dr. Defler may send letters to IPPL Headquarters and we will forward them to him in Colombia.

IPPL

GRUMPS AND MIKE

by Dave and Sheila Siddle

*Directors, Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage,
Chingola, Zambia*

Grumps and Mike are two baby chimpanzees whom we received from Kenya nearly two weeks ago. Their names when they arrived were Grumps and Boo Boo - unfortunately we already have a Boo Boo and know how confusing it can be when there are two with the same name. We already have this problem with Little Jane and Big Jane. So we thought it best to change the name.

Mike and Linda Garner in Nairobi, Kenya, have been looking after these two since December and have done a wonderful job of restoring them to health. We therefore thought it fitting to call the one Mike. One day we might have a Linda!

Stephan Meacher, Chairman of the Kenya Society for the Protection and Care of Animals, wrote the following to us in a letter that accompanied the chimps.

They are the survivors of a group of three that arrived on a Kenya Airways flight from Kigali on Monday, 12 December 1989. They were packed in two palm-fibre baskets wrapped in hessian and had been carried and unloaded as accompanied luggage. A fellow passenger on the flight was so horrified when she saw them arrive with the other suitcases etc. that she called a friend who reported the incident to us.

On discovering that the animals were still at the animal holding ground, we visited the airport and found that they were tiny infants, no more than a few months old, and two were ill. We therefore took them into care and successfully prosecuted the owner, a Mr. Ashraf Mohammed of Cairo, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Cap 360) of the Laws of Kenya.

Unfortunately the youngest of the three, who was unweaned and suffering from respiratory infection, later died. However these two are now proclaimed fit and ready to travel and we are glad to send them to you for rehabilitation.

We have our veterinarian, Philippe Bussi, here still and he had a good look at Grumps and Mike on their arrival and said they appeared to be very healthy. They have all their baby teeth, although Grumps' teeth are much newer than Mike's. Grumps' one molar and one canine are not fully grown and are still giving him a bit of trouble. Philippe therefore estimates Grumps' age as 12 to 13 months and Mike's as 15 to 17 months old.

Linda Garner wrote that Grumps had a very traumatic couple of weeks when they did not think he was going to live and that he lost a lot of his hair. Linda also thought he needed the comfort of his bottle much more than Mike.

We weighed both the newcomers when they arrived. Grumps weighed 7 Kg and Mike weighed 6 1/2 Kg. Although Grumps is heavier than Mike, he still acts much younger.

Mike is very active and is a good climber of trees. He very seldom sits still for more than five minutes during the day. If he takes a nap during the day it is for no longer than half an hour. We have hung a sack in their sleeping cage and two tires in their outside cage.

Mike is forever swinging to and fro or trying to jump on

August, 1990

GRUMPS AND MIKE CONTINUED

top of Grumps or myself. If we catch him in mid air, he laughs, struggles free and goes back up the sack for another jump. We take them into the bush for about four hours every day and he climbs the trees and launches himself at us from dizzy heights having complete confidence in our ability to catch him. I just hope we never miss!!!

At feeding times I have to hold on to Mike to give him his bottle or his porridge - if I don't he will not sit still long enough to eat. Wherever we go with them we take lots of fruit and leave it for them to pick when they want it. Mike does not sit to eat a banana - he rushes up the trees taking bites as he goes. All this activity could be the reason he is not heavier than Grumps although he is older.

When it gets near to bed time and he is getting tired, he slows down long enough to have ten minutes of cuddles before he goes off to sleep. He is lovely!!!

Grumps is almost the opposite of Mike. We have not seen him climb higher than about three feet up a tree. He would much rather sit holding on to us than go off playing with Mike. The last few days have seen a lot more activity in the cages. Mike has at last started using the sack and one of the tires as a swing. He takes quite a few knocks when Mike jumps on him but has started

moving fast when he thinks Mike is going to jump.

He loves chasing Mike and being chased - they have a lovely game of Tug of War with a couple of small towels I gave to them and invariably end up in a big heap laughing at each other. Grumps loves his milk bottle and his porridge - in fact he loves food and makes lovely food grunts when offered different things. Probably as he gets older he will get more active and start climbing trees with Mike.

Watching the two of them play together is delightful, but come bed time, when they both want to cling to us and cry if we try to leave them, we become all too aware of how sad it is that they have been deprived of their natural mother at such an early age. After all, she would have breast fed them and cuddled them at night until they were four years old.

We have a young local man named Dubeck, who has worked with the other chimps for the last few years. He has been given the job of looking after the babies when neither Dave nor I are available. Mike and Grumps like Dubeck since he loves playing with them, so in future they should be able to spend longer in the forest.

We congratulate Mike and Linda Garner on the love and care they gave to the chimps.

MONKEYS DIE OF HEATSTROKE AT US RESEARCH STATION

Fourteen Rhesus monkeys died of heatstroke at the Centers for Disease Control, Lawrenceville, Georgia, on 9 July 1990. Animal handlers left the monkeys, who had just undergone anesthesia, on a 96 degree fahrenheit (36 degree centigrade) day. The event was kept out of the US press till 31 July 1990.

A CDC veterinarian was quoted in the press as saying, "Everyone concerned with is very upset that it happened and we are taking steps to see that it doesn't happen again." A Chicago research veterinarian expressed shock at the incident and said it was unheard-of.

Atlanta Fund for Animals/IPPL activist member Cheryl McAuliffe went on CNN national television to denounce the cruelty and irresponsibility of those involved in the incident. She said, "I don't think we could get any angrier about the abuses that go on every day. But this is upsetting."

The animals were, according to CDC, placed outside at 11.30 a.m. and a veterinarian was called at 2.30 p.m. when some of the monkeys were found "showing signs of distress."

The center at Lawrenceville has no indoor holding area for animals undergoing or recovering from medical procedures.

Primates under ketamine anesthesia should never be left unattended for hours on end: in fact, they should not be left unattended at all until they are fully recovered and alert.

IPPL believes that people who allow such things to happen, including administrators, should not be allowed to work with primates. If you agree, please contact:

The Director

*Centers for Disease Control Primate Station
Lawrenceville GA 30245*

MARCH ON WASHINGTON A GREAT SUCCESS

The March for the Animals was held on Sunday 10 June 1990 in Washington DC. Over 50,000 animal activists from around the country attended. The marchers represented a diversity of viewpoints but they were all dedicated to protection of animals.

Speakers representing a variety of organizations addressed the Marchers.

In general, the media provided very poor coverage. Experimental extremists held press conferences to denounce the March and the lovely people who attended it and these derogatory comments received wide publicity. The *New York Times*, which claims to be the source of "all the news that's fit to print" clearly saw this news as "non-news."

CONGRATULATIONS TO PETA

IPPL congratulates PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) on its Tenth Anniversary. When we first met PETA, they were starting work on the Taub monkey case. During their ten years, they have brought about many major accomplishments and have become a strong voice for animal protection. They have also received considerable vicious abuse from experimental extremists and other animal abusers. We wish our friends at PETA another successful decade! (IPPL is now in its 18th year).



Bali Monkeys

They see the animals as well-fed and well-cared for and yet, when approached in a non-aggressive and diplomatic manner, the Indonesian "owner" will listen agreeably to one's opinion as to why this treatment is less than appropriate. However, due to the relative poverty of these areas, the owners are financially unable to remedy the situation by having large, outside enclosures built and providing the animals with some diversions.

One constructive suggestion is for visitors with available funds and time to provide building materials and labor to build more suitable enclosures.

While in Bali, Indonesia, a visit to the Monkey Forest in Ubud revealed three troops of crab-eating macaques living a relatively peaceful life in the 12-acre Bukit Sari, one of the last remaining dipterocarp forests in Bali. The Balinese, who maintain Hindu religious traditions, believe that these monkeys are descendants from Hanuman's monkey army as noted in the Ramayana epic and they are therefore considered quite special and even sacred. A beautiful Hindu temple remains in the midst of the forest. Tourists and locals provide over half their diet in the form of peanuts, sweet potatoes, and temple offerings.

MONKEYS OF BALI

By Meredith Brooks

During a one-month stay in Indonesia, I was terribly saddened to see the deplorable conditions in which pet monkeys are often kept. Often restaurants will obtain a young monkey, usually a crab-eating macaque, from the wild, place a chain around the animal's waist, and tether the monkey to a tree for the rest of his/her life. In other situations, a small box-like "house" is built for the monkey and placed on a pole in front of the establishment, all for the "entertainment" of tourists walking by or having dinner at the establishment.

Most Indonesians are somewhat shocked to learn that this treatment of once wild animals is not acceptable to Westerners.

EARTH DAY 1990 A GREAT SUCCESS

Two hundred million people in over 140 countries took part in Earth Day 1990 activities on 22 April 1990. A bicycle race took place in Burkina Faso in Africa. Dance and folk art performances were held in China. In France, environmentalists hiked up a glacier in the Alps to carve a giant thermometer in ice, dramatizing global warming concerns and 1,000 kites were flown above the Loire River to call for protection of the earth's ozone layer. In Haiti, the Government officially declared a "National State of Emergency" and made Earth Day a national holiday.

Pilots on Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific Airlines announced Earth Day messages on all flights and the Hong Kong Hilton Hotel sold green chocolates. In Japan a large crowd turned up at a celebration at Dream Island, a park built from city garbage: the entrance fee was 10 empty cans. In Brazil, volunteer clean-up crews removed trash left by tourists on the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain. Residents of McMurdo Sound in Antarctica braved temperatures of 65 fahrenheit (minus 50 centigrade) and collected 15 tons of trash. In Sofia, Bulgaria, an old car was buried to draw attention to the fact that the people of Sofia do not have a car dump. A phone-in to the Japanese Embassy in Vienna, Austria, took place, the callers protested Japan's role as the leading destroyer of forests world-wide.

Two hundred Philippine mountaineers reached the top of the Kanlaon Volcano, from where they called for a total logging ban in their country. Children attending a grade school in Junin de Los Andes, Argentina, planted symbolic

trees and attached paper leaves with "Wishes for the Earth" on them. Grade school children in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, made linoleum block prints of endangered species and drew graphs of human population growth.

In the Philippines, a Little Miss Earth Day contest was held and the winner, Fatima Gay Martin, who wrote the best essay, received an all-expenses-paid trip to the United States. In Ecuador, hundreds of children dressed as plants and animals paraded through the streets.

Near the Bay of Asuncion in Paraguay, children heard a tape of forest noises, then a second tape of the sound of the chain-saw symbolizing "Death" of the Environment was played, and the children fell to their earth with the model trees they were holding. In India, the Dalai Lama called on Buddhists to show concern for the environment and participants in a Buddhist celebration in Sri Lanka marched to the sacred Bo tree and vowed to protect the environment.

Tragically, on Earth Day 1990, a member of Burma's Green November 23 group, Dr. Min Thein, was captured and beheaded by Rangoon military junta troops while participating in defense of the forests.

All over, people wore green and trees were planted. Politicians, some good and more bad on environmental issues, jumped on the "Earth Day" bandwagon.

People interested in the full report on Earth Day activities around the world may obtain a listing by sending \$3 to cover copying and mailing the full Earth Day 1990 report.

SIGOURNEY WEAVER PROTESTS GORILLA PURCHASE

Sigourney Weaver, the actress who played the role of Dian Fossey in the movie "Gorillas in the Mist" has denounced the purchase of 2 wild-caught gorillas by the Chiba City Zoo, Japan.

Ms. Weaver wrote the Mayor:

I wish to express my personal protest against your city's decision to acquire the two Spanish gorillas held by Aritake Chojuten. By purchasing these animals, Chiba City is sending a clear signal of encouragement to poachers and traffickers all over the world that gorilla poaching will be richly rewarded in Japan. Your actions demonstrate an unconscionable contempt for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, effectively subvert gorilla conservation efforts throughout Africa, and undermine the international struggle to protect all wildlife.

LAPOINTE DISMISSED

Eugene Lapointe, Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) has been dismissed from his position and a replacement is being sought.

Lapointe, a hunter from Quebec, Canada who admits to spending his childhood years killing moose, was idolized by lobbyists for the international wildlife trade. Lapointe was accused of having actively abandoned his neutral stance as an international civil servant to promote the interests of the ivory trade.

Lapointe had also met with Immuno company lawyers seeking his help in the firm's lawsuit against Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL. Between Day I and Day II of Ms McGreal's "deposition" (grilling of parties to lawsuits before trial), an Immuno company official and attorney flew down to meet Lapointe in his hotel room in Arlington, Virginia. The very next day, Immuno's attorneys asked Ms McGreal, whether, when attending CITES conferences, she "performed sexual acts with foreign wildlife chiefs to get votes at CITES conferences." Lapointe denied being the source of this slanderous and lying allegation. Lapointe also approved of the sale of the two gorillas held by the Japanese animal dealer Aritake Chojuten to the Chiba City Zoo, Japan. The gorillas had been smuggled from Africa to Spain and sent on to Japan with papers falsely claiming that they were born in a Spanish circus. IPPL obtained a copy of a letter from Lapointe to Japanese wildlife authorities telling them to allow the sale of the two smuggled gorillas. In this letter, Lapointe stated that the conservation groups wouldn't protest! He was wrong. By encouraging completion of the profitable gorilla deal, Lapointe could well have contributed to further gorilla poaching incidents.

Animal dealer lobbyists, frantic at the prospect of losing the support of the CITES Secretariat, are lobbying furiously to have Lapointe reinstated. IPPL hopes that the Lapointe's replacement will be a distinguished conservationist and hopes that he/she will have more concern for the non-consumptive aspects of wildlife.

WHISTLEBLOWERS THREATENED

In the United States, whistleblowers have always been of great social importance. They expose abuse and fraud in government and dangerous practices of corporations and other institutions. They leak internal memos and secret information. In recent years, whistleblowers have provided incredible insights into the abuses going on in research laboratories.

Extremist supporters of animal experimentation hate and dread whistleblowers. They want to carry on their activities under a veil of secrecy with no public review, criticism or accountability. To experimental extremists, even the horrors of the Taub and Gennarelli laboratories are acceptable. To experimental extremists, the vile facilities maintained by primate traffickers in Third World countries and the United States don't matter as long as they bring in the monkeys for them to experiment on!

These experimental extremists think that, because they are the self-proclaimed "saviors of the human race" from diseases, they and their animal dealer suppliers should not even be open to public scrutiny.

Unfortunately, several US congressmen agree with them and want to make it a US federal crime for "whistle-blowers" to report improper activities in "animal research facilities." (Murder is not a federal crime in the United States so presumably the experimental extremists and their supporters consider whistleblowing on what goes on behind the "closed doors" of laboratories worse than murder).

Senator Howard Heflin's "Animal Research Facilities Protection Act" would make it illegal to obtain or possess records, material, data or equipment without authorization of the research facility. The "whistleblower" and anyone who received the data, including journalists, would be subject to a year in jail and a \$5,000 fine for each violation. The bill is strongly supported by Senator Daniel Moynihan of New York whose correspondence on the subject appears to be drafted by someone with a passionate hatred for the animal protection movement, even though many New Yorkers care deeply about animals.

A similar bill has been introduced by Senator Jesse Helms to protect factory farms. Helms would make anyone damaging, or even trespassing in, such facilities liable for up to three years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

YERKES DIRECTOR WARNS EMPLOYEES

IPPL has obtained a copy of a memorandum distributed to Yerkes Primate Center faculty and staff on 2 October 1987. The subject of the memo was "Security." Dr. Frederick King, the Center's director, told faculty and staff that they were not to use each other's access cards and keys. Each staff member has his/her own keys and access cards, so, even if one's best friend were locked out, a staff member couldn't let him in, presumably even if the person locked out were Dr. King himself!

King stated that, "Failure to comply with this policy will result in severe disciplinary action."

ALARMING LATE NEWS

IPPL has received a copy of a purported export permit from Angola signed by an official called "Luis Marar." This document, signed on 17 July 1990, states:

I, Luis Marar, hereby authorize the export of the under-listed animals: that the shipment is legal under the laws of Angola, that trade is allowed for zoological purpose. Shipment will be in a humane manner. Issued by Direcccion Nacional da Conservacao de Natureza, Luanda Central, Angola.

Quantity:

Five gorillas

Eleven chimpanzees

Three mandrills

Destination: Zoo Park Yemen

Date of Exportation: 17 July 1990

Airway number: (space left blank)

The Cabinda enclave of Angola is a small strip north of the Zaire River. There is very little space for any animals: gorilla numbers are reportedly very low and there are no protected areas: based on habitat available, there could be 200-500 chimpanzees, according to the IUCN Red Data Book volume on "Threatened Primates of Africa." This shipment would be just another outrage in the war on the world's endangered wildlife. IPPL has not yet ascertained whether there is even a zoo in Yemen.

IPPL has received a copy of a fax from a notorious Thai animal dealership, Pimjai Birds, to a Dutch animal dealer. The fax states:

Attention - [dealer]: Four heads left today - the man took by hand carry so no airbill. Fifth head could not ship due condition.

We try to send four heads more in one month but your order difficult.

Send me money rush so I can pay for more animals.

Concern your order for gibbons I have now in stock 9 heads maybe takes a few weeks to have the other 6 heads. Can I ship same way? Regard, Pimjai.

The carrying of endangered species in commerce as "hand luggage" has become a major racket. The dealers arrive at a check-in counter with their supposed "pets," and check them in as "personal luggage." Customs and wildlife authorities are totally bypassed. It helps if the dealers know a particular check-in clerk friendly to their activities and are able to pass him/her a little "reward" for accepting such ludicrous "pets" as two gorillas (as in the case of the "Guadalajara Two") or six baby orangutans stuffed into bird crates ("The Bangkok Six"). Of course, the animals have to be shipped to a country friendly to the wildlife trade such as Yugoslavia, else they will be confiscated on arrival.

Although the species is not listed on the telex, IPPL suspects that the animals were **orangutans**. We received a tip-off in May 1990 that a Thai dealer was in possession of 5 orangutans brought in to replace "The Bangkok Six," who had been confiscated. So, the unnamed animals were probably orangutans, and one of them had either died or become too ill to ship.

The export of gibbons is totally banned from Thailand: however, it is possible that Pimjai loads them on to flights originating in Pnomh Penh, Cambodia or Vientiane, Laos, with a transit stop in Bangkok. Even though the gibbons belong to a species native to Thailand, such animals are never seized by Thai authorities, because Thailand has no law protecting non-Thai

wildlife, as mentioned elsewhere in this *Newsletter*. Pimjai shipped four orangutans, supposedly born in a non-existent Cambodian zoo, to Eastern Europe in 1988 and 1989 (two to the Soviet Union and two to Czechoslovakia).

IPPL received another document from the director of a Middle Eastern zoo. The document was a copy of a fax sent by the zoo director to a fax number in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The zoo director states:

I received today your strange fax requesting our Zoo to issue a certificate to an unknown dealer having Fax No. 031-XXXX-XXXX, stating that 3 pairs of monkeys (nasnas) are going to be shipped to our Zoo as to allow you to obtain a certificate of origin for your monkeys which are in fact going to be sold to somebody else.

Saying that you want to profit from the matter that a pair of gibbon is going to be sent to our zoo and that you want to send with them 3 pairs of nasnas?? Is also strange. We have never asked to purchase a gibbon from any one. When we need to purchase and before we open a letter of credit, we should have CITES and IPPL clearance and we buy through a government purchasing department.

Sorry for being unable to respond to your request. What you mean by Nasnas? Where are the CITES and IPPL clearance? Who is going to obtain these animals in UAE and why did he not call us about it? How you want us to give you a certificate for unknown monkeys and unknown origin of monkeys? Who is going to ship gibbons to our zoo and who asked him to do so?

It is not clear to what species "nasnas" refers, possibly this could refer to orangutans. IPPL (Netherlands) has been asked to investigate this situation.

Note how important a role IPPL plays in helping this Middle Eastern zoo abide by international laws and treaties. We regularly send mailings to over 400 zoos around the world and this is an extremely valuable service for which we receive many letters of appreciation: our mailings also lead to "tip-offs" of wrong-doing, as in this case. It is possible that, since both fax numbers were in the Netherlands, this dirty deal has some connection with the previous fax.

Updates on these late-breaking developments will appear in future IPPL Newsletters.

PRIMATE REHABILITATION AND RELEASE PROJECTS

The first primate rehabilitation project was started by Barbara Harrisson in Bako National Park, Sarawak, East Malaysia, in 1961. Ms Harrisson collected together orangutans confiscated from poachers and smugglers. Some of the early orangutans were shipped to European zoos which donated funds for the continuation of the project. The main purpose of the project was to get orangutans out of trade and to take the profits out of orangutan trading.

The Sarawak orangutans were later transferred to Sepilok Forest Reserve, in Sabah, East Malaysia, and the Orangutan Rehabilitation Center is still in existence. It is visited by many area schoolchildren and also by foreign visitors to Sabah.

During the 1960s, Ms. Harrisson assembled a network

PRIMATE REHAB CONTINUED

called the Orangutan Recovery Service which operated as part of the Survival Service Commission (SSC) of the IUCN. The SSC was later renamed the Species Survival Commission. Pressure was put on Singapore to stop its trafficking in orangutans. The Service was very successful in closing down the orangutan trade for two decades. Unfortunately, the opening of the island of Borneo to massive logging and mining operations has led to a recent increase in orangutan trafficking.

Later, orangutan rehabilitation centers were established at Ketambe (founded in 1971 and now not involved in rehabilitation work) and Bohorok (1973) both on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia; and Tanjung Puting on Kalimantan established in 1971 in the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo.

A chimpanzee rehabilitation program operates in The Gambia, West Africa. It is home to former laboratory chimpanzees and animals donated or confiscated from trade. The animals were released in Senegal's Niokolo Koba National Park, but severe attacks from wild chimpanzees forced the recapture of the animals and their relocation to the Baboon Islands in the Gambia River. These animals receive food supplementation but otherwise live like wild chimpanzees. Janis Carter has been involved with the Gambia project for over a decade, as have Eddie Brewer and Stella Brewer Marsden.

The New York Blood Center's VILAB II in Liberia has released over 90 of its former laboratory chimpanzees on islands in Liberia and the Ivory Coast. They receive food supplementation. Users of the Center's chimpanzees are assessed \$25,000 towards each animal's rehabilitation. The safety of the rehabilitant chimpanzees on the Liberian islands and their dedicated caregivers are a cause of alarm at the present time, one press report stated that hungry locals were killing and eating the chimpanzees, a grisly prospect and ever-present danger to animals in unstable countries.

The purpose of the orangutan and chimpanzee rehabilitation projects is primarily to provide a place for illegally traded animals to go. When there is no sanctuary or rehabilitation center, animals tend to proceed in trade and those confiscated in the importing countries are usually placed in zoos and not returned to their homelands. All the orangutan centers have offered educational programs. The facilities can become tourist attractions, drawing people to see the animals and the ecosystem of which they are a part. However, this can have a negative impact on the process of "dehumanizing" humanized animals.

There have been no gorilla or gibbon rehabilitation projects yet although the US Army released some of its laboratory gibbons into Thai forests in 1976. Their fate is unknown.

The best-known monkey rehabilitation project is the Golden-lion tamarin project in Brazil. There, captive-born tamarins are released into a forested area in Brazil's Atlantic rainforest. The project, coordinated by the National Zoo in Washington, DC, has received major financial support and is staffed by first-rate scientists who have been in Brazil for years, yet losses have been high, with over 50% of the released tamarins dying. An excellent educational program has involved local Brazilians in wildlife and forest protection.

Scott and Alike Lindbergh disbanded their howler monkey collection at the Verliac Primate Center in France and the surviving howler monkeys were released into a national park near Brasilia. IPPL does not have current information on this project.

The Monkey Mountain in France transferred four groups

of Barbary macaques from France to Morocco. IPPL would like to hear from people with information about this project.

The subject of primate rehabilitation projects is controversial, although the idea of letting captive primates free in the wild has obvious appeal to animal-lovers. We thought you'd like to hear some of the arguments on either side:

Advantages

1) When an endangered species is in dire straits in the wild and doing well in captivity, the wild population can be increased and its gene pool diversified by releasing healthy genetically unrelated animals who have undergone careful rehabilitation procedures.

2) An ongoing rehabilitation center provides local employment and has great educational value to people living in the area of the center. It may attract local and foreign visitors.

3) An ongoing rehabilitation center provides a place where locally confiscated animals can be placed before they ever leave their homelands: it is also available for animals confiscated outside their homelands (e.g. "The Bangkok Six").

4) A well-conducted rehabilitation program can improve the quality of lives of the individual animals involved.

Problems

1) Any project must be preceded by a detailed feasibility study with results made available to all interested parties, and open for evaluation by outside parties.

2) Selection of a site is getting more and more difficult as forests and protected areas are shrinking. Many protected areas are protected on paper only. Some protected today are gone tomorrow. Gun ownership combined with monkey-eating are so widespread in some areas that released animals not afraid of humans could end up "in the pot" quickly.

3) The poaching problems that got the animals into trade in the first place may not have been resolved.

4) There is a real danger of released animals carrying infectious disease agents into wild primate populations unless the animals to be released are thoroughly tested: even then, some disease agents can be missed. The Sepilok Orangutan Center in Sabah once had an older orangutan whose advanced tuberculosis provided a false negative result on a TB test. Release of such an animal or any animal exposed to him into the wild could bring illness to wild orangutans and decimate wild populations, whose rights must also be respected. Primates are susceptible to many human diseases which may not exist in wild populations and with which the wild primates might not be able to cope.

5) Release of unprepared or inadequately prepared animals into the wild would constitute gross cruelty, cause severe stress to the animals involved and high or total losses could be expected: among things captive primates must be carefully taught before being placed into the wild are:

(a) Fear of large cats such as leopards, snakes, eagles, owls, and other predators (a clouded leopard killed 7 orangutans at Ketambe and a tiger killed another):

(b) Knowledge of local food sources, including which plants are toxic, this has to be taught on-site:

(c) Fear of "bad" humans must be taught and the need to stay quiet and far away. One problem is that this has to be taught by "good" humans so the animals may get mixed me

(d) Recognition of the sound of gun-fire must be taught, and appropriate behavioral responses,

PRIMATE REHAB CONTINUED

(e) In the case of territorial primates, knowledge that they must stick to their own territory as well as techniques of self-defense against attacking members of their own species must be taught. How this could be taught is not clear.



*Scientists Hide Food To Train Golden Lion Tamarins
Prior To Release:*

Photo: Jessie Cohen, National Zoo

Territorial fights between primates can be fatal.

(f) Nesting primates such as chimpanzees and orangutans must learn nest-building.

(g) Tree-dwelling primates tend to descend to the ground more in captive situations and must be trained to stay up in the trees, and that going high in the trees is usually the most important "escape response."

6) Rehabilitation projects are extremely labor-intensive both at the level of training the animals and in terms of follow-up over several months or years to monitor the animals' progress and their success in breeding and adaptation. For humane reasons, animals that do not do well may have to be recaptured and placed back in a protected environment.

7) Rehabilitation projects are extremely expensive, requiring extensive preparation of animals for life in the wild. This is impractical for most common primates. Any sloppily run project (release without thorough rehabilitation) is not doing any favor for the animals. Worse, it could spread disease into wild populations of many species. Any project should be budgeted for at least 5 years with generous sums for unanticipated expenses.

8) Ex-captive animals may introduce behaviors to wild animals that may adversely affect their survival: for example, one rehabilitated orangutan at Ketambe took two wild orangutans with him when he stole a pan of rice from a peasant

farmer: the orangutans left safely, but human-approaching behaviors are generally not conducive to survival of primates.

The US animal protection movement tends to focus attention on primates with "names" or involved in celebrated causes or dramatic situations pertaining to animal rights issues. This reflects commendable concern and high motivation. However, to expose large numbers of "nameless" free-living primates to human diseases brought in by a few highly publicized animals whose "right to be free" becomes a top priority with the animal protection movement would be a violation of the rights of those lucky animals who are lucky enough to be still living free. This complex issue merits serious consideration and non-emotional reflection. The problems are not insurmountable but they cannot be wished away.

IPPL would like to hear readers' comments and opinions on the subject of primate rehabilitation, especially from people with direct experience or knowledgeable in this area.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Marmosets Seized

Four Pygmy marmosets were found on Heathrow Airport, London, England in the knapsack of two men flying from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Zurich, Switzerland. The animals now have a home with IPPL Advisors Lord and Lady Fisher at Kilverstone Wildlife Park in Norfolk, England.

Primate Species Rediscovered

Bernhard Meier, a West German scientist, was recently able to locate and photograph the hairy-eared dwarf lemur, a primate species feared to be extinct. The tiny lemur, which is found only in a remote forest area of Madagascar, weighs around three ounces (100 grams).

Primate Species Discovered

Brazilian scientists Lucia Lorini and Vanessa Guerra Persson have just discovered a new species of Golden lion tamarin. The animal has a lion-like head and a gold and black coat. The species has been given the name "black faced lion tamarin."

Julia Gorilla Goes to Zoo

Julia Gorilla was purchased by well-intentioned Belgian animal-lovers from a Belgian animal smuggler in 1982 and sent to the Gambia to await the establishment of a rehabilitation center for gorillas planned for the Cameroun. The center never materialized and Julia left Africa for Jersey Zoo in May 1990.

MPs Protest Alcohol Experiments on Animals

More than 40 British Members of Parliament have asked

NEWS IN BRIEF CONTINUED

the British Parliament to stop using monkeys and other animals in alcohol experiments. The British organization Animal Aid is campaigning about this misuse of animals. AA Scientific Consultant Dr. Robert Sharpe stated, "*Animals are not like us humans, they have a deep aversion to alcohol and will not voluntarily become intoxicated, in most cases alcohol has to be forcibly administered.*"

News from Ecuador

Eric Horstman, who is a volunteer with the US Peace Corps in Ecuador, is setting up nature education and interpretation programs in and near Ecuador's national parks. He tells IPPL:

As is happening in rain-forests all over the world, any remaining forest within a few days' journey by canoe or vehicle of the towns is now devoid of large animals, especially primates. Indeed it seems that every house in the Lago Agrio area in the northern part of the Ecuadorian Amazon has a parrot or monkey. One of the stores in Lago Agrio had for sale, among other things, a stuffed tamarin monkey. Clearly, there is a need to try and educate people about primate species and the need to protect them.

Members wishing to contact Eric Horstman may reach him at Cuero de Paz, Casilla 635-A, Quito, Ecuador.

Fire in Tamarin Reserve

In March 1990, fire spread through parts of the Poco das Antas Federal Biological Reserve, 60 miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The reserve is home to the highly endangered golden lion tamarin. According to officials of the National Zoo, Washington, DC, the fire affected degraded areas of the park and the forest sections where the tamarins live were not affected.

Special "Bambi bucket" equipment for fighting forest fires was flown in from British Columbia free by Pan Am. The buckets are large canvas tubes slung between helicopters and can be filled with water from rivers and lakes.

Local people helped put the blaze out: their interest in the reserve and the tamarins results in part from the work of the educational team working with the Golden Lion Tamarin Rehabilitation project.

Palawan Island Threatened

Palawan Island in the Philippines is threatened by wanton forest destruction, according to a press release from the Asia Pacific People's Environment Network, an organization based in Penang, Malaysia.

The Haribon Foundation, an organization based in Manila, has started a campaign to have Palawan declared an environmental sanctuary before it is totally destroyed.

Loggers, miners, fishermen, resort developers, mineral explorers, wildlife traffickers and other environmental plunderers have come to the island in droves.

The island is famous for its white sand beaches, lovely coral reefs, mangrove forests, rare fauna and flora including monkeys, and ethnic tribes hardly touched by civilization.

Monkey Restaurants Open in Belgium

According to the 7 April 1990 issue of *The Guardian*, a newspaper published in the United Kingdom:

At least two Brussels restaurants serve "fresh monkeys, while a nearby shop sells the same animal, dried and smoked. . . the shop owner claimed she had authorization for importing the monkeys from Zaire.

The monkeys are carried as freight by the Belgian airline Sabena. Customs officials at Brussels Airport told protestors from the Belgian Animal Protection League, "*We have no time to check all what is going through here.*"

The restaurants also serve snake and alligator meat: the patrons are mostly Zairian residents of Belgium.

March on Rome

Following a conference on "The Souls of Animals" held from 29 June-1 July 1990 in the Black Forest village of Oberwolfach, West Germany, a group of European and US animal rights activists have set off by foot for Rome, where they expect to arrive on 24 July. They are requesting a meeting with Pope John Paul II and plan to visit St. Peter's Square to declare that the souls of animals are immortal.

A petition is to be submitted to the Vatican. It states:

1. Pope John Paul II and his successors are respectfully called upon to declare that animals have immortal souls.

2. The Church is respectfully called upon to similarly declare for life by convening a conclave the purpose of which is not to debate whether animals have immortal souls and rights, but to diligently explore the consequences of this truth, that the souls of animals are immortal, in doctrine and Christian practice, to find the theological bases for a declaration of the immortality of the souls of animals, and to ratify the declaration of the immortality of the souls of animals which occurred July 29, 1990 in Rome.

IPPL Tracks Down Stolen Monkeys

IPPL (UK) received a report from a member in Lincoln that two squirrel monkeys had been stolen from her premises on 15 October 1989. IPPL Representative Cyril Rosen sent out a circular and received a "tip-off" which led to the recovery of the monkeys from a house in Lancashire.

Maneka Gandhi Saves Doomed Monkey

Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, daughter-in-law of the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is a great animal-lover. She was recently chosen to fill the position of Minister of the Environment in the Indian Cabinet.

In January 1990, Mrs. Gandhi saved the life of a monkey who had been "sentenced to death" by a magistrate in Trivandrum, a city in Kerala, South India, for attacking people. Mrs. Gandhi intervened on behalf of the monkey, who is to be released in a remote wildlife sanctuary.

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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, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H 9NS, 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. Overseas members wishing to receive their newsletters by Air Mail should add US \$5.00.

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