

# NEWSLETTER

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PROTECTION  
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Photo: Jun Morales, Earth Station

## Gibbons on Philippine Bird Market



Photo: Jun Morales, Earth Station

## Wildlife Officials Carry Away Confiscated Gibbon



Photo: Vin Toledo, Earth Station

## Rescued Gibbon ("Bush")



Photo: Vin Toledo, Earth Station

## Rescued Gibbon ("Saddam")

**INSIDE: GIBBONS RESCUED  
FROM PHILIPPINE BIRD MARKET**

# ANIMAL SMUGGLERS MOCK THE LAW

IPPL has learned from an "insider source" that the world's animal smugglers feel total ridicule and contempt for laws and also for most wildlife law enforcement officials!

In fact, smugglers sit around in airport lounges and other places swapping stories about which countries offer safe havens for wildlife crime, which officials are "briable" and what hours they are on duty, and even how much or how little these officials demand to clear an illegal shipment of a particular species.

Ironically, smugglers despise the officials they bribe! They also know the names of wildlife law enforcement personnel around the world, and evaluate and exchange information about their intelligence and competence.

Only a very few officials in a few countries are considered tough. These people are respected and feared. Often, animal smugglers know that a country's wildlife law enforcement agencies have learned of some unsavory deal they have executed, and they laugh as "investigations" either never get started or flounder in pits of incompetence, disorganization, and/or corruption! Many of these dealers wield considerable influence in the countries where they operate and are able to deflect or disrupt any investigation. The Thai dealer Preecha Varavaishit even bragged to the **Bangkok Post** that Thai wildlife officials are "partners" in his deals.

In many countries, law enforcement officials and agencies will concentrate their efforts on tourists returning home with souvenirs such as tortoiseshell combs they inadvertently acquired overseas - while major criminals operate right under their noses and flaunt their wealth. Statistics generated on the basis of such minor "cases" present an illusion of an agency's success battling illegal wildlife trade.

Many wildlife smugglers have multiple passports which they use while executing their illegal deals, so that they can "prove" they never left their homelands when the sordid deals they executed took place!

Many smugglers never carry their illegal shipments themselves but hire "mules" to carry the protected wildlife for them. This happens frequently in the bird trade. These "mules" sometimes end up in jail while the "Mr. Bigs" jet around the world concocting more unsavory deals and live in "safe haven countries."

Some dealers are "banned" from certain countries because of past wildlife offenses, but they use false passports to get in and out. Sometimes they use their own passports and bribe the airport officials to let them in, or arrange to have locally protected animal smugglers get them through immigration procedures.

Drug smugglers get heavy penalties when caught, but wildlife smugglers almost invariably get trivial fines. The only meaningful sentence administered to a primate trafficker known to IPPL is the 2-year jail sentence given to German gorilla trafficker Walter Sensen in 1990 because of IPPL's work. This sentence was reduced to 3 months by a judge who saw nothing wrong with gorilla trafficking.

Many animal smugglers don't have to pay high income taxes or even any income taxes at all, because they get paid into secret bank accounts in Europe, the Caribbean, or other locations. Some traffickers in Asia and elsewhere have legitimate businesses

dealing in "legal" animals which can be a facade for large-scale smuggling operations.

Among the countries with major wildlife law enforcement problems is the United States, which is the world's biggest "consumer" of wildlife and wildlife products. Less than 200 law enforcement personnel of varying degrees of competence are supposed to enforce all US wildlife laws relating to the international wildlife trade, protection of wildlife in national parks and refuges, protection of migratory birds, enforcing hunting and fishing regulations, etc. Unless the United States Government sets up a special unit staffed by highly motivated, extremely intelligent, hard-working agents with language and investigative skills, US dealers are likely to continue their international depredations on endangered species.

Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Argentina also have major wildlife law enforcement problems.

It would be wonderful to see more of these greedy, species-destructive animal smugglers behind bars, but we don't hold out too much hope of that unless there is a massive awakening of public concern about the problem of illegal wildlife smuggling and a public willingness to make funds available to end wildlife crime. Wildlife crime is not "victimless crime." There are real victims: the animals.

In a letter to IPPL, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, recently identified wildlife trade as the very worst problem facing the world's beleaguered wildlife. Habitat is disappearing fast, but much habitat is now empty of the wild animals, including primates, who should be living in it.

## ENDANGERED SPECIES? WHY WORRY?

Writing in "Environmental Awareness," the journal of the Indian Society of Naturalists (INSONA), Dr. F. R. Fosberg of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, made a statement which was a refreshing change from the current emphasis on wildlife being supposed somehow to "pay its way" to earn human tolerance for its continued existence. He writes:

*To many people, the [potential practical value] of a species may be the only perceived value. To others, only the possible economic or medical value may be of concern. To still others, like myself, the very existence of a population of fellow-creatures, sharing our common planet, implies a right to continue to live and carry on its life processes, use and pass on energy, and reproduce its kind. We know we can out-compete most of our fellow kinds of living things, and eliminate most or all of them, but need we, just because we can? What a dreary world we would be in if all other creatures were gone!*

# GIBBONS CONFISCATED FROM PHILIPPINE BIRD MARKET

A cooperative effort involving IPPL, our friends at the Haribon Society in the Philippines, and two Philippine government agencies resulted in the confiscation of two baby gibbons being illegally offered for sale at Vangiemy's Pet Shop at the busy and crowded Cartimar Bird Market in Pasay City outside Manila.

On 8 January 1991, IPPL received a phone-call from a visitor to the Philippines who had observed the two baby gibbons on sale at the market. He returned to his hotel room, phoned IPPL, told us the approximate location of the animals, and reported that they were extremely small and being kept separately in small bird-cages. He was concerned that they would soon die if not rescued.

Because gibbons are not native to the Philippines, the animals had to have been imported there from another country. Gibbons are an endangered species listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which means that the gibbons would have needed an import permit to enter the country, as well as a valid export permit from their country of origin.

IPPL has enjoyed a friendly relationship with the Haribon Society for several years. The Society is dedicated to the preservation of Philippine wildlife and it also has a legal arm working on development and implementation of sound environmental laws.

On receiving news of the gibbons' presence on the Market, IPPL sent a fax message to the Haribon Society asking them to go to the market, verify the species, and photograph the animals. A US member of the Haribon Society went along posing as a buyer. He was accompanied by Cristina Juan, the Haribon Society employee who handles CITES matters. They found the gibbons easily: they were around 6 months old and being offered for sale at 65,000 pesos each (approximately \$2400 US). Although gibbons of this age are never fully weaned, they were being given fruit to eat with no sign of any milk.

The Haribon Society at once faxed their findings to IPPL: then IPPL faxed the Philippine Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR) requesting that the animals be confiscated, as did the Haribon Society. Eleven groups belonging to the Monitor Consortium also faxed a similar request to the

Philippines. Dr. Ardith Eudey requested confiscation of the gibbons on behalf of the World Conservation Union's Primate Specialist Group.

The result was that representatives of two agencies of the DENR (the Personnel Investigation Committee and the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau), accompanied by Haribon Society officials and members, "raided" the Bird Market on 11 January 1991 and seized the baby gibbons. As soon as they were seized, caring humans removed them from their cages and cuddled them.

The gibbons are now being kept at the mini-zoo at the Ninoy Aquino Park in Quezon City where they are reportedly doing well.

As soon as we were notified of the seizure, IPPL sent instructions on the care and feeding of baby gibbons to Manila. We also suggested that a pediatrician be consulted about care, because veterinarians not used to working with primates can often mistakenly prescribe dog/cat medications for primates. These medicines can kill primates, who usually need the same medicines, in similar doses, to those used by humans.

IPPL provided a small grant to the Haribon Society for the costs of their investigation and the International Fund for Animal Welfare is helping with the ongoing costs of the gibbons' care.

Currently, the once desperately sick gibbons are stabilized and reportedly doing well. Rather incongruously, the Director of the Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau named the baby gibbons "Bush" and "Saddam!" The gibbons were headline news in the Philippine press and among the daily headings were "*Bush Down with Cold, Saddam Cured of Diarrhea!*"

IPPL member Molly Badham, Director of Twycross Zoo, England, an expert on gibbon care, also provided helpful suggestions.

The two gibbons belong to the White-handed gibbon species and it is most likely that they went to the Philippines from Thailand. Thailand's notorious animal dealers have illegally trafficked white-handed gibbons for decades with near-impunity. Baby gibbons are frequently offered for sale on Thailand's wildlife markets, including Bangkok's Chatuchak Park. They are seldom confiscated.



Photo: Vin Toledo

Dr. Mundita Lim with "Bush"

## Gibbons Confiscated Continued

Gibbons are brought into captivity by the shooting of mother gibbons carrying babies, with about 10-20 mothers and babies dying for each baby gibbon successfully brought into captivity.

DENR Secretary Fulgencio Factoran personally visited the gibbons and ordered PAWB Chief Marcelino Dalmacio to determine the origin of the gibbons. He also ordered that Dalmacio tighten DENR security at all ports of entry and exit into the country, especially Manila and Palawan Airports, to ensure that protected wild animals would not be smuggled into or out of the country. An investigation of the gibbon shipment is now under way.

While we are delighted at the successful outcome of this rescue effort, we want to be sure that no more gibbons have to suffer a similar fate.



Photo: Vin Toledo

Annabelle Plantilla (left) and Cristina Juan of Haribon Society with "Bush"



Cristina Garcia of Haribon Society Feeds Gibbon

Please, therefore, write a letter to:

*Mr. Fulgencio Factoran, Secretary  
Department of Environmental and Natural Resources  
Quezon Avenue, Diliman  
Quezon City, Philippines*

Thank him for confiscating the two baby gibbons and express your hope that the Cartimar Market and other markets selling wild animals will be monitored regularly. Ask also that all involved in the illegal importation of these gibbons to the Philippines be identified, prosecuted, and punished, preferably by a long jail term.

Overseas airmail from the US now costs 50 cents per half-ounce and 95 cents per ounce.

**STOP PRESS:** IPPL has just heard from Mr. Samuel Penafiel, Director of the CITES Office for the Philippines, that two gibbons were confiscated on 20 January 1991 from an airline crew member who came in from Thailand. The animals were seized because they had no Health Certificate, no Bureau of Animal Industry import permit, and no CITES import permit. Two tarsiers and two pheasants were also seized.

One of the gibbons died during the quarantine period, and the survivor, a female gibbon, was handed to the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau on 28 February 1991. This gibbon was extremely sick and suffered from a severe respiratory infection, dehydration, emaciation, colic, inability to walk and slight anemia. As of 4 March 1991, the gibbon was clinging to life. Mr. Penafiel also informed IPPL that "Saddam" and "Bush" are "out of danger and are very healthy and active."

# SINGAPORE DEALER'S SHOCKING PRICE-LIST

A Singapore bird-shop recently contacted many zoos around the world offering gibbons and a variety of owls for sale (offer reproduced on this page). The gibbons offered for sale included 6 Hoolock gibbons, native to Burma and Assam, India, and 6 White-handed gibbons, which are found in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Burma.

This disgusting sale offer reflects the deaths of at least 100 gibbon mothers and babies, probably many more. Along with his offer, animal dealer Oscar De Souza circulated an article (undated) telling a little about his background. De Souza is 43 years old and of Portuguese descent. He has been active in trading animals through Singapore and via Tilburg in the Netherlands where he operated a company called "Far East Animal Company."

More recently, De Souza, whose father was also an animal dealer, opened a facility called "El Paraiso de los Animales" ("The

*smaller animals which he can breed for export.*

The article goes on to say, admiringly,

*He can get any animal, bird, or reptile you want from anywhere in the world usually within a month or two. ...If you want something out of the ordinary, Oscar P. De Souza will guarantee to find you an African gorilla. ...they make great pets but tend to get a bit boisterous when they reach their grown-up weight of 250 kilos.*

De Souza notes that he has "very good relations with authorities in Burma." However, the Burmese "authorities" are a gang of crooked generals who have jailed the democratic

## NAN SENG BIRD SHOP TRADING

27B, Raffles Place, Singapore 0485  
Tel: 3467993, 3465392

27B, Raffles Place, Singapore 0485  
Tel: 3467993, 3465392

4th MARCH, 1991.

THE  
ZOO  
GERMANY

Dear Sir,

Please be informed that we have very good relations with Authorities in Burma ... and are in a position to supply all kinds of ANIMALS / BIRDS / REPTILES originating from BURMA.

Attached, please find a LIST of "GIBBONS" and "ASSORTED OWLS" which are presently available.

If these are of any interest to you .. kindly reply by

PAX or TELEX to our Singapore Address .. your ACTUAL REQUIREMENTS.

OUR PAX NO is: 3 4 6 0 0 8 9

OUR TELEX NO is: R S 4 0 1 9 4 R S B

Looking forward to your likely orders .. or other enquiries ..

and thanking you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,

*Oscar P. De Souza*

OSCAR P. DE SOUZA

CONSULTANT / EXPORT MANAGER.

P.S.: In the event of your placing any orders with us .. please inform if we can ship directly to your address from SINGAPORE AIRPORT .. stock shipped will be accompanied with LEGAL WILDLIFE DOCUMENTS PERMITTING EXPORT BY BURMA GOVERNMENT AND HEALTH CERTIFICATE .. kindly inform if stock must be quarantined for a number of days prior to exportation .. or other conditions required for importation into your country.

PLEASE SEND US A LIST OF YOUR "SURPLUS STOCK" & PRICES.

## NAN SENG BIRD SHOP TRADING

27B, Raffles Place, Singapore 0485  
Tel: 3467993, 3465392

27B, Raffles Place, Singapore 0485  
Tel: 3467993, 3465392

1st MARCH 1991

EXPECTED SHORTLY ... PRICES FOR SINGAPORE AIRPORT

1. 3 MALES / 3 FEMALES .. HOOLOCK or WHITE BROWED GIBBONS (HYLOBATES HOOLOCK) ... US\$ 1,800 EACH
2. 3 MALES / 3 FEMALES ... LAR or WHITE HANDED GIBBONS ... US\$ 1,800 EACH

### ASSORTED OWLS IN VARIOUS QUANTITY

3. BARN OWL (TYTO ALBA) ... US\$ 500 EACH
4. GRASS OWLS (TYTO CAPENSIS) ... US\$ 500 EACH
5. BROWN WOOD OWL (STRIX LEUCOMELAS) ... US\$ 500 EACH
6. SPOTTED WOOD OWL (STRIX SELOPETO) ... US\$ 500 EACH
7. BROWN FISH OWL (BUBO ZEYLANENSIS) ... US\$ 500 EACH
8. BUFFY FISH (BUBO KETUPU) ... US\$ 500 EACH
9. SPOTTED SPOT BELLIED EAGLE OWL (BUBO HIPALENSIS) ... US\$ 500 EACH
10. COLLARED SCOPS OWL (OTUS BAKKAMORNA) ... US\$ 500 EACH
11. MOUNTAIN/SPOTTED SCOPS OWL (OTUS SPILLOCEPHALUS) ... US\$ 500 EACH
12. WHITE FRONTED SCOPS OWL (OTUS SCOPITATUS) ... US\$ 500 EACH
13. COMMON SCOPS OWL (OTUS SCOPS) ... US\$ 500 EACH
14. SPOTTED OWLET (ATHENE BRAMA) ... US\$ 500 EACH
15. ASIAN BURRED OWLET (GLAUCIOLIM CUCULOIDES) ... US\$ 500 EACH
16. COLLARED OWLET (GLAUCIOLIM PRODIETI) ... US\$ 500 EACH
17. BROWN HAWK OWL (NIOX SCUTALATA) ... US\$ 500 EACH.

NOTE: ALL THE ABOVEMENTIONED LISTED STOCK ... ARE FOR LEGAL EXPORTATION TO RECOGNISED ZOOS ... AND WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT EXPORT HEALTH CERTIFICATE .. AND LEGAL DOCUMENT BY THE WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF BURMA PERMITTING THEIR LEGAL EXPORTATION.

*Oscar P. De Souza*

Animals' Paradise") at Fuengirola in Spain. According to the article:

*[De Souza] will bring in larger animals as funds permit, but because of the expense of keeping them he will resell them as soon as they are grown, replace them with young of the species, and with the profit buy*

opposition which won national elections, and refused to hand over power. Meanwhile, the military government needs guns to suppress the Burmese people, and it pays for these guns by selling off the nation's teak forests and wonderful wildlife. Thai logging companies and animal dealers are deeply involved in the rape of Burma's forests and wildlife.

Singapore was the point of origin of the notorious "Bangkok

## ***Shocking Price-List Continued***

Six" orangutan shipment, which consisted of six orangutans smuggled out of the island in crates labelled "Birds" in February 1990. A German dealer paid a token fine in Singapore for carrying the animals but his suspected Singapore accomplices were not even interrogated.

IPPL is totally frustrated and exasperated at the continuing role of Singapore in the illegal wildlife trade which we have monitored for 18 years. There is simply no excuse for the island's role in decimating Southeast Asia's wildlife. It is a rich nation and also small enough to control its borders and well-organized enough to control illegal activities. It is not only primates who suffer from Singapore's role as a middleman in the international wildlife trade: birds are massively traded too.

US law provides for an embargo to be placed on any imports of wildlife or wildlife products from countries that sabotage international efforts to protect endangered species. On 25 September 1986, the United States placed an embargo on importation of any wildlife from Singapore until the country agreed to:

- comply with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Singapore did join the treaty in November 1986 but is clearly not enforcing it),
- identify the country of origin of all wildlife imported to Singapore and re-exported to the United States,
- provide assistance to the US Fish and Wildlife Service in investigations of shipments of smuggled wildlife exported or re-exported from Singapore.

The embargo was lifted in late 1986. It is clear that Singapore is backsliding on its promises.

Please, therefore, write a letter to:

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

Ask that the United States immediately ban the importation of all wildlife shipments from Singapore, including mammals, birds, reptiles, tropical fish, and wildlife products, **unless and until** Singapore:

- controls the activities of its animal dealers, and, especially, until it takes legal action against those Singaporeans who participated in the February 1990 "Bangkok Six" orangutan shipment,
- assists all foreign wildlife law enforcement agencies, (including the Indonesian Wildlife Department and the US Fish and Wildlife Service) investigating the February 1990 smuggling incident involving six orangutans smuggled out of Singapore in bird crates, and
- investigates De Souza's offer for sale of Hoolock and White-handed gibbons.

IPPL intends to expand this campaign to include Thailand and Indonesia, and to start a similar campaign, in association with other organizations, to get the European Economic Community (EEC) to embargo wildlife shipments from these three countries to Western Europe.

## **US HOUSING REGULATIONS PUBLISHED**

The November 1990 issue of the IPPL *Newsletter* contained samples of letters sent by the general public and scientists in response to draft regulations to implement the 1985 Animal Welfare Act Amendments calling for promotion of the "psychological well-being" of research primates.

Over 10,000 letters were submitted, the majority favoring tough and enforceable standards containing specific requirements. Unfortunately experimental extremists decided to support what they called "**performance standards**" instead, and generated hundreds of letters, mostly form letters.

Equally unfortunately, the Department of Agriculture seemed to think of the extremists' perspective as being typical of the viewpoint of all researchers, calling them reverently "**the research community**" as if they are some kind of modern-day saints. This in spite of the fact that many research scientists submitted letters in support of specific enforceable regulations.

The animal protectors who wrote in weren't so lucky, they were not called "**the animal protection community**" but lumped in as "**the general public**" -- and their comments, as well as those of individual members of the public, who submitted many of the best letters, were not taken seriously and were maybe not even read.

On 15 February 1991, the final regulations were issued. They certainly must have brought "**psychological well-being**" to the extremist lobbies which had worked so hard to see that as little money as possible would have to be spent on the care of their captive primates.

Cage sizes for primates were specified, but they were the tiny sizes already prescribed by the National Institutes of Health.

The rules did require that each facility owning primates prepare an environmental enrichment plan within 180 days. However, the plan is to be kept at the facility and may only be removed from the facility by Department of Agriculture inspectors embarked on "**investigations**." Investigative files are exempt from the US Freedom of Information Act. The tax-paying public which funds most primate experimentation will have no access to the plans at all!

The "**psychological well-being**" plans are therefore likely to be kept a total secret to anyone outside the research facility, except in the cases of some facilities which do not feel threatened by outside evaluation and voluntarily open their plans to public review. The public will never even see most of the plans and will never be able to evaluate them. This appears to be another case of researchers wanting to drink at the public trough -- without being accountable to the public.

It is likely that most primates in US laboratories will not benefit very much or at all from the new regulations. Meanwhile, the human beings who make their livings off the suffering and death of primates will continue to live in lovely homes with their families and fly off to scientific congresses, sometimes in the same third world countries where their study animals were ripped from the wild where they belong.



# FATE OF LABORATORY PRIMATES

A report published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) in January 1991 casts light on the generally grim and short lives of laboratory primates in the United States. The report, entitled *National Institutes of Health Nonhuman Primate Management Plan*, contains data about primates used by NIH collected in 1987 and 1991 surveys.

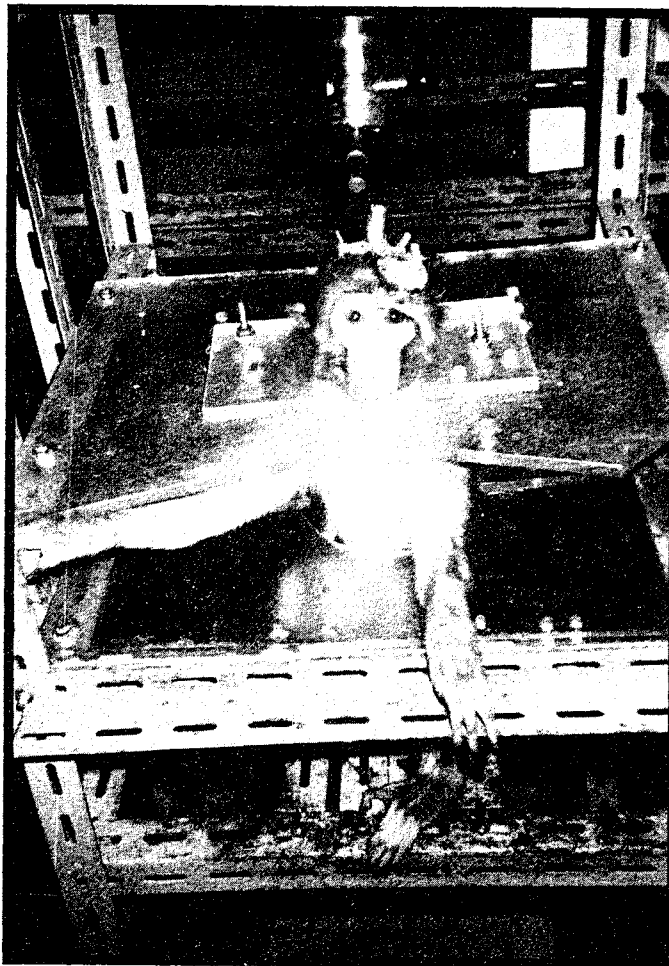
According to the 1987 NIH report:

- in 1987, 61% of primates used in NIH experiments were Rhesus macaques, 12.1% were crab-eating macaques, and 11.3% were squirrel monkeys. Other species used included marmosets and tamarins, owl monkeys, chimpanzees, stump-tail macaques, and capuchins.
- The average length of an NIH primate research protocol is 9.6 months: experiments range in length from one day to a lifetime.
- 84.9% of researchers house their study primates in single cages, with 70% of NIH primates being singly housed. However, 51.8% of experimenters were willing to consider pair or group housing of their study primates.
- 58.2% of the time, primates were killed at the end of studies.
- 30.9% of investigators restrain their experimental monkeys in "primate chairs" as part of the experiment.
- Monkeys that are chair-restrained as part of the study spent an average of 5.7 hours chaired per day.
- 16.4% of experimenters tethered their primates as part of studies.
- 4% of NIH experimental monkeys are housed in isolation chambers for infectious disease studies or quarantine.
- 62% of experimenters felt that their study primates' environment was "suitable."

- 53% of experimenters felt that their study primates' environment was "enriched." According to the survey, "Many thought this enrichment was due to the experiment itself."

By 1990, when a less complete survey was made:

- 27% of experimenters used primate chairs, a slight drop from 1987.
- the average time spent in primate chairs by monkeys had dropped from 5.7 to 3.4 hours.
- Rhesus macaques were used by 63% of experimenters.



Chaired monkey

- 61% of experimenters housed their study monkeys singly, with 78% of the primates they owned being singly housed.
- 45.8% of experimenters using singly housed monkeys were willing to pair or group-house their animals.

The 1990 survey included no details of the percentage of study primates killed in NIH experiments, and neither survey contained total numbers of primates used. The reason for the omission of this information, which must have been known to those performing the survey, from the report is unclear. Perhaps it was to prevent the public learning how many primates are directly killed by our government.

Clearly, NIH is conducting in-house experimentation that is extremely destructive of primate lives and is keeping primates in inappropriate conditions. It is distressing that so many experimenters who go back at nights to home and family seem satisfied at leaving behind their lonely singly-housed study monkeys.

Should you wish to obtain a full copy of the report, we suggest you contact the Office of Animal Care and Use, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda MD 20892, asking for the *National Institutes Of Health Nonhuman Primate Management Plan*.

## NEW PRIMATE SANCTUARY FORMED

IPPL member Carol Noon recently visited the Simian Lodge Monkey Sanctuary in Blountville, Tennessee. The new sanctuary is run by Anne and Dumont Vivier. Carol was very impressed with the new facility and found the operators to be sincere and caring people worthy of support.

Among the species currently housed at Simian Lodge are several species of macaques including a crab-eating macaque blinded as the result of cosmetics experimentation: a spider monkey formerly chained to a basement post for 30 years: a Sykes monkey who lived 2 years in an 18 inch cage: a very ancient red-fronted lemur: a capuchin monkey fed only corn by his previous owner, and Herbie, a chimpanzee from a roadside zoo in Maine.

The Viviers are interested in unwanted, abused and elderly monkeys. It is very difficult to place macaque monkeys and the Viviers have accepted some. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) recently sent them two macaques stranded when the Russian Bim Bom circus went broke on a US tour. PETA sent a representative to Tennessee to check out the facility before the sending the monkeys to the Lodge and she was satisfied with what she saw.

*Readers interested in learning more or in helping out may contact the Viviers at:*

**Simian Lodge  
512 Oakwood Road  
Blountville, TN 37616, USA.**

## CANDI CHIMP'S LIFE IMPROVES

Thanks to the determined efforts of Louisiana animal-lover Cathy Breaux, an adult female chimpanzee formerly housed in appalling conditions at the Fun Fair Park in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA, is now living in a large corn-crib with climbing equipment, perches, a large tree branch, and an assortment of playthings.

For years, Candi Chimpanzee suffered alone in a sterile rectangular cage 10 by 4 feet, 6 feet high. In winter, the case was enclosed in a box. For years, Cathy tried to make life better for her unfortunate imprisoned friend. IPPL and other organizations helped when possible, but it was Cathy who was always there, at the grass-roots, concentrating on the issue and never giving up.

Candi is still living alone, though. Cathy would like to see her housed with another animal, but she notes that dramatic changes have already occurred in Candi's behavior. Instead of being lethargic and neurotic, she is reported to be playful and explorative.

IPPL salutes our wonderful friend Cathy Breaux. Ordinary, caring people can really make a difference!

## SANCTUARY IN BRAZIL

Dr. Marc Van Roosmalen, a Dutch scientist living in Brazil, has started a sanctuary called "Noah's Park" outside the city of Manaus on the Amazon River. Plans are for the sanctuary to house primates and other animals confiscated from traders and from people who have purchased them on markets as pets.

Currently, the sanctuary's residents include 200 monkeys, (including sakis, titis, uakaris, capuchins, and woolly and squirrel monkeys), macaws, tapirs, parrots, toucans, sloths, and even a giant otter six foot long.

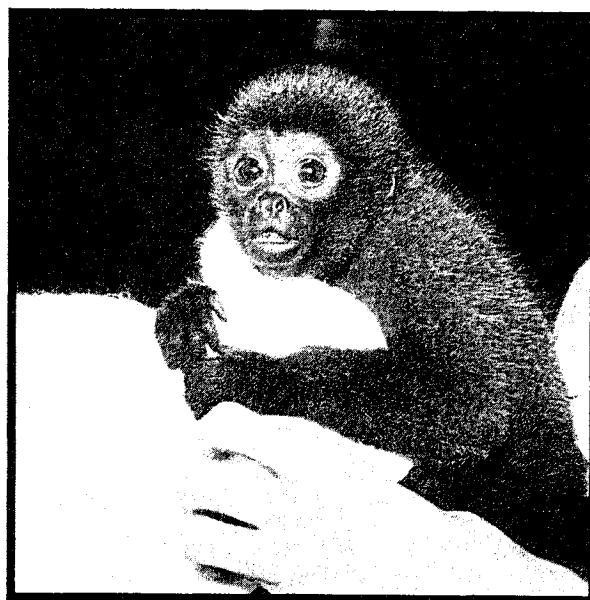


Photo: Ray Fisher

Woolly monkey

Incoming animals receive veterinary care and are observed closely and, if fit, they are released into the park after six weeks.

The park covers 70,000 acres and was founded by the Vittoria Amazonica Foundation, a Brazilian non-profit organization.

IPPL plans a more detailed illustrated article about this park in the near future. It is very important that projects like Noah's Park receive support from inside and outside Brazil. Please contact Shirley McGreal at IPPL Headquarters, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484 if you are interested in helping this wonderful project.

## CANADIAN MONKEYS' LIVES IMPROVED

Thanks in large part to the persistent work of Stephanie Brown of the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies (who we're proud to have as an IPPL member), the Canadian Government has approved an \$8.7 million program to enrich the lives of 1,100 primates, mainly crab-eating macaques, held captive at the Canadian Government's primate breeding facility outside Ottawa. Sometimes, by persistence, the general public can succeed in making a difference for primates.

Congratulations, Stephanie!



# THAI DEALER'S DIRTY SCHEME

The International Primate Protection League has obtained a copy of a letter (reproduced on this page) from a notorious Bangkok wildlife trafficker in which the Thai dealer announces that his new "station" is the "Koh Khong Zoological Park" in Cambodia, and that he can ship animals with "ligal [sic] paper" -with payment made "Cash in Bangkok."

The Thai trafficker is Khun Khampheng Ploentham of the Bangkok Wildlife Company, who has smuggled Thai wildlife with impunity for over two decades. Khampheng's letter was written to the German smuggler Walter Sensen, who was jailed in 1990 for illegal wildlife trafficking.

IPPL knows of several shipments of smuggled animals made from this non-existent zoo - complete with phony papers showing that animals were "captive-born" there. In fact, the orangutans and gibbons were certainly caught in the wild by the usual method: killing of mothers carrying babies.


The Bangkok smuggler had attractive "Koh Khong Zoo" stationery printed (also reproduced on this page), as well as fraudulent Cambodian "export permits."

"Koh Khong Zoo" shipments known to IPPL include:

- In September 1988, the "Koh Khong Zoological Park" exported two supposedly "captive-born" orangutans via

Wroclaw Zoo, Poland, to the Soviet Union on fraudulent export permits. The smuggled animals are currently housed at the Leningrad Zoo in the Soviet Union. A copy of the ungrammatical and fraudulent export document that accompanied the shipment (written in the English language which is not used in Cambodia) is reproduced on page 10.

- Also in September 1988, the "Koh Khong Zoological Park" exported 12 extremely small and sick white-handed gibbons to the Wroclaw Zoo, Poland. The animals were in pathetic condition and 11 of the 12 were dead on arrival or died shortly afterwards. The sole survivor of a shipment which probably cost the lives of over a hundred mother and baby gibbons is now housed at Lesna Zoo, Czechoslovakia.
- In February 1989, two orangutans "captive-born" at the Koh Khong Zoo were exported to Czechoslovakia. The Film Board of Czechoslovakia used them to make a movie which features a speaker commenting that, "These animals belong to an endangered species and you have to treat them well!"



บริษัท กำแพงทอง จำกัด  
KAMPANGTHONG CO., LTD.  
Wild Mammals-Birds-Reptiles-Amphibians

Date: 20th February, 1988

Mr. Walter Sensen  
Zoo - Agentur  
Leitenbachweg 2, 8561 Hohenstadt  
West Germany

Dear sir:

Our new station is "Kohkhong Province Zoological Garden" in Kampuchea. I would like to offer you our 3 heads. Baby Elephants, female from 40" - 51" high. price: US \$ 19500.00 each. Payment: Cash in Bangkok.

Shipment: From Kohkhong Province to Singapore by Ship and from Singapore to Espana by PLANE

Enclosed here was papers for you to get Import Permit. If you are need Breeding Certificate, I also can give you. from ligal paper of Govern-ment People Republic of Kampuchea.

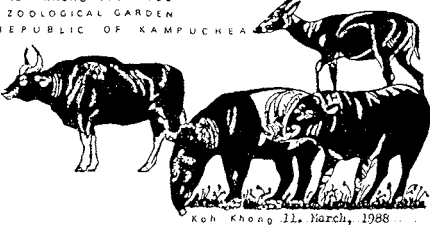
The following Animals and Birds are available in farm:

Quantity	Animal/Bird	Price (US \$)
8 Heads	Baby Malayan Sun Bears,	400.00
3 "	Baby Himalayan Black Bears,	500.00
2 "	Binturong,	5000.00
3 "	Clouded Leopards,	1200.00
1 "	Common Leopard, young	500.00
2 "	Fishing Cats, young	125.00
10 "	Crested Serpent Eagles,	17.00
5000 "	Greater Hill Mynahs, young adult	9.00
200 "	Shama Thrushes,	90.00
200 "	Baby Crocodiles, from 1 - 1 1/2 feet long	
	bigger size on request.	
50 "	Open-billed Storks,	125.00
40 "	Painted Storks,	125.00

Other kinds of animals, birds and reptiles, out of this letter, please don't hesitate to asked us. I may can supply you soon.

Yours faithfully,  
K. Ploentham

KOH KHONG PROVINCE  
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN  
PEOPLE REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA



Koh Khong 11. March, 1988  
ref.no. offer/KGV/88

M. S. O.  
International Zoo Services  
Lungendorfer str.56  
5450 Neuviad 1  
WEST GERMANY

Dear Sirs,

we offer follows animals for selling with official Kampuchea export documents and also we are informing all animals born in our Zoo.

Quantity	Animal
pair	Clouded leopard
two pair	Sumatra Orang-Utan
six pair	White-handed gibbon
pair	Leopard cat
two pair	Asia black bear
one	Binturong (female)
five	Slow lorry (two male tree female)
twelve pair	Rhesus monkey
two pair	Dromedary
pair	Chimpanzee

If you would like buy our animals please contact us in follows address

Koh Khong Province  
Zoological Garden  
Mr. Khun Ninh Vuong  
Poste Restante - Post Office 00000  
Phnom Penh  
People Republic of Kampuchea

Also contact if you can ship animals for us and cheap-possible prices or exchange.  
SEND US FROM NOW PRICE LIST

Yours faithfully,  
Khun Ninh Vuong  
ZOO-DIRECTOR

## Dirty Scheme Continued

Cambodia is a poor country devastated by warfare, yet Thai loggers and animal smugglers are rapidly and mercilessly decimating its forests and wildlife and using the nation as a front for illegal trade in wildlife from all over Southeast Asia.

PEOPLE REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

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

No. 0137

EXPORT PERMIT


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

SPECIES		QUANTITY
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
Sumatran Orangutan Name: Du Tak Born: 12-3-1987	Pongo pygmaeus abelii	1/one male
Sumatran Orangutan Name: Mong Tram Born: 3-6-1987	Pongo pygmaeus abelii	1/ one female
Both above mentioned Orangutans are born in captivity in Konkong Province Zoological Garden.		

DATE OF ISSUE: 11th September 1988

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER:  
Konkong Province Zoological Garden

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION:  
Poland

  
 DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES  
 CONSERVATION.

Both these orang-utans were shipped to Moscow Zoo, USSR, as return of deposit of M. Slotta in zoo.

## NO ACTION AGAINST PRIMATE IMPORTER

On 1 March 1989, five live spider monkeys, seventeen live capuchin monkeys, and eight capuchin monkey bodies were confiscated on Kennedy Airport, New York. The shipper was an animal dealer based in Honduras, Central America, and the importer was South American Unlimited of New York.

The 30 monkeys were left outside for 12 hours in extremely cold weather and eight capuchin monkeys died. The surviving spider monkeys are housed at the Buffalo Zoo and the surviving capuchins are at a facility in Arizona.

The importation violated 18 standards set under the Humane and Healthful Transport Regulations of the Animal Welfare Act.

## No Action Continued

Among the violations were:

- 1) *unlawful transport of live mammals in inhumane or unhealthful conditions,*
- 2) *unweaned young transported without attendant*
- 3) *inadequate ventilation*
- 4) *inadequate food and water*

In addition, the export document issued by the Honduras Government did not include all the animals in the shipment, and, further, it had been tampered with.

The Regional Solicitor for the Fish and Wildlife Service (New York) noted that:

*Every purchase or importation of such an animal maintains the commercial pressure on the surviving members of that species and indirectly leads to the deaths of many more at the hands of poachers and market hunters.*

The sole punishment was that South American Unlimited forfeited the monkeys. There was not even a token fine. It is unlikely that the Honduran exporter of the monkeys was punished either: in the primate trade, monkeys die - and traders keep trading.

Import declarations reveal that South American Unlimited indeed continued with "monkey business as usual" throughout 1989. Among the shipments declared by the firm on Form 3-177 import forms were:

**10 May 1989:** 15 White-faced capuchins, 4 spider monkeys: Supplier, Henry H. Quin, British resident of Honduras operating a firm called "Snakes of Central America."

**11 May 1989:** 20 white-faced capuchins, 2 spider monkeys: Supplier, Thesla Leiva, "Vida Animal," La Ceiba, Honduras.

**20 October 1989:** 92 squirrel monkeys, 7 Midas tamarins: supplier, Guyana Wildlife Trappers, Georgetown, Guyana: Conditional release of animals to importer on 20 October 1989, shipment cleared on 25 October.

**29 October 1989:** 48 squirrel monkeys: supplier, Samuel Hawker, Georgetown, Guyana.

**14 December 1989:** 19 squirrel monkeys, 14 tufted capuchins, 7 Midas tamarins: Supplier, Trenton Rudder, Demerara, Guyana.

On 24 May 1990, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) revoked South American Unlimited's license to import primates, along with those of many US primate importers, following an outbreak of an Ebola-like disease agent in imported monkeys. CDC drew attention to 10 deficiencies at the facility, such as the lack of a quarantine area. CDC reported that all the monkeys were kept in "one large room." CDC also found sanitary and quarantine practices to be inadequate.

# URGENT CALL FOR LETTERS TO THAILAND

Leonie Vejajiva, a volunteer with the Wildlife Fund (Thailand) sent us a copy of her Letter to the Editor of the **Bangkok Post** which was published on 21 January 1991. Khun Leonie would like letters supporting her plea to close the animal section of the Chatuchak Market to be sent to the Governor of the City of Bangkok (address at the end of this article).

*I have read recently that the Bangkok Municipal Authority (BMA) is trying to get more land to enlarge Chatuchak Market. The BMA does not need to obtain more land; if they closed the animal section they would have their extra space.*

*The animal section at Chatuchak is disgusting. If senior BMA officials are, as they claim to be, sincerely interested in the welfare of animals, they should not allow it to continue. It is definitely not a tourist attraction - - no thinking person could possibly be attracted by the suffering, thirsty, hot and ill animals and birds displayed there. Are the poor squirrels and slow lorises with their teeth torn out really supposed to attract anyone?*

*A couple of weeks ago my veterinarian was caring for a tiny scrap of fur and bone, a puppy about six weeks old bought at Chatuchak and suffering from distemper. He tried unsuccessfully to save it. He told me that many dogs and birds are brought to him by people who buy them at Chatuchak and then find that they are ill with infectious, fatal diseases.*

*In spite of laws to the contrary, protected species such as bears, gibbons, monkeys, slow loris, pythons, etc, are still sold at Chatuchak.*

*BMA officials claim that preventing sale of wild animals is not their responsibility but that of the Forest Department. Maybe so, but Chatuchak Market belongs to the BMA which is responsible for what is sold there. The BMA leases out stalls, not the Forest Department, so BMA officials should not sanctimoniously pass the blame elsewhere.*

*Closing the animal section is not a political issue, the*

*votes of the animal dealers are insufficient to cause any political party to win or lose an election. So why keep it open? Is it BMA policy to promote cruelty to animals and expose the public to rabies, tetanus, psittacosis, etc? If the BMA insists upon operating an animal market, why not move it to another place, enclosed with a wall and one or two guarded gates? Rent stalls out to BMA-licensed animal and bird dealers who can produce vaccination certificates, etc, for their animals, whose off-market premises have been inspected by BMA public health officials, and who can be held responsible if any creature they sell is ill.*

*Don't permit vendors to sell wild caught squirrels, rodents and other species anywhere in the market. Stop the urchins who take puppies and kittens out of temples and try to sell them, unsold animals being left to starve outside the market.*

*Many endangered species from other countries are on sale at the market, because the new animal protection law that was drafted many years ago has so far been unable to get past the animals dealers' lobby and into Parliament. Hopefully, in view of recent developments, the law will be passed this year. If the BMA is not interested in stopping this cruelty, another way to decrease the trade is for the Customs Department to be stricter and more diligent in collecting import duty from the importers of these creatures. Wounded, pathetic little kangaroos and wallabies are on sale at Chatuchak, 35,000 baht [\$1,400 US] for a pair of kangaroos and 45,000 [\$1750 US]*

*baht a pair for wallabies. Was the importer taxed and were the animals ever quarantined?*

*I heard that 2,000 baby crocodiles were brought into Thailand as hand baggage by a Singaporean smuggler last August. Singapore seems to be the main conduit for this "Chain of Pain," as hand baggage is apparently not*



Leonie Vejajiva (left) with friends

## **Urgent Call Continued**

*X-rayed at Singapore's Changi Airport.*

*And what about Thai quarantine requirements? Are there any, and are they enforced? Could I bring wild animals into Thailand without paying tax or going through quarantine procedures? An animal dealer told me recently that animals arriving as cargo are subject to Customs and quarantine inspection, but not those carried as hand baggage. Why not?*

Letters calling for a ban on sale of any wild animals on the Chatuchak Market in Bangkok may be addressed to:

**Major-General Chamlong Srimuang**  
Governor, Bangkok City Hall  
Dinsor Road, Pranakorn District  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

US members should remember the new postage rate for overseas air mail is now 50 cents per half-ounce and 95 cents per ounce.

## **A LETTER FROM YUGOSLAVIA**

In February 1990, six orangutans were confiscated on Bangkok Airport by Thai authorities. The animals had been smuggled to Bangkok from Singapore, and were on their way to Belgrade Zoo, Yugoslavia. The zoo is directed by Mr. Vuk Bojovic. News of the Belgrade Zoo's involvement in this sordid deal was carried in several Yugoslav magazines, and one magazine provided IPPL's address for interested readers.

We were delighted to receive many letters from Yugoslav animal-lovers.

One of them was Lidia Uzelac, who lives in Zagreb. Lidia told us:

*I am a 16 year old girl from Croatia, Yugoslavia. I read in our magazine "Nature" which is the official magazine of the Croatian Association for Nature Science about the horrible things that bad people did to helpless orangutans. I was shocked when I saw that my country was involved in the smuggling of 6 baby orangutans from Bangkok.*

*I think that every normal person has to feel guilty! I love animals and I do everything that I can and know to help them.*

*They love and need freedom as much as humans do, but they are helpless, and we have to help them to live happy and free. I am not alone, I have a lot of friends that think like me. We would very much like to do more for protection of animals and specially for protection of Primates. So please send us an Orangutan Action Pack. We would be happy if we could help them in any way.*

## **THAI OFFICIAL COMMITS SUICIDE**

Frustrated to the point of desperation at the plight of Thailand's wildlife and forests, and what he felt was his total inability to do anything about it, Khun Seub Nakhasathien committed suicide on 1 September 1990. At the time of his death he was Director of the Huay Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary.

Khun Seub was a dedicated and incorruptible official of the Thai Government. Unfortunately, some elements of Thailand's government are neither, and hard-working honest officials like Khun Seub meet with constant frustration. As he worked hard in the provinces, Seub saw his front-line work constantly undercut by Bangkok politicians. It became too much for him to endure.

Khun Seub once commented that his struggle to protect the integrity of Thailand's forests had become a war - - with an army of machine-gun toting plunderers backed by big money from Bangkok on one side, and himself and his under-manned staff on the other. Khun Seub worked hard to protect the 2575 square kilometer sanctuary. He worked with just 11 fellow-officials, 30 rangers and 120 guards, all under-paid and under-equipped.

In 1986-87 Khun Seub had worked to save wildlife stranded in trees as the Chiew Larn Reservoir flood waters were rising. Large areas of Khao Sok National Park and Khlong Saeng Wildlife Sanctuary were flooded. He courageously struggled against the current to rescue gibbons, squirrels and other stranded animals.

Khun Seub also worked hard on the successful 1987-88 campaign to block the construction of the Nam Choan Dam. Later, he was transferred to the magnificent Huay Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary, one of two areas that the dam would have adversely affected. Seub saw illegal loggers and wildlife poachers at work in the reserve he oversaw, but his efforts to control the situation did not receive central government support.

The death of Khun Seub was a major tragedy for Thailand - - a symbol of the tragedy of the tens of thousands of animals and forest acres destroyed in the country he loved.

The King of Thailand sponsored Khun Seub's funeral rites at Wat Phra Sri Mahathat, a Buddhist temple, and a foundation was established to work to implement his dreams of forests free from chain-saws and poachers' guns.

## **IPPL SAYS GOOD-BYE TO GOOD FRIENDS**

In the last few months, IPPL and the primates we serve have lost several valued friends.

Georgie Leighton, a hard-working animal activist, was killed in an motor-cycle accident. We'll miss the energetic Georgie, and thank her for a \$500 legacy.

We also lost our long-term member Mary Eleanor Brademan. Mary Eleanor very kindly asked that memorial gifts be sent to IPPL, and we received several gifts in her honor.

We also bid farewell to long-term members Joan Gray of Santa Barbara, California and Virginia Milliken of New York and Sarasota, Florida.

# ANIMAL DEALER GETS AWAY WITH CHIMP DEAL

The November 1990 issue of the *IPPL Newsletter* told how a Swedish animal dealer Ingemar Forss had taken four wild-caught chimpanzees from the Entebbe Zoo, Uganda, to the Soviet Union. The animals were exported on documents falsely asserting that they had been born at the Entebbe Zoo. In fact, they had been confiscated from people holding them illegally.

An article in Uganda's leading newspaper *New Vision* described the role of Wilson Nadiope, Uganda's Deputy Minister for Tourism, and Chief Game Warden Moses Okua in the shipment, which it called the "Minister's shady chimp deal".

On learning that the deal had been engineered by the Swedish animal dealer Ingemar Forss, IPPL contacted Swedish authorities and asked that they investigate. The reply provided to IPPL by Ms Linda Hedlund of the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, stated:

*I have to inform you that Sweden has no possibilities of doing anything about Ingemar Forss' activities as they do not occur on Swedish territory. Swedish legislation regarding CITES is rather weak, and we can only prosecute if the government can prove illegal action.*

"The European", a weekly magazine published in the United Kingdom, ran a story about the "Entebbe Four" chimpanzee shipment in its 23-25 November edition.

The article was entitled "*Exposed: Moscow's Link to Illegal Trade in Wild Animals*", and described the \$5 billion a year wildlife trade as "*second only to drugs as the world's most lucrative illegal business*".

Writers Roman Rollnick and Peter Conradi pieced together details of the shipment starting with Forss' unsuccessful effort to export the four chimpanzees (two males and two females) on 2 September 1990, up till his successful departure on 10 September.

Although the animals were consigned to a Soviet circus called Sovincirk, they were picked up at Moscow Airport by Viktor Shulman, a representative of a Soviet-American animal trading firm known as SAAEC. The animals had been shipped via Nairobi and Brussels, possibly to avoid confiscation if shipped by a more direct route, and had arrived in distressed condition.

The companies both confirmed that Mr Forss had been paid \$32,000 in advance for the chimpanzees. Whether any of that money was passed to Ugandan government officials or Entebbe Zoo is unclear. In any case, payment of money makes the deal "commercial" and totally illegal under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, of which the Soviet Union and Sweden are members, although Uganda has not yet joined.

Sovincirk's representative told the "European" in a pious tone that the firm had been "duped" by Forss and would never have become involved in the deal if the firm had known that the animals were wild-caught.

But the reporters writing the story were suspicious and one

of them, posing as a London animal dealer, called Sovincirk's Moscow office. He was told, "*We are desperate for chimpanzees, please send us chimps, they are for our circuses.*" Sovincirk offered \$14,000 per animal.

On being told that the chimpanzees had probably been illegally caught in the wild, the reporters were told, "*There will be no questions about their origins and no problem getting them through Customs at the airport.*"

Sovincirk faxed the reporters a list of animals the firm wanted, which included gibbons, Patagonian sea lions, African elephants, giant grey kangaroos, macaws and cockatoos, all CITES Appendix I species banned from commercial trade by CITES. It is likely that some of these animals would be re-exported from the Soviet Union into Europe later, possibly as part of a "circus" or "travelling menagerie" and possibly with fraudulent "captive-born" papers.

Officials of the CITES Secretariat also suggested that the animals would probably be re-exported, since Sovincirk offered hard currency for them, something not easily available in the Soviet Union. Speaking of Forss, Jean Pierre Le Duc of the CITES Secretariat, commented that, "*He operates in a confusing way from a number of addresses in order to cover his trail.*"

The "European's" reporter was also able to track Forss down to a telephone number in Sjobo, east of Malmo in Southern Sweden. Forss had an answering machine announcing the firm's name, and the reporters left their phone number. Forss responded half an hour later. When he realized an investigative reporter, not a buyer, was on his trail, he cut the conversation short.

It is disturbing to IPPL that Swedish authorities, when informed of Forss' disgraceful role in the chimpanzee shipment, stated openly that they wouldn't do anything at all as long as Forss didn't actually import smuggled animals to Sweden! That, in effect, gives the dealer a "green light" to use his Swedish base as a "safe haven" to arrange unsavory, species-destructive, inhumane deals such as the exportation of the "Entebbe Four."

The Soviet Union, a CITES member, along with Yugoslavia, a non-CITES member, is making a mockery of international laws and treaties to protect wildlife. The famous "Bangkok Six" orangutans were destined for the Soviet Union, via Yugoslavia. In 1989, two orangutans reached the Soviet Union on papers which fraudulently stated that they were born at a non-existent zoo in Cambodia (see "Thai Dealer's Dirty Scheme," this issue).

Please send letters to the following Soviet officials to express your disapproval of the Soviet Union's allowing the importation of four wild-caught chimpanzees on phony Ugandan "captive born" papers.

*The Director  
USSR CITES Management Authority  
US State Commission for Environmental Protection  
Goskonpriroda  
11, Ul. Nezhdanovoy  
103009, Moscow USSR*

*Continued overleaf...*

## Dealer Gets Away Continued

*The Director  
USSR CITES Scientific Authority  
All Union Research Institute of Nature  
Conservation and Reserves  
Goskonpriroda  
Znamenskoye M-268  
Moscow, USSR*

Please contact Swedish wildlife authorities expressing your concern that Forss appears likely to go unpunished for the "Entebbe Four" chimpanzee shipment which has brought disgrace to Sweden's reputation. Please request that Sweden pass and enforce laws to control the international activities of Swedish animal dealers - whether the animals they trade set foot in Sweden or not.

*The Director, CITES Management Authority  
Lantbruksstyrelsen  
Vallgatan 8  
S-551 83, Jonkoping, Sweden*

*The Director, CITES Scientific Authority  
Statens Naturvardsverk  
Smidesvagen 5  
S-171-20, Solna, Sweden*

We know that writing letters to foreign officials and addressing and stamping envelopes going overseas is an inconvenience. **But please, please don't put off writing for that reason!** Remember that baby chimpanzees are brought into captivity by the killing of their mothers and that any inconvenience to you is **nothing** compared to the suffering endured by chimpanzees caught in international trade.

If the Soviet Union starts to enforce CITES partly because of your letters, one major market for smuggled animals (whether they are entering the USSR as a final destination or in transit to other countries), will be closed.

If Sweden develops a new law as a result of your letters, and Forss or any other Swedish dealer executing a dubious deal ends up in jail, it will be partly due to your efforts.

You are a member of IPPL's Team I. Please don't let our beleaguered animals down!

Overseas postage from the US is now 50 cents per half-ounce, 95 cents per ounce.

## MONKEY MEAT TRADE IN BRUSSELS

The Belgian organization Veeweyde is studying the monkey meat trade in Brussels. Investigators found a shop called "Chez Many Adelu" openly selling dead smoked monkeys as meat or for voodoo rituals. They took a grisly photograph of an unfortunate monkey offered for sale. A restaurant serving both monkey and elephant meat was also located. Veeweyde is trying to get the

## Meat Trade Continued

facilities closed down for non-compliance with Belgian conservation and animal protection laws. Free copies of the Veeweyde article, which is in French, are available: US members should send a self-addressed business-size envelope with a 29-cent stamp.

Veeweyde also learned of a dance hall at Dilbeek that featured "jungle parties" starring a chimpanzee, monkeys, macaws, cockatoos, and other exotic creatures. On seeing these "jungle parties" advertised in the press, the group contacted the manager of the dance hall, who refused to listen to any arguments. However, municipal authorities intervened after Veeweyde complained.

One month previously, Veeweyde investigators had attended a similar "jungle party" in the town of Merchtem. The dance hall was noisy and crowded and there were flashing lights. The animals appeared frantic as they were forced to relate to the public: one frightened parrot landed a bite on a dance hall patron!

Veeweyde inspectors first asked the manager to stop the show, then, after being refused, they talked to the owner of the animals, a man called Schickler, asking him to get the animals out of the "hellish place." Schickler said he would leave if paid 50,000 francs, which he claimed was a night's pay.

At that point the Veeweyde inspectors contacted the Merchtem authorities and they stopped the show, which was then moved to the Dilbeek location. Again, Veeweyde intervened and the show was closed.

IPPL considers such performances cruel and inhumane and totally inappropriate for wild animals.

We applaud our Belgian colleagues for their wonderful, courageous and persistent work to protect all animals from human abuse.

## PROTESTS TO SIERRA LEONE NEEDED

An IPPL member recently visited Sierra Leone, West Africa. He was appalled to find two chimpanzees maintained in what he described as "**unhygienic, deplorable**" conditions at the Solar Village Hotel, on Aberdeen Road in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. No human caregivers or companions were observed. The chimpanzees appeared lethargic, and one appeared to be suffering from a skin disease. The unfortunate animals were living in a dark and dismal shed. IPPL was provided with photos of the chimpanzees. They are too dark to reproduce here, but certainly justify our member's concern.

Letters requesting improved conditions for the Solar Village Hotel chimpanzees may be addressed to:

*The Manager  
The Solar Village Hotel  
Aberdeen Road  
Freetown, Sierra Leone*

The cost of overseas air mail is now 50 cents per half-ounce and 95 cents per ounce.



# HOW YOU CAN HELP AIDS-INFECTED CHIMPANZEES

In February 1991, IPPL contacted the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) about a group of 13 chimpanzees which had been infected with the AIDS virus under a CDC contract with the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

Chimpanzees can live 40-50 years. So far chimpanzees have been successfully infected with the AIDS virus, but none are known to have become sick, or died of, AIDS.

When IPPL learned that CDC had terminated its contract with the Yerkes Primate Center, and that 13 infected chimpanzees (all reportedly young animals born between 1978 and 1982), were no longer funded by CDC, we immediately contacted CDC Director William Roper M.D.

IPPL drew attention to the fact that seven male and 6 female chimpanzees were left infected as a result of CDC-funded research.

IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal commented:

*IPPL is opposed to experimental inoculation of chimpanzees with HIV. However, we believe that experimenters and animal protection organizations must surely agree that animals who are veterans of such potentially hazardous studies must be allowed to live out their life-spans in the very best of conditions, regardless of expense.*

Dr. McGreal suggested that spacious indoor enclosures with large and strongly-constructed outdoor areas should be built and that the animals should be sterilized and allowed to live in groups for the rest of their lives. It is possible to build facilities that would be secure so that chimpanzees could not escape from, or unauthorized humans enter, their housing area.

IPPL pointed out that Atlanta Zoo had received huge sums of money to construct its excellent new primate exhibits, and that some of the people and companies who donated to the zoo would be willing to donate generously to help provide first-class enclosures for the AIDS-infected chimpanzees, who are reportedly currently housed indoors. McGreal commented:

*Surely these same donors would sympathize with the plight of chimpanzees inoculated with HIV for the benefit of humanity - - a sacrifice that few, if any, humans would opt to make.*

In his reply dated 22 February 1991, Dr. Roper "washed his hands" of the infected chimpanzees. He noted that:

*Ownership of the animals in question has been transferred to the Yerkes Primate Center of Emory University. Decisions concerning the future of these animals will rest with that institution. I am forwarding a copy of your letter to officials at Yerkes.*

Officials of Yerkes have, as of 1 April 1991, provided no further information on the future of these animals.

IPPL considers that organizations such as CDC which are

responsible for infecting young chimpanzees with a deadly virus must be held morally and financially accountable for providing the animals with high-quality living for the rest of their lives and should not be allowed to "pass the buck" to "officials at Yerkes."

IPPL has discussed the question of whether it is necessary to keep infected chimpanzees in indoor housing with Dr. Alfred Prince, a distinguished virologist and himself a leading AIDS researcher who uses chimpanzees in his research. Dr. Prince shared IPPL's concern, and felt that the infected chimpanzees posed no danger to anyone if maintained in spacious indoor/outdoor habitats, which he also felt they deserved.

If you think that the Centers for Disease Control should be held morally and financially responsible for the lifetime care of animals which it has caused to be infected with the AIDS virus, and that these animals should be allowed to live out their lives in large naturalistic enclosures, please contact Dr. Roper.

*William Roper, M.D., Director  
Centers for Disease Control  
Atlanta GA 30333, USA*

## POPE URGED TO SUPPORT ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

On 17 November 1991, Louis Sullivan, US Secretary of Health and Human Services, told a Vatican conference that the Catholic Church should defend the use of animals in scientific experiments. Sullivan told the assembly that:

*In the 1990s, animal rights extremists constitute a clear and present danger to developing knowledge that is directed to the betterment of human health. In equating to animals rights traditionally reserved for humans, these activists pose a threat not only to research but to the vitality of the human spirit.*

Sullivan told the Church leaders that they have the authority to "affirm the necessity of appropriate and humane uses of animals in biomedical research."

Previously, Pope John Paul II had stated that animals must be treated as:

*Creatures of God, which are destined to serve man's good, not to be abused by him. Hence the diminution of experimentation on animals, which has progressively been made ever less necessary, corresponds to the plan and well-being of all creation.*

## THE PROBLEM OF SURPLUS MALE GORILLAS

The world captive gorilla population contains many adult male gorillas who are living alone. There are no surplus females available for them so they cannot have their own groups. Because more male than female gorillas are born in captivity, the problem can only get worse.

Wim Mager, Director of the Apenheul Zoo in the Netherlands has drawn attention to several possible options:

1) **formation of all-male groups.** All-male gorilla groups are sometimes found in the wild. Zoos like to exhibit gorillas. It is possible that some zoos not owning gorillas may be willing to establish bachelor group exhibits. Since zoos tend to spend lots of money on gorilla exhibits, it is possible that some zoos might not want to spend the money unless they could acquire a family group. It is likely that an exhibit of handsome male gorillas could be made pleasing to the public. However, lots of environmental enrichment would be necessary to avoid the possible problem of the animals getting fat and bored.

2) **euthanasia:** while this might be preferable to a life of bored incarceration, the option would be repulsive to the public, since there are always ways to improve an animal's life -- given the will and the funds. Mager also suggests sexing fetuses and aborting males.

3) **keeping gorillas in pairs:** this is an abnormal way of life, however.

4) **castration at a juvenile age:** this would produce an animal who could live the life of a non-breeding female. Mager suggests trying this on an experimental basis, as the problem of surplus adult male lowland gorillas is going to get worse.

A pathetic example of a lone gorilla male is an unfortunate animal named Ivan who has been maintained alone in a bleak enclosure in a shopping mall in Tacoma, Washington, USA, for 24 years. Ron Irwin, Ivan's "owner" considers him "happy," and refuses to give him up, although Dallas Zoo in Texas has offered him a home. Dr. Warren Iliff, Director of Dallas Zoo, stated:

*The plain fact is that in 1991, it's not appropriate to have a beautiful, brilliant, wonderful animal like the gorilla living by itself in a department store.*

Poor Ivan was certainly brought into captivity by the slaughter of his mother and other protective adults. Ivan's plight was brought to public attention when he was featured in a March 1990 National Geographic TV special called "*The Urban Gorilla*."

Pamela Lockwood, an 11-year old girl who lives in Lakewood, Washington, is collecting signatures on a petition calling for Ivan to be freed from his miserable enclosure.

On 16 March 1991, members of the Progressive Animal Welfare Society demonstrated at the shopping mall with banners -- and bananas. The message was that it is "bananas" to keep a gorilla in such an inappropriate environment.

IPPL member Trudy Reneman participated in the protest and reported that, "*The public support to 'Bail Ivan Out' was encouraging.*"

**IPPL**

## TWIN GORILLAS SEPARATED

On 26 October 1983, twin male gorillas were born at the Columbus Zoo, Ohio, USA, to parents Oscar and Bridgette. They were named Mosuba and Macombo II. The gorillas were raised together and both survived. There is no record of twin gorillas surviving in the wild as it is too difficult for a mother to care for two offspring.

In August 1990, the twin gorillas were separated, with Macombo II staying in Columbus and Mosuba going to the Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha, Nebraska.

On hearing of the separation of the twins, we contacted Jack Hanna, Columbus Zoo Director, expressing our concern at the separation and suggesting that observing the twins' development at Columbus would have been both in their interest and also interesting from the perspective of observing their behavior.

In a thoughtful reply dated 14 August 1990, Jack Hanna, Columbus Zoo Director, stated that there were three possible scenarios for the twins' future if they stayed together:

- They might have remained in equal status and shared breeding opportunities, which Hanna felt would be unlikely.
- One twin might have become dominant over the other.
- There could have been fighting.

Jack Hanna told IPPL:

*To be honest, this was one of the toughest and most emotional situations we've gone through, and we hope not to experience that again. If the next ultrasound shows two heads on the screen, we will shut off the machine and pretend we didn't notice.*

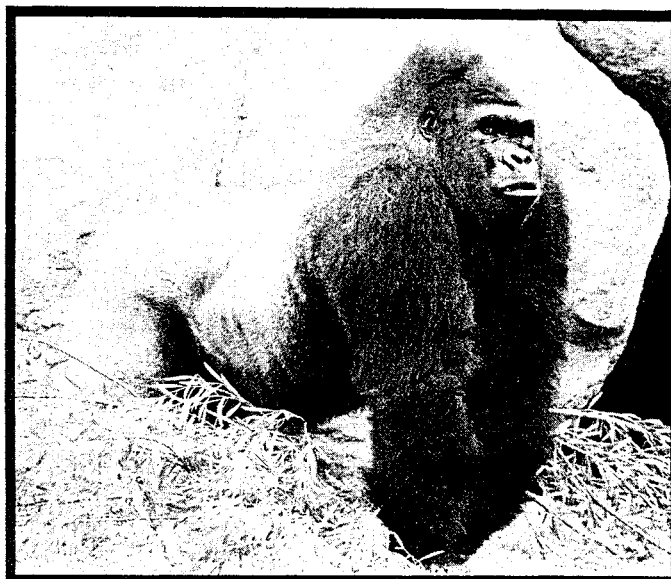


Photo: Neal Johnston, Los Angeles Zoo

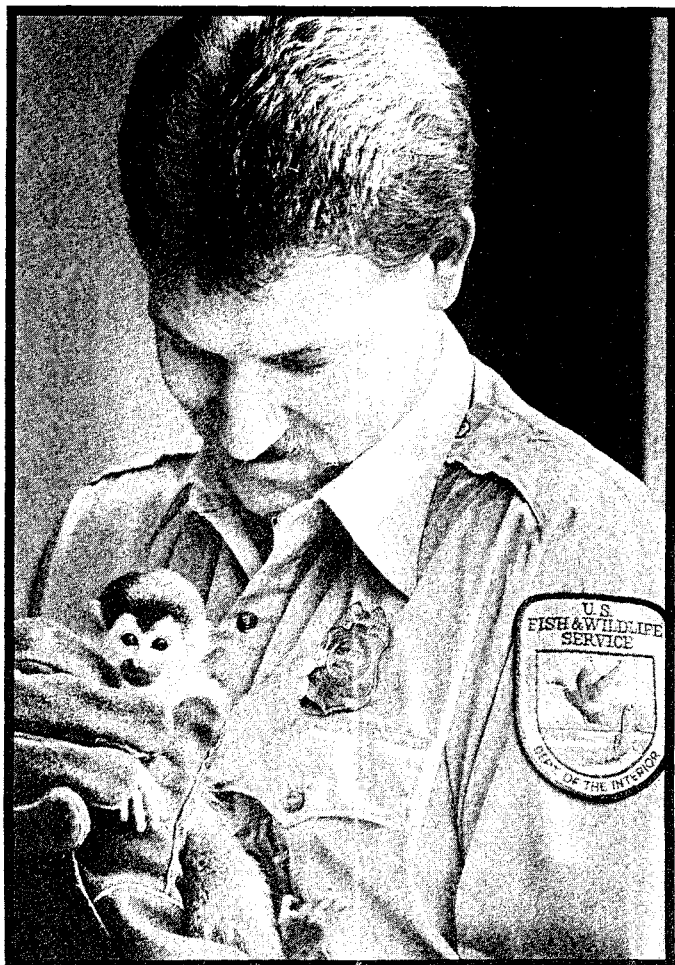
Silverback gorilla

## RARE MONKEY CONFISCATED

On 15 October 1990, a red-backed squirrel monkey was seized from a private home in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. This squirrel monkey species is critically endangered, with the world population numbering only around 5,000. It occurs only in Costa Rica and Panama.

The monkey was kept for 3 months at the New England Regional Primate Center, a research facility which houses many South American monkeys. On 18 December, he left for Phoenix Zoo where he will soon be joined by two other members of his species, both now residing at the Santa Ana Zoo in California, who are the only other red-backed squirrel monkeys known to be in captivity in North America.

The Division of Law Enforcement of the US Fish and Wildlife Service has completed its investigation of the circumstances of the shipment. Red-backed squirrel monkeys are listed on the US Endangered Species List and cannot be imported to the United States without an import permit. No charges were filed against any party as the circumstances of the importation reportedly never became clear.



Timothy Santel of the US Fish and Wildlife Service with confiscated red-backed squirrel monkey

## STRANDED CHIMPANZEES REACH CHIMFUNSHI

In early December 1990, IPPL received a letter from New Guinea. This seldom happens because New Guinea has no native nonhuman primates. The letter came from Simon Hoole, manager of Deloitte Ross Tohmatsu, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Mr. Hoole offered for sale various wild animals, including two chimpanzees, all of which had been stranded when a travelling circus abandoned them.

Sarah Christiansen learned about the presence of a female chimpanzee called Lucy in New Guinea from a friend who lived in Milne Bay, New Guinea, around the same time. Sarah was staying at Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia and was planning a visit to her friend in New Guinea. Chimfunshi directors Sheila and Dave Siddle encouraged Sarah to check into the situation and take any steps necessary to rescue what was thought to be one chimpanzee.

On arrival in New Guinea, Sarah went to visit the chimpanzee - - and learned that there were two chimpanzees, Lucy and what she described as a "thin, crouched and lifeless" male.

Shell Oil Company had sponsored the Guam-based Circus Bruno's tour to New Guinea in early 1990. In September 1990, Mr. Bruno left New Guinea, leaving behind hundreds of thousands of dollars in debts - - and the animals. Circus employees were sent home except for a Brazilian left to take care of the animals, which, besides the chimpanzees, also included 9 lions and 2 camels. Shell had tried and failed to sell the animals, but was unsuccessful, so they asked Deloitte Ross Tohmatsu, their accounting firm, to handle the sale.

Sarah decided at once to try to get the chimpanzees to Chimfunshi, and she rallied public interest in New Guinea. Shell generously agreed to pay the animals' fares to New Guinea.

Crates were built and the chimpanzees were ready to go. After solving the problems associated with arranging transit through Australia, which has very strict quarantine regulations, Sarah and the chimps were on the way and finally made it safely to Zambia, where they are doing well.

IPPL applauds Sarah for her persistence and good humor: US readers interested in her lengthy account of her adventurous trip to New Guinea to pick up the chimpanzees should send us a self-addressed business size envelope with 52 cents postage. We'll pay the postage for overseas members.

**IPPL offers T-shirts** in four sizes, small, medium, large and extra-large. We stock most styles in four colors, beige, silver, aqua, and lavender. However, always give at least two color choices when ordering.

We offer gorilla, chimpanzee, and gibbon T-shirts. The cost is \$10 each plus \$1.50 shipping.

Please address your order to Betty at:

IPPL  
POB 766  
Summerville, SC 29484

## SURPLUS LION-TAILED MACAQUES

The lion-tailed macaque is a species highly endangered in its habitat in Southern India. The world zoo population numbered 341 in 1987 of which 193 lived in US zoos.

US zoos are coordinating breeding of the captive population through a "Species Survival Plan." At the 1990 Annual Meeting of Plan members, one topic discussed was "euthanasia" of healthy surplus lion-tail macaques, and whether killing of such animals for convenience reasons would violate the US Endangered Species Act prohibition on "take" of animals belonging to endangered species.

The question was referred to the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums for evaluation by their legislative committee. According to the winter 1990 issue of the *Lion-Tailed Macaque Newsletter*:

*Several meetings have been held and a verbal interpretation allowing certain instances of "cropping" has been given, but this has not been put in writing at this time.*

IPPL is totally opposed to "convenience killing" of allegedly surplus zoo primates. We favor birth control measures to prevent births of surplus animals or possible release of carefully screened and prepared animals or groups into areas formerly inhabited by the species but from which they may have disappeared.

The hypocritical use of the term "euthanasia" for what is in fact "convenience killing" by zoos should be viewed by the zoo-going public as the public relations gimmick that it is. Further, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has, in IPPL's opinion, no right to waive the legal prohibition on killing of endangered animals, which should only happen if an animal is in intractable and incurable pain, not for so-called "management reasons."

Letters opposing the "convenience-killing" of lion-tailed macaques or other species may be addressed to:

*The Director  
Office of Management Authority  
POB 3507  
Arlington VA 22203-3507, USA*

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

## IMMUNO LAWSUIT THROWN OUT AGAIN

In January 1991, the New York Court of Appeals threw out the libel lawsuit Immuno A.G. versus Moor-Jankowski by a margin of 7-0. This was the **third** time the lawsuit had been thrown out by a **unanimous** decision! The lawsuit was originally filed in 1984 by Immuno, an extremely rich Austrian multinational corporation, against various defendants, including Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL and Dr. Jan Moor-Jankowski, Director of the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, New York University. It was thrown out once **unanimously** by the First Department and then by New York's top court, the New York Court of Appeals.

Immuno appealed again, this time to the US Supreme Court, which asked the New York Court of Appeals to reconsider its decision in the light of its decision in an unrelated libel lawsuit.

In January 1991, the New York Court of Appeals again threw the case out by a 7-0 **unanimous** decision, again stating that the disputed letter was totally true, and, further, that the opinions in it were protected by the New York State Constitution.

Immuno now says that it will try to return again to the United States Supreme Court, which takes only about 1% of cases offered to it. The case has cost the plaintiff and the defendants and/or their insurers millions of dollars, and New York and US taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars, which IPPL considers could have been far better spent than lining New York lawyers' pockets!



Photo: Jessie Cohen, Washington National Zoo

Lion-tailed macaque mother and infant

# A VISIT WITH THE LEMURS OF MADAGASCAR

by IPPL Member Fran Farina

If you want to see lemurs in their natural habitat, there's only one place to find them - - Madagascar. Three IPPL Members (myself, Dita White, and Alex Kvassay) experienced this unique adventure in October 1990.

Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world. It is about the size of Texas and measures 1000 miles long and 300 miles across at its widest part. It is located off the southeast coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean 250 miles east of Mozambique.

According to widely-held theory, Madagascar broke away from Africa perhaps 160 million years ago when mammals were at an early stage of evolution. It is probable that early lemurs were carried across the narrower Mozambique Channel on rafts or on uprooted trees. As the channel widened, they had little need for evolutionary change because there were no large carnivores to threaten them and the thickly forested island provided an abundance of food with no competition.

Because there were no natural predators, lemurs did not need to evolve the larger brain necessary for survival elsewhere. They retained other primitive characteristics including a long nose for sniffing out food and scent-marked territories and relatively poor eyesight. They share the most recognizable feature of all primates - - hands with finger-nails.

With no established mammalian competitors, these founding lemurs expanded to an array of at least 40 species according to evidence preserved in sub-fossil deposits. Their body size ranged from forms as small as a mouse to others as large as orangutans and gorillas. There is good evidence that a majority of the large lemurs were still widespread as recently as 5,000 years ago. However, their disappearance began to accelerate with the first permanent human settlements about 2,000 years ago. In typical fashion, man quickly exterminated the largest animals through hunting, fire, and competition with domestic animals.

Madagascar is often described as a world unto itself. Some call it the Galapagos of the Indian Ocean. All of its mammals, most of its birds, and more than 80% of its plants are found nowhere else in the world. Thus, if these species become extinct in Madagascar, they will be extinct forever.

Lemurs are monkey-like primates which give insight into the ancestry of all primates, including humans. Lemurs evolved in Madagascar to fill niches that in Africa were later taken by monkey species. Most lemur species were able to range openly through the forest in daytime in permanent troops seeking fruit and leaves while their relatives on the continent took a back-seat to the larger-brained monkeys and remained solitary and nocturnal.

Madagascar has thus become one of nature's "attics," - - a place where forms of life that have become outmoded on the continents have not only survived but have evolved and thrived. Some refer to the island as "Nature's Laboratory" where evolution took a different route. Others call this parallel biological community "an alternate world." However you describe it, it is truly unique.

To say that travel in Madagascar is difficult would be an understatement. Facilities in the best reserves are extremely limited. With these constraints in mind, two reserves, Berenty and Perinet, provided excellent lemur observation which we non-scientific admirers can describe with some degree of accuracy.

Berenty Reserve is located in southeast Madagascar. It is a private wildlife reserve established by the de Heaulme family on the bank of the Mandrare River. The Heaulme's giant sisal plantation is adjacent to the reserve. We were able easily to observe the ring-tailed lemur *Lemur catta*, the red-fronted lemur *Lemur fulvus rufus* and Verreaux's *sifaka* in this location.

The reserve consists of about 50 acres (100 hectares) of forest. The terrain is flat, and wide trails swept daily make for easy strolling. Two troops of ring-tailed lemurs have been habituated to taking bananas from visitors. All of us had paw-prints on our shirts from visiting ring-tails in search of bananas! We didn't disappoint them.

The markings of the ring-tailed lemurs are the same for both sexes. They have black rings around their eyes and nose, and are best identified by their black and white tails. Their weight varies from 5 to 8 pounds. They mate for

about a week in April or May and have their young in September. We saw many babies during our visit.

Unlike other lemur species, ring-tailed lemurs habitually travel on and make extensive use of the ground. Their behavior patterns make them relatively easy to study. They settle into their favorite sleeping spot about half an hour before sunset and usually remain there until an hour after dawn. Then they begin the day with sun-bathing, a ritual whereby they sit upright, point their thumbs to the sky, chin up and white belly toward the sun. About 160 ring-tails experience this delightful existence at Berenty.

The Verreaux's *sifaka* weighs about 8 to 9 pounds, stands 1 1/2 feet high and has a beautiful creamy fur coat with a black face and brown cap on top of its head. The name comes from its alarm call which sounds like "Siff-fak." They don't drink water and survive best in poor dry habitats.

Sifakas rarely come down to the ground, but, when they do, their form of locomotion is comical. Due to the short arms and



Photo: Ron Garrison, San Diego Zoo

Sifaka

## Lemurs of Madagascar Continued

long legs, they stand upright and jump with their feet together, much like a person in a sack race. Their diet consists mainly of leaves. While protected in the reserve, sifakas are eaten locally and commonly trapped and shot.

Perinet Reserve is home to the largest surviving lemur, the indri. Because they do not survive in captivity, if you want to see these magnificent animals, you must visit this eastern rain-forest. These teddy-bear looking black and white animals are three feet high, weigh 15 to 22 pounds, and have a rudimentary two inch tail. Their long back legs are extremely powerful enabling them to manage 30 foot leaps.

The most distinguishing feature of the indri is its cry or song which can be heard over distances in excess of one mile. The sound is similar to the song of a whale, and its timing is predictable. If you are in the reserve one or two hours after daybreak or shortly before dusk, you can hear them. It is believed that the singing has a territorial function, but it also serves to recall the separated group members. We were privileged to experience this phenomenon two mornings in a row. What a way to start the day!

Indris are leaf-eating which means they have a low metabolism and travel around much less than their fruit-eating relatives. They generally live in small family groups with only one breeding adult of each sex.

Mating takes place in mid-summer and single infants are born in May after an estimated gestation of 120-150 days. Development is slow, and reproductive maturity is not reached until the animal reaches 8-9 years of age. Births occur at 3-year intervals.

The good news for the indri is that it is taboo to kill them and local people hold them in esteem. The bad news is that there are no more than 350 of them left and the habitat destruction around the reserve is expanding at an alarming rate.

Another habituated lemur species we were able to observe was the black lemur *Lemur macaco* of Nosy Komba. These lemurs are fearless, having been held sacred by the villagers and left unmolested. While the males are jet-black in color, the females are chestnut brown with beautiful white tufts near the ears. They are found in the humid forests west of north Madagascar, are about 18 inches long, and weigh 4 to 6 pounds.

Black lemurs mate in April and give birth to one offspring in September. Thus we were again able to see many babies clinging to their mothers during our October visit. If you have bananas, you will be overwhelmed by them. Black lemur troops have a majority of males. This is extraordinary among primates and no one knows how or why they manage it.

The future for all lemurs is bleak. Like most third world countries, Madagascar suffers with an exploding human population, now over 11 million, increasing poverty, and a worsening economy. More than 80% of its forests have already been destroyed and the damage is irreparable. The forest destruction has been due to slash and burn agriculture, clearing land for cattle, and using trees as a source of charcoal for fuel. Their slash-and-burn approach to enrich the soil for crops and encourage pasture grass for cattle exhausts the land in a short period of time, thus requiring the destruction of additional forest.

Agriculture employs 85% of the population and provides about 80% of the country's export earnings. Until 1971, the country was a net exporter of rice, its most important staple crop. Due to a growing population and poor yields due to traditional cultivation methods, Madagascar is now importing increasing amounts of rice annually.

Foreign money from governments and conservation groups is coming into the country in an effort to find ways to preserve the forests. There are plans to hire and train guards, plant fast growing trees, such as eucalyptus, which can serve as alternative fuel sources, and establish programs to help farmers improve production so they won't have to cut down additional forests to provide more cropland. Perhaps the best hope is the "Debt For Nature" swaps created by the World Wildlife Fund and Conservation International, if their financial support can continue.

In addition, tourism is a source of hard currency which can improve the economy while raising the people's awareness of the value their animals and plants have.

Alison Jolly summed up the situation succinctly when she said:

*If we can one day learn why and how a rain-forest maintains tens or hundreds of times as much living matter on the same ground as does human agriculture, we may even arrive at a more efficient relationship with our own environment.*

For the sake of the lemurs, it can't take too long. They have precious little time left before their habitat is destroyed and they become extinct.

If you want to read more on the lemurs of Madagascar, I recommend Alison Jolly's book, *A World Like Our Own: Man and Nature in Madagascar* (Yale University Press, 1980), Jane Wilson's *Lemurs of the Lost World* (Impact Books, 1990), and Hilary Bradt's *Madagascar* (Aston Publications, 1988).



Photo: Ron Garrison, San Diego Zoo

Black Lemur



## SIGNING CHIMPANZEES

On 1 October 1990, the *Los Angeles Times* carried a story about a chimpanzee called Kanzi. Kanzi, a very intelligent bonobo chimpanzee, has learned to use sign language at the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

Two follow-up Letters to the Editor of the *Times* contained interesting comments. Bill Schohl of Los Angeles stated:

*Granted, humans overall are "higher" intellectually, but we are not unique in terms of basic emotions, abstract thinking, creativity, etc. What's more, there is overlap - some apes can out-think people. In other words, these studies demonstrate that humans are not as separate or superior as we like to suppose. And, being the petty, jealous, vain creatures we can be, that thought does not sit very well.*

Dean Smith wrote of San Diego wrote:

*For some people, the ability to use language defines humanness and confers on humans rights not granted other animals. Now here is Kanzi, a chimpanzee able to use language at the level of a 2-year old child. There are great numbers of humans expected never to communicate better than Kanzi. Can we pen them up and raise them for food, clamp them in irons and drop chemicals in their eyes, burn them with torches and graft on new skin? If Kanzi really can talk, do we lessen our respect for humans or deepen our respect for animals?*

*All arguments to subjugate animals because they are inferior to humans are specious. This chimpanzee may have learned language more slowly than his trainer did, but Kanzi will always beat her to the top of a tree. Which is the more important only depends on what you do for a living.*

## RECOMMENDED READING

Sy Montgomery is the author of *Walking with the Great Apes* published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, USA, in March 1991.

Ms Montgomery, a scientist and journalist, discusses and compares the long-term field studies of Drs. Dian Fossey (Mountain gorillas), Birute Galdikas (orangutans), and Jane Goodall (chimpanzees).

Ms Montgomery notes that none of the three have tried to control the lives of the animals they have studied, and she describes how all three of them have transformed our view of the wonderful animals they study. All, in their different ways, have also worked to protect their study animals. Dian Fossey protected her study gorillas with passionate dedication, Birute Galdikas operates an orangutan rehabilitation center at Tanjung Puting National Park in Kalimantan, Indonesia, and Jane Goodall works to protect not just wild chimps but their cousins incarcerated in research laboratories.

Cobblestone Publishing Company, in conjunction with the American Museum of Natural History, publishes *FACES*, an excellent magazine for children aged 10-15. The November 1990 issue concentrates on "The Great Apes" and we strongly recommend it for young people. Copies are available for \$3.95, plus \$2 for shipping and handling, from Cobblestone Publishing, 30 Grove Street, Peterborough, NH 03458, USA.

*Otterwise* is an excellent magazine which aims at instilling concern for animals in children aged 8 to 13. The Spring 1991 issue contains articles about ferrets, prairie dogs, pet over-population, butterflies and research animals. The magazine includes vegetarian recipes. *Otterwise* is published four times a year and an individual subscription costs \$8.00 per year. Group subscriptions for 10 or more copies cost \$4 per individual. Further information is available from *Otterwise*, POB 1374, Portland, ME 04104, USA.

## CHILDREN'S BOOK AVAILABLE THROUGH IPPL

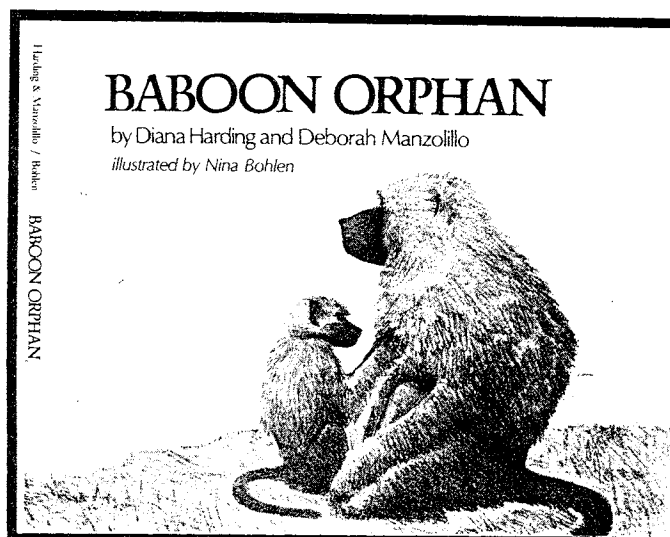
If you have a child between the ages of 8-11 years in your life, IPPL has a book for sale that will certainly arouse his/her interest in, and sympathy for, primates.

The book, entitled "*Baboon Orphan*," is written by Diana Harding and Deborah Manzanillo, with illustrations by Nina Bohlen. It is based on the authors' experiences observing baboons in Kenya and tells the true story of how an orphaned baby baboon was "adopted" and raised by an older male.

The story is very readable, while informing children about the behavior, diet, and activities of the baboon characters.

"*Baboon Orphan*" was published by Dutton (New York), a leading publisher of children's books.

Although the original cost was \$10.25, IPPL is able to offer you this well-produced hardcover book for just US \$5.00, plus \$1.50 per copy for postage.



# NEWS IN BRIEF

## China Airlines Fined

In May 1990, China Airlines was fined the equivalent of US \$3500 for shipping 40 Rhesus monkeys to Heathrow Airport, London, England in improperly ventilated crates. The animals were on their way to a British medical research facility.

The monkeys had travelled from Peking to London in containers with less than 1% of the surface area ventilated. At least 25% ventilation is required for safe shipment.

## The Baboons Of Asia

Few primate species live on more than one continent. The Barbary macaque lives in North Africa, but there is a resident colony on the British island of Gibraltar which is part of Europe.

Most people know of the baboons of Africa but not many people know that there are *Hamadryas* baboons in mountainous regions of Saudi Arabia, which is part of Asia.

## CDC Incinerator Malfunctions

The Centers for Disease Control, Clifton Road, Atlanta, Georgia, were reported by the Atlanta press to have been shipping partially-burned carcasses of experimental animals, used syringes, and other medical waste to a landfill in De Kalb. The cause of the problem was a malfunctioning incinerator at CDC.

CDC denied the charges but reporter Douglas Blackmon commented that, "*Animal remains, gauze, cages and other debris were visible among ash taken from the Clifton Road incinerator Monday.*"

John Costin, operator of the Live Oak landfill in De Kalb said that CDC had been sending similar waste to the landfill for several months, despite warnings from workers that it was improperly burned. He commented, "*Sometimes the hair isn't even burned*", after pulling out a bag containing a partially burned carcass of a "*chimp or a monkey.*"

Experimental animals in the United States seem to get no more respect in death than they do in life. This is in contrast to some Japanese facilities which maintain graveyards for monkeys who have died or been killed in experiments and even hold commemorative services.

## Lab to Test Disinfectant Without Chimps

Gibraltar Biological Laboratories in Fairfield, New Jersey, USA, has received permission from the US Environmental Protection Agency to use a special technique not utilizing animals to test disinfectants to see if they are effective in destroying the hepatitis B virus.

Hepatitis B, which can be fatal to humans, can be spread by medical implements.

Herbert Prince, Director of the company, noted that progress in testing disinfectants has up till now been hampered because the only way to grow the hepatitis B virus is in chimpanzees. He commented that, "*Chimpanzees are an endangered species and*

*we are also against using animals.*"

## Bonobo Dies

An 8-year old female Bonobo (a species formerly known as Pygmy chimpanzee) died at the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, of a perforated intestine possibly caused by ingested pieces of a plastic ball, according to Milwaukee Zoo officials.

Two bonobos, a male and a female, had been sent to Yerkes by the Milwaukee Zoo. When Naomi became sick, Yerkes Primate Center officials called the zoo asking for permission to put her to sleep. Instead, Naomi was taken back to Wisconsin in a chartered jet in an attempt to save her life. However, she did not survive.

The apes used in Yerkes' well-known sign language studies have been housed at the Language Study Center away from Yerkes' experimental laboratories and are not used in invasive experiments. However, the Yerkes Primate Center uses non-bonobo chimpanzees in AIDS and other experiments.

Only four US facilities own bonobos: San Diego Zoo, Milwaukee Zoo, Kansas City Zoo, and the Yerkes Primate Center.

## "Criminal Monkeys"

According to the US State Department's *World Travel Watch*, monkeys in Sangeh, Bali, Indonesia are becoming "*accomplices to crime*". They have stolen eye-glasses, guidebooks, and anything else not firmly gripped by travellers. Local people chase the monkeys, who drop the items. Then the locals refuse to return the "*loot*" to the owners until they get paid!

## Exotic Toys for the Rich

The *Robb Report* is a magazine for the super-rich. IPPL member Mary Ann Wyatt sent us some ads for exotic animals appearing in the August 1990 issue: these included:

- ads for "*Monkeys - squirrels, capuchins, spiders*" from "Cassalia's Exotics," which also offered "*bobcats, servals, cougars, birds, reptiles, and other exotics.*"

- an ad for "*servals, caracals, lynx, and cougars, also mini-kangaroos, parrots, wolves, and Reptiles*", from "Exotic Pets International," an operation based in Texas. The ad asks readers, "*Why be normal?? Own an Exotic Pet!*"

- an ad for "*the most complete array of exotic hand-fed pets available anywhere*" placed by "Man's best Friends", a Florida operation. The "array" includes "*parrots, macaws, cockatoos: monkeys, chimps, guenons: tamarins, squirrels, capuchins: cougars, servals, ocelots: wolves, reptiles.*"

IPPL is totally opposed to the commercial sale of exotic animals as pets. The trade in wild animals as pets is cruel, inhumane, and species-destructive. Don't buy them!

## No Right to be Published

In its May/June 1990 issue, the *Hastings Center Report*

## News In Brief Continued

published a Special Supplement entitled "*Animals, Science and Ethics*." The Hastings Center studies the ethical issues of medicine and is located in Hudson, New York, USA.

Coverage of the topic provoked the ire of former monkey head transplantor Robert White, who wrote in a letter published in the November/December 1990 issue of the *Report*:

*I am extremely disappointed in this particular series of articles which, quite frankly, has no right to be published as part of the Report.*

*Animal usage is not a moral or ethical issue and elevating the problem of animal rights to such a plane is a disservice to medical research and the farm and dairy industry.*

1990 is the bicentennial of the US Bill of Rights, which guarantees to all citizens of the United States the right to freedom of speech and expression. It seems that Dr. White believes that the issue of the ethics of animal usage is a closed issue that should not be debated by an institute devoted to ethical issues of modern science.

### Epidemic revealed

According to the 30 January edition of the *Japan Times*, an English-language newspaper published in Tokyo, Japan, fifteen laboratory monkeys died of a herpes virus infection and 31 more were killed between November 1989 and April 1990 at the Japanese National Institute of Health's "*Center for Primates for Medical Experiments*."

According to the article, the Center houses 1,800 monkeys, 1,500 of them macaques. A photo accompanying the article shows monkeys housed in small 2-tier cages. The two rooms affected by the outbreak of the virus contained 255 monkeys.

### Orangutans returned to Borneo

Ten orangutans illegally exported from Borneo to Taiwan were returned to Indonesia on 28 November 1990. The animals were accompanied by a delegation of Taiwanese schoolchildren. Nine of the animals were confiscated in spring 1990 by Taichung Customs officials and another was purchased from a bankrupt circus and donated to the Taipei Municipal Zoo.

The animals went to Dr. Birute Galdikas' Orangutan Rehabilitation Center, at Tanjung Puting, Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Dr. Galdikas estimates that there are over 1,000 orangutans on Taiwan, a higher density of these animals than are found anywhere in the wild.

Whether the return of the orangutans to the wild is a show of a sincere change in the Taiwan government's tolerance of illegal wildlife trafficking or a mere public relations gesture remains to be seen. Changes have been promised before but either never materialized or did not last long.

A film crew on Taiwan recently went into a vet's office and, found an orangutan and a gibbon among the patients awaiting treatment. This might sound funny, but it isn't. The presence of the animals reflects dozens of dead mother orangutans and gibbons shot to bring them into captivity.

In May 1987, a 5-year old orangutan escaped from his travel cage on Roissy Airport in Paris. The resulting investigation led to the discovery of another orangutan and 11 smuggled macaques. All were confiscated by French authorities. They were on their way to a notorious Mexican wildlife smuggler who may have intended to send them to the United States.

A notorious Indonesian orangutan smuggler was involved in this shipment, but he was never punished, having put someone else's name on the shipping documents. In 1990, one of the confiscated orangutans was sent to the Orangutan Rehabilitation Center, Sepilok, Sabah, East Malaysia.

## A CIRCUS TO SUPPORT

The International Primate Protection League strongly opposes the use of non-domestic animals in circuses. We urge our members and their families not to attend circuses which feature performing primates such as chimpanzees, baboons or monkeys. Circus life is also unpleasant for tigers, lions, elephants, bears, and other performing animals, who tend to be killed or discarded when their performing days are over.

Now we have good news for you: there is a circus with no performing animals. Most of the performers are acrobats, clowns, trapeze artists, tightrope walkers, jugglers, contortionists, and musicians.

This circus is called **Le Cirque du Soleil** and it performs in New York from 11 April to 2 June. We strongly urge you to attend and enjoy a cruelty-free circus!

## ATTENTION - UK MEMBERS

Action for Animals, a group based in London, England, has announced a "**Primate Action Day**" on Saturday 1 June 1991. Among the issues to be highlighted are the psychological effects of single caging, the use of primates in AIDS research and the role of the Medical Research Council in funding research at universities and colleges around the United Kingdom.

Proposed activities include picketing, leafleting, showing videos, and handing out whistle-blowing cards.

Among the locations for demonstrations are Toxicol, Shamrock Farms, Huntingdon Research Center, Hazelton Laboratories, London Zoo (which sponsors experimentation), the National Institute of Medical Research, and various locations in Scotland.

Please call 71-241-1362 for further information or write *Action for Animals, POB 254, London E5 8TB, England*.

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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 WC1H9NS, England. Membership fees and contributions are tax deductible in the U.S.A. to the extent allowed by law.

Overseas payments should be made in US dollars or by a check drawn on a US bank. Overseas members wishing to receive their newsletters by Air Mail should add US \$5.00. Canadian members may use US dollar postal orders, issued at all Canadian Post Offices.

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All members receive complimentary copies of the IPPL Newsletter. Individuals or organizations may subscribe to the IPPL Newsletter at an annual fee of \$20.00.

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