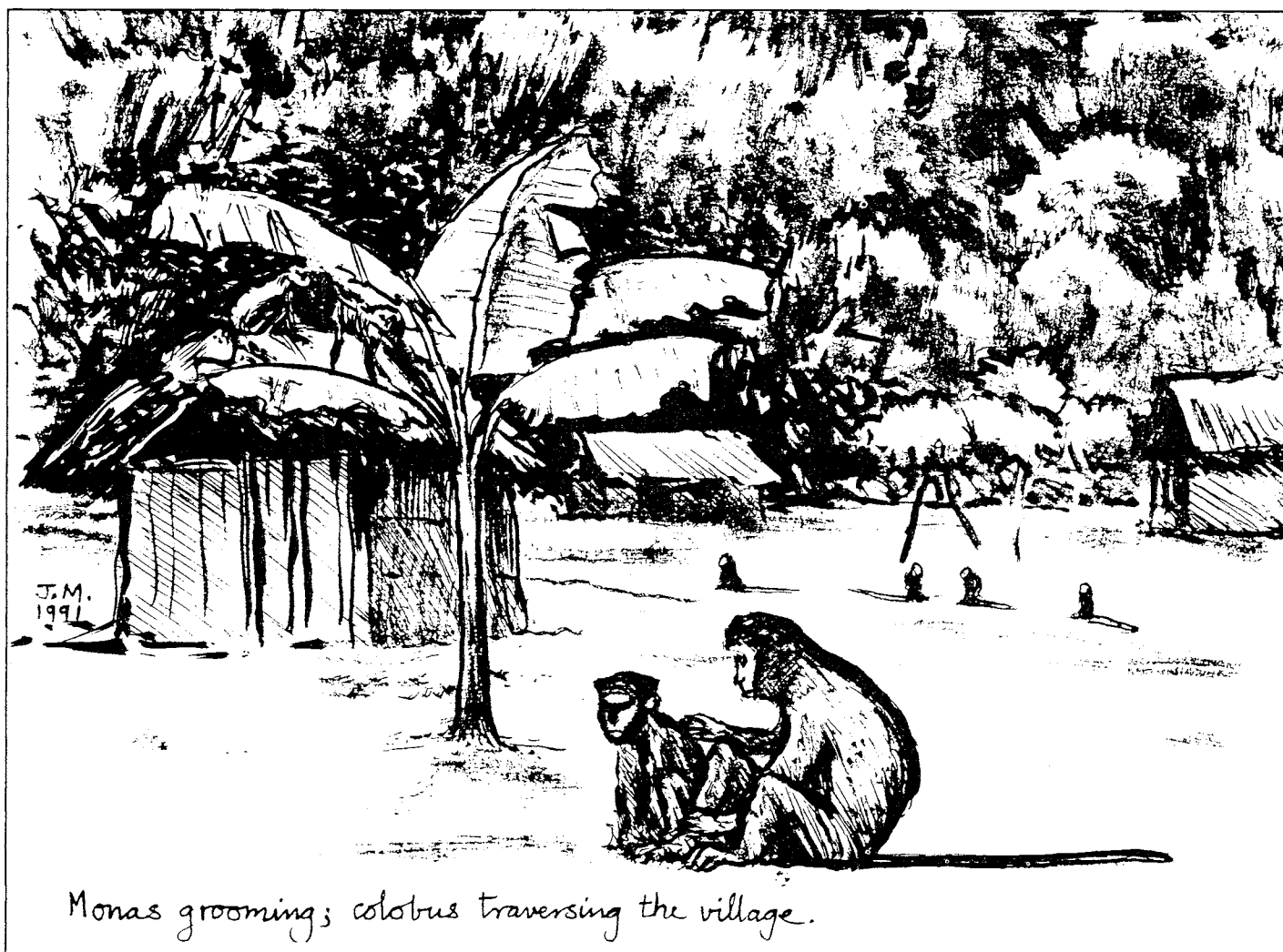




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# Newsletter

ISSN-1040-3027, Vol. 18, No. 3, NOVEMBER 1991



Drawing by Jeanie Mellersh

**INSIDE: A VISIT TO BOABENG-FIEMA  
MONKEY SANCTUARY**

**Smuggled Chimps Home  
In Uganda**

# HAPPY HOLIDAYS TO ALL OUR MEMBERS!

December 1991

Dear IPPL Member:

*I should like to thank everybody who helped IPPL through a year which has seen some major accomplishments, but leaves us with major challenges facing us in 1992.*

*We started the year with a cooperative rescue mission that resulted in the confiscation of two lovable gibbon babies from the Cartimar Market in Manila, the Philippines. This rescue would not have been possible without the cooperation of a caring person who phoned us from Manila after seeing the animals, our friends at the Haribon Society in the Philippines, Philippine wildlife authorities, and your International Primate Protection League.*

*The year is ending with IPPL playing a role in the successful return to Uganda of four chimpanzees smuggled from Uganda to the Soviet Union over a year ago. After the animals had passed unimpeded through several European countries, gutsy Dr. Katalin Rodics of the Hungarian Wildlife Department finally seized the animals - and personally escorted them back to Uganda.*

*Even before these animals had left Uganda, IPPL had received a tip-off they were about to be moved, and we and our friends at the Jane Goodall Institute had followed their fate for months.*

*The return of the chimpanzees to Uganda was a major collaborative effort involving TRAFFIC-Italy, the Jane Goodall Institute, the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the Ugandan press, (including the newspaper New Vision and its star reporter Ndyakira Amooti), and the Governments of Uganda and Hungary.*

*Illegal wildlife trade is growing. Without inter-group cooperation, it cannot be controlled. We all know about the "Drug Lords" but who knows about, or takes seriously, the "Bird Lords" and the "Primate Lords." They exist - and they are making pots of money, and their dirty money is diverting some government officials from their responsibilities to protect wildlife, making it harder for the honest ones to do their work of making the world a safer place for wildlife.*

*It would be nice to think that governments and groups like IPPL would always be allies in the battle against illegal wildlife trafficking, but all too often the exact opposite is true. That is why IPPL is so much needed. We are always on the front lines, but we are not always on the front pages, because we do not have time or funds to propel ourselves into the media. Our issues are often complex, and they do not lend themselves to the culture of the information "bite."*

*We hope that you will continue your participation in and support of IPPL's work in 1992. Thanks to everyone for helping see us through another year.*

*All of us primates at IPPL, human and nonhuman, wish you and your's a happy holiday season and much joy in 1992.*

*Shirley McGreal*

Shirley McGreal

## IPPL SWEAT-SHIRTS MAKE GREAT HOLIDAY GIFTS!

You can help IPPL and the primates by wearing IPPL's new sweat-shirts and giving them as holiday gifts to your friends.

The long-sleeved high-quality sweat-shirts (modelled by IPPL office assistant Amy Brown) have a silverback gorilla design on the front and a mother and baby gorilla on the back.

They come in four sizes: **Extra-large, Large, Medium and Small.**

IPPL sweat-shirts come in just one color: sea-green.

The sweat-shirts cost \$20 each, plus \$3 per shirt for postage and packing.

IPPL T-shirts are also available for \$10 each plus \$2 postage and packing per shirt. We have gorilla, chimpanzee, and gibbon designs in aqua, beige and silver in **Extra-large, Large, Medium and Small.** We are running low on some colors so always give a second color choice. We have Chinese golden monkey T-shirts in beige only.

Orders should be mailed to IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484.



# THE DOUC DISASTER

IPPL has obtained documents pertaining to a shipment of 100 Douc langurs obtained by the notorious Thai wildlife smuggler Kampang Ploentham in 1988. Less than 10 of the 100 Doucs are known to be alive today.

Douc langurs are exquisitely beautiful monkeys that are found only in Indochina, an area devastated by ecological warfare in which the lovely forests were sprayed with poisonous chemicals.

Now the Douc langurs have to face a new poison: the vicious animal trafficking syndicates operating around the world which shamelessly trade in them with no concern for the future of the species or the suffering they bring to individual animals. Money in the bank is all these people care about.



Some of the 100 Douc langurs in cages on Kampang's farm

IPPL has been trying to obtain details of this notorious shipment of 100 Douc langurs for some years, but finally we obtained documents and two eye-witness accounts.

One eye-witness reported to IPPL counting no less than 96 Douc langurs on a visit to Kampang's premises in 1988: this person observed and photographed them, and also observed a young orangutan offered for sale.

A horrified observer informed IPPL that 7 of the Douc langurs were obtained by Safari World, a safari park outside Bangkok, Thailand, and that every single one of the animals died.

A few animals were reportedly purchased by the Bangkok Zoo and others by a shopping mall menagerie in Bangkok. It is possible that a few were shipped to disreputable Eastern European zoos to be "laundered" into Western Europe. However, it now appears that at least 90 of the 100 Douc langurs are dead.

Douc langurs are an extremely fragile species with a very restricted diet, and they are extremely difficult to maintain in captivity. The late Thai animal dealer Swart once informed IPPL that 90% of Douc langurs die in the first three months of captivity.

Nonetheless, the exquisite beauty of the animals makes them a coveted zoo exhibit. There is also no doubt that, without demand from unethical zoos, or zoos blinded with an obsession to "save" species by "captive breeding," these Doucs would still be living free contributing to the survival of their species.

One of the zoos interested in exhibiting Douc langurs was the Singapore Zoo. The zoo obtained five Doucs from Kampang in 1988, and three of them are still alive.

IPPL learned about the acquisition of 5 Douc langurs by the

Singapore Zoo in May 1989, and on 12 May 1989 Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, sent a letter to Singapore's Primary Production Department requesting information about the origin of the Douc langurs.

In a letter dated 2 June 1989, and apparently referring to the same importation, Dr. Ng Cher Yew, writing for the Director of Primary Production, stated:

*The 5 Douc langurs were imported in March 1988 [in fact, the date was December 1988, unless there were two shipments] for*

*the Singapore Zoological Gardens for breeding purposes. Furthermore, the import was approved in accordance with CITES requirements based on proper export documents [Emphasis added] and not for commercial gains.*

No copies of "the proper export documents" were provided to IPPL, and continued attempts by Marjorie Doggett, IPPL Singapore Representative, to get them failed. It was not until IPPL reopened its investigation in August 1991 that documents were kindly provided to IPPL by Bernard Harrison, Director of the Singapore Zoo, who now regrets his zoo's participation in this appalling tragedy, and has reportedly refused further offers from sleazy animal dealers to provide more Doucs.

However, the attitude of some zoos when tempted by offers of spectacular animals is seen in Mr. Harrison's comments in a 28

*Continued overleaf...*

## Douc Disaster Continued

August 1991 letter to Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL.

*I refer to your fax of 25 August 1991 requesting information on five (3.2) douc langurs that we acquired on 19 December 1988. Of the five animals, two have died. One male died on 28 December 1988, having arrived as a rather weak specimen. Another male died on 7 October 1989. The surviving three (1.2) animals are in excellent condition and mating has been observed on a number of occasions - we hope they will soon breed...It is indeed a shame that so many animals were captured and that a large percentage died as a result of poor care. Please be assured though that we have genuine interest in breeding this rare species, we have no intention to condone or encourage their continued illegal trade.*

Mr. Harrison provided copies of documents pertaining to the Douc langur shipment to IPPL.

- 1) An export permit, typed in English, from the "People Republic of Kampuchea" and dated 10 March 1988, for "5 heads" of Douc langurs. This document (reproduced on this page) is clearly fraudulent, and the "Koh Khong Zoological Garden" in Cambodia does not exist and both the Singapore Zoo and Singapore wildlife authorities knew or should have known this. "Universal Tropical Enterprise," the company whose name appears on the top of the certificate, is an animal dealership operated by Mr. Terence Loh. It is amazing to IPPL that this clearly fraudulent document (a genuine Cambodian export permit would not be in English) was considered "proper export documents," as stated by the PPD in its June 1989 letter to IPPL. The non-existent "Koh Khong Zoo" is also known to have trafficked illegal orangutans and gibbons to Eastern Europe.
- 2) A Thai Airways luggage tag which shows that the Douc langurs were not carried as freight, but as "personal luggage" of a so-called "courier," (the elegant-sounding name given themselves by people who escort illegal wildlife shipments around the world). All wildlife shipments are supposed to be carried as freight. Carrying wildlife as "luggage" enables smugglers to avoid Customs and wildlife officials' inspection. (An animal smuggler has actually informed IPPL that one of the best ways to end illegal primate trade is to ban the shipment of wild animals as checked passenger luggage). Gorillas, orangutans, gibbons, and many other primate species have been shipped as "luggage," as have other wildlife species, especially birds.
- 3) A Singapore "license to import animals/birds" issued by the "City Veterinary Center," allowing the Singapore Zoo to import 5 Douc langurs from Kampuchea. The legality of the "export permit" was clearly not verified in advance since the "license" stated merely that it was "to accompany shipment."

- 4) A clearly fraudulent veterinary certificate purportedly issued by "Ung Tina" Chief of the "Province Animal Quarantine Station," stating that the animals were "kept in isolation under captivity for at least three weeks prior to export." In any case, the langurs were held in captivity in Bangkok, not Cambodia, according to several eye-witnesses.
- 5) A "Singapore inward declaration" noting that the shipment was carried as "excess baggage" by Thai Airways. The name of the person who carried the so-called "excess baggage" does not appear on the declaration. He reportedly fled Singapore Airport leaving the Douc langurs circulating on the luggage carousel.

IPPL did not receive a copy of any official import permit as required by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

**PEOPLE REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA**

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

No. 014/1988

**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	
Douc Langurs	Pygathrix nemaeus	5 heads.
	( one item only )	

DATE OF ISSUE 10th March, 1988

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER. Koh Kong Province Zoological Garden, Kohkong.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION. Singapore Zoological Garden, Singapore

  
 DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES  
 CONSERVATION.

## ***Douc Disaster Continued***

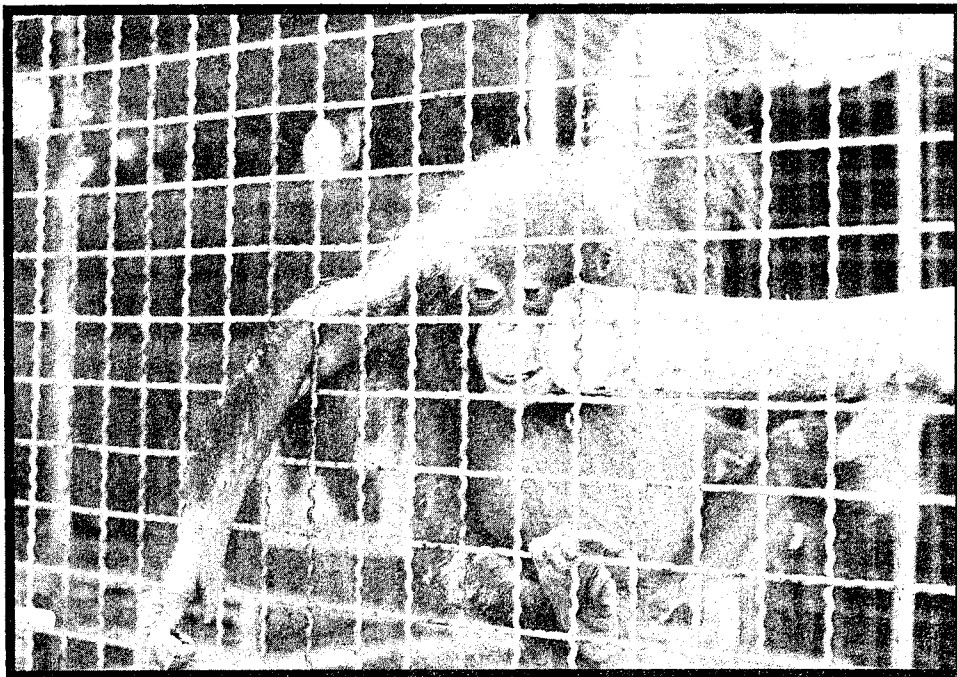
Species, and there is no air waybill as the shipment was carried as "hand baggage."

IPPL is shocked that a legitimate zoo such as Singapore would deal with a notorious animal smuggler like Kampang Ploentham, whose crimes against animals have been public knowledge for many years. We also find it hard to believe that Singapore Zoo would not know that there is no zoo in Cambodia.

IPPL has informed the Asian press of this shipment. We have repeatedly been in touch with the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens requesting that zoos officially boycott unsavory animal dealers like Kampang Ploentham, but so far our efforts have totally failed.

The Douc langur shipment is yet another example of the appalling role played by Thailand as the world's biggest "wildlife supermarket." Douc langurs are listed as an Appendix I species on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and all commercial trade in the species is banned. Thailand is a member of this treaty, and should never have allowed 100 Douc langurs - let alone one - into the country, nor let them be re-exported.

Kampang is a commercial animal dealer with an appalling record of cruelty to the animals he traffics, such as the 4 gibbons he smuggled from Bangkok to London in 1973. The poor animals had been stuffed into snake crates which became their coffins. By allowing this ghastly Douc langur deal, Thailand contributed another coffin-nail to the future of an already-devastated species.



Orangutan Photographed on Kampang Ploentham's Premises

## **HOW YOU CAN PROTEST THE DOUC LANGUR SHIPMENT**

- 1) Please send a letter to Mr. Bernard Harrisson, Director of the Singapore Zoo, thanking him for making public documents pertaining to the 1988 Douc langur shipment, and requesting that Singapore Zoo cease patronizing disreputable animal dealers, including Kampang Ploentham.

**Bernard Harrisson, Director, Singapore Zoo**  
80 Mandai Lake Road  
Singapore 2572

- 2) Please send a letter to the Prime Minister of Singapore expressing your shock at the issuance of an import permit to Singapore Zoo to bring in animals of an origin that the Government of Singapore should have known or suspected to be illegal, and ask that the Government make an effort to verify the origin of any wildlife shipment before issuing import permits.

**Mr. Goh Chok Tong, Prime Minister**  
Office of the Prime Minister  
Orchard Road, Istana Annexe  
Singapore 0922

- 3) Please send a courteous letter to:

**H.E. Anand Panyarachun, Prime Minister,**  
Government House, Nakorn Pathom Road,  
Bangkok 10400, Thailand

Express your shock, outrage and disgust at the suffering and death caused to 100 endangered Douc langurs, a non-Thai species, by the disgraceful activities of animal smuggler Kampang Ploentham who smuggles Douc langurs, gibbons and orangutans under his phony "Koh Khong Zoo" operation. Ask that firm action be taken immediately against this animal dealer, including a permanent ban on his direct or indirect participation in any wildlife trafficking. Request a reply to your letter.

# ORANGUTAN SKULLS FOR SALE

Chryssee and Esmond Bradley Martin visited Kalimantan, the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo in March 1990 as part of their study of the international trade in rhino products. They found no rhino horn for sale - but were appalled to find a thriving trade in the skulls of orangutans, which were sold to Japanese and German tourists.

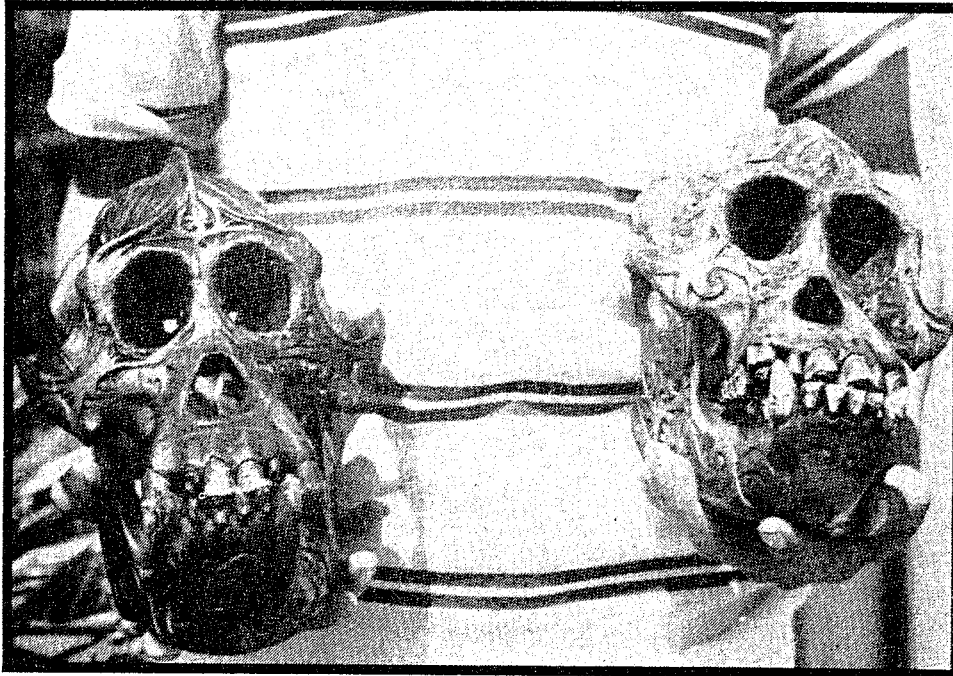


Photo: Esmond Bradley Martin

Tattoo-like markings carved on two orangutan skulls

Dayak tribal people kill mother orangutans to get babies to sell to traders, and they have now started to collect the mothers' skulls which they color with shoe polish. Most of the captured babies end up in Taiwan or Bangkok, and the skulls are sold locally. The Martins found 12 orangutan skulls for sale in art and curio shops in Samarinda and Balikpapan. All skulls appeared less than a year old.

All this activity is totally illegal since orangutans have been fully protected in Indonesia since 1931. However, local forestry officials reportedly ignore these goings-on.

## UPDATE ON THE "TAIWAN TEN"

In November 1990, ten juvenile orangutans who had been smuggled into Taiwan from Indonesia were sent back to Indonesia for rehabilitation. The departure of the orangutans from Taiwan was highly publicized and was featured in the BBC program "The Ape Trade." Taiwanese schoolchildren sang farewell songs to the animals as they were loaded on a plane bound for Indonesia.

Once in Jakarta, however, the orangutans got caught up in the

### Update Continued

politics of primate conservation. They remained in limbo in Jakarta for 11 months where they were cared for at the Ragunan Zoo's guest-house by Mrs. Ulla Van Mengden and Indonesian university students.

Plans to return the "Taiwan Ten" to Dr. Birute Galdikas' camp at Tanjung Puting were replaced by a plan to return seven of the animals to Bukit Soeharto, a new station in an area of forest that

had been burned out during the great Borneo fire of 1983 and which the students considered inappropriate due to lack of mature forest and problems such as snake infestation. Three of the animals, who had health problems, were to go to a primate research facility in Bogor.

University students called for all the animals to go to Tanjung Puting, and demonstrated peacefully in support of this alternative. When the students learned of plans to move the animals to other locations, they decided to protect them.

On being tipped off that an army unit was to come and take the animals by force from their temporary home, the students absconded during the night with the nine of them who were manageable, and the military raiders only found one animal left, the tough Charlie!

Fourteen students were interrogated and three were jailed. Eventually the orangutans were handed over to the government and the protestors released.

The original plan to send seven of the animals to Bukit Soeharto and three to the laboratory was implemented, to the disappointment of the student conservationists. Further details of the events in Jakarta will be presented in a future Newsletter as they are not available at this time.

## POSTAGE RATES FOR OVERSEAS LETTERS

IPPL frequently asks its members to send letters overseas. Rather than list the costs along with each article, we plan to tell you the cost of letters from the US and the UK in each Newsletter.

Currently, air mail costs from the United States are 50 cents for a letter weighing .5 ounce, 95 cents for 1 ounce. \$1.34 for 1.5 ounces and \$1.73 for 2 ounces.

From the United Kingdom, letters to Europe cost 26p. for each 20 grams; letters to anywhere else in the world cost 37p. for each 10 grams.

We would appreciate members in other countries letting us know international postage rates for letters.



# "ENTEBBE FOUR" RETURN TO UGANDA

Thanks to tough action from Hungarian wildlife authorities and cooperation between several wildlife protection organizations, four chimpanzees exported from Uganda on 10 September 1990 were safely returned to their homeland on 11 October 1991.

The chimpanzees were removed from Uganda by Swedish animal trafficker Ingemar Forss. They were accompanied by export papers falsely claiming that they were "captive-bred" at Entebbe Zoo. The papers had been signed by Chief Game Warden Moses Okua, under heavy pressure from the Deputy Minister of Tourism and Wildlife Wilson Nadiop. Forss took the chimpanzees to Moscow, where they became the property of a company called the Soviet American Arts and Entertainment Company (SAAEC), based in New Jersey, USA. Soviet authorities did not confiscate the chimpanzees, in spite of their suspect origin.

In a letter to IPPL dated 12 August 1991, Professor V.A. Krassilov, of the Soviet Institute of Nature Conservation and Reserves, told an IPPL member:

*I share your indignation in respect to illegal importation of chimpanzees in the USSR. The deal was approved*

SAAEC had purchased the chimpanzees for use in a "Circus on Ice" it had founded in 1989.

In April 1991, the four chimpanzees, along with two gibbons of unknown origin, were taken by SAAEC's "Circus on Ice" from the Soviet Union via Yugoslavia (a non-member of CITES and a doorway to Europe for large quantities of smuggled wildlife) to Italy.

In spite of Italy having been a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) since December 1979, the animals were not confiscated at the Italian border. During the summer, the gibbons and chimpanzees were found in Rome by Marco Pani of TRAFFIC-Italy, who at once informed Italian authorities and the CITES Secretariat in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Oddly, the Italian wildlife chief gave SAAEC's American owner a permit to ship the chimpanzees to the United States. This permit was later revoked, and the animals were briefly seized but later returned to SAAEC.

The circus managed to get the chimpanzees and gibbons out

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- 1) Send a holiday greeting card or letter to:

Dr. Katalin Rodics, Director,  
CITES Management Authority  
National Authority for Nature Conservation  
Ministry of Environment  
Kolto U. No. 21, H-1121, Budapest, Hungary

Thank Dr. Rodics for her firm action in confiscating the "Entebbe Four" chimpanzees and arranging for their safe return to Uganda.

- 2) Send a letter to:

The Director  
CITES Management Authority  
Ministero dell'Agricoltura  
Via Carducci 5,  
00187 Roma, Italy

Express your concern over Italy allowing the importation and re-exportation of chimpanzees and gibbons without proper CITES import permits. Also request that Italy implement and enforce tough laws to end smuggling of any wildlife into or through Italy.

- 3) Send a holiday greeting card or letter to:

Mr. Samuel Sebagareka,  
Minister of Tourism and Wildlife,  
Kampala, Uganda

Express your approval of the actions taken by the Government of Uganda to get the "Entebbe Four" returned to the country. Express your pleasure at Uganda's joining the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Request that foreign and local animal dealers violating CITES be given long jail sentences.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

*neither by the Institute of Nature Conservation nor by the Ministry of Environment.*

*Sovincirk [a Soviet state run circus] has been warned that such deals are illegal. Unexpectedly the Soviet-American firm SAAEC has managed to buy the animals at the airport. Our attempts at confiscation have failed because of the uncertainty of the legal situation in the country at the moment. We have taken all the possible measures to prevent incidents of this kind in future.*

of Italy and into Austria at the Tarvisio checkpoint. Since they had neither an Italian export or re-export permit nor an Austrian import permit, they should have been confiscated at this point by Austrian authorities.

Austria has been a CITES member since 27 April 1982, but fails to enforce the treaty strictly. Instead, the animals were allowed to proceed across Austria on their way to Hungary.

Hungarian authorities were tipped off, but, by the time Dr. Katalin Rodics of the Hungarian CITES Management Authority learned about them, the SAAEC truck containing the chimpanzees

*Continued overleaf...*

## **"Entebbe Four" Continued**

and gibbons had already crossed the border at the Rabafuzes check-point. Dr. Rodics reported to IPPL:

*I received a message from the CITES Secretariat about 4 chimpanzees and two gibbons which were going to enter Hungary without permission. I immediately sent telexes to the frontier stations in the afternoon of 19 September 1991. Next morning I received an answer from Rabafuzes on the Hungarian-Austrian border that they caught 6 lorries of the Soviet Circus. I went there to check, but the apes were not in them. Members of the Soviet Circus told me that one lorry with chimpanzees went across our border the previous evening somehow. They gave me the registration number of this lorry. I asked the Hungarian-Soviet border to check if it went or not from Hungary. Fortunately it had not left yet and the same evening at Zahony frontier station, the Customs caught it. Next morning (21 September) I went up to the border and seized the animals.*

*The trainer told me that he had obtained the monkeys from a Russian-American man who is the owner of their circus, who claimed that the animals were captive-born originating from a zoo.*

The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) sent veterinarian Ken Pack to Hungary to take care of the chimpanzees and escort them back to Uganda. JGI is also paying for the care of the animals at the Entebbe Zoo, now renamed the Entebbe Wildlife Education Center.

Dr. Geza Teleki, Executive Director of JGI's Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees (CCCC), and a long-term IPPL Advisor, worked night and day handling details of the confiscation attempts. TRAFFIC-Italy located the animals and tried to get them confiscated. Officials of the CITES Secretariat also worked hard to track the animals.

The Animal Welfare Institute, IPPL, and CCCC all donated funds to make it possible for Dr. Katalin Rodics to accompany the chimpanzees home to Uganda.

The chimpanzees arrived safely in Uganda on 11 October 1991. They were met by Ugandan wildlife officials, including the Minister of Tourism and Wildlife, and Linda Rothen of JGI. On that same day, the former US owner of the chimpanzees appeared at the Budapest CITES office in an unsuccessful effort to get the chimpanzees returned to him.

Reports from Uganda indicate that the four chimpanzees recognized their chimpanzee friends and settled down rapidly at the Entebbe Zoo. All are reportedly doing well.

The two confiscated gibbons are living at a Hungarian zoo.

## **ORANGUTAN SEEN ON SNAKE ALLEY IN TAIWAN**

*Colleen Reed of Utah, USA, recently contacted IPPL Headquarters on returning from a trip to the Orient. Ms Reed wrote:*

On a recent trip to the Orient, I was visiting Taipei, when a Japanese business acquaintance insisted on showing me "Snake Alley," a part of town visited late at night, primarily by Japanese and Korean tourists,

As I am sure that you are familiar with this street, you can imagine my horror. In addition to the hundreds of snakes, many skinned alive in front of awaiting diners, I was devastated to see two orangutans in two separate "establishments," chained to stools, staring, with almost lifeless eyes, past the Oriental tourists who poked and prodded at them.

I quickly snapped the enclosed photograph, and it was immediately apparent that photographs were unacceptable. I left as quickly as possible.

I have read about the illegal primate trade in Southeast Asia, but my first-hand experience in Taipei enraged me, and I want to be actively involved in bringing these horrors to an end.

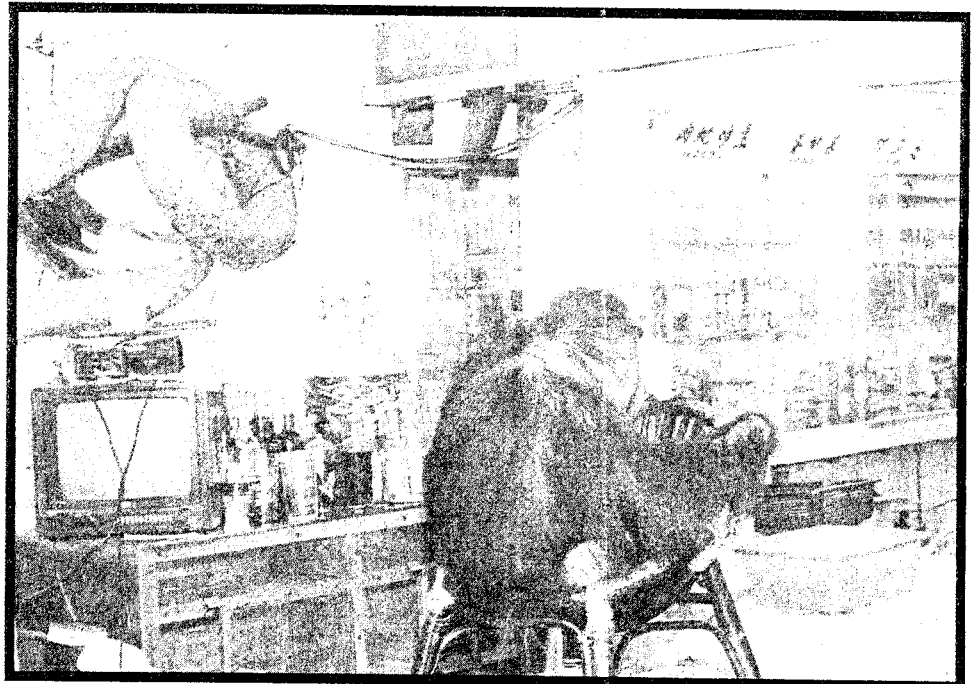


Photo: Colleen Reed

Orangutan in "Snake Alley" Store

### **ARTICLE AVAILABLE**

City Lights, a Washington DC "alternative" newspaper, has published an excellent six page article by Jon Cohen about the "Entebbe Four" and IPPL advisor Geza Teleki's role in it.

Please contact Headquarters for a free copy.



# REMEMBERING BIMBO

by Dianne Taylor-Snow

*Dianne Taylor-Snow was sent to Bangkok by IPPL and the Orangutan Foundation in February 1990 to help care for 6 baby orangutans confiscated by Thai authorities from a smuggling gang that was sending them to the Soviet Union via the "Yugoslavian Connection." The animals were stuffed in bird crates and three of the six were shipped upside-down. Only three survive. None of the smuggling gang members has spent one day in jail for this horrible and vicious crime against precious infant animals - not to mention all the mothers shot to bring their babies into captivity. The first of the baby orangutans to die was Bimbo. Dianne reminisces about this very special animal.*



Bimbo

Bimbo was not the cutest orangutan. He wasn't especially cuddly. He didn't have much hair. He had a lot of problems. Most of the time he had a runny nose and "the sneezes." He also had diarrhea frequently. That made both of us grouchy. It made him grouchy because his tummy hurt. It made me grouchy because I wanted him to get well. Bimbo had ringworm and passed it on to me so we itched and scratched ourselves together a lot.

But there was something about Bimbo that made you love him. Bimbo was a very smart guy. He watched people. He watched the other orangutans. He sat quietly and observed. And learned.

One thing he learned was that "the squeaky wheel gets the oil." His buddy, Bambi, was a real loud mouth. When Bambi wanted something, anything, he screamed so loudly I think he could be heard two blocks away. Bambi always got what he wanted and so, soon, did Bimbo. Together they were quite a pair. The two of them could rock their night cage from one side of a room to the other, simply, it would seem, to get attention. They got the attention of the Indonesian Ambassador one evening when they "cage-walked" across the parquet floor of the guest house and left a very noticeable trail scratched on the floor! The Indonesian Ambassador did not find this endearing!

The most remarkable thing about Bimbo, though, was his total distrust of human beings. Unlike the other orangutans, Bimbo rarely reached out his arms for a stranger to pick him up and give him a cuddle. It's no wonder he didn't like people given the cruel treatment he had received from them. Most of the other orangutans, with the exception of Fossey, overcame their basic mistrust, especially if a banana or rambutan were offered. But not Bimbo. He just never forgot. Or forgave.

*Continued overleaf...*

## PUNISHMENT POLL

How do you think animal dealers responsible for orangutan smuggling should be punished? We'd like to hear from members in all countries. Please fill in this form and mail it right away to IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484.

I vote for:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Warning letter, no penalty | <input type="checkbox"/> One month jail    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 fine                 | <input type="checkbox"/> One year jail     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 fine                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Two years jail    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 fine               | <input type="checkbox"/> Five years jail   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 fine              | <input type="checkbox"/> Twenty years jail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 fine              | <input type="checkbox"/> Life in jail      |

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Remembering Bimbo Continued

When I met Bimbo in February of 1990, he was a sick little orangutan. He was very sick and very, very sad. You see, one day in his tropical forest home, some people had murdered his mother. They murdered his mother and pulled him screaming from her limp body. Then the people stuffed little Bimbo into a tiny wooden box and nailed the lid on tight. Bimbo was crying and frightened. He stayed in that wooden box a long time. No one gave him any food or water and he could hardly breathe. The box was moved around a lot and sometimes Bimbo was upside down in it. This made his lungs fill up with water. He soon became so sick he almost died.

I went to Bangkok to take care of Bimbo and five other baby orangutans whose mothers had been murdered, too, and who were also nailed into wooden boxes. All of the babies were very sick and very frightened, but soon they started eating healthy food and had nice people to love them and take care of them.

I liked to watch Bimbo. Bimbo was different. Bimbo didn't trust people. When the other orangutans would meet new people they would usually let the people hold them and play with them but

Bimbo would move away from the people and just watch them. He always seemed to be sad.

After many months of living in the city the orangutans seemed to be healthy. At least their bodies were stronger. One day we all got on an airplane and flew to Borneo, the forest home of wild orangutans. On the airplane, the orangutans weren't nailed into wooden boxes, but they were still afraid.



Victim of Trade

In the forest I watched Bimbo even more. I thought the forest would make him happy but it really didn't. Sure, he played in the canopy of the trees with the other orangutans, but he never seemed truly happy. Sometimes I thought he might be looking for his mother. It seemed to me that he lost his will to live. He just didn't fight any more. He didn't want to play. He didn't want to eat.

Then one day I held him in my arms and his desire to see his mother became so strong that he slipped away from us. He is with his mother now. He never should have been with people in the first place.

## CORRECTION

David Perrin, Associate Producer of the BBC program "The Ape Trade," has written IPPL, saying:

*We would be very grateful if you would correct a slip in your otherwise very welcome August Newsletter article about the BBC film "Ape Trade." You wrote that, when interviewed by the BBC, German animal dealer Kurt Schafer "identified the Indonesian and Singaporean animal dealers allegedly involved" in the Bangkok Six affair. May we point out that, in his interview in the film, Mr. Schafer did not identify any Singaporeans in connection with the shipment and identified an Indonesian dealer only in connection with other dealings.*

We apologize for this error.

Please remember to  
take a few moments  
to fill out and return the  
Punishment Poll  
on page 9.  
Your comments and opinions  
are important to us.



## A LETTER FROM MILKA

Milka Knezevic-Ivaskovic of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, now IPPL's Yugoslav Representative, stood up courageously against the Belgrade Zoo's dubious dealings in smuggled orangutans. Milka's "reward" for her courage was a lawsuit from Belgrade Zoo Director Vukosav Bojovic, which resulted in a 3-month suspended jail sentence and three-year gag order. IPPL provided assistance to Milka, and asked members to send her letters of support. Milka has written IPPL to express her gratitude for all the letters of support she has received from animal-lovers all over the world. She has asked us to publish this letter and update, as she is unable to respond individually to each of the hundreds of letters she has received.

*After a struggle that lasted over a year with the Director of the Belgrade Zoo, Vukosav Bojovic, and after more or less fruitless attempts to reveal the truth, protection, demagoggy and deceit have triumphed. In other words, the policy of the local strongmen who view their place in society only in the light of an easy buck and quick personal prosperity. But, regardless of the result, I hope that he will not be so ruthless as to risk his position once again by smuggling animals.*

*On the other hand, the response of the public has led me to a sad conclusion that most of my fellow Belgraders see the zoo as a circus or amusement park, and that they are not interested at all in the origins of the orangutans.*

*During the last year I ran into a lot of resistance from responsible authorities in Yugoslavia, and the media was completely blocked to me. I was subjected to anonymous telephone calls, was called a traitor and dissident, and many of my friends, who are workers at the Belgrade Zoo, had to quit their jobs.*

*The trial at which I was tried for slander (and not Bojovic for smuggling) because of an article I published on "The Bangkok Six" and another two smuggled baby orangutans, Sanja and Vanja, was a real farce that has cost a lot of time, nerves, and money. The judge refused to hear my witnesses, to go through the documents I provided, and refused to view the BBC movie "The Ape Trade." In the end the court decided to prohibit me from speaking about anything in public just for the duration of the zoo director's mandate. My appeal could take many months, and in the meantime this case will lose its actuality.*

*At a time when my country is falling apart and an ethnic conflict is under way, the problem of "some Bojovic" is minor in Yugoslavia. As far as I know, the baby orangutans Sanja and Vanja are still in Belgrade Zoo and have "proper documents," - probably from Cambodia. I hope that there is some balance between good and bad in life and that men, like the creators of their own destinies, are either punished or rewarded.*

*All the letters I received lately have only fortified my resolve to, as IPPL Field Representative and as a person concerned with the future of this planet, continue where I left off. I thank all those who have given me their support when I needed it the most. I conclude with pride that I have many friends and people with common views throughout the world. Your kind and tender words have given me moral satisfaction and stimulus.*

*Lots of love,*

*Milka Knezevic-Ivaskovic*

# WASHINGTONIAN MAGAZINE SETTLES PETA LAWSUIT

In its February 1990 issue, the *Washingtonian* magazine published an article written by Katie McCabe and entitled "Beyond Cruelty." The lengthy article consisted of a vicious attack on the organization People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), alleging that the organization staged photographs of animal abuse and was guilty of financial improprieties. Soon the article was in circulation in the halls of the Congress and in experimental extremist circles all over the United States.

In February 1990, PETA filed a libel lawsuit against the *Washingtonian* alleging that Ms McCabe had shown "reckless disregard for the truth, and had knowingly and maliciously made false and defamatory statements." PETA asked for \$3 million.

The *Washingtonian* settled the lawsuit on 15 October 1991. The magazine apologized, retracted McCabe's allegations, and made a donation to an unidentified animal protection organization.

It is clear that animal experimentation extremists are ready to fabricate lies in order to discredit decent and honest organizations working hard for the protection of animals.

Small groups do not always have the resources to fight back against the vicious campaigns of smears and phony lawsuits directed at the animal protection movement by enormously wealthy vested interests in animal abuse. We feel that, by challenging McCabe's lies, PETA has struck a blow for all organizations.

Alex Pacheco, Chairman of PETA, told the press that:

*As long as animals suffer, we cannot allow fiction to pose as fact. McCabe's lies have been repeated by furriers, cosmetics companies still using animal tests and others who abuse animals, so those who spread her false accusations are now, themselves, open to libel actions.*

McCabe became a heroine to uncritical animal experimentation extremists and even received the Federation of American Societies of Experimental Biology's (FASEB) 1991 "Public Service Award" for "clearly identifying and communicating to the public the fallacies of the animal rights movement." This award shows that even brilliant scientists can uncritically swallow lies and makes one wonder if such people have the correct objectivity to merit public funds for whatever science they perform.

Katie McCabe received a Steuben glass eagle as her FASEB award! It is not clear whether McCabe, with her credibility now in tatters, will be asked to return her bird!

## BUYUKMIHCI WINS!

Dr. Nedim Buyukmihci, a professor of ophthalmology at the University of California at Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, has long been considered a thorn in the side by administrators at the school, because of his refusal to force students to kill healthy animals as part of an eye surgery laboratory exercise and for advocacy activities on behalf of animals.

In 1989, Buyukmihci filed a civil rights suit against the

### Buyukmihci Continued

University, claiming that the university had threatened to fire him, had removed him as the leader of a course and had denied him a merit pay increase to "punish" him for his animal rights beliefs.

The lawsuit was resolved by an injunction which prohibited the university from punishing Buyukmihci for his pro-animal positions, and awarded him \$75,000 in damages, as well as all his attorneys' fees.

Buyukmihci commented, "This is a critical victory for the First Amendment as well as for the Animal Rights Movement."

## RECOMMENDED READING

Anthony Lewis is the author of a wonderful new book called *Make no Law*. Lewis, a Pulitzer prize-winning author, tells the story of the development of libel law in the United States. He cites many horror stories of meritless, expensive and protracted libel lawsuits, and devotes several pages to the Immuno A.G. lawsuit against IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, Dr. Jan Moor-Jankowski and others, which Lewis considers the most outrageous libel suit he ever heard of. *Make no Law* is published by Random House. If it isn't in your book-store, it can easily be ordered for you.

"How Monkeys See the World" was published by the University of Chicago press in 1990. It was written by Dorothy Cheney and Robert Seyfarth, who explored the thinking of vervet monkeys through ingenious non-invasive studies of free-living monkeys in Amboseli National Park in Kenya. Cheney and Seyfarth also discuss the intellectual capacities of other primate species.

Universalist-Unitarian Minister Gary Kowalski is the author of "The Souls of Animals." According to philosopher Tom Regan:

*Gary Kowalski's voice is one that empowers us to say in public what we have thought in private - that animals love their companions, know grief and joy, and play and create. They are truly our brothers and sisters in fur, feather, and fin.*

"The Souls of Animals" is published by Stillpoint Publishers, Box 640 Walpole NH 03608 and is available for \$8.95, plus \$3.50 for handling and postage.

"Replenish the Earth" is a book written by Lewis Regenstein. The book examines the attitudes to animals of the world's major religions including Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Judaism. "Replenish the Earth" is available for \$13 from the Interfaith Council for the Protection of Animals and Nature, 4290 Raintree Road, Atlanta, GA 30327.

The Medical Research Modernization Committee (MRMC) has published a critique of animal experimentation entitled "A Critical Look at Animal Research." It has also published a pamphlet called "Answers to Commonly Asked Questions" about animal experimentation, which is useful for literature tables. "Critical Look" is available for \$2.40 for the first copy and 40 cents for additional copies: "Answers" is available at 5 cents per copy. Both are available from MRMC, POB 6036, Grand Central Station, New York NY 10163-6018

# ANIMAL DEALER TAKES FIFTH AMENDMENT IN LAWSUIT AGAINST SHIRLEY MCGREAL

In the United States, people cannot be forced to incriminate themselves in court cases. The right not to incriminate oneself is guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Usually, the Fifth Amendment is used by defendants in criminal cases.

In August 1990, Miami animal dealer Matthew Block's company Worldwide Primates filed a civil lawsuit against IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal for sending the one-sentence June 18, 1990 letter reproduced on this page to Dr. Peter Gerone, Director of the Delta Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana, USA. Efforts to get the case dismissed for "failure to state a cause of action" have been unsuccessful to date. To get into legal trouble, you are supposed to have done something wrong.

The McGreal letter to Gerone was accompanied by an official Centers for Disease Control (CDC) letter informing Worldwide Primates of the suspension of its license to import primates because of no less than 46 deficiencies CDC found on the dealer's premises.

Worldwide Primates did not append the CDC letter (see section reproduced on page 14) to its legal complaint.

The lawsuit alleged that the Delta Primate Center had cancelled business deals with Worldwide Primates because of the McGreal letter. The company asked for \$5,000 in "compensatory damages" - and upwards of \$500,000 up in "punitive damages."

In American lawsuits, plaintiffs and defendants exchange documents. Any lawyer filing a lawsuit knows that his/her client will have to turn over case-related documents. Dr. McGreal's attorneys Bart Billbrough and Geoffrey Marks submit-

ted a list of 69 document requests to Worldwide Primates.

However, Worldwide Primates failed to produce one single document, citing various reasons, which included the company taking the "Fifth Amendment" on 49 of the 69 requests.

The requests on which Worldwide Primates took the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination included:

1) "All documents pertaining to Dr. Shirley McGreal and/or the International Primate Protection League,"

2) "All documents pertaining to Worldwide Primates' completed sales to Delta Primate Center from 1981 to date,"

3) "All documents pertaining to Worldwide Primates' completed sales to Dr. Peter Gerone from 1981 to date,"

4) "All documents pertaining to Dr. Peter Gerone,"

5) "All documents pertaining to the US Department of Agriculture" (the agency which monitors conditions at animal dealers' facilities),

6) "All documents pertaining to the US Centers for Disease Control" (the agency which monitors primate quarantine facilities and closed Worldwide Primates down for

several months in 1990),

7) "All documents pertaining to the US Fish and Wildlife Service" (the agency which monitors the international traffic in nonhuman primates, including importations

*Continued overleaf...*

**International Primate Protection League**  
PO DRAWER 766, SUMMERVILLE, SC 29484, U.S.A.



June 18, 1990

The Director  
Delta Primate Center  
Covington LA

Dear Dr. Gerone,

Should Delta patronize the company (Worldwide Primates), we invite you to peruse this animal dealer's notice from the Centers for Disease Control suspending his license to import primates.

Yours sincerely,

*Shirley McGreal*

Shirley McGreal  
Chairwoman, IPPL

**RECEIVED**  
JUN 21 1990

DELTA PRIMATE CENTER

The "Half-Million Dollar" Letter

through the port of Miami),

- 8) "All documents pertaining to Worldwide Primates' participation in the transfer of gorillas from any one party to any one other party,"
- 9) "All documents pertaining to Worldwide Primates' financial status from 1981 to present,"
- 10) "All documents pertaining to litigation between Dr. Shirley McGreal and Immuno A.G.," (this was the lawsuit that made legal history when, after seven years, it was thrown out by the New York Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court in 1991)
- 11) "All offers to sell primates to research facilities, zoos and/or other third parties from 1981 to present,"
- 12) "Documents pertaining to any illegal transactions in any wildlife species in which Plaintiff may have been involved, whether conducted under the name Matthew Block or Worldwide Primates or any other name or as part of any cooperative or collaborative agreement or contract involving other parties."

On 4 October 1991, Shirley McGreal's attorneys filed a motion to dismiss the case because of Worldwide Primates' having taken the Fifth Amendment. They noted that:

*There is no basis in law for Plaintiff to invoke the self-incrimination privilege because Plaintiff is a corporation...Plaintiff's lawsuit is designed to harass the defendant, and it should not be permitted to bring an action and then stonewall discovery with an invalid and unsubstantiated attempt to invoke a privilege.*

A precedent "Wehling versus Columbia Broadcasting System" was cited: in this case, the court concluded that:

*A civil plaintiff has no absolute right to both his silence and his lawsuit.*

The judges threw the case out!

After pointing out that the Fifth Amendment is available only to individuals, not corporations, and that Worldwide Primates not its President Matthew Block was plaintiff in the

lawsuit, Dr. McGreal's lawyers stated:

*Where the nature of this lawsuit is to harass the defendant and silence legitimate, constitutionally protected and justified criticism, the Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed because it has no merit and production of the documents requested would demonstrate that. The contention that the documents are self-incriminating only further serves to demonstrate the meritlessness of this claim. It is outrageous that a plaintiff, who has chosen to be in court, should seek to use the Fifth Amendment, intended as a shield, as a sword to prosecute a frivolous lawsuit.*

Sanctions against the plaintiff and dismissal of the case were requested. As of the date of writing, no decision has been made on this motion.

Since the entire lawsuit is based on Worldwide Primates' claim that it lost deals with the Delta Primate Center because of McGreal's one-sentence letter, the role of Delta Director Dr. Peter Gerone is of interest. Shortly after the filing of the lawsuit in August 1990, Dr. McGreal's Miami attorney Thomas Julin phoned Dr. Gerone. In a memo dated 17 September 1990, Mr. Julin noted that Gerone had stated:

*Delta is continuing to do business with Worldwide and that it is presently acquiring monkeys from Africa through Worldwide and that to his knowledge Delta has not cancelled any orders with Worldwide as a result of McGreal's letters.*

30. Watery waste was observed draining from commercial dumpster to paved and unpaved areas adjacent to dumpster. The unpaved area was malodorous and supported a large fly population.
31. A cat was observed eating waste on the ground by the commercial dumpster.
32. The doorway to the building by the dumpster was not covered by insect-proof screening, allowing free entry of the numerous flies and other insects.
33. The holding rooms for monkeys that had completed quarantine were observed to have no entry other than through the quarantine area.
35. Animals that had completed quarantine were observed to be in the quarantine area.
36. The concrete floor was observed to be in a condition that precluded effective disinfection.
37. The dingy walls and low light levels in the holding rooms were observed to make observation of satisfactory cleaning and disinfection difficult.
38. In some caging, the monkeys in the top tier were observed to defecate, urinate, and drop other wastes through to the cage immediately below.
39. In many instances, fecal material, urine, and other wastes were observed on the floor.

Extract from CDC letter to Worldwide Primates



However, Dr. Gerone refused to execute an affidavit to that effect, telling Mr. Julin that "he did not want to do anything that would be helpful to Shirley McGreal." Thus Gerone knowingly assisted in the perpetuation of Worldwide Primates' lawsuit.

Several months later, Gerone was again contacted by McGreal's lawyers about doing an affidavit and initially agreed. However, he then backed out on the very day that McGreal's summary judgment motion (pre-trial dismissal motion) motion was due, causing the motion to be filed without his crucial evidence.

Gerone now has a New Orleans law firm representing him, and he has responded to McGreal's request for various categories of documents pertaining to the cancelled deals - by saying that no such documents exist!

Request No. 27:

All documents pertaining to Dr. Peter Gerone's and/or Delta Primate Center's refusal to do business with Worldwide Primates and/or Matthew Block.

Response to Request No. 27:

We have no such documents.

Request No. 28:

All documents pertaining to the Plaintiff's damages, including evidence of damage to the Plaintiff's character, prestige, reputation and credibility.

Response to Request No. 28:

We have no such documents.

**Extract from Gerone's response for documents relating to cancelled deals**

It would probably have cost about \$200 in legal fees for Dr. Gerone to execute a truthful affidavit - and thousands of dollars to litigate to produce just the same result. It is not clear who, if anyone, is paying these bills: Dr. Gerone out of his own pocket, Delta Primate Center, Delta's parent institution Tulane University, or some other source wishing to perpetuate this meritless lawsuit.

In November 1990 Dr. Gerone attended a conference sponsored by the National Association for Biomedical Research at which the subject of use of litigation against animal protectionists was discussed, and it is possible that he perceives himself as playing a heroic role by helping Worldwide Primates.

The Worldwide Primates case is in the hands of Judge Kenneth Ryskamp and Miami judge-magistrate William Turnoff. We hope to be able to report that the case has been thrown out in our next Newsletter.

On learning about the lawsuit against Dr. McGreal through a letter sent from Headquarters to our US members, one IPPL member commented rhetorically that:

*I would logically assume that this letter was written from inside Soviet Siberia during the reign of Joseph Stalin.*

## **MONKEYS STRANDED IN AUSTRALIA**

A colony of 160 marmosets will soon be homeless in Australia if plans to close down a research facility called "Foundation 41" are implemented. "Foundation 41" is involved in a scandal involving scientific fraud.

Australian animal activists are desperately trying to find caring homes for the animals. However, no Australian zoos want them, and there are no primate rescue centers in Australia. The activists are working frantically to come up with a solution, fearing that the animals will end up in overseas laboratories.

## **THAILAND EMBARGOED**

Because of Thailand's continued trafficking in endangered wildlife species, the United States Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, has declared that the country is a threat to the world's wildlife, and announced that all shipments from Thailand would be banned from the United States starting 30 July 1991.

IPPL is strongly in favor of this ban, which we have felt necessary for several years. However, we also believe that bans on wildlife shipments to the United States from Singapore and Indonesia are urgently required.

An embargo on Indonesia would unfortunately be unlikely to happen for political reasons because Indonesia is the world's main caterer to the United States' insatiable desire for monkeys to experiment on, sending thousands out every year with no expressed concern for the misery and suffering the unfortunate monkeys are likely to undergo.

## **THE CHILDHOOD SEEDS OF MASS MURDER**

In 1991 Jeffrey Dahmer was arrested in the state of Wisconsin, USA, for the murder of 17 young men whom he sexually assaulted, killed, and mutilated. The murders were especially gruesome, and some of the bodies were cannibalized. Dahmer also committed necrophilia on many of his victims.

Neighbors told the press that the first sign of mental peculiarity in Dahmer was noticed in 1975 when he was a teen-age boy. Neighborhood boys found the head of a dog impaled on a stick in the woods behind his home. They were so shocked that they took photographs. Later, frogs and cats were found impaled or staked to trees. Dahmer also kept animal skeletons in a shed behind his home.

Robert Ressler, who developed profiles of mass killers while working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) told New York Times reporter Daniel Goldman that:

*Murderers like this very often start out by killing and torturing animals as kids.*

# CENSORSHIP

Censoring what others may hear is a very important part of the political agenda of animal experimentation lobbyists and extremists in the United States. Recently, the Educational Testing Service (ETS), which prepares the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test, was asked to remove an item from future tests - and actually capitulated.

The question was:

*Viewed against a century of public apathy, these long overdue stirrings of concern about the abuse of animals in scientific research are nothing short of \_\_\_\_.*

Several answers were suggested and the correct answer was **"A Breakthrough."**

Leading the protest was famous surgeon Dr. Michael De Bakey, who told the ETS that:

*When animal rights activists feed misinformation to students, the students can consider the source. But when your tests treat animal abuse as a given, students are more likely to accept it as the truth.*

Another effort involved attempts by experimental extremists to change a planned segment of the fictional TV program **"Quantum Leap,"** which would have involved a human leaping into the body and mind of a chimpanzee about to undergo a head-bashing experiment. In fact, such an experiment took place around two decades ago and 11 unanesthetized chimpanzees met agonizing deaths.

The producer of the program, Mr. Donald Bellisario, stated on the television program **"Entertainment Tonight"** that he would never yield to the pressures generated by would-be censors: IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal appeared on the program, along with our sanctuary gibbon Beanie defending the First Amendment rights of creative artists to work without political interference.

Letters generated by the followers of the leaders of several experimental extremist organizations started to pour in to Mr. Bellisario, his assistant producer, two of the actors, and even to the President of NBC Entertainment.

Although the planned program appears to have been somewhat modified, (IPPL never saw the original script), it still showed the life of a research chimpanzee **from the chimpanzee's perspective.**

The tragedy of these censorship efforts is that, if they succeed, they give censorious fanatics a taste of success, which goes to their heads, and may lead to still more censorship attempts. Just because censorship attempts come from "scientists" does not make them any less repugnant. In 1991, the 200th Anniversary year of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution which grants freedom of expression.

Unfortunately, many misguided universities (in some cases, through their medical colleges) appear to pour thousands of dollars into the coffers of experimental extremist organizations without realizing that the true agenda of the "leaders" of these organizations sometimes includes interference with the US tradi-

## Censorship Continued

tion of freedom of expression that most university departments cherish.

# HERPES VIRUS CLAIMS VETERINARIAN

On 30 October 1991, Dr. Bill Pollock, a young veterinarian at the Hazleton Research Products Texas Primate Center in Alice, Texas, tragically died of a Herpes B virus infection. The Texas Primate Center houses 5500 macaques, most of them in enclosures. Herpes B virus is commonly found in macaque monkeys, and does not cause them overt illness. However, it is nearly 100% fatal to infected humans.

In recent years, two employees of the Pensacola Air Force Base in Florida and one employee of the International Research and Development Corporation in Mattawan, Michigan have died of Herpes B.

Dr. Pollock had reported no bites and no visible lesions were found on his body so the route of infection is not clear.

In fact, Pollock's work with monkeys was mainly with tranquilized animals. Over a four-day period, Dr. Pollock reported aching, persistent fever, nausea and other flu-like symptoms. It was not till Day 5 that difficulty in swallowing and double vision were reported. Two days later, Dr. Pollock became comatose and was placed on life support systems. He died on Day 15.

In spite of the known dangers to human health from macaque monkeys, various animal dealers and pet shops still sell baby macaques as pets.

# GORILLA MOVED

In spite of protests from Ohio animal-lovers and having his own lawyer, Timmy Gorilla was moved from his home at the Cleveland Zoo, Ohio, to the Bronx Zoo in New York on 31 October 1991, as part of US zoos' **"Species Survival Plan"** for gorillas.

Timmy had lived alone for many years and IPPL had received many protests about his plight. Finally, a sterile female named Katie was brought to Cleveland to live with him. The long-dejected Timmy became like a young gorilla again and played and romped with Katie. Timmy even started to mate with Katie.

That may have proved his undoing. Directors of US zoos' **"Species Survival Plan"** for gorillas decided that Timmy should be sent to the Bronx Zoo in New York, in the hope that he would father baby gorillas.

Animal-lovers in Cleveland and around the world were strongly opposed to moving Timmy, feeling that a gorilla who had suffered so much at human hands and had finally found happiness should be allowed to stay with the companion who had brought him out of his shell. IPPL suggested that the Bronx Zoo adopt both the animals and integrate them as a pair into a larger group. In Defense of Animals (IDOA) retained an attorney to represent Timmy's interests.

In the end, the **"Species Survival Plan"** won out and Timmy was shipped to New York to face an unknown future.

# IPPL MEMBER VISITS MONKEY TRAINING SCHOOL

*IPPL member Will Anderson contacted Headquarters before a recent trip to Asia and asked if there were any situations we would like him to look into. We requested further information on the use of monkeys to pick coconuts, a practice prevalent in Thailand and Malaysia. Extracts from Mr. Anderson's report follow.*

A good coconut tree will produce 50-100 coconuts per year for up to 50 years. Getting the coconut down from the top of the tree to reap benefit from the many products derived has been a dangerous task for humans. Often living amongst the coconuts are scorpions and rodents. Climbing up these tall trees and twisting the nut off takes skill and hard work. There is a constant danger and reality of falling, perhaps to one's death. I doubt there are casualty statistics available from these rural areas. But is clear, human harvesters have a dangerous job.



Photo: Will Anderson

## Monkey being trained

Enter the Pigtail macaque *Macaca nemestrina*, a monkey being trained to replace human harvesters in Thailand. From a coconut farmer's perspective, the advantages seem obvious. Once purchased, these trained monkey laborers will replace human workers. Being more agile, they climb quickly and twist off the nut with their great strength. They are just as subject to scorpion stings and the like, as well as abusive owners - which I will cite. They require only rudimentary shelter and food.

My assumption, that they are an economic boom to a farmer who can afford the initial investment, is just that, an assumption. I have no hard data on macaque productivity or longevity. The fact

that these monkeys are being used in many locations seems to support the assumption that they pay for themselves in purely economic terms.

I will describe the Monkey College at Surat Thani, Thailand first, even though my visit to this facility came after my observations of the relationship between one owner and two of his charges on Koh Chang, an island mostly devoted as a national park near Thailand's border with Cambodia.

Khun Somphow Saekhow operates a "Monkey Training College" on the outskirts of Surat Thani. According to an article on file at the Center:

- *Monkeys have been used for over 80 years to harvest coconuts,*
- *Around 850 monkeys are in use as coconut-pickers,*
- *Male monkeys are stronger,*
- *Training takes 3-5 months,*
- *Macaques can harvest 800 coconuts a day*
- *Their working life is around 15 years.*

Visitors to the "Monkey Training School" receive a guided tour, which consists of showing what the monkey learns in a step by step process. It was not clear if the behavioral conditioning was with positive or negative reinforcement. All animals appeared to be in good health, with no wounds or sores.

In training, the young macaque is given a coconut attached to a board. The monkey is encouraged to manipulate (twist then pull) in several stages, ending with the coconut being brought to a central pile. Khun Somphow was also teaching the monkeys additional "tricks," such as standing at attention and other oddities. Among all this manipulation, he trained his subjects to identify a ripe coconut from a green one, and to pick only the ripe ones. There was no indication that the new owner of the macaque was also given training.

I was able to observe a trained macaque and his owner on Koh Chang.



Photo: Will Anderson

## Learning to pick coconuts

At varying times of the day, the owner would take his charge to the base of the tree. The willingness of the macaque to climb seemed to vary. Verbal shouts and gestures were often employed.

*Continued overleaf...*

## Training School Continued

Hitting with a stick was observed from a distance.

Once in the tree-top, the macaque was not always interested in picking coconuts. More yelling and sharp tugs on the line which ran from the owner's hand to the macaque's neck were frequent, whether the monkey was at the top (some 60 feet) or had stopped part way on his descent. One would think that this was somewhat dangerous to the monkey.



Photo: Will Anderson

### Monkey picking coconuts

At the end of the day's work, the macaque was tied to the base of a tree near another of his kind. He did not have the physical freedom to explore his environment, travel through the tree-tops, or socially interact in a group. It appeared to be a boring life with little chance for a spontaneous interaction with the world.

There was also the problem of abuse. I do not believe the owner knew of my observation. At a time when he was posing for a photo for me, he tried to be very chummy with the macaque, who showed no interest.

It is understandable. On two occasions, over a five day period, I witnessed the owner yelling at the macaque, hitting him with a stick, and then submerging the macaque's head under water in a shallow pond. (I was hidden, some 50 feet away). This abuse went on for over 5 minutes. I have no idea what the intended purpose was.

The above description is the only time I observed a worker macaque and his owner. I do not know if this is the norm or an exception. It took place in a very rural area, on an island close to the Cambodian border. It was a smallish family plot, so I did not risk intervention, and chose to continue observation. The macaque may have been moved around various coconut groves.

In conclusion, aside from the abuse that was obvious, I would ask whether a macaque should be put to the task of repetitiously picking coconuts (or other tasks) in consideration of macaques' innate behavior. Does it take unavoidable abuse to make a macaque into a worker of consistent output? If so, then macaques are an inappropriate model for such a job description, I'll leave that question to animal behaviorists. Perhaps the owner needs training.

My personal conclusion is that, aside from all other questions, these macaques are slaves. They are forced to work on a production basis with steady consistency, at the time and place determined by their owners, much in the same way a human being is expected to work. It would be useful to list, side by side, behaviors required as a macaque coconut picker and those needed to survive

in the wild, in a social setting with his own kind. One life seems rich, the other poor.

**IPPL Request:** Members travelling in rural areas of Thailand or Malaysia are requested observe carefully any working macaques. We would like to evaluate whether other working monkeys are treated differently from the one observed by Mr. Anderson.

## ZOO DIRECTOR'S SHOPPING LIST

IPPL has obtained a copy of a fax sent by Dr. Juan Enrique Romero, Director of the Buenos Aires Zoo in Argentina, to a European animal dealer.

Romero requested:

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.1. Orangutan             | 1.1. Pygmy hippo    |
| Chimpanzee                 | 0.1. Asian elephant |
| (a breeding group -family) | 1.1. Aardvark       |
| 1.1. White tiger           | 1.1. Gorilla        |
| 1.1. White lion            |                     |



Buenos Aires Zoo Chimp

He commented to the dealer:

*As you can realize, we are looking for "star animals" (a pair of them) because in July are our winter holidays when we hope to receive 1,000,000 visitors in a month and we want to offer them new animals in an attractive setting. So you can include in this list another animals that in your mind deserve the status of "star animals."*

Commenting on Romero's "shopping list," *Buenos Aires Herald* columnist James Drysdale stated:

*Incredible! Animals in the wild all over the world must be "queuing up to attain the status of 'star animals' in this Zoo."*

IPPL finds the issuance of such "shopping lists" by zoos deplorable. Several of the species on Romero's list are highly endangered, and the only movements of such animals permitted are those of animals who have been legitimately captive-born.

## Shopping List Continued

Unfortunately animal traffickers are often able to supply wild-caught animals with fraudulent "captive-bred" documents (for shocking examples, turn to "The Douc Disaster" and "Entebbe Four Return to Uganda," this issue).

Coincidentally, IPPL received a complaint from a resident of Buenos Aires about the conditions in which primates **already owned by the Buenos Aires Zoo** are held. Our correspondent stated:

*I am writing you because of my great concern with regard to zoo animals. Much to our shame and regret, they are living in awful conditions in the zoos of our country, the Zoological Garden of Buenos Aires being one of the worst.*

*I am most worried about the primates, which, taking into account their higher intellectual development and capacity, are the ones that suffer most under these hard living conditions. They are under a terrible stress, which even a layperson can observe when they are eating their own excrements, biting their hands or knocking their heads against the walls.*

Spending money on improving the conditions for the animals already living at the Buenos Aires Zoo would appear to be IPPL a far better was to spend available funds than on the purchase of "star animals."

## A VISIT TO BUDONGO FOREST

by Dr. Vernon Reynolds

*Dr. Vernon Reynolds is a professor of biological anthropology at the University of Oxford, England, and has been a member of IPPL's Advisory Board since 1974.*

The 1990 exploratory trip to Uganda was behind us, we had made contact with the relevant officials, we knew the forest was intact, and that there were at least some chimpanzees in it. In the intervening months, between May 1990 and June 1991, I had been making major efforts at fund-raising to get the Budongo Forest project off the ground. Now, thanks to the generosity of a number of organizations and a large number of members of the public who responded to a request for help published in the **TV Times**, we were well funded for at least 3 years. Our main source of funding now is the British Overseas Development Administration with further funding from the National Geographic Society and the Jane Goodall Institute.

### Poaching Continues

A visit to Entebbe Zoo proved that poaching of chimpanzees is as vigorous as ever. Four really tiny babies and one slightly bigger one are in one cage. They have each other for company, are well cared for by Linda Rotten of the Jane Goodall Institute and members of the zoo staff, so things could be worse. But they should not be there.

My enquiries revealed that the four youngest ones had been confiscated at the airport in November 1990, each in its own box,

## Budongo Continued

and that a man had been caught, but here we were nine months later and he had not been brought to justice. The slightly older one had been confiscated from a hotel.

Nor were these the only chimps in the zoo. There were 14 chimps altogether. Four of these (three females in one cage and a male in his own in another) have been there for very many years. The rest are all youngsters.

And bear in mind the four youngsters who were shipped illegally to the Soviet Union and the two babies taken by Tim Holmes to the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage run by Dave and Sheila Siddle in Zambia. That makes 20 chimps. Plus others whose existence we don't even know about.

Where are all these young chimps coming from? Nobody knows. Possibly the Budongo Forest, but there are a number of other forests in western Uganda they could equally well have come from. It is sometimes said that they come across the border from Zaire, but this explanation has to be treated with caution, as they can be caught in Uganda, taken into Zaire, and then re-imported to Uganda to confuse the trail. Poor chimps!

Fortunately for them, a plan is now being worked out to create a new chimp sanctuary on an island in Lake Victoria, near Entebbe. Let's hope it succeeds.

### Budongo

We went on to Budongo. Our project got off to a good start under the direction of Christopher Bakuneeta, and we now have a British co-director, Andrew Plumtre. This year we found that a system of trails had been cleared so we could move around our study area more easily.

The chimps are shy but they did show themselves, and mostly they are in good health, though the African field assistants have now seen two with wire snares set for antelopes around their wrists.

Chimps accidentally get caught in these snares. It is strange that the chimpanzee, with its great intelligence, cannot remove the snare carefully. Probably in the panic and pain of the moment when he/she finds him/herself stuck, the chimp pulls the snare so tight around its wrist that it breaks the skin.

Later efforts to remove it are then so painful that the animal leaves it, maybe hoping it will drop off. Of course it never does - the snares are made of extremely strong wire, like piano wire. Fortunately the chimps that have got caught, both in Budongo and elsewhere, seem able to climb trees and feed themselves, though they move more slowly and carefully than the others.

What can be done about this? We are currently working with the Game Department to fund some Game Guards whose job it will be to patrol the forest, remove snares and try to catch poachers. At present, the Game Department has no funds for this purpose, indeed recent Government cuts in 1991 have led to a **reduction** in the number of game Guards available.

**This is a shocking state of affairs at a time when conservation is so badly needed!**

But it is not a problem that can be solved just by throwing money at it. Moves have to be carefully planned, personnel have to be hand-picked, and a local education program is essential. We have all these things in mind, and I hope to report on further progress in the years to come.

# A VISIT TO THE BOABENG/FIEMA MONKEY SANCTUARY

*British IPPL member Alison Alp visited the Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary in Ghana in 1990 and sent us this account of her visit to this lovely remote area where primates are cherished. Jeanie Mellersh drew the pictures using Alison's photographs.*

During the months of April to October 1990 I visited the Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary to observe the behavior of the native monkey species. I was particularly impressed by the sanctity with which the monkeys were regarded, and feel that it is important that this remains. This report describes some of my observations and experiences at the sanctuary.

## Introduction to the Sanctuary

I first heard of the Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary during an interview with Cyril Rosen (UK representative for the International Primate Protection League) in December 1989. "There is a village in Ghana where the people regard monkeys as Children of the Gods" he told me, "I have made the chief a lifetime member of the League."

Having spent the previous summer (July-September 1989) observing the behavior of a group of rescued chimpanzees in an open field enclosure at a sanctuary in England, I was keen to observe monkeys in their natural habitat - and the village seemed the perfect opportunity. Self-funded, I flew to Accra the following April and began my journey to the sanctuary.

I travelled 200 miles to the city of Kumasi on a slow night train. I recall my excitement when, upon waking, I saw lush, green rainforest for the first time. The next stop was Nkoranza, a town about 12 miles from the sanctuary. For this journey of 100 miles I travelled by "tro-tro," a type of public bus. Finally, I took a taxi to the sanctuary. After hours of hot, dusty travel, it was a great relief finally to be passing under the cool, giant canopies at the edge of the six square mile rainforest sanctuary which surrounds the villages of Boabeng and Fiema.

## Sanctuary location, vegetation, climate and history

The Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary is located in the Nkoranza district of the Brong-Ahafo region of Ghana, West Africa and falls in a dry, semi-deciduous rainforest zone. The rainy season occurs from May to September with the dry season lasting for the rest of the year.

The Sanctuary is one of the first established reserves in Ghana governed by local laws and taboos. The history of the reserve can be traced back as far as 1831 when, according to legend, a warrior

first entered the virgin forests and discovered a shrine (which remains today in the village of Fiema) guarded by the two native species of monkey.

On consulting his Gods, the warrior was told that the monkeys should never be harmed since they would bring prosperity to the future villages. Thus, through generations, the monkeys have been regarded as the sons and daughters of the local Gods, Abodwo and Daworoh, and any harassment or killing of them has been tabooed.

The village of Boabeng (meaning "courageous") was established in 1831, whilst the village of Fiema (meaning "of the same house") began in 1881. The villages have a separate governing chieftaincy.

In 1971 Daniel Kwaku Akowuah, resident of the village of Boabeng, became concerned about the future protection of the monkeys. He wrote to the Department of Game and Wildlife in Accra, who advised him to persuade the District Council to pass a by-law which would give the monkeys further protection. The by-law was passed in 1972.

Later, in 1975, Daniel left his job as a school teacher to become warden of the reserve after it was officially recognized as a sanctuary by the Department of Game and Wildlife. Today the Department also employs several assistant workers.

There have been isolated cases of killing of monkeys. Traditionally, if an offender was caught, he would have to pay one bottle of schnapps and one sheep to the ruler of the district. Today



Evening meal preparation, Boabeng.

Evening meal preparation, Boabeng



he could be arrested and fined. At the time of my stay there had been 8 arrests and 7 convictions to date. At present it is still the taboo which prevails as a deterrent to killing the monkeys.

When the University of Kumasi opened its Institute of Renewable Natural Resources in 1988, Daniel invited Pat Fargey, a Canadian lecturer at the Institute, to visit the sanctuary and suggested it might be a good study site. The first students came to Boabeng in November 1989 and returned in February and April 1990 to gather material for their theses, funded by the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society.

Pat suggested that a committee be established to decide on matters concerning the monkeys, with advice from the Institute. A meeting was held in May 1990, attended by the District Secretary, Daniel, and the chiefs and elders of the villages. The first proposal was to construct a fire-break around the sanctuary to protect the forest from the possibility of being burnt when vegetation outside is cleared for farming. At the time of my stay Daniel was planting Teak trees to mark the entire boundary.

### My Presence at the Sanctuary

On arrival at the sanctuary I was warmly greeted by Daniel and his family, who live in the village of Boabeng. They looked after me during my stay and provided me with a large room in Daniel's self-built stone house and plenty of food. It took a while for me to adjust to my new diet, but I soon had a good appetite and ate most dishes.

My first task was to meet the chief of the village and explain why I had come. After hearing my brief presentation he gave his approval and welcomed me to his village. Soon after my arrival Daniel slaughtered a sheep for the evening meal to welcome me in the traditional way.

The attitude of the people towards me was quite overwhelming. My presence caused much excitement amongst the children of the village, and elders greeted me with warm smiles. I am certain that, sadly, there cannot be many places in the world where a stranger is made so welcome. I was frequently given food gifts and invited into dwellings for refreshments.

I would regularly walk several miles to a nearby village to greet the Fetish Priest and attend festival gatherings. Here also I was always warmly received and fed well. I was humbled by the hospitality of these people and am sure that their acceptance of me was because they rightly felt that I had come to learn from them. I was expected to abide by their traditions as soon as possible. Whilst there I learnt to speak some of the local dialect which is "Twi."

### The monkey inhabitants of the sanctuary

The two native species of monkey are the white-thighed black and white colobus *Colobus polykomos* and the mona monkey *Cercopithecus mona*. Both species live in the trees. At the time of my stay there were 8 colobus troops, averaging 15 monkeys per troop, and 13 mona troops, averaging 20 monkeys per troop. All are located around the villages of Boabeng and Fiema. There are also troops of both species living in a small area of degraded rainforest near Busunya, a village about 2 1/2 miles from Boabeng. These troops moved there voluntarily during a drought in 1983.

The taboo has allowed both species to proliferate and, with no other natural predators, the monkeys must solve the inevitable

problem of overpopulation in a restricted area themselves. A few individuals have been seen wandering alone in towns some miles from the sanctuary. Their displacement could be due to "selective eviction" by other members of their troop.

At the time of my stay one colobus troop, who usually occupied a highly populated area in Boabeng, were in transit to an area of degraded rainforest across the village. Nights were frequently animated by the haunting roar of this displaced troop and the reply of rivals in their old territory.

The monkeys are dependent on the forest for food. The colobus have the most restricted diet, eating certain leaves, seasonal fruits and shoots. The diet of the mona is more diverse (see paragraph below on human and monkey interactions).

There is no specific breeding season for either species. Females gestate for approximately six months, then carry their babies ventrally. The young of the colobus are all white at birth.

The troops of both species have a high ratio of females to males, although every troop is led by at least one dominant male. Any monkeys seen alone are almost always male. I had two very close encounters with colobus males during my stay.

The first was when I stumbled across a large male eating leaves on the ground. He was at first unaware of my presence, so I was able to observe him from a distance of about 5 feet for several minutes.

The second encounter was with a young male who was evidently very restless and spent about 3 hours moving between several low trees, about 10 feet away from me. He rested frequently, stretching his legs out in front of him, in between bouts of frantic climbing and jumping, interspersed with grunt-like sounds.

What is quite remarkable is that, judging by the length of his stay, he seemed quite indifferent to my presence and even seemed to enjoy it, since he cast frequent glances towards me, sometimes descending until he was as close as 5 feet away from me.

For both species a typical day begins at sunrise (6:30 am) and this is a good time to witness feeding and grooming activities. Mother and baby play activities are particularly delightful. The troop leaves its roosting site to move to a new feeding area sometime in the morning. The monkeys move rapidly with great agility, using the elasticity of the branches to catapult themselves between trees.

Between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. activity is minimal, given over to resting and sleeping, the monkeys stretched along shady branches to avoid the intense midday sun. Activity resumes at three and continues until sunset (7:30 p.m.) when the troop settles down for the night in a chosen resting site.

Both troops are recognizable from quite a distance, a shower of long white tails denoting colobus monkeys, and the sound of excited chatter denoting mona monkeys. The two species co-exist harmoniously. It took about two weeks for the monkeys to get used to me and not run away. Presumably it was my color which upset them at first.

### The human inhabitants of the sanctuary

At the time of my stay the population of Boabeng was 750 and that of Fiema 1,200 (these figures are approximate). The residents of both villages are self-sufficient and consequently much of the

*Continued overleaf...*

## Boabeng Visit Continued

forest outside the sanctuary has been cleared for farming. The preserved forest provides water for the villages from a natural spring, (both villages also have water pumps given by UNICEF), as well as firewood (from fallen debris), wild medicinal herbs, and honey.

At the time of my stay, Stephen Apoku Adjare from the Technology Consultancy Centre, University of Kumasi, was promoting bee-keeping at Boabeng. The staple diet of the humans is yam, often pounded into fufu; other produce includes palm-nuts, ground-nuts, lentils, corn, tomatoes, onions and hot peppers.

Food is grown mainly in the rainy season and stored for the dry season. Mangoes, oranges and coconuts grow wild, and palm-wine is tapped from palms a few miles from the village. Some of the wine is distilled into a strong, traditional liqueur. Any excess farm produce might be sold in the villages or taken to market in Nkoranza. Each household owns chickens and sheep, which roam

are held, funded by WHO, to give vaccinations to babies.

There is a resident midwife at Boabeng; during my stay I was fortunate to be present at a birth. There is a clinic at Busunya and a main hospital at Nkoranza, but these are not frequently used by the villagers since treatment is expensive. "Tro-tros" and other public vehicles pass through the villages on most days.

Houses are self-built, made of mud packed onto a wooden frame and woven grass roofing, or stone with corrugated iron roofing. Many of the families in the villages are related and the community is very supportive. Problems which may arise are discussed during frequent meetings between elders of the village and the chief. The general atmosphere is vibrant and happy.

### Human and monkey interactions

An interview with the villagers, conducted by students from the University of Kumasi, revealed that the majority abstained from killing the monkeys because of the taboo. There was a small percentage who believed that the monkeys were created by God and should therefore be for all to use. Most of the villagers enjoy the presence of the monkeys, and often pause to watch them.

The casual manner in which the displaced colobus troop would meander across the village indicates their habituation to the villagers. Similarly, the mona monkeys take full advantage of their human cohabitants, wandering in and around the houses, and scavenging any food they can. In fact an estimated 95% of their diet consists of such matter, especially in the dry season, according to Kumasi University observers.

I witnessed that even when precious food is stolen, an attitude of amusement usually underlies any momentary anger towards the monkeys.

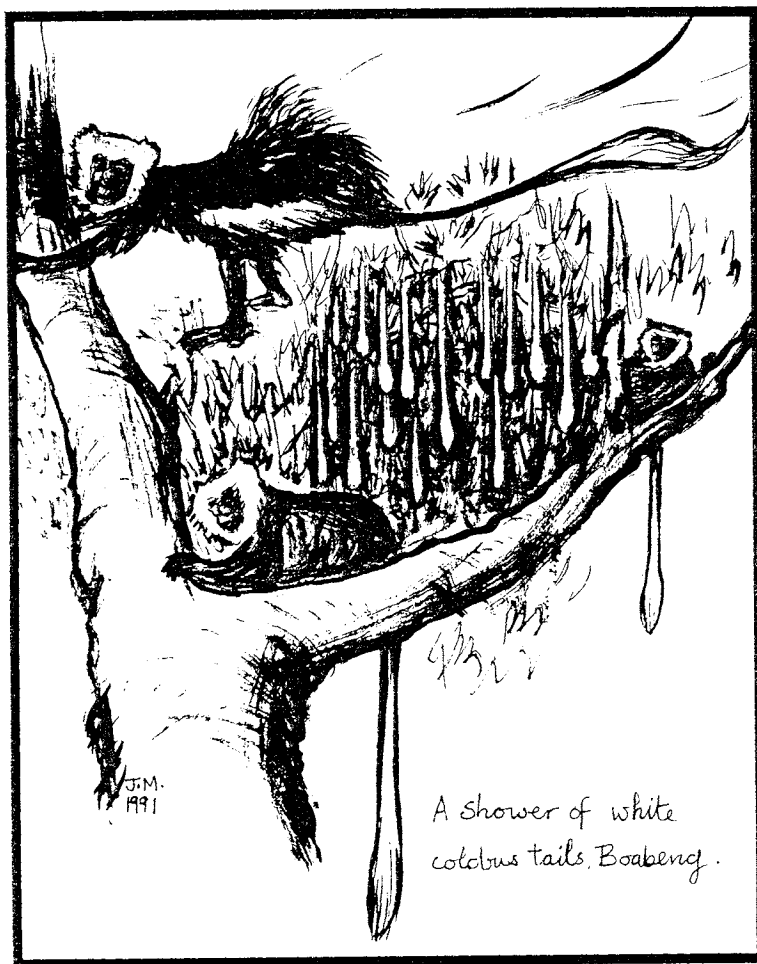
As various fruits come into season, a harmless battle begins between the monkeys (mostly mona) and the children of the villages, who poke large sticks up into the trees in attempts to knock off the fruit. The monkeys, meanwhile, run along the ground or across the rooftops, and jump into the trees. They will consume fruit before it is ripe, so often the villagers tie cloth around some pieces of fruit to allow it to ripen for themselves!

### Conclusion

The Wildlife Conservation Regulation (1971) lists the black and white colobus in Schedule 1 (wholly protected) and the mona in Schedule 2 (partially protected). Despite this both species have declined throughout Ghana. This is largely due to loss of habitat and trophy hunting. The Abodwo and Daworoh taboo, however, has nurtured an atmosphere of harmony between the human and non-human primate inhabitants of Boabeng and Fiema.

Daniel is keen to attract interested visitors to the sanctuary, and the University of Kumasi wishes to develop it as a study site. I believe that any development of this remarkable area must strive to respect and preserve the culture and traditions which have saved the monkeys from the fate of so many of their fellows.

I remain passionately interested in the sanctuary and would like to be involved in any ethical developments there. I offer my thanks to Daniel and his family, the chief of Boabeng, and to the Department of Game and Wildlife for allowing me this heart-warming stay at the sanctuary.



A Shower of White Colobus Tails, Boabeng

freely around the villages. Dogs are not allowed since they might harass the monkeys.

There are schools in Boabeng and Fiema, but not all children attend, as some are needed to help out on the farms. Minor injuries and ailments are cured by resident herbal doctors using various forest produce, such as leaves, bark, etc. Monthly health meetings

# LIST OF CHIMPANZEE SIGHTINGS AVAILABLE

Thanks to Michelle Winstanley and Cyril Rosen of IPPL (UK), IPPL now has available a list of reported sightings of chimpanzees being used by Spanish beach photographers from 1989-91.

Among the locations where chimpanzees were sighted were the Canary Islands, Benidorm, Torremolinos, Majorca, Marbella, and Seville.

Extracts from letters reporting sightings follow:

*"Two men with small chimp...you could tell she was drugged."*

*"On one occasion one man hit the chimp hard across the face with a force that would have hurt a grown man."*

*"I saw two men with chimpanzees, they even made one chimpanzee smoke a cigarette."*

*"We don't see how the police could fail to see them because the team were quite open about it, and there were police in the market"*

*"This chimp was dressed up as Santa Claus."*

*"The chimp was probably drugged, he looked so sad, as if his spirit was broken."*

*"I tried to remonstrate with the photographers with no success."*

*"We saw two men with chimps on several occasions, they looked like thugs, not the type one would like to meet on a dark night."*

*"He hit the chimp, it spoiled my holiday."*

*"When people protest to the photographers, they are jostled and abused, they go to the police, only to be kept waiting for hours and then be told not to waste police time."*

*"The chimp was in human clothes and diaper, a brawl broke out between the photographer and the public, at one point the chimp was hanging by one foot, screaming. I approached the photographer and he said 'Get Lost!'"*

Chimpanzees are listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, of which Spain is a member. The young chimpanzees seen on the beaches were all caught by the killing of their mothers and illegally imported into Spain. With between 100 and 250 chimpanzees plying the beaches annually, and with several mothers and babies dying for each one brought successfully into captivity, the beach chimp racket may account for as many as 1,000 chimpanzee deaths each year: each

## Sightings Continued

death being a coffin nail for a species now numbering less than 200,000 in the wild.

Still misguided tourists pay top dollars to be photographed with baby animals, while the merchants of chimpanzee misery make a fortune. If you go to Spain, please don't fall into this "tourist trap."

Tennis star Arancha Sanchez was recently photographed in Marbella with a beach chimpanzee.

Copies of the list of "Chimp Sightings" are available free from IPPL's US or UK offices (address on back page). Any IPPL member seeing chimpanzees being used as photographic props on beaches anywhere in the world should note the date and place, and send a report to IPPL (UK).

## CHIMPANZEES LOSE FRIEND

Peggy Templer, who with her husband Simon first drew the world's attention to the plight of the chimpanzees exploited by Spanish beach photographers, died on 18 August 1991 at her home in Breda, Gerona, Spain. Peggy and Simon's love for chimpanzees developed through their purchase of a baby chimpanzee. Once they realized their mistake, they started to work to protect other chimpanzees from traffickers, and dedicated over ten years to their chosen cause.



The Templers with rescued chimpanzees

Fearless Peggy was never afraid to challenge photographers touting chimpanzees. Sometimes she was threatened. But, summer after summer, the Templers searched out abused chimpanzees, and tried to get them taken from the uncaring humans who were exploiting them.

The Templers' lovely property outside Barcelona became a bee-hive of activity as chimpanzees in pathetic conditions were brought in for care, over 40 of them in one decade. Many of these animals needed soft foods as their teeth had been hammered out with chisels.

*Continued overleaf...*

## Lost Friend Continued

Peggy Templer's anger at the chimp abusers never faded. Peggy will be missed by all of us at IPPL. Her husband Simon has told IPPL:

*I shall continue the battle, stay on here, and do what I can until "the last enemy" claims me. Bold words but I mean them.*

All of us at IPPL extend our sincere sympathy to Simon as we celebrate Peggy's life, spirit and accomplishments.

## PRIMATE IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES, 1990

These figures are certainly on the low side. They are based on Fish and Wildlife Service computerization of Form 3-177 import forms filed with the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Some primate shipments appear to be cleared without completion of forms. In past years, when IPPL worked on direct inspection of Form 3-177s, we found references in other agencies' documents to dated shipments for which we found no corresponding Form 3-177.

1990 was a low year for primate imports, because many animal dealers had their primate import licenses revoked for several months by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) following an outbreak in imported monkeys of a disease similar to the Ebola virus disease which is fatal to monkeys and to 80%+ of infected humans. CDC closed the dealers down till they established strict quarantine procedures.

Species	Number	Principal Countries of Origin
<b>African Primates</b>		
Baboons spp.	293	Kenya
	<u>243</u>	Ethiopia
	536	
Patas	80	Senegal
	<u>48</u>	Zaire
	128	
African Green - vervet	282	Kenya
	64	Ethiopia
	52	Tanzania
	<u>70</u>	Barbados
	468	
African Primates	1132	
<b>South American Primates</b>		
Capuchin spp.	167	Guyana
Squirrel monkey	726	Guyana
	<u>70</u>	Peru
	796	

## Imports Continued

Common marmoset 133 Brazil  
199 United Kingdom  
332

S. American Primates 1295

### Asian Primates

Crab-eating macaque 2882 Indonesia  
563 Mauritius  
2595 Philippines  
6040

Rhesus 20 Burma  
584 China  
604

Pigtail macaque 590 Indonesia

Asian Primates 7234

**Total primate imports computerized by Fish and Wildlife:  
9,661 plus around 150 belonging to other species**

In 1989, a count of 3-177 forms showed that at least 18,562 primates were imported for research. Another agency reported over 23,000 imported primates. It appears that there is a serious under-count with Form 3-177s.

No public record exists of the number of primates dead on arrival or where the animals went to from the dealer's premises. Such a reporting system was introduced in 1975, but the reporting form was changed under animal dealer pressure to protect the primate traffickers' "privacy" and, presumably, the public from knowledge of the losses suffered by primates in trade.

On 27 August 1991, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) sent out a notice to primate importers and users on the importation of the major species used in research (cynomolgus macaques, rhesus monkeys, and African greens).

CDC noted that:

*Since June 1990, a total of 10,101 primates (8,865 cynomolgus, 360 African green, and 876 rhesus monkeys) have been imported from eight countries through 15 US ports of entry on 12 international carriers, private charter aircraft, or via ground transportation. Importation of cynomolgus monkeys, the primate species most used in scientific research in the US today, has averaged nearly 1,000 per month since January this year.*

CDC claimed that 114 of these imported primates had died during quarantine compared with 10-15% quarantine mortality during 1989, and concluded that:

*It appears that the current level of importation is comparable to that experienced before imposition of the transit, isolation and quarantine standards.*

## ARUN RANGSI'S SPECIAL BIRTHDAY CARD

IPPL sanctuary gibbon Arun Rangsi celebrated his 12th birthday on 9 August 1991. It was also the 10th anniversary of his arrival at IPPL Headquarters from a cancer laboratory in California. Arun Rangsi, although raised in isolation at the laboratory, is now a happy gibbon with his own gibbon family.

IPPL member Amy Dixon of Pennsylvania USA, and her family made a special greeting card for Arun Rangsi which we think you'll enjoy.



Amy Dixon and "friends"

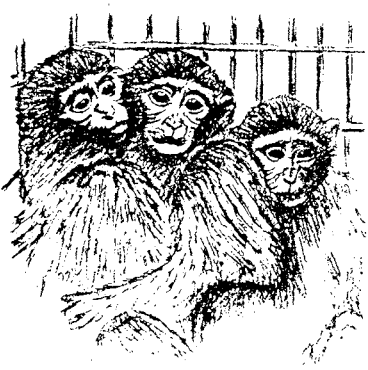
## ATTENTION: PARENTS AND KIDS

The article that follows is reproduced with permission from the Animal Protection Institute's publication for teachers, "The Ape Vine." We hope it will make young people think what it must be like to be a primate in a research laboratory.

*the* APE VINE

Cut 'n Copy Activity Page

### What's Wrong with this Picture?



*Three monkeys huddle together in a cold steel cage. Researchers hook them up with electrodes to machines. They may be force-fed or injected with drugs or given diseases to study their reactions.*

1. Imagine what it would feel like to be one of these monkeys, taken forcibly from your mother and your natural home in the wild and made to live in a steel cage, eating processed "monkey chow."
2. Describe what the animal might be thinking and feeling as he is poked and prodded.
3. Describe also what you think the animal would rather be doing and eating.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

## Bequests for Animals Subverted

The International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) has published a four-page pamphlet which explains how bequests left for animals can easily be subverted if estate planning is not correctly done. The pamphlet provides instructions on how you can prevent this happening to you if you plan to make a bequest to an animal charity. Please contact IPPL Headquarters for a free copy of this pamphlet. Thanks to Helen Jones, Professor Henry Mark Holzer and Erica Holzer for making this information available.

## Zoo Forms All-Male Gorilla Group

The St. Louis Zoo in Missouri has formed an all-male gorilla group consisting of some hand-raised and some mother-raised animals. The gorillas are all blackback males. All-male gorilla groups have been observed in the wild. Zoo staff feel that they are learning a lot about management of gorillas from this project.

Currently, there are several silverback male gorillas living alone in US zoos and one lives alone in a shopping mall in Tacoma, Washington. Pairing or grouping these lonely animals could be hazardous, but would be worth the effort.

## Monkey Coat Advertised in San Diego Newspaper

The following ad appeared in the *San Diego Recycler* in September 1991:

*Monkey Fur Coat, spectacular ladies' small size, fingertip length, black, Gold Coast spider monkey, with antique braided collar, museum quality, \$300 firm.*

## Orangutans Smuggling in Sarawak

The *Borneo Bulletin* reported on 18 July 1991 that the Sarawak Forestry Department is conducting a full-scale investigation into the smuggling of seven orangutans out of Sarawak. The current location of the animals is unknown.

The Sarawak Anti-Corruption Bureau is also involved in looking into the alleged collusion of dishonest wildlife officials with the unidentified smugglers. The incident was the first case of orangutan smuggling to take place in Sarawak in 15 years, and the government has offered a reward of half of any fine recovered to anyone turning in the perpetrators.

## Falcon Fights Monkey Slaughter

**Falcon**, a South African animal protection organization headquartered in Kloof, Natal, South Africa, has contacted the Administrator of Natal to express concern at the massive slaughter of vervet monkeys by sugar and fruit farmers unwilling to share their crops with nonhuman primates. **Falcon** considers the persecution unnecessary and has called for an immediate moratorium on the killing of monkeys.

## Terrorism in the Philippines

Henry Domoldol, an Isneg tribal leader in the Philippines, was gunned down with M-14 and M-16 rifles on 26 July 1991 on the steps of his home by members of a Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit. This incident is reminiscent of the brutal murder of Francisco "Chico" Mendes in Brazil.

Domoldol's family and friends claim that an alliance of logging companies and the Philippine military gunned Mr. Domoldol down because of his work to protect the rain-forests. Mr. Domoldol founded and chaired the Nabuangan Community Alliance, a regional village association attempting to regain control of ancestral lands.

The Rainforest Action Network asked that letters demanding an investigation of Domoldol's murder and prosecution of his killers be mailed to:

*President Corazon Aquino  
Malacanang Palace  
Manila, Philippines*

## Terrorism in Texas Lab

Dr. John Linner, a researcher at the University of Texas, has been jailed without bail and charged with the attempted murder of Dr. Barry Van Winkle by spiking his nasal spray with Beta-Propiolactone, a substance used to sterilize body parts for transplantation.

## Wildlife Trade on Zaire River

Writing in *Swara*, the journal of the East African Wildlife Society, Pieter Kat reports that:

*A trip on the Zaire River proves to be one of the best ways to study the variety of ways wildlife is still being used in Africa.*

Unfortunately many of the uses reported by Kat are cruel and exploitative. He found slaughtered wildlife, including primates, being brought down river, usually salted or smoked, for sale as meat: skins, feathers, horns, skulls, and bones used for a variety of purposes, including medicine, witchcraft, and ceremonies: parrots brought down the river for export or sale as pets: baby chimpanzees, bonobos and other primates brought for sale to a Kinshasa laboratory, local sale as pets, or export to Europe. Three chimps were brought on board on just the one trip Kat took.

The article is illustrated by grisly photographs.

An article describing Robert Caputo's trip down the Zaire River appeared in the November 1991 issue of the *National Geographic* magazine. It is accompanied by photos of a pathetic baby chimpanzee, a slaughtered monkey being smoked, and a pot of monkey stew.

## Members Find Chimp at Kenya Falconry

IPPL member Jennifer Thomson and her husband recently visited the town of Malindi on the Kenya coast. They visited a falconry near the Marlin Hotel and were concerned to find a 3-year old chimpanzee being kept there as a pet.

Since chimpanzees are not native to Kenya, the chimpanzee was certainly imported in violation of CITES, of which Kenya is a member. Jennifer is concerned at what will happen to the chimpanzee, now "lovable and cuddly," when he grows up.



### **New Secretary-General for Endangered Species Treaty**

Ambassador Izgrev N. Topkov of Bulgaria has been named the new Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Topkov replaces the controversial Canadian Eugene Lapointe, who was viewed by conservation non-governmental organizations as too close to animal traffickers.

From 1989-1991, Ambassador Topkov was President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

### **Judy Chimp Finds New Home**

Judy, a female chimpanzee, reached Costa Rica with a circus around 20 years ago, and, after various wanderings, ended up in the San Jose Zoo in Costa Rica, where she was confined to a 2 x 3 x 1.80 meter cage. Judy had never lived with other chimpanzees. The World Society for the Protection of Animals was able to arrange for Judy to be moved to the Primarily Primates Sanctuary in San Antonio, Texas, where she will live with other chimpanzees.

### **New CITES Members**

Mexico became a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) on 30 September 1991, and Uganda joined on 16 October 1991. CITES presently has 112 member nations. Mexico had been a major importer of endangered species, including gorillas, and a major source of wildlife illegally smuggled to the United States across the Mexico-US border.

### **Performing Orangutan Observed**

An IPPL member has reported seeing a performing orangutan act at the Galas Nightclub in Salou, Tarragona, Spain. Orangutans also perform in Las Vegas, Nevada, and at the Safari World in Bangkok. IPPL considers that none of these acts have any educational value whatsoever, and we strongly urge our members not to patronize them.

## **IPPL NEWSLETTERS AVAILABLE IN FRENCH**

Thanks to Chris Bosard of the Belgian organization "La Feuille de l'Animal," translations of the following IPPL Newsletters are available in French:

December 1989  
April 1990  
August 1990  
November 1990  
April 1991

Copies are available for the cost of postage which is US \$5.00 air mail. Free copies are available to members and government officials in French-speaking African countries because of currency conversion problems.

Thanks so much to Chris and everyone who worked so hard to make our Newsletters more widely available.

## **BOB NOELL DIES**

Bob Noell, who with his wife Mae, operated the Noells' Ark Chimp Farm in Tarpon Springs, Florida, died on 6 October 1991 at the age of 79. Mae Noell, his wife of 60 years, will now be responsible for this large colony of animals which includes 23 chimpanzees, 2 gorillas, 3 orangutans, and various monkeys. Decades ago, the Noells had used chimpanzees in wrestling bouts with humans and participated in old-time medicine shows. Things have changed a lot since those days, and now primates are viewed differently and such uses are considered totally inappropriate.

Most of the Noells' animals were cast-offs from circuses. The Noells have been criticized by various animal protection organizations, none of whom have provided financial assistance to improve the primates' housing, even though some groups raised a lot of money by publicizing the facility's problems.

To Bob and Mae's credit, they have refused offers from many biomedical research laboratories and animal dealers to pay hefty prices for their animals, especially the chimpanzees. Currently, the Noell family is setting up a trust fund for the animals.

IPPL extends its sympathy to Mae Noell and we hope that the animal protection movement will provide needed assistance to help modernize the facility.

## **CHARITIES TO AVOID**

At the holiday season, people are in a generous mood. You will receive many appeals for funds, some of them from "disease charities." Please be careful before you send a donation to any of these organizations, as most of them directly fund painful animal experiments.

Further, many "disease charities" belong to or support extremist lobbies now embarked on campaigns to discredit your concerns about animals and destroy the organizations working on the animals' behalf.

"Just Say No," to disease charities unless they specifically state in their fund-raising solicitations that they neither sponsor animal experimentation nor support lobbies working to discredit the animal protection movement.

The money you save can be donated to your favorite animal charities.

## **IPPL SHARES**

IPPL has awarded \$4,000 to the Vejajiva Primate Sanctuary in Thailand for the care of primates rescued from abusive situations. Thanks to a generous donor, a further \$5,000 will be donated to this sanctuary in December.

IPPL has also donated \$1,000 to the H.F.L.P. Chimpanzee Orphanage in Pointe-Noire, Congo Republic, and \$600 to Milka Knezevic-Ivaskovic for legal bills in connection with defending herself from a lawsuit filed by Vukosav Bojovic, Director of the Belgrade Zoo, whose participation in the illegal wildlife trade Milka had criticized. We also made a follow-up donation of \$200 to Karen Kennedy for her environmental enrichment work at the Chimp Farm in Tarpon Springs, Florida.

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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.

I wish to join IPPL as a: ☐ Patron member \$100.00 or £50  
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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.

Please suggest names of people who you think would like to receive information about IPPL.

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