



# News

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Shanti with Michele

Happy Holidays To Our Members

Dear IPPL Member,

It's hard to believe it, but 1993 will be the 20th anniversary of the founding of the International Primate Protection League.

As Founder-Chairwoman of IPPL, I have now spent over half my adult life working to make the world a better place for the nonhuman primates who share our world, and I intend to spend the rest of my life working on this cause!

I have seen lovely friends like Dian Fossey murdered, and have received repeated threats of violence from those who oppose IPPL's goals. Private detectives have obtained my and IPPL's phone-bills.

I have also undergone two intimidation lawsuits. The first lawsuit (Immuno) actually set a national free speech precedent cited repeatedly by judges throwing out other spurious lawsuits! The end of 1992 sees the latest "su-er," a Miami animal dealer, indicted on federal criminal charges, and we are now battling for federal court sanctions against him and his lawyer that could make them pay all my legal defense bills, as well as the thousands of dollars of court costs that a Miami judge already ordered to be paid to me.

When I founded IPPL in 1973, there was little interest in protecting primates. One of the most exciting things in my life is seeing the next generation of primate protectors emerging: bright, tough and courageous young people who have seen the vicious attacks to which IPPL has been subjected - yet who are still keen to join the fight to protect our world's primates.

IPPL's 1992 agenda has included exciting front-line work fighting the world's animal smugglers and less dramatic but equally important work - such as trying to get a British tea company to stop using chimpanzees in degrading ways in its advertising.

IPPL has also identified extremely serious problems in the US government's enforcement of wildlife protection laws, problems so serious that we feel that they endanger not only the animals - but also the lives of those people outside government trying to get our government agencies to meet the challenge of fighting modern sophisticated wildlife crime in a professional manner.

In 1992, we have continued to support overseas projects like Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage and Leonie Vejjajiva's primate rescue center in Thailand.

The plight of one of Leonie's gibbons especially caught the attention of IPPL members. That was poor Tom Gibbon, who was rescued from an abusive situation. Tom, emaciated and almost hairless, but loving and affectionate in spite of the abuse he had undergone, is now, thanks in part to IPPL members' gifts, a handsome furry gibbon again! It's too bad he'll never be able to meet Beanie, the blind gibbon who has done so well in IPPL's care.

1992 saw IPPL's work recognized by my being added to the United Nations Environment Program's Global 500 Honor Roll. I went to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to receive this award and speak up for the primates on your behalf.

I feel that this honor, although given to me personally, was actually earned and deserved by IPPL's wonderful network of volunteer Advisors and Field Representatives - and especially by our members, because no group that I know of has as much direct member involvement and participation.

Only a handful of our members have been with us since Day I: people like Delia Tyrwhitt who helped me so much in Bangkok: Detlef and Walai Bluemel, who designed our gorilla logo, and chimp friends Eddie and Stella Brewer. Some members have just joined - and we hope they'll stay with us for many years.

To all of you, our sincere thanks and very best wishes for a most enjoyable holiday season.



Shirley with Igor at IPPL Headquarters

Appreciatively,

Shirley McGreal

## THANK YOU, MICHELE

The cover drawing of IPPL sanctuary gibbon Shanti with her daughter Michele was donated to IPPL by our talented British volunteer, actress Michele Winstanley, after whom Michele Gibbon is named. We thank Michele for this lovely drawing and all the hours she has spent helping IPPL!

# DEAD ON ARRIVAL - 110 TIMES OVER

## DEAD ON ARRIVAL, 110 TIMES OVER.

That is how the **New Times**, a weekly newspaper published in Miami, Florida, USA, described a shipment of monkeys that arrived at Miami Airport on 20 August 1992 on Lufthansa Flight 462 from Jakarta, Indonesia, via Frankfurt, Germany.

At some point on their trip, probably between Frankfurt and Miami, the 110 monkeys died. Every single one of them.

The animals, packed in 22 wooden crates, had been shipped by the Indonesian animal dealing company Inquatex and reportedly were in good health on departure from Jakarta Airport. The monkeys arrived at Frankfurt Airport around 7 a.m. on 20 August. After a 7-hour wait, the animals, reportedly all still alive, were loaded into the cargo hold of Lufthansa Flight 462 which left Frankfurt at 2 p.m. The monkeys were consigned to Worldwide Primates, a Miami animal dealer.

On arrival in Miami, no sound came from the monkeys' cages. **Every single one of them was dead.**

Inspection of imported wildlife is handled by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). However, according to the **New Times**, none of the 4 Division of Law Enforcement (DLE) special investigative agents or 6 port inspectors even saw the shipment, nor did anybody take any photos or video of the crates or monkeys.

No public announcement of the grisly tragedy was made. No Miami DLE official apparently bothered to inform Washington Headquarters about the incident. It looked like the 110 monkeys were going to be written out of their place in the tragic history of the slave trade in live monkeys.

It is likely, and almost certain, that the story of the 110 dead monkeys would never have come to light at all if IPPL had not been "tipped off" about the shipment by a caring person because, amazingly, animals arriving "Dead" are actually entered as "Live" in the US Fish and Wildlife Service's computers! This may be done because the United States is by far the biggest plunderer of

the rest of the world's wildlife - and wants to "cover up" the dirty secrets of this cruel trade.

Fortunately, IPPL was able to obtain from a non-governmental source several documents pertaining to the shipment of monkeys.

These documents included:

1) **The Form 3-177 import declaration.** Someone had declared the shipment to consist of "110 macaca fascicularis, crab-eating monkeys, live, value \$34,750, origin, Indonesia."

An unknown person had added the hand-written notation, "All Dead." The animals were reported to have been "conditionally released," and the form bears the notation,

• ***Pending necropsy- US Public Health Inspector Martins will be present to document necropsy, shipment is cleared, and carcasses and boxes can be destroyed after necropsy.***

The crates and bodies would appear to be critical evidence in any investigation of whether the shipment violated the United States' humane shipment laws and regulations.

2) **Indonesian export permit.** The permit provided to IPPL was signed by Mr. Sutisna Wartaputra and allowed the export of "55 heads, crab-eating monkeys" (the permit for the remaining 55 monkeys was not provided to IPPL).

3) **Letter dated 11 September 1992 to Worldwide Primates from E. Donald Roberts.** Roberts is a Veterinary Pathologist at the Tulane Regional Primate Center (formerly Delta). The letter noted that tissues from 5 monkeys had been examined and,

***Present in each animal is a severe pulmonary congestion and edema formation and splenic congestion and lymphoid depletion. These changes are all interpreted as being associated with shock and stress and are non-infectious type lesions.***

*Continued overleaf...*

## IPPL T-SHIRTS AVAILABLE



Michelle Martin wearing IPPL Chimp T-Shirt



IPPL has the following T-shirts for sale:

**Gorilla T-Shirt:** Sizes XL, L, M and S, white, grey, beige and aqua. XXL available in white and aqua only.

**Chimpanzee T-Shirt** (back and front design): XL, L, M and S, white and aqua. XXL, white only

**Gibbon T-Shirt:** XL, L, M and S, silver, beige, aqua and pink. Not available in XXL.

IPPL T-shirts cost \$12 each, please add \$2 per shirt for postage and handling.

... Please provide a second color choice ...

IPPL also has gorilla sweat-shirts in XL, L and M, all in sea-green. XXL gorilla sweat-shirts are available in white only. IPPL sweat-shirts cost \$22 plus \$3 postage and handling.

By wearing IPPL T-shirts and sweats, you help carry the message of "Primate Protection" wherever you go, and your gift helps IPPL carry on its work.

... IPPL T-shirts make wonderful Holiday gifts ...

## D.O.A. Continued

4) Open letter dated 15 September from Richard Miller D.V.M. Miller noted that,

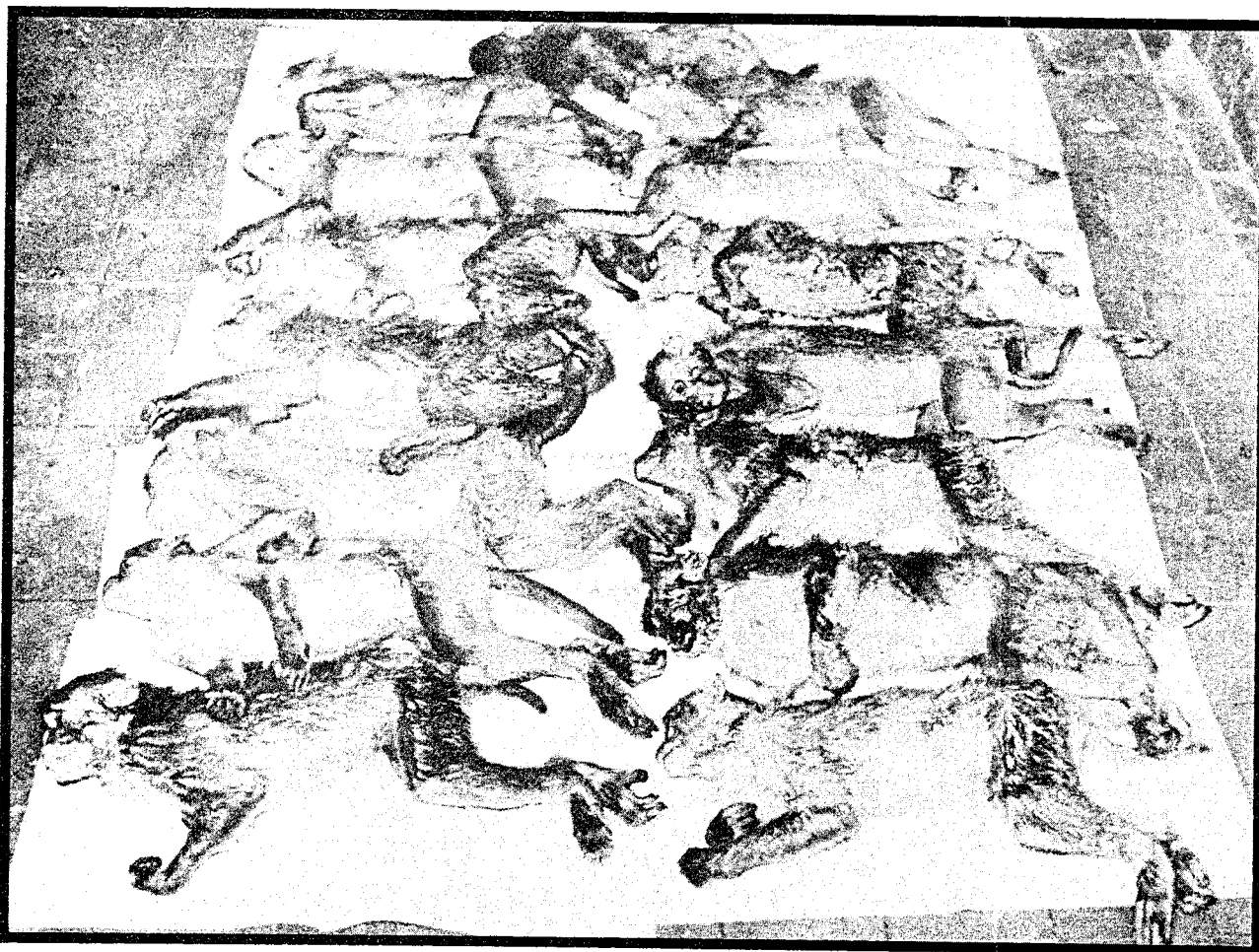
*The lesions seen on gross autopsy included severe nasal hemorrhage, edema of the lungs, splenic congestion, and ecchymotic hemorrhages of the gums and oral mucosa in some individuals...The cause of death in all 110 was peracute. No pre-existing disease states were seen in any individuals. All animals simultaneously went into irreversible shock which quickly led to death. Some possible causes may have been heat stroke (over-heating en route) or ventilation system failure.*

Picon confirmed that no wildlife agent saw the monkeys. *New Times* noted that,

*Fish and Wildlife, CDC, and Lufthansa all say that they have no photographs of the monkeys.*

To IPPL, this seems like a very strange way to conduct an "investigation."

CDC did perform autopsies on some monkey bodies, but denied IPPL's Freedom of Information Act request for documents, claiming that the shipment was "under investigation" by another agency, presumably DLE.



Dead on Arrival

(this photo taken of another shipment - the "110" were not photographed!)

Also travelling on Lufthansa Flight 462 were 282 human passengers. All arrived safely in Miami. These humans, ignorant of the drama ongoing down in the hold, would probably have choked on their airline dinners if they had known that 110 monkeys were dying in agony just a few meters away from them.

*New Times* reporter Kathy Glasgow tried hard to get more information about the shipment from DLE Senior Resident Agent Jorge Picon. However, all Picon would tell her was that,

*The only thing I can tell you is the case is under investigation.*

Veterinarian Miller told Glasgow,

*As to exactly what happened, I can't say.*

Miller told Glasgow that poisoning of the monkeys' food and water was unlikely, as some of the animals would probably have still been alive on arrival.

Contacted by Glasgow, Elwood Hunt, unit chief of environmental control for Boeing Systems in Seattle, noted that the forward cargo bay of a 747 plane normally maintains an in-flight temperature between 70 and 80 degrees.

Hunt admitted that the cargo compartment would not be air-

## D.O.A. Continued

conditioned, and that there is no way for the flight crew to monitor temperature changes in the cargo hold. Hunt noted however that it would be impossible for the cargo hold to lose pressure unless the entire plane lost pressure.

Hunt seemed upset that he was not informed by Lufthansa or anyone else about the monkeys' deaths, commenting:

*Nobody has bothered to report this to us. It would normally come to our attention. I had a discussion recently with my live-animal-carrying expert with Lufthansa in Frankfurt, and it [the dead monkey shipment] didn't come up in the meeting.*

Dan Lewis of Lufthansa's US office commented that the airline had been handling about two monkey shipments per month from Jakarta, "and we've not had any problems." He also commented that Lufthansa was the official airline for the US equestrian team during the Olympic Games, and specialized in carrying rare animals like black rhinos. However, Lewis admitted that such animals are carried on cargo flights, and are accompanied by veterinarians.

The obvious reason why competition horses travel in first-class luxury and monkeys get shipped in dark and dismal cargo holds is obvious: the horses are more valuable than the monkeys, and they usually have owners who are attached to them. In contrast, monkeys have relatively low economic value, and nobody is emotionally involved with the individual animals.

IPPL believes that all travelling wildlife should be shipped on cargo planes, with a human caregiver on hand.

In a letter to the President of Lufthansa, Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, commented,

*IPPL would greatly appreciate Lufthansa considering setting an international example by refusing to carry monkeys, just as your airline did in the case of the infamous trade in wild birds. Should this not be possible, we would like to suggest that monkeys and live animals be carried only in cargo planes and that the shipper be required to provide an escort to take care of the animals' needs throughout their journey.*

McGreal added:

*I know of one case where a concerned pilot of a cargo plane alleviated severe distress in a shipment of Philippine monkeys. He told me that he went to check on the skinny-looking and distressed animals several times, and provided them with food and water. These animals might have died if they were in the hold.*

IPPL believes that cargo holds are inappropriate places for any travelling animals. If something goes wrong, the animals' distress will not be known, because nobody is watching over them. Nobody will know if they are too hot or too cold or are not getting fresh air. Nobody is there to calm them if they are over-stressed. Their screams will go unheard.

An interesting aspect of this affair is the apparent poor communication inside DLE. The Division has less than 500 special agents and port inspectors, and one would expect that word of a disaster like the deaths of 110 monkeys would spread like wildfire among

this small group - and especially to Headquarters in Washington where DLE has an "intelligence" division.

However, it was not till October 1992, two months after the arrival of the dead monkeys, that John Doggett, Chief of DLE, learned about the dead monkey shipment.

**And Chief Doggett learned about it from IPPL, not from his own agents!**

In a letter to IPPL dated 2 October 1992, Chief Doggett stated,

*At this time, this office is not aware of any recent shipments entered into the United States involving a large percentage of wildlife mortality.*

IPPL immediately provided Chief Doggett with details of the dead monkey shipment. We hope that Mr. Doggett has now asked Region 4 to explain its failure to report the shipment to him.

In his letter Doggett explained the peculiar "reporting system" that makes recovery of any meaningful data about arrival of dead wildlife of any species into the United States impossible.

*While the form 3-177 section designated "Description" distinguishes between live wildlife and wildlife trophies and products, there is no section which records a mortality rate for live wildlife. Consequently, data compiled from the Form 3-177 does not track the numbers or percentage of mortality of primates or any other wildlife imported into the*

Continued overleaf...

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		Name of Carrier: <b>SAFARI</b>			
Form 3-177 (Rev. 1-81) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20540		Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.: <b>220-4552362</b>			
Indicate One: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export		Imported or Exported Via: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> air cargo <input type="checkbox"/> ocean cargo <input type="checkbox"/> truck <input type="checkbox"/> rail <input type="checkbox"/> mail <input type="checkbox"/> personal baggage <input type="checkbox"/> automobile. License no. _____			
Port of: <b>MIAMI FL</b> Date: <b>08/20/92</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Non-commercial Customs Identification No.: <b>MB-0374032-5</b>		Location where wildlife is available for inspection: <b>LUFTHANSA</b> Package or Bale Marks and Nos.: <b>22 BOXES</b>			
DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION OR EXPORTATION OF FISH OR WILDLIFE					
(Indicate One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. Importer of Record <b>WORLD WIDE PRIMATES 7788 N.W. 53 STREET MIAMI FL. 33166</b> <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Exporter (Name) _____ (Address - Street, City, State, Zip Code) _____ Foreign Consignor or Correlative (Name) <b>CV INQUATEX P.O. BOX 1342 JAKARTA INDONESIA</b> Customs Broker or Agent <b>RP BROKER INC</b> Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder _____ (Address - Street, City, State, Zip Code) _____					
Furnish All Information Below (Invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)					
QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
110	MACACA FASCIOLARIS	CRAB EATING MONKEYS	<b>LIVE</b> <b>ALL DEAD</b>	34750.00	INDONESIA
U.S. License and/or Permit No.: _____ Foreign License and/or Permit No.: _____ I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Signature) <b>David Lawrence</b> (Date) <b>8/20/92</b> -63-233-2					
Action Taken: <input type="checkbox"/> Released <input type="checkbox"/> Seized <input type="checkbox"/> Forfeited <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Office Signature and Date: <b>TWJ 8/20/92</b>					
SEE REVERSE OF THIS FORM FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE					

\*Pending necropsy - U.S. Public Health Ins. Martins will be present to document necropsy shipment is cleared and carcasses/boxes can be destroyed after necropsy.

## D.O.A. Continued

*United States. Any wildlife (including primates) would be entered into the LEMIS data base as either a product or live, therefore you are correct in noting that any primate or other wildlife which died in transit would be entered as "Live."*

Doggett stated that DLE would explore the possibility of revising the Form 3-177 to include space for reporting mortality but cautioned that such a step would require,

*Reviews of [DLE] reporting capacity as well as the submission of a revised Form 3-177 to the Office of Management and Budget.*

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Please send a letter to the President of Lufthansa Airlines. Express your concern over the deaths of 110 monkeys between Frankfurt and Miami on 20 August 1992. Ask that Lufthansa investigate the deaths and either stop carrying monkeys or require that monkeys be shipped in cargo planes accompanied by human caregivers to feed and water them and monitor their well-being. Please send a similar letter to Lufthansa Headquarters in the United States.

Addresses: The President  
Lufthansa Airlines  
Von-Gablenz Str. 2-4  
D-5000 Koln 21, Germany (W)  
The Manager  
Lufthansa Airlines  
1130 Connecticut Av. NW, Suite 800  
Washington DC 20036, USA

Please also send a letter to the President of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Tell him of your concern over the deaths of 110 monkeys between Frankfurt and Miami on Lufthansa Flight 462 on 20 August 1992. Ask that IATA investigate this

The deaths of the 110 primates were discussed at the Asian Regional Meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species held in Chiangmai, Thailand, in the week of 26 October 1992. Members of IPPL and the Wildlife Rescue Center of Thailand (WRCT) provided delegates with information packages about the shipment and it was discussed on the floor.

Mrs. Vejajiva of WCRT called on Indonesia to ban monkey exports. Mr. Widodo Ramono of the Indonesian Wildlife Department expressed his concern, and called on the United States to undertake a thorough investigation of the tragedy.

tragedy and request that all live animal shipments be carried in cargo planes instead of in the holds of jet planes where nobody can monitor the animals' well-being.

Address: The President, IATA  
2000 Peel Street  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2R4  
Canada

Please note that it costs 40 cents to mail a one-ounce letter from the United States to Canada.

Please write also to:

John Turner, Director  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
Washington DC 20240

Tell Mr. Turner about this shipment, and express your concern. Request that a thorough investigation of the airline's handling of the monkeys be undertaken. Request also that the US Fish and Wildlife Service modify the Form 3-177 and its computer software so that deaths of wild animals in shipment get reported and become public knowledge.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

## UPDATE ON CONFISCATED CHIMPANZEES

On 1 October 1992 Mrs. Bakayi Kapinga, a national of Zaire, pleaded guilty to smuggling two baby chimpanzees from Zaire into South Africa without permits.

Magistrate B.M. Heystek, possibly impressed by Mrs. Kapinga bursting into tears, gave her a 600 rand fine (US \$215) and 60 days in jail, suspended.

The baby chimpanzees are currently housed at the Johannesburg Zoo in South Africa, awaiting permanent placement which will be decided by the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr. Danie Hough.

IPPL and South African organizations are working to get the chimpanzees placed at the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zaire run by our friends Dave and Sheila Siddle. South Africans for the Abolition of Vivisection (SAAV) have offered to pay the costs of transferring the chimpanzees to Chimfunshi.

Steve Thompson, who is forming a support group for Chimfunshi in South Africa, commented:

*We are all disgusted with the sentence given by the magistrate. The fine of 600 rands equates to a grand sum of US \$215 which I am sure will not discourage her or anyone*

*else from going back into the bush, shooting a few more chimps and doing a better job of smuggling them into South Africa next time.*

Aileen Taylor, Vice-President of SAAV, commented:

*The ludicrousness of this fine is illustrated by the following analogy: if you are caught driving your vehicle without your driver's license on your person in this country, you are fined 4000 Rands (US \$1200 or UK £800). But if you trade in animals illegally, you will be fined 600 rands!*

## NOVEL FUND-RAISING IDEA

IPPL member Kelly Sampson of Devon, England, and her school-friends earned £70 for chimpanzee rescue by holding a "24-hour silence" at school. Thanks to Kelly and everyone from all of us at IPPL - and the chimpanzees of Chimfunshi to whom this gift will be passed.



# GOOD-BYE TO TESS LEMMON

IPPL announces with great regret the death of our UK Council member Tess Lemmon. Tess died on 28 October 1992 at the age of 34. Besides being a Council member, Tess was a close friend of IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal.

Tess was a brilliant professional writer and a frequent contributor to such prestigious publications as **BBC Wildlife**.

She also wrote childrens' books including the book **Monkeys** in the series **Wildlife at Risk**. Tess introduced the world's monkeys and addressed the subjects of trade, smuggling, captivity and experimentation, all in simple terms. Tess' childrens' book about chimpanzees is in press.

Tess became interested in monkeys through working at the Woolly Monkey Sanctuary in Looe, Cornwall, England. She had also worked at the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Center in The Gambia, West Africa and at Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia.

Tess attended the first IPPL Members' Meeting in March 1990, and described movingly her work rehabilitating an orphaned baboon named Polly (after Tess' sister Polly). Polly now lives free as part of a baboon troop. Tess loved Polly - but knew that her future was apart from her.

Tess's close friend Carole Noon, who met Tess at Chimfunshi, described Tess as "the gentlest person I ever knew" and commented that her death was "a terrible loss for the whole world."

Tess' mother has asked that memorial donations be made to either the International Primate Protection League or the Jane Goodall Institute.



Tess Lemmon with Polly

## IPPL FEATURED IN "PEOPLE" MAGAZINE

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of the International Primate Protection League, and our blind sanctuary gibbon Beanie were featured in a story in the 2 November 1992 issue of **People**, a widely-read US magazine.

The article also discussed IPPL's role in the "Bangkok Six" orangutan smuggling investigation.

Following the appearance of the article, IPPL phones were kept busy with calls from animal-lovers from all over the United States wanting to learn more about Beanie and IPPL's work.



Beanie

## PRIMATE PROBLEMS IN GUINEA

The chimpanzees of the nation of Guinea are facing serious problems. In spite of a long-standing export ban, chimpanzee populations, especially those along the Sierra Leone border, have been decimated as mothers and protective adults are shot to obtain live infants for export.

Mrs. Charlotte Dorkenoo, a Swiss resident of Guinea, has established a sanctuary for confiscated and abandoned pet chimpanzees. She now has 30 chimps in her care, ranging from 3 months to 8 years of age.

Three islands in the Konkoure River have been suggested as permanent homes for the chimpanzees. The Dubreka Forest has also been suggested as a rehabilitation site.

Angelika Becker and Bernard Sertillanges of Paris are planning a support group for the project and have registered an organization called H.E.L.P., which plans to work closely with the H.E.L.P. chimpanzee rescue project in Pointe-Noire, Congo Republic. H.E.L.P.-Guinea has several Guinean ministers and the wife of the President of Guinea as honorary members.

IPPL members interested in learning more about or assisting this project should contact Headquarters.

## PLEASE REMEMBER IPPL IN YOUR ESTATE PLANS

When you are making your estate plans, please consider including the International Primate Protection League. Our work has been helped over the years by several of our members who have included us in their estate plans. Please be sure you include the full address of IPPL or any other charity you include in your estate plans.

Thank you for caring about our organization's future.

## THONBURI SNAKE FARM

An IPPL member who recently visited Thailand contacted us to express concern at the atrocious conditions in which animals are kept at the Snake Farm in Thonburi. He noted how cruelly the snakes were handled, venomous snakes being milked so roughly that their mouths were bleeding. He noted that,

*Unthinking people sat around apparently enjoying this spectacle of suffering.*

A description of the conditions of the captive animals at the Snake Farm followed:

*Even the basic necessities were not provided, the animals had no fresh water, their water bowls contained a thick layer of algae, the water itself was filthy. The cages themselves were dark, dirty and barren. No effort had been made to provide the animals with a stimulating environment. The two civet cats seemed to be fed a diet consisting solely of bananas. The majority of the animals were very dull, lethargic and lifeless - no doubt suffering from malnutrition, amongst other complaints.*

*Many of the bird cages had an accumulation of feces and old food in the bottom which must have been allowed to build up over the months.*

*Gibbons and a Dusky langur were incarcerated in conditions of similar squalor. How can this be allowed to continue? Surely these animals should be confiscated without delay?*

*A young elephant was kept for long periods on its knees whilst the handlers encouraged people to sit on her. Being forced to maintain this unnatural position put a great strain on the animal's joints, especially as she is an immature elephant.*

Our member commented:

*I urge you to act to save these animals from the torment they at present must suffer.*

Members wishing to protest the appalling way in which animals are kept at the Thonburi Snake Farm may contact:

**The Director  
Tourist Authority of Thailand  
Rachdamnoen Nok Avenue  
Bangkok, Thailand**

Tell him that many foreign visitors to Thailand are upset over being taken to see facilities like the Snake Farm which keep animals in cruel and inhumane conditions. Request that tour companies not subsidize cruelty by taking tourists to such places.

Please send a similar letter:

**H.E. Chuan Leekpai, Prime Minister  
Government House  
Nakorn Pathom Road  
Bangkok, Thailand**

US members should contact the American Society of Travel Agents asking that the travel industry not subsidize cruelty by taking tourists to facilities such as the Thonburi Snake Farm, Thonburi, Thailand:

**Director, American Society of Travel Agents  
1101 King Street  
Alexandria VA 22314, USA**

## BROOKE BOND'S CONTROVERSIAL CHIMP ADS

The British company PG Tips uses chimpanzees and orangutans dressed in human clothing in its ads for tea.

IPPL (UK) was concerned about these ads, and had received many complaints from members of the public who thought that it was inappropriate to exploit apes in degrading conditions such as wearing human clothing.

Such presentations of apes could desensitize the public and hurt campaigns to protect the species.

On 20 May 1992 Cyril Rosen and Michele Winstanley of IPPL (UK) met with two officials of Brooke Bond to discuss the controversial ads and request they be modified to present the apes in a less demeaning way, if they were to be used at all.

Ms Winstanley pointed out that members of the public exposed to the ads could see chimpanzees wearing human clothing as a familiar and acceptable sight and that this desensitization could undermine IPPL's campaign against the use of chimpanzees by Spanish beach photographers. Michele showed the Brooke Bond officials photos of Spanish beach chimpanzees dressed very like the chimpanzees in the commercials.

During the discussion it became clear that Brooke Bond was willing to stop the excessive adornment of the chimpanzees by removing the ear-rings, wigs, and jewelry worn in the company's most recent commercials. However, they said that the commercials had been extremely successful, and that showing the apes without human clothing would reduce the success of the company's advertising campaigns.

Although the meeting was friendly, the British public is likely to remain exposed to Brooke Bond ads showing chimpanzees in human clothing.

## PA KWI SPEAKS

Pa Kwi, a leader of the Karen community of Ban Maelu in the hills behind Doi Inthanon, Thailand's highest mountain, lives in an environment that has been ruined by massive deforestation. Pa Kwi told the **Bangkok Post** that replacement of Karen traditional beliefs by Christianity has caused a change in their attitude to nature. The **Post** article dated 18 May 1992, quoted Pa Kwi:

*We normally do not cut down big trees because we are afraid of the spirits' wrath. There are also large patches of forest that we don't touch because we believe that certain ghosts live there.*

*But the missionaries teach that such fears are meaningless. So the converted Karens begin to chop down the trees and when no bad things happen, they cut more and more.*

*This is a violation of other people's beliefs. People cannot live together in peace if we are not considerate of others' feelings. This is not good. Our life is being destroyed. I see no end to it.*

Readers interested in learning more about the plight of the Karen of Ban Maelu may obtain free copies of the **Bangkok Post** article from Headquarters.



# HURRICANE ANDREW DELAYS ORANGUTAN TRIAL

Matthew Block, a Miami animal dealer, was due to be tried on 24 August 1992 on four counts of orangutan smuggling. The charges related to Block's alleged participation in the "Bangkok Six" smuggling incident.

On 20 February 1990, six baby orangutans were confiscated on Bangkok Airport, Thailand. They had been stuffed into small crates with only pencil-diameter holes for ventilation. The crates were labelled "Birds." The orangutans were not visible. Three of them had been shipped upside-down.

IPPL immediately sent an experienced orangutan caregiver, Dianne Taylor-Snow, to take care of the orphaned orangutans and set to work to find out who was responsible for this cruel and species-destructive shipment.

In May 1990, a senior German wildlife official provided IPPL with documents that suggested Matthew Block's involvement. We immediately turned these documents over to the Division of Law Enforcement of the US Fish and Wildlife Service for investigation.

On 20 February 1992, Matthew Block was indicted. A trial date of 24 August 1992 was set.

Witnesses from Thailand, Germany, and Indonesia arrived in the United States to testify for the prosecution. Among them was Kurt Schafer, the German animal dealer who had carried the orangutans and who later, expressing remorse over his role in the shipment, had agreed to testify against Matthew Block.

The overseas prosecution witnesses were kept under heavy guard during their stay in Miami.

In a bizarre move, Block's attorneys served IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal with a subpoena to come to Miami in defense of Matthew Block, providing her with an airline ticket that would have brought her alone into Miami at 10.45 p.m. on the night of 23 August 1992. Block's lawyers also demanded massive quantities of McGreal's and IPPL documents, including all Shirley McGreal's and IPPL's phone bills since February 1990 - a somewhat hypocritical request, since Block and his lawyers had refused to turn over one single document in their own civil lawsuit against Shirley McGreal.

A motion to quash this subpoena was immediately filed. Our attorney James McGuirk noted that,

*The subpoena violates the witness' First Amendment rights. It is a thinly disguised effort to harass the witness and chill her efforts on behalf of an international animal welfare organization to speak out about the activities of the defendant.*

McGuirk also requested Block's lawyers to provide an airline ticket for an escort to accompany McGreal, who had been mugged in Miami during her last visit, and who also preferred not to travel to Miami alone, due to reports of threats against her. Block's lawyers told McGuirk that they did not want McGreal to testify at Block's trial, but that they wanted IPPL's files and her physical presence in Miami. They refused to provide an airline ticket for an escort.

In the days before the scheduled trial, Block's defense lawyers submitted 13 separate motions!

One motion requested that potential jurors be questioned separately. Block's attorneys proposed to question potential jurors about:

*Issues of publicity, the animal rights movement, and the use of animals for legitimate medical and scientific research.*

Copies of the completed jury qualification forms were also requested.

A proposed "jury questionnaire" was offered to James Kehoe, the case judge. Among the questions to be answered in writing by potential jurors were:

*Have you, a close friend, or a family member ever lost a family pet because of someone's negligence (i.e. hit and run driver?)*

*Have you ever purchased any type of exotic pet? [By exotic pet, we mean any kind of bird, reptile, lizard, monkey]. If so, what regulatory procedures did you go through to obtain the exotic pet?*

*Have you, or a close friend, or a family member ever been a member of any organization that is dedicated to the protection of animals?*

*Have you ever reported someone you suspected of abusing an animal to the Humane Society or any animal rights organization?*

*Have you ever visited a medical research facility? If yes, what was your impression of the medical facility?*

*What are your views on the use of live animals in conducting medical research? Please explain your views and opinions in as much detail as possible.*

*Do you know the difference between apes and monkeys?*

*Have you heard of one of the following organizations: the International Primate Protection League, Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fund, Operation Animal Rescue, Animal Rights Foundation of Florida, PETA, the Dolphin Project, Friends of Animals? If yes, what have you heard about these organizations? Have you, a close friend, or family member ever belonged to any of these organizations? If yes, what was your role in that organization and the length of time you were a member?*

*Are you now or have you ever been a member of the NRA (National Rifle Association)?*

*How important is it, in your opinion, that endangered species be protected?*

*Are you, a close friend, or a family member a vegetarian? Have you ever known anyone who was a vegetarian?*

*Have you ever signed a petition or written a letter to the editor, your congressman, or the like in order to get some-*

*Continued overleaf...*

## STOP PRESS

IPPL has just learned on 19 November that Miami Assistant U.S. Attorney Guy Lewis and Matthew Block's attorneys have agreed to a plea bargain. The 4 felony charges would be reduced to 2 misdemeanors! This plea bargain will be submitted to Judge Kehoe for approval and future sentencing.

## **Trial Continued**

*thing done or changed? If you, explain briefly.*

Some of the oral questions were even more bizarre and invasive of privacy, among them:

*If you are single and share living space with another adult, please indicate the sex of the adult with whom you share living space, whether he or she is employed, and the nature of such employment, and the level of his or her education.*

*Have you ever received a vaccination? If yes, please identify what type of vaccination.*

*Have you, a close friend, or a family member ever been in the armed services of the United States of America? [If yes, ask] (a) what branch, rank at discharge, and date of service; (b) whether the juror was ever in the Military Police or Shore Patrol; (c) whether the juror was ever involved in a court martial and (d) whether the juror received an honorable discharge.*

In another motion, Block's lawyers note that:

*The case may raise collateral concerns regarding the use of primates in research matters, since that is the nature of the defendant's business.*

Trying to drag the totally irrelevant "research issue" into the orangutan trial is an obvious "red herring." It seems that Block's lawyers will attempt to use it to attempt to distract the jury from the allegations of illegal orangutan trafficking against their client.

Further, it not clear at all what percentage of Block's business and apparently massive income actually derives from sale of research primates. Block has also dealt in elephants, live birds, seals, sea-lions, and a variety of other wildlife for the pet and zoo trades.

Block's civil lawsuit against Shirley McGreal cast no light on the matter of Block's finances, because Block's company took the 5th Amendment against self-incrimination on every aspect of its business and finances.

Further, orangutans, an endangered species, are not in use in medical research, and there is no indication whatsoever that the "Bangkok Six" orangutans were on their way to research laboratories. Their probable destination was an unethical zoo.

A "Motion to Exclude Evidence of Uncharged Conduct in the Form of Obstruction Allegations" was also submitted.

The prosecution had stated at a court hearing on 27 April 1992 that "There are concerns about threats to witnesses and subornation of perjury." Block's lawyers noted that such evidence would be "extremely prejudicial" to Block - and that the jurors should therefore not be allowed to hear it. Block's lawyers also added:

*There is no doubt that evidence, whether true or false, that the defendant engaged in threats against another individual [besides Kurt Schafer] is extremely prejudicial.*

Block's lawyers appear to be referring to a threat Kurt Schafer has alleged that Block made against Shirley McGreal during a visit to Schafer's house in mid-1991.

The prosecution had introduced as evidence several affidavits exonerating Block that Block or his representatives had supposedly asked Kurt Schafer to sign. The prosecution alleged that these affidavits were "perjurious."

Block's lawyers asked that these affidavits were irrelevant and should not be allowed as evidence and stated that only evidence directly pertaining to the orangutan shipment should be presented to the jury.

*The court...should not allow the government to prove that the defendant is a bad man deserving of the jury's condemnation...The defendant requests that the court enter an order excluding the other act evidence.*

Block's lawyers filed a motion to exclude from the trial the taped telephone conversations between Block and Schafer reported by the prosecution to have been made under a German government wire-tap, because of delays in obtaining the transcripts from Germany which still had not arrived a week before the trial date.

Another motion requested Judge Kehoe to ban the government from introducing a live baby orangutan into the court-room to show the jury what an orangutan looks like as that, they said:

*Has the danger of confusing the jury and turning this case into a side-show.*

This, they said, would be "incredibly prejudicial" to Block. Another motion requested Judge Kehoe to "exclude evidence of the condition and subsequent death of the seized orangutans."

*The United States may attempt to present as evidence or argue to the jury that when the orangutans were seized on Bangkok Airport, they were in poor health. The United States may also attempt to present to the jury evidence that one or two orangutans died sometime after their seizure following their return to Indonesia...Evidence concerning the physical state of the orangutans will...confuse, mislead, and unfairly prejudice...Any negative evidence pertaining to the health of the orangutans is most assuredly unfairly prejudicial to the defendant since the jury may well determine that the defendant caused the animals to suffer and possibly die. That type of appeal to sympathy has no place in this case. The [judge] must direct the government to avoid any mention of these points during the course of its case.*

None of these motions had been ruled on by Judge Kehoe by the time Hurricane Andrew struck South Florida on the morning of 24 August 1992.

The orangutan trial was postponed, and the witnesses left for home. On 31 August, a week after the storm, Block's lawyers filed a motion to begin the trial immediately. All the overseas prosecution witnesses had been given permission to go home on 27 August and had already left. Block's lawyers commented about the defense witnesses:

*All are all business people, who are suffering tremendous financial losses each day they are away from their businesses. While these witnesses are doing their civic duty by coming to the United States to help Matthew Block proclaim his innocence, public spirit can only be stretched so far. The breaking point is fast approaching.*

However, the chaos in Miami caused a delay, in part because many of the potential jurors or their relatives had lost their homes. The "witnesses" who were suffering the "tremendous financial losses" were not identified in the court documents.

One of them was reportedly Singapore animal dealer James Lee

of Honey Pets, who is said to have done a videotaped deposition on Block's behalf before flying home to Singapore.

On 2 October 1992, Magistrate Ted Bandstra ordered both prosecution and defense to "respond in writing to all outstanding motions in this case on or before October 16, 1992." On 6 October 1992, Prosecutor Guy Lewis filed a "Sealed Notice." On 9 October Bandstra withdrew his order.

No new trial date has been set. The already-crowded South Florida court system has a huge backlog of cases because of the hurricane. Many South Florida criminal cases that should be tried are likely to be dropped or "plea-bargained" away. Further, it is clear from all the "secret" and "sealed" motions being filed in the orangutan case that both prosecution and defense sides, for some as yet unclear reason, want both press and public kept "in the dark" about developments in this case in spite of the United States' normally open court system.

## LAWYERS IN TROUBLE!

Two lawyers associated with Miami animal dealer Matthew Block now have problems.

Paul Bass, the lawyer who represented Block/Worldwide Primates in its abandoned civil lawsuit against IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, falsely stated in a court document that McGreal had "multiple outstanding judgments" against her.

In May 1992, McGreal's attorney Bart Billbrough sent a letter to Bass informing him that McGreal had never had any court judgment against her. Billbrough requested that Bass correct his lie. Bass totally ignored the request.

Under Florida Bar rules, "misrepresentation" of facts in court papers is considered unethical. Therefore, after giving Bass time to set the record straight, Shirley McGreal filed a complaint against Paul Bass with the Florida Bar.

The Bar first sent a copy of McGreal's complaint to Bass, who admitted that he had lied, but blamed it on a "misunderstanding between my client and myself," claiming that "the statement was made upon the basis of an understanding that was apparently inaccurate."

Bass went on to vilify Shirley McGreal as "an animal rights activist and, in my opinion, militant," and to praise his client as "a large importer of primates for research purposes." Bass failed to mention that his client had been indicted for orangutan smuggling.

The Florida Bar Grievance Committee was apparently not impressed with Bass's character assassination of McGreal. The Committee announced that it did not "condone" Bass's misbehavior, and then proceeded to tell Bass off for failing "to correct the misstatement when it was brought to your attention and you were requested to do so by Ms McGreal's attorney."

The Bar added:

***In the future, you are cautioned to bring inaccuracies and misstatements to the court's attention in order that the court and parties not be maligned or misled.***

Unfortunately, it appears that Bass was not too concerned about being told off by the Florida Bar because he has, to the best of IPPL's knowledge, still not corrected the court record. McGreal plans to resubmit her complaint to the Florida Bar if this is not done soon.

In addition, Thomas Julin's brilliant motion for federal sanctions against Block and Bass is now being considered in federal court in Miami.

**IPPL believes in fighting back.**

We at IPPL are getting thoroughly exasperated with fraudulent lawsuits filed against wonderful people working to protect our

environment and the living beings who share our world with us, and we are delighted that judges and juries are now looking favorably on counter-suits against harassers, with several multi-million dollar judgments already won by victims of legal abuse, the largest to date being \$86 million which may give some would-be harassers second thoughts!

Some of the cases that we have heard of progress in a way that suggests some kind of collusion between ideologically or otherwise motivated judges and the harassing plaintiffs and their attorneys.

We believe that it is very important for people and organizations subjected to lies and smear attacks from attorneys to obtain copies of the rules governing the practice of law from the State Bar Association located in the capital city of their home state, and to file carefully-written complaints based on violations of specific points of the Code of Discipline.

Another lawyer in trouble is Michael Metzger of Sausalito, California. Metzger has played a mysterious shadowy role in the "Bangkok Six" orangutan affair. He sent a vicious smear attack on Dr. Shirley McGreal and IPPL to the US Attorney's office in Miami following the opening of the grand jury investigation which led to Matthew Block's indictment. According to the Miami US Attorney's office, Metzger went to lead witness Kurt Schafer's home in Germany where he harassed Schafer's family to such an extent that Metzger was almost arrested by the German police.

However, it was not Metzger's role in the orangutan affair that got him into trouble. It was his abuse of prosecutors during criminal cases.

Among the incidents of abuse Metzger had meted out to prosecutors were:

- Leaving a telephone message on a woman prosecutor's "voice-mail" asking her to provide DNA samples to test "what species you are."
- Loudly calling prosecutor Jeffrey Cole an "ass-hole" and calling on him to go outside for a fight,
- Challenging prosecutor Harry Litman to fight, then sending letters to criminal defense lawyers all round the United States asking them to send letters to Litman calling on him to sign a liability waiver and fight Metzger. No less than 39 infantile criminal defense attorneys wrote Litman!
- Sending a convicted felon awaiting sentencing to represent Metzger's law office at a bail hearing for another criminal defendant.

*Continued overleaf...*

## **Criminal Case Continued**

The US Attorney for Northern California requested the courts to undertake an official investigation of Metzger's continuous abuse of prosecutors. The court appointed attorney James Wagstaffe of San Francisco as special counsel. Wagstaffe recommended that Metzger receive a "30-day stayed suspension" of his right to practice law in Northern California's federal court system - a totally meaningless "punishment."

However, Judge Sandra Brown Armstrong was fortunately not about to administer any "slap on the wrist" to Michael Metzger. She was not amused by his antics. She said that Metzger's behavior was "reminiscent of elementary school bullying." Judge Armstrong suspended Metzger from practicing law in federal court for one year, noting that:

*He has barraged opposing counsel with taunts, threats, and patently offensive communications, and acted with defiance and disrespect toward the court.*

Metzger was also ordered to undergo 20 hours of psychological counseling to find:

*More acceptable and professional means of accommodating, and expressing anger, frustration, and the myriad other emotions attendant to the practice of law.*

Judge Armstrong also ordered Metzger to take and pass the California Multi-State Professional Responsibility Exam, which focusses on ethical issues.

Metzger was furious, telling the press that:

*In some countries, people who spoke out against the government were put up against the wall and shot. We haven't come to that yet, but I don't think we're that far away.*

Perhaps his suspension will give Mr. Metzger time to think about the mother orangutans who got "shot" to put the "Bangkok Six" orangutans into trade.

IPPL applauds Judge Sandra Brown Armstrong for taking this affair seriously. It is not just prosecutors, but members of the public, who often have to endure the disgraceful behavior of the minority of attorneys who behave in a similar crude fashion.

IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal has had to endure vicious personal abuse and insults from New York and Miami attorneys, as well as from Michael Metzger, and we are very pleased to see Metzger's dubious behavior taken seriously.

In other good news, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia threw out a lawsuit filed by self-proclaimed psychic Yuri Geller who had sued the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal (CSISOP) for libel after CSISOP questioned Geller's paranormal claims. Judge Stanley Harris also granted CSISOP's motion for sanctions against Geller. As a result, Geller and/or his lawyers could be forced to pay all CSISOP's bills.

The state of New York, concerned at the prevalence of harassment lawsuits, has passed a new law that makes it easier for defendants to get rid of intimidation lawsuits, and to collect their legal fees and court costs from the plaintiffs. The law also facilitates damage counter-suits by victims.

## **LAB WORKERS TEST POSITIVE FOR "MONKEY" AIDS**

The 11 September 1992 issue of the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC) **Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report** announced that the blood of two laboratory workers working with monkeys had tested positive for "Simian Aids."

This monkey disease is highly fatal to monkeys, and has affected stump-tail macaques at the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Stump-tail macaques are listed on the US Endangered Species List as "Threatened." According to Yerkes' 1991 Annual Report:

*A closed colony of [stump-tail macaques] was established in 1964 and was maintained as a closed colony till 1981 when four [new] animals were introduced...In 1986, we learned that the animals introduced into the colony were from an SIV-infected colony...the colony remained healthy until mid-1988 when increased clinical problems became apparent...Of 17 deaths that occurred from mid-1988 through 1989, 12 were seropositive to SIV and the serological status of 4 was unknown. The only known seronegative animal was a 10 month old infant. The major finding at necropsy was severe weight loss with a significant number of animals having oro-esophageal candidiasis and intestinal mycobacteriosis...Morbidity and mortality continued to occur through July 1990.*

Only 9 group members were alive by July 1990. The Report notes that:

*The study demonstrates widespread natural transmission of SIV infection within a colony of stump-tailed macaques with devastating consequences.*

Clearly, if ever the monkey AIDS virus spread to humans, the results could be disastrous.

As early as November 1988, CDC had published guidelines to reduce the risk of transmission of "Monkey Aids" to laboratory workers. However, two workers sero-converted although they have not become sick.

In Case 1, a technician at a research laboratory sustained a stick with a blood-contaminated needle after drawing blood from a monkey infected with Monkey AIDS six months previously.

Case 2 involved a worker at another primate facility who had worked on clinical specimens of monkey tissue without wearing gloves.

CDC noted in an "Editorial Note" that simian AIDS viruses can infect some primate species without causing disease, but, when experimentally inoculated into other primate species, the viruses can cause a disease similar to human AIDS.

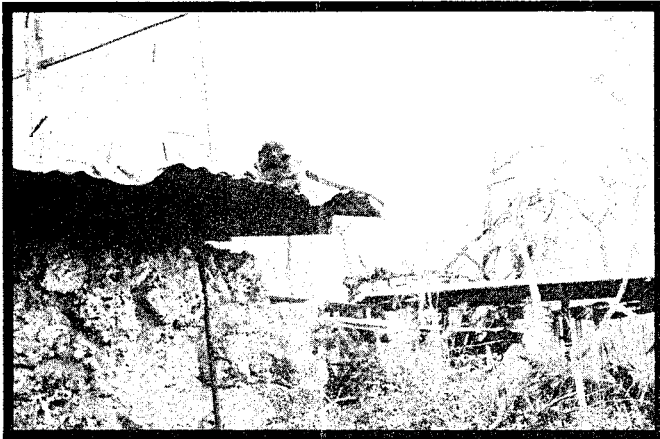
Whether the massive amount of experimentation with animal AIDS-related viruses across the nation could ever produce a mutated virus capable of infecting humans more easily than known AIDS viruses is a matter of increasing concern to some virologists (see "The Ebola Outbreak," this issue).

**If you have information regarding primate abuse or "accidents" please contact IPPL Headquarters**

# HURRICANE ANDREW CAUSES MONKEY DEATHS

South Florida is the area of the United States with the largest numbers of exotic animal dealers and exotic pet "owners." All over South Florida, people "own" wild mammals, birds, and reptiles. The state of Florida requires that "owners" of exotic pets register their animals, but estimates that only one-third of them actually do. So nobody really knows who owns what.

According to the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (FGFWFC), Florida is crawling with animal dealers: there were no less than 215 registered dealers in South Florida when Hurricane Andrew struck on 24 August 1992.



**One of many macaques observed wandering around Monkey Jungle after the storm.**

Even before the hurricane, South Florida's wildlife had been adversely impacted by escaped or deliberately released non-native wildlife and plant species. Many bird species not native to Florida are firmly established in the state, to the severe detriment of the native birds. Following Hurricane Andrew, flocks of non-native birds, such as large parrots, were seen flying in the skies of South Florida. Many of these birds will die, but others may breed and become established as a permanent part of South Florida fauna.

Dave Maehr of the FGFWFC commented,

*It may be years before we are able to say how many of them made it. But if there were ever a time we were going to see establishment of species, this is it.*

Lt. Tom Quinn, also of FGFWFC, commented,

*It's an ecological disaster. Even before the hurricane you had things in the Miami area running around and propagating, setting up miniature ecosystems. Now they're all over the place.*

Homestead, Florida, was at the center of Hurricane Andrew. Homestead is the home of the Mannheimer Foundation. The Foundation was founded by the late Hans Mannheimer, who kept a large collection of primates at his home in Toms River, New Jersey. These primates were fed the best of food and lived in luxurious conditions. Mannheimer even took his chimps sailing on weekends, and the chimps with their bright orange life-jackets are still remembered by Toms River residents. In 1973 Hans Mannheimer died, leaving his immense fortune and his animals to a trust and foundation he had set up.

Unfortunately, those who assumed control of the estate and its millions didn't feel the same way about primates as Mr. Mannheimer did, and the days of pampered primates are long gone. The foundation became a registered experimental research facility and, at the time the hurricane hit, held thousands of research primates, many kept in outdoor enclosures.

Press reports note that around 2,000 monkeys and 500 baboons escaped from the Mannheimer Foundation when the storm hit. Mr. Mannheimer would probably have been delighted at the mass escapes, as we are certain that he would not approve at all of the activities currently going on in his name. Sadly, though, the animals were not escaping into their natural habitat and therefore a happy ending - a life of freedom - was impossible for them.

Hundreds of macaques escaped from the University of Miami. Rumors spread that some of the escaped monkeys were carrying the AIDS virus. This was not true, but people started shooting them. At least 200 monkeys were shot to death in the Miami-Homestead area. Appalled at the carnage, University of Miami veterinarian Joseph Wagner commented that:

*Some people are shooting animals, that's absolutely uncalled-for.*

Air Force Col. M. B. Perino, who lived close to the Mannheimer Foundation, noted that as many as 50 monkeys were running around on his roof-top the day after the storm. Another 20 got into his house through broken windows.

Also loose were monitor lizards, iguanas, caiman crocodiles and a giant rodent called the capybara. These species would all flourish in South Florida's tropical climate. Three cougars escaped from one facility: all had been de-clawed. Two were caught, and the third was considered unlikely to survive because she couldn't hunt without her claws.



**Another view of the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Andrew.**

Llamas were also on the loose, as were pythons and even venomous snakes like Gabon vipers, Western coral snakes and black mambas and non-venomous snakes like pythons and boa-constrictors. Some highly venomous Gila monsters also escaped. The escaped reptiles would be far more difficult to locate and catch than the more visible monkeys, and could be extremely dangerous.

*Continued overleaf...*

Todd Hardwick operates a Florida company called "Pesky Critters" that tries to catch escaped exotic animals. Hardwick was kept very busy catching escaped animals after Andrew struck. He told the press,

*It's like a Disney World of exotic animals out there, it's beyond my wildest dreams and my wildest nightmares. This is something you'll never see again and it's never been like this before.*

Hardwick noted that he had seen "literally hundreds of monkeys" in one patch of woods at one time.

The rain-forest at the Monkey Jungle in Goulds, Florida, was flattened by the storm, but most of the resident primates, mainly crab-eating macaques and squirrel monkeys, did not travel far from their home. The Jungle's caged gorillas and orangutans survived. Atlanta Zoo sent four employees to Florida to help the Jungle clean up, and Frank Lawlor and a team of volunteers from the Simian Society also went down to help, as did IPPL member Kevin Ivester who kindly provided the photos that accompany this story.

Monkey Jungle veterinarian Thomas Goldsmith told the press that things could be even worse than appeared because,

*There is so much illicit and illegal animal stuff going on around here that we may never know what's out there.*

Owners of animals smuggled into Florida would be unlikely to report their disappearance.

The *Animal Finders' Guide*, a magazine for exotic pet fanciers, ran an ad in its 1 September 1992 issue announcing a "distress sale." The ad (reproduced below) was placed by a company based in Umatilla, Florida named Finser's Exotics that sells baby monkeys and other wild animals into the pet trade.

As late as 29 October 1992, close to 4,000 non-native animals were said to still be loose, but the number was likely to be far more.

Unfortunately, due to the power and connections of animal dealers and exotic animal owners, the State of Florida permits private ownership of exotic animals, and refuses to require that structurally secure housing be built for these animals.

Some animal facilities fared better. The caring owners of the Wee Care Wildlife Center, based in Kendall, Florida, placed all their animals in carriers, except the raccoons, who co-director Ylena Escobar said she put in her bathroom. Many of the animals

at the "Old Cutler Wildlife Center," also in the direct path of the storm, were sent out of the area before Andrew struck.

In a special mailing, IPPL asked US members to contact various officials regarding the situation. IPPL is totally opposed to ownership of exotic animals as personal pets. The State of Florida has long tolerated sale and ownership of exotic animals. This is grossly unfair to the animals kept as pets, often by unqualified people who think that owning exotic animals confers instant "status" on them, and to the local wildlife fighting for its own survival and which has already been harmed by a steady flow of escapes and releases - even without the mass escapes that resulted from Hurricane Andrew.

In response to letters from IPPL members requesting that people owning exotic animals be required to build structurally sound housing for animals or to capture and/or evacuate them to safe surroundings at the approach of a storm, Colonel Robert Edwards, Director of Law Enforcement of the FGFWFC, drew attention to the damage caused to human habitations, and said that it was "doubtful" that strong enough structures for animals could be built to withstand hurricane-force winds.

We are not satisfied with this response, and request both US and overseas IPPL members send letters to:

**Colonel Robert Brantley, Executive Director  
Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission,  
620 Meridian Street,  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1660, USA.**

Request that sale and ownership of exotic pets be banned in Florida, and that every facility owning wild animals be required to maintain housing that is structurally sound enough to withstand a major storm, or alternatively to have a written evacuation plan and the manpower and equipment to implement it.

Although the United States will soon have a new Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan still occupies the position. Please contact:

**The Honorable Manuel Lujan  
Secretary of the Interior  
18th and 19th Sts, NW  
Washington, DC 20006, USA**

Point out that the adverse effects certain to result from the mass escapes of wild animals into Florida ecosystems following Hurricane Andrew could have been prevented in part if importation and sale of wild mammals, birds and reptiles for frivolous purposes such as the exotic pet trade were banned.

## **MIAMI DISASTER DUE TO HURRICANE ANDREW**

Good proven stock that wouldn't be offered for sale but these people don't have homes or facilities left.

### **NO VULTURES PLEASE!**

Tamarins, marmosets, spider monkeys, capuchins, squirrel monkeys, hooved stock and birds for sale. Most all proven breeders. Some infants available.

## **WELCOME NEW MEMBERS**

We would like to welcome all of our new IPPL members. Without the continuing support of all of our members, we would not be able to aid and protect primates around the world.

Thank you for becoming concerned and joining with us to make the world a happier and safer place for our fellow primates!



# FIRST ANIMAL PROTECTION EXHIBITION IN SINGAPORE

Thanks to the hard work of Marjorie Doggett, IPPL's Singapore Representative, and Gunalan Subramanian, who is setting up an organization called Humane Ethics for Animal Liberation (HEAL), the first-ever animal protection exhibition was held at the Substation in Singapore. The exhibition was entitled "Animals - They Also Share Our World."

Tens of thousands of Singapore residents attended the exhibition, including many school parties. Ms Doggett was deluged with requests to set up the exhibition at other locations. Among the dignitaries attending were Richard Hale, manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, who opened the exhibition, and Dr. Giam Choo Hoo, Deputy Director of Singapore's Primary Produc-



Dr Giam Choo Hoo (right) with Adam Moledina of IPPL Singapore

tion Department.

Singapore has long been a center of the international wildlife trade, both legal and illegal, and has been condemned for its role in the international traffic in rhino horn and elephant ivory.

The exhibition included the cruelties of animal experimentation, the brutality of the fur trade, the trapping of wildlife, etc.

In an article in the Singapore *Business Times*, reporter Nirmal Ghosh described the exhibition as a "stunning indictment of the arrogance and callousness of humans towards animals."

In a letter to Headquarters dated 4 August 1992, Marjorie stated:

*Never in my wildest dreams did I imagine the response the exhibition produced from both public and schoolchildren. The place was often packed and I noticed that people stopped to read the captions, not just look at the pictures. I left home around 9.30 a.m., and it was usually after 10 p.m. before I got home, then odd house jobs to clear up and sort out queries and requests from the day, so I never went to bed before 1 a.m. When we locked up on the final night, I suddenly realized that I was very tired!*

Many visitors wrote comments in the visitors' book. Here are a few examples:

*This is a great opportunity for Singaporeans to be more aware of the cruelty being done to animals.*

Linda

*Thank you. Singapore needs to wake up.*

Patsy

*Congratulations, never has an exhibition so vividly portrayed the suffering of animals.*

Kok Weg

*People being so busy making money, thinking only of themselves, always neglect to think about what the poor animals suffer for our selfish motives. You have made me realize how selfish I have been.*

Vivian

*I really respect the people who put on a show like this. It made me more aware of what's going on. I'm sick to my stomach at the visual proof of human cruelty and thoughtlessness. Thanks for educating me, however painful.*

Sharon

*This is an excellent exhibition. The unflinching camera lens has managed to bring across with impact the animal cause. I personally have learnt, and been made aware of, many things which I come across daily but never gave a second thought.*

Gary

*I would like to thank you for enlightening us with all these issues of animal abuse. It has never occurred to me how serious it was. The exhibition shows that you care and this has touched me and my friends.*

Breezy

*I can't believe people can see, let alone do, such things.*

Kim Yang

Marjorie received considerable assistance in exhibit preparation from Diana Lord, a former student of Raffles School now living in England, as well as from Julia Girling, also from England. In Singapore, valuable assistance was received from Adam Moledina, Ong Hock San, and Derrick Lim, a student at the National University who helped prepare and print leaflets and posters and attended the exhibition every moment he could free himself from his studies.

Marjorie Doggett has represented IPPL in Singapore since 1975 and is also a close personal friend of IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal. It is not easy to be an "animal friend" in a business-oriented society like Singapore. We are really proud of Marjorie and her colleagues Gunalan Subramanian, Adam Moledina, Ong Hock San and Derrick Lim.

Congratulations to all who worked on this wonderful exhibition!



Marjorie Doggett with students of the Temaseic School

## THE "HIT OF THE YEAR"

According to animal dealer Paul Houghton, the Pigtail macaque is the "hit of the year" in research circles.

The finding at one research institution that the pigtail macaque may be usable in AIDS research is what made this species such a "hit." The University of Washington reported in 1991 that it had successfully inoculated 8 pigtail macaques with human AIDS, and that the monkeys became clinically ill with symptoms resembling those of human AIDS.

Till then, the only other species successfully inoculated with the human AIDS virus was the chimpanzee, but no chimpanzee has yet developed clinical signs of human AIDS.

Murray Gardner, a scientist at the University of California at Davis, told a reporter from the magazine Science that other researchers will have to replicate the Washington results before the pigtail macaque replaces the chimpanzee in AIDS research. However, a stampede to acquire pigtails started after the announcement.

Pigtail macaques are remarkably intelligent primates and have been used to pick coconuts in Asia for centuries.

During the whole of 1991, only 157 pigtail macaques were imported to the United States.

Things changed dramatically in 1992. By the end of August 1992, 877 pigtails had been imported to the United States. Prices went sky-high. The sole supplying country was Indonesia.

According to Paul Houghton's letter of 9 October 1992, "The entire world quota is only 600 heads per annum." IPPL is seeking clarification from Indonesian authorities regarding whether the quota has been increased.

At the end of 1991, the Regional Primate Center at the University of Washington held 1398 pigtails, 672 in its breeding colony at Medical Lake and 726 at its downtown Seattle research facility.



The "Hit of the Year"

## MONKEYS ABUSED ON THAI ISLAND RESORT

Koh Samui, Thailand, is famous for its coconut-picking monkeys. Pigtail monkeys are trained to climb trees and pick coconuts. Although such use is controversial, the monkeys do live outdoors, perform a natural behavior, and receive proper food because they provide a livelihood for their owners.

Although IPPL does not condone this form of exploitation, other primates fare far worse on Koh Samui. These are the monkeys who are used in night-clubs for the amusement of the tourists now flooding once this once unspoiled island.

The animals are forced into a smoke-ridden noisy environment and are kept awake at a time when normal monkeys are sleeping. They are forced to wear human clothing, which is degrading for a monkey, and to perform silly tricks to delight moronic humans.



Please send letters protesting the mistreatment of monkeys at Koh Samui night-clubs to the Thai Embassy in your country of residence: the US and UK addresses are provided:

**His Excellency the Ambassador of Thailand**

**2300 Kalorama Road**

**Washington DC 20008, USA**

**His Excellency the Ambassador of Thailand**

**Royal Thai Embassy**

**30 Queen's Gate**

**London SW 7 5JB, England**

Please enclose a copy of this article in case the Ambassador is not familiar with the situation. Do ask him to refer your complaint to the appropriate Thai authorities.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

### HOW TO HELP THE PIGTAIL MACAQUES

Please write Indonesia's Minister of the Environment asking that Indonesia resist foreign pressures to increase the export quota for pigtail macaques, and express your support for the protection of this unique species as part of Indonesia's wildlife heritage.

Address your letter to:

**Dr. Emil Salim**

**H.E. Minister of Population and Environment**

**Merdeka Barat 15**

**Jakarta, Indonesia**

WHAT YOU CAN DO

# SPORT HUNTERS TARGET BABOONS

When IPPL requested import declarations for primates filed in 1991 from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, we were surprised to receive two huge boxes of declarations for dead primates imported as hunting trophies. The principal countries that allow big-game hunting are Zimbabwe, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, and Tanzania. Kenya bans sport-hunting.

Big game hunters argue that the revenues generated by their hunting fees help support conservation programs in the countries where they hunt, and that the money they spend on their safaris helps the local economies and provides employment. They also argue that it is better that a hunter pays large license fees to kill such animals as elephants and leopards, which might otherwise be killed by market poachers.



Those opposed to big game hunting feel that wild animals have a right to live out their lives, and that one animal can be photographed 100 times, but killed only once. Many people are concerned that some people appear to take pleasure in killing wild animals.

IPPL does not approve of the sport hunting of baboons. The 3-177 declarations show that 472 sport-hunted baboons were imported to the United States in 1991, as well as 113 African green (vervet) monkeys. Baboons and vervets live in social groups, and removal of one animal can have adverse effects on the remaining troop members. Further, baboons are easy to kill, as they often have little fear of humans, and even sit on the hoods of cars of visitors to national parks in Africa.

Big game hunters from all over the United States travel overseas on safaris, mainly to Africa. By far the biggest states for big game hunting overseas are Texas and California.

Two endangered species are hunted, leopards and elephants. In 1991, 128 leopard and 31 elephant trophies were imported to the United States.

Among the species killed in addition to baboons are:

Blesbuck 62	Buffalo 227	Bushbuck 191
Bush Pig 77	Duiker 193	Eland 137
Gemsbok 65	Genet Cat 49	Giraffe 41
Grants Gazelle 62	Grysbok 43	Hartebeest 154
Hippopotamus 52	Hyena 73	Impala 659
Jackal 133	Klipspringer 80	Kudu 371
Lechwe 40	Nyala 53	Oribi 49
Oryx 38	Ostrich 33	Reedbuck 175
Sable antelope 114	Springbok 105	Steenbuck 120
Thomson's gazelle 48	Topi 55	Tsessebe 60
Warthog 396	Waterbuck 153	Wildebeest 254
Zebra 296		

Some hunters bring some rather strange souvenirs home with them. For example:

- Kudu feet ashtray
- Hyena Botonka spears
- Lion rug head mount
- Eland feet book-ends and ashtrays
- Elephant feet baskets
- Baboon full mount, "aggressive position, teeth bared"
- Wildebeest fly swatter
- Nile crocodile preserved hatchling
- Stuffed leopard crouching on tree limb
- Hippo tail wall-hanging with nickel trim
- Zebra feet candle-holders and book-ends
- Bleached wart-hog snout mounted on shield
- Hippo feet ice-buckets
- Colobus monkey carpet
- Giraffe feet table with mukwa top
- Giraffe legs lamp
- Buffalo scrotum dice-box with brass trim
- Buffalo scrotum tobacco-pouch
- Buffalo scrotum book-ends, pencil-holder and pencil
- Buffalo penis
- Ostrich leg ashtray and neck-mount
- Maps of Africa made of various animal skins
- Impala horn bottle-openers with nickel trim
- Wild-cat leaping with flying lilac breasted roller
- Elephant feet foot-stools with zebra skin tops
- Porcupine lamp-shade
- Elephant tail hair bracelets
- Elephant skin gun-bags, slings, belts and briefcases
- Steenbuck feet key-rings

A complete list of sport-hunters bringing primate trophies to the United States is available free from IPPL Headquarters. The list also includes many importers of leopard and elephant trophies. The list is arranged state-by-state.

# THE EBOLA OUTBREAK

IPPL strongly recommends that readers go to the library to read the article "Crisis in the Hot Zone," by Richard Preston, which appeared in the 26 October 1992 issue of the New Yorker.

Preston tells the story of the outbreak of Ebola virus that occurred in 1989 at Hazelton Research Products in Reston, Virginia, USA. He tells the highly technical story in an extremely readable manner for non-scientists.

Preston described the horrible death caused by the Ebola virus:

*The face becomes fixed and "expressionless," "mask-like," "ghostlike," (in the words of doctors who have seen it) with wide deadened "sunken" eyes. The patient looks and sometimes behaves like a zombie. This happens because Ebola damages the brain. The classic mask-like facial expression appears in all primates infected with Ebola, both monkeys and human beings. They act as if they were already embalmed, even though they are not yet dead.*

*Disseminated clotting cuts off the blood supply to tissues, causing focal necrosis - dead spots in the liver, spleen, brain, kidneys and lungs. In severe cases, Ebola kills so much tissue that after death the cadaver rapidly deteriorates. In monkeys, and perhaps in humans, a sort of melting occurs and the corpse's tissue, skin, and organs, already peppered with dead areas and heated with fever, begin to liquefy and the slimes and uncoagulated blood that run from the cadaver are saturated with Ebola-virus particles.*

In 1976, the Ebola virus had caused over 90% mortality in epidemics in the human populations of Zaire and the Sudan.

In the 1980s, the US military had used the Ebola virus in biological warfare experiments on dozens of monkeys. The May 1982 issue of the IPPL Newsletter told how the US military used primates to study potential biological warfare agents such as Ebola, Lassa, Rift Valley Fever, cholera, and Legionnaires' disease at its Fort Detrick, Maryland laboratory.

Preston tells how the 1989 Ebola outbreak started in a shipment of 100 wild-caught crab-eating macaques that reached Hazelton from the Philippines on 4 October 1989. By 1 November 1989, 27 of the monkeys in Quarantine Room F had died. Another monkey shipment followed on 6 November and, by 10 November there were around 500 monkeys at Hazelton's quarantine station. Monkeys kept on dying in Room F. On 16 November, all the monkeys in Room F were killed to prevent the spread of disease. But the mysterious disease spread to other rooms.

Scientists from the US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) identified the virus as a variant of the dreaded Ebola virus. A decision was made to kill the 500+ monkeys at the quarantine station. A team of military personnel donned space-suit like clothing, and carried out the hideous task of killing every single monkey. Then the building was decontaminated.

Fortunately, the Reston variant of the Ebola virus did not cause an epidemic in humans.

However, the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, decided to tighten quarantine procedures for imported monkeys and inspected all registered importers. According to Preston:

*The CDC temporarily revoked the licenses of three companies - Hazelton Research products, the Charles River Primates Corporation and Worldwide Primates charging them with violation of quarantine procedures. [IPPL Note: CDC found 15 problems at Hazelton, 11 at Charles River and 46 at Worldwide Primates: among importers with 0-2 minor violations whose licenses were not suspended were Hoffman La Roche, Delta Primate Center, White Sands Research Center and Hazelton's Texas facility].*

Peter Jahrling, now Acting Chief of Virology at USAMRIID, told the New Yorker that it was lucky that the Ebola variant that had killed the monkeys was not lethal to humans, but added:

*My concern is that people are saying "Whew, we dodged a bullet." And the next time they see Ebola in a microscope, they'll say, "Aw, it's just Reston," and they'll take it outside a containment facility. And we'll get whacked in the forehead when the stuff turns out not to be Reston but its big brother.*

Preston noted that the Institute of Medicine, a branch of the US National Academy of Sciences, had just published a report called "Emerging Infections." The report referred to the Hazelton Ebola outbreak as an example of "the potential of foreign disease agents to enter the United States."

The report noted other emerging diseases such as drug-resistant forms of malaria and tuberculosis, and expressed concern that the AIDS virus could mutate and become "AIDS-flu," which could be spread through the air. Virologist Stephen Morse stated that it would be possible for an emerging virus to wipe out the entire human race.

In March-April 1989, an outbreak of simian hemorrhagic fever had caused heavy losses in imported monkeys. Again, the source of the monkeys was the Philippines. A total of close to 600 monkeys died at Worldwide Primates, Miami and at the New Mexico State University Primate Research Institute, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

There is no doubt that one result of the international traffic in live monkeys and other wildlife in the age of the jet-plane is the potential for rapid spread of diseases normally found in remote corners of the world. There are now few places in the world that are more than a 24-hour flight from the world's capitals.

Richard Preston wrote his story from the perspective of the humans involved in handling the epidemic. Readers may be disturbed at his apparent total insensitivity to the atrocious sufferings of the nonhuman primates involved. Nonetheless, the article provides a compelling argument against the international trade in primates, and IPPL strongly recommends that you read it.

## Moving Soon?

If you are planning on moving, please remember to include us when you send out your change of address cards. It only takes a moment and will help insure that you receive future issues of the IPPL Newsletter at your new location!

# PRIMATE IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES 1991

Thanks to the hard work of IPPL volunteer Michelle Martin, all 3-177 import declaration forms for primates entering the United States in 1991 were analyzed.

This report represents the absolute minimum number of primates imported. Some shipments may have been imported with no import declarations, due to a shortage of port inspectors. Sometimes forms may get mislaid.

Only 31 primates were imported to the United States by zoos. Some performing primates were taken from the United States to Canada and Mexico, and then re-imported. Sale of imported primates into the pet trade is banned, although it appears that some animals have been "leaked" into the pet trade, as pet monkeys are freely available, in numbers which appear greater than the number bred in captivity for sale as pets.

## Total numbers

The total number of primates imported to the United States in 1991 was 11,677. The most-traded species were:

Crab-eating macaques: 9508	Pigtail macaque: 157
African green: 623	Common marmoset: 151
Rhesus macaque: 351	Owl monkey: 50
Squirrel monkey: 270	Capuchin: 34
Baboon: 175	Mangabey: 28

## Ports used

During 1991, the Charles River Company transferred its import facility from New York to Texas due to New York's strict regulations on importation of primates. As a result, there was a shift in ports used.

The main ports of entry for primates imported in 1991 were:

Houston: 3955	Atlanta: 652
Dallas: 3538	Seattle: 152
Miami: 2023	Los Angeles: 106
New York: 718	Newark: 100

## Inspection Rates

Shipments of imported primates are sometimes completely inspected, sometimes partially inspected, and sometimes receive zero physical inspection (which includes office inspection of paperwork). Inspection rates vary by port of entry. This block was left blank on some forms, and on some forms it was illegible. It is likely that the blanks signify zero inspection, but we classify them as "Inspection Rates Unknown."

**Houston:** 50 shipments: 44 received 100% inspection, 2 received zero inspection, 0 received partial inspection, 4 unknown.

**Miami:** 32 shipments: 11 received 100% inspection, 9 received zero inspection, 5 received partial inspection, 7 unknown.

**Dallas:** 27 shipments: 13 received 100% inspection, 0 received 0% inspection, 11 received partial inspection, 3 unknown.

**New York:** 16 shipments: 2 received 100% inspection, 6 received 0% inspection, 1 received partial inspection, 7 unknown.

**Atlanta:** 7 shipments, inspection rate for all unknown.

**Seattle:** 2 shipments, both received partial inspection.

IPPL strongly believes that every single shipment of any wildlife should be physically inspected for obvious reasons. Wildlife smugglers have, in the past, placed rare animals in false compartments of crates containing common animals, placed a few rare animals in a large shipment containing mostly common animals, exported a larger number of animals than those provided for on the export permit, and various other tricks which a wildlife inspector sitting at a desk would not notice.

## Source Countries

The following countries were the major exporters of primates to the United States in 1991.

Philippines: 4522 (crab-eating macaques)
Indonesia: 2935 (crab-eating and pigtail macaques)
Mauritius: 2051 (crab-eating macaques)
Tanzania: 345 (African greens and baboons)
St. Kitts: 263 (African greens)
Peru: 210 (tamarins, owl monkeys and squirrel monkeys)
Guyana: 179 (squirrel and capuchin monkeys)
Brazil: 107 (marmosets and tamarins)
Ethiopia: 84 baboons

The recent arrival on Miami Airport of a shipment of 110 crab-eating macaques, all dead (see, "Dead on Arrival, 110 Times Over," this issue), shows the urgent need to eliminate the international traffic in live monkeys.

One positive thing about this list is the number of countries which still ban all export of primates. IPPL will be 20 years old next year and we are very proud to have played a major role in bringing about many of these export bans.

Animal dealer Paul Houghton, who is based in California and Indonesia, believes that the end of the trade in wild-caught monkeys may be approaching. In a letter to his customers dated 9 October 1992, Houghton stated:

*It looks to me like we are in the wind down phase of the world wide feral monkey business. It may continue in dribs and drabs for a year or so but for all intents and purpose it is finished. Enough cynos [crab-eating macaques] are being bred these days by numerous people all over the globe to more than supply the world demand. It's now time for all of us to be aware that further removal from the remaining wild resource is a matter of conscience not necessity.*

## EEC TO BAN COSMETICS TESTING ON ANIMALS

On 3 November 1992, the European Economic Community decided to ban cosmetics companies from testing their products and ingredients on animals beginning in 1998. There are some loopholes, but the ban is expected to save many animals' lives.

Many people around the world already buy cosmetics and beauty products not tested on animals from such companies as "The Body Shop," "Beauty Without Cruelty" and John Paul Mitchell.

## PATHETIC PENALTIES

It is not surprising that Department of Agriculture inspectors find many animal dealers, research facilities and menageries defying the Animal Welfare Act. Animal abusers know that any penalty they receive will be a joke - and that receiving any penalty at all is unlikely. In some cases, the only penalty will be just a "letter of reprimand" or "cease and desist" order.

In a press release dated 22 July 1992, the US Department of Agriculture announced that it had resolved 50 animal welfare cases.

Among the penalties:

- **Two animal dealers in Webberville, Michigan**, were assessed a \$2500 fine and given a 60-day license suspension for "failing to provide animals with adequate housing, sanitation, supervision and programs of pest control and veterinary care."
- **A zoo in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico**, was assessed a \$4,000 civil penalty and issued a cease-and-desist order for "failing to provide animals with sufficient space, lighting, drainage, and veterinary care."
- **Gatorland**, an animal dealer in Orlando, Florida, was assessed a civil fine of \$2,000 and issued a cease-and-desist order for "failing to provide animals with structurally sound housing and sufficient space and sanitation and failing to maintain the required records and programs of veterinary care."
- **James Witchey**, an animal exhibitor in Ravenna, Ohio, was issued a cease-and-desist order for "failing to provide animals with adequate housing, ventilation, shelter, food, drainage, and sanitation."

Higher penalties including jail, permanent license suspension, and meaningful fines would soon make a big dent in the problem of sub-standard care of captive wild and domestic animals.

## NEW LAB CONTROVERSY

When Sierra Biomedical Inc. applied for permission to establish a primate laboratory in Sparks, Nevada, USA, local animal lovers protested strongly.

The controversy received a thorough airing in the local press. Dixie Horsman of Carson City, Nevada, commented:

*Most Americans believe the myth that every experiment done on animals is a step toward a new and better world, free of disease and sickness. This is a myth kept alive not only by the research community but by a billion-dollar a year biomedical industry that has developed to equip and stock animal laboratories across the country.*

*The truth is that many animal experiments have nothing at all to do with saving lives or improving human health. Researchers repeating the same experiments year after year, experimenters duplicating the work of other researchers whose own results have been verified many times over and an endless stream of reports offer nothing but stale conclusions.*

William Hobson, former Director of the New Mexico State University Primate Research Institute, told the press:

*Activities would consist of approximately 30% office work, and the remainder, work with animals in portable*

*prefabricated housing units in the warehouse. Laboratory work will be conducted under contract with other facilities.*

*We will have rhesus and cynomolgus monkeys.*

More than 160 people attended a meeting of the Sparks City Council at which Sierra's application to obtain a special land use permit was considered.

Finally a compromise solution was reached: Sierra was given its permit but with strict health controls to alleviate public concerns, and with a citizen member to be on the review committee for the center.

Animal defenders were disappointed with the outcome, but vowed to continue their fight.

## SMUGGLERS ARRESTED

Gauhati is a city in India's remote province of Assam. Assam is an area rich in wildlife and home to many endangered species. It is famous for Kaziranga National Park, which shelters some of Asia's last rhinos and many other endangered species.

On 20 May 1992, Forest department officials of the Gitanagar area confiscated a valuable collection of mammals and birds from a wildlife smuggling gang.

Acting on a tip-off, the officials raided the slum area around Mumarpura Masjid, and confiscated two highly endangered golden langurs, two stump-tail macaques, seven Hoolock gibbons, one clouded leopard, two leopard cat kittens, and 10 mynah birds, all "Totally Protected" animals under Indian law.

The raid was conducted by Mrigen Baruah, K. Kalita, G. Sarma, and Abdul Gaffar. The animals were to be smuggled out of Assam to other parts of India. The seized animals were sent to the state zoo of Assam.

Mr. Baruah reported that the animals were being kept in atrocious conditions, with many of them being kept in tiny boxes, baskets or plastic-covered cages.

Unfortunately, many of the animals died due to the horrible conditions in which they had been maintained. Four of the seven hoolock gibbons died, as well as 8 of the mynah birds. Gibbons are caught by the shooting of their mothers, and very few of the horribly traumatized babies survive.

IPPL applauds the efforts made by the Assamese wildlife officials to control wildlife poaching and smuggling at its source.

## PRIMATES CONFISCATED

On 3 August 1992, a shipment of 18 macaque monkeys, probably crab-eating macaques, which had reached the port of Kaohsiung, Taiwan, from Vietnam was confiscated. The monkeys were discovered under piles of goods on a Vietnamese freighter.

The Kaohsiung Zoo refused to accept the animals because they did not belong to an endangered species, and the animals were destroyed because Taiwan has no quarantine station where the animals' health can be checked.

This situation tragically demonstrates the need for Taiwan to have a shelter for animals confiscated from smugglers. If they know that confiscated animals will be killed, people will be less likely to tip off authorities about smugglers' activities.

It is not clear what would have happened to the primates if they had not been confiscated: one possibility is that they would have been killed by local people, some of whom consider monkeys, especially their brains, a gourmet food. Even though the monkeys

*Continued next page...*



were destroyed, it is possible that the smugglers will be deterred from sending other animals via this itinerary as they will have suffered a financial loss.

We request you to send letters to the President of the Council of Agriculture encouraging confiscation of smuggled animals, but requesting that a more humane solution to the handling of confiscated animals be developed, such as establishment of a sanctuary.

Write to:

Ling Shiang-Nung, Vice-Chairwoman  
Council of Agriculture  
37 Nan Hai Road  
Taipei, Taiwan

## BUAV UNCOVERS SALE OF SAFARI PARK MONKEYS TO LAB TRADE

The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV) has obtained evidence showing that two British safari parks have been supplying monkeys to the laboratory trade.

The parks are Longleat and Woburn, both of which have sold monkeys to the US research animal dealership, Shamrock Farms. According to BUAV, Woburn Safari Park sold 32 monkeys to Shamrock in 1989 and 1990, even though the owner, the Marquess of Tavistock, had promised in 1983 to stop selling monkeys into research.

BUAV learned that Longleat Safari Park had sold 83 monkeys to Shamrock Farms since 1985.

BUAV organized protest demonstrations at both facilities.

## RECOMMENDED READING

**Gifts that Make a Difference** is a very useful guide which is subtitled "How to Buy Hundreds of Great Gifts Sold through Non-profits." IPPL's T-shirts, sweat-shirts and greeting cards are included in the 244-page softcover book. To order your copy of **Gifts that Make a Difference**, please send \$7.95 plus \$2 for postage and handling to:

Foxglove Publishing  
POB 292500  
Dayton, Ohio 45429-0500, USA.

**Welfare Guidelines for the Re-introduction of Captive Bred Mammals in the Wild** is available from the:

Universities' Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW)  
8 Hamilton Close  
South Mimms, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 3QD, England.

UFAW emphasises "the importance of assuming responsibility for the welfare of animals both before and after release and the monitoring of their survival." (Available for US \$6 or £2.50, including postage and packing.)

**The Directory of National Environmental Organizations** has just issued its 4th edition. The Directory lists over 600 non-governmental environmental and conservation organizations. It is bound and is available for US \$54.00 from:

US Environmental Directories  
POB 65156  
St. Paul, MN 55165, USA.

## SEMENG OH ORANGUTAN REHABILITATION CENTER

Many people are familiar with the Bohorok Orangutan Center on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia: the Tanjung Puting Center on Kalimantan (the Indonesian part of Borneo) and the Sepilok Center near Sandakan, Sabah, East Malaysia.

However, there is another relatively unknown orangutan rehabilitation center in Sarawak, East Malaysia. The center, named Semengoh, is located on 1700 acres of land outside Kuching, the capital of Sarawak. It is now home to 20 orangutans confiscated from poachers and would-be smugglers.

Although a 1988 law imposes a maximum jail sentence of five years and large fines on those who possess orangutans, smugglers, drawn by the profits that smuggling of orangutans can bring, still try to traffic the species.

Substantial numbers of confiscated and unwanted gibbons have also reached Semengoh, but a satisfactory rehabilitation or sanctuary program has reportedly not yet been worked out for gibbons. IPPL is looking for ways to help provide appropriate housing for the gibbons at the Center.

## LEHMAN WANTS TO IMPROVE WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Congressman Richard Lehman, a member of the US House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Chairman of its Sub-committee on General Oversight, has introduced a bill into the US House of Representatives that, he says, would "improve communication, coordination, consistency, control, and oversight of law enforcement activities by elevating the division to a higher level within the agency."

Extracts from the bill follow:

*The illegal trade in wildlife products is becoming increasingly well organized and commercial, and is often associated with other criminal activities such as narcotics, money laundering, weapons dealing, and tax fraud...The Law Enforcement Division is grossly under-staffed and under-funded. Three decades of documentation clearly show that this is a chronic problem. The Division is unable to adequately enforce the wildlife protection laws mandated by Congress and as a result wildlife populations are in danger and the legal and illegal trade in wildlife products is increasing and the percentage of shipments inspected is decreasing.*

Lehman, who was re-elected to Congress by a narrow margin in the November 1992 election, intends to reintroduce the bill to the 1993 Congress.

Senator Tim Wirth of Colorado decided not to run for re-election in the 1992 elections, but he is reportedly being considered for the position of Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President-Elect Clinton, replacing current Secretary Manuel Lujan who has been a bitter disappointment to conservationists.

Wirth is so concerned at the problem of illegal wildlife trading and inadequate law enforcement that he held a meeting to brief fellow-senators on the problem.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Digit Fund Changes Name

The Digit Fund, which works for the conservation and protection of mountain gorillas, has changed its name to "The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund." Dian Fossey named the charity she founded after her favorite gorilla, Digit, who was murdered by poachers on 31 December 1977 for his head and hands.

The Digit Fund has just set up a program to enable American zoo-keepers to go to Rwanda to study the mountain gorillas. Charlotte Jendry of the Columbus Zoo, Ohio, USA, was the first zoo-keeper selected for the program.

### Bushbaby Dies in Biosphere

According to the July-August 1992 issue of *Buzzworm*, four men and four women enclosed themselves in a three-acre replica of Earth's biosphere for a two-year long experiment starting on 26 September 1991. The project was named Biosphere 2. A group of greater galagos (bushbabies) was also introduced to the area, and appropriate fruits to feed them were grown. One galago was born in the Biosphere but, sadly, one of the younger galagos died of electrical shock in what the scientists had thought was a galago-proof "technosphere."

### Transplant Patient Dies

On 6 September 1992, a human who had received a baboon's liver on 28 June 1992 died in hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA.

The 27 July 1992 issue of the *New Yorker* carried a cartoon which showed three baboons sitting in a cage. Two looked healthy, and one sat huddled in a corner looking sickly. One healthy baboon said to the other healthy baboon, "He's got a bum liver, lucky devil!"

### Environmental Enrichment Mocked

When a Department of Agriculture inspector suggested that a 32-year old capuchin monkey kept alone in a cage at the Back to Nature Wildlife Refuge in Florida be given a television set, the owner complained that, "If I gave her a television, I couldn't afford to have mine in the house."

The Associated Press carried a story which ridiculed the Department of Agriculture's suggestion that the animal be provided with a television to improve the quality of her life. However, environmental enrichment for primates is now required by the Animal Welfare Act.

### Member Speaks

IPPL member Karen Stevens of Illinois, USA, shared her thoughts about primates with IPPL Headquarters.

*You who deal with the most nearly human of all creatures have the most heart-rending task of all those working in animal protection.*

*The scientists say the primates are the closest to humans of all sentient beings. And we say the primates are the closest to humans of all the sentient beings. They say, "Right!" And we say, "Right!" And there is where we part company. They say, "We will get the most accurate results because they are so closely related to humans." And we say, "Because they are so nearly human, you have no right to experiment on them."*

**IPPL**

*Thank God for you who fight to deliver them from "science" and "scientists" who treat with such inhumanity the most nearly human creatures.*

*Thank you for defending the chimpanzees, the rhesus monkeys, the baboons and orangutans.*

*Congratulations on your many victories! No doubt you have saved many from a fate worse than death.*

### Bonobos Returned to Belgium

In February 1992, the Japan Monkey Center in Inuyama, Aichi, Japan, returned to Belgium two bonobos (Pygmy chimpanzees) which it had purchased from a Belgian animal dealer in 1990. Because of questions about the legality of the origin of the animals, who had originated in Zaire, the animals were never placed on public display at the Center.

Congratulations to the Japanese field primatologists who had demanded aggressively that the animals be returned.

### Baboons Victims of Famine

As many readers will know, drought has affected large areas of southern Africa. As a result, starving baboons have begun eating goats in the drought-ridden province of Masvingo, Zimbabwe.

According to the Ziana News Agency,

*Goats and baboons are known to coexist in peace, but the drought has changed all that.*

### New Primate Species Discovered

According to the 26 October 1992 issue of *Newsweek*, a new primate has been discovered in Amazonia. The primate was found by Marco Schwarz, a Swiss animal dealer residing in Brazil. Schwarz saw two groups of small pink-faced marmosets while walking near a tributary of the River Maues. Needless to say, Schwarz did not leave them in the peace of the wild. According to *Newsweek*,

*At 8 inches long and 13 ounces in weight, they were small enough to slip into a suit pocket. But first Schwarz had to capture them. [IPPL Comment: Why not leave them alone?] He set traps, baited them with fruit, and soon had seven of the little creatures. He brought a male and a female back to the breeding center he runs in Morretes, Brazil: she gave birth to a pair of thriving infants...figuring out what he had took the publicity-shy Schwarz a little longer...last week the little critters were officially introduced to the world with an announcement of the find in a Brazilian scientific journal. Callithrix mauesi became the 244th member of the primate order and thus the newest member of the family of man.*

IPPL has contacted Brazilian wildlife authorities requesting total legal protection for the new species and a ban on their capture.

### American Generosity Continues

A national survey undertaken by the Gallup Organization has shown that, despite the recession, people have continued to donate money and time to their favorite charities.

Although the level of donations dropped slightly, Virginia Hodgkinson of Independent Sector, the umbrella organization representing hundreds of American charities and donor organizations, commented:

## News In Brief Continued

*Those Americans who are generous, continue to remain steady in good times and bad. Conditions in the economy have affected the level of giving in many cases. Givers continue to give, but a substantial proportion gives less. Nevertheless, generous givers still give generously.*

### San Diego Zoo Criticized by Zoo Association

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) has found the prestigious San Diego Zoo in California, USA, guilty of misconduct in the way the zoo handled public criticism of the zoo's sale of surplus wild animals to hunting ranches. AAZPA criticised the zoo for having incorrectly stated that an employee had inspected the Texas hunting ranch where it had sent two sika deer and for having untruthfully reported that the two deer had been returned to San Diego Zoo before they actually were.

### Bird Bill Signed

Along with primates, birds are among the creatures that fare the most horribly as victims of international wildlife traffickers.

On 27 October 1992, the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 became the law of the United States. The law is designed to restrict the importation of wild-caught birds, especially members of the parrot family, into the United States, the largest importer of wild-caught birds in the world.

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, who has so vigorously attacked and ridiculed the spotted owl in his attempt to open up the ancient forests of the American West to the lumber industry, issued a press release in which he expressed his pleasure at the passage of the bird bill.

### "Nature" Says Bans Hurt Primates

The 2 July 1992 issue of the British scientific magazine *Nature* carried an article by Ian Mundell entitled "Ban on Primate Trade Seen as Threat to Animals." The article stated that trafficking in wild-caught primates should continue because export bans harm primates!

The article's twisted logic was totally mind-boggling. When countries ban the primate trade, they are banning a trade which is brutal and inhumane, and destructive of many of the traded species.

An unidentified primatologist told *Nature* that export bans might drive the business "underground," the unpleasant implication being that scientists would stoop to patronizing the blackmarket to get animals if wild-caught monkeys were legally unavailable.

IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal submitted a careful refutation of Mundell's article, but this supposedly scientific publication was not about to allow a balanced presentation of the primate trade issue. *Nature* rejected IPPL's letter!

### Baltimore Opened to Animal Trade

At a time when the inspection program for wildlife imported to the United States through the nine existing designated ports of entry is totally inadequate, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has declared Baltimore a new "designated port of entry" for wildlife and assigned an inspector to the port. The designation was made on 17 April 1992.

Many conservation groups such as Monitor, IPPL, the Environmental Investigation Agency, the New York Zoological Society and the World Wildlife Fund had opposed naming Baltimore as a new port of entry, stating that it would dilute already inadequate inspection programs.

However, the Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Law Enforcement ignored these comments, stating that it wanted "to address the legitimate interests of commercial enterprises in a burgeoning metropolitan area."

## IPPL LETTERS GET RESULTS

On learning that one infant gorilla and one infant chimpanzee had been confiscated on Kigali Airport, Rwanda, on 15 July 1992, IPPL Headquarters swung into action.

We learned that the shipment had been arranged by Egyptian animal dealer Ashraf Mohammed and that an employee of the Egyptian Embassy in Kigali had accompanied Mr. Mohammed to the office of the Rwandan Department of National Parks and Tourism to demand that the animals be allowed to proceed in trade.

IPPL contacted Rwandan authorities encouraging them to resist demands to return the animals to Mr. Mohammed. We immediately contacted the Egyptian Embassy in Kigali and were pleased to receive an immediate response by fax.

His Excellency Ambassador Sameh Samy Darwich stated:

*Regarding your letter concerning the Counselor of the Egyptian Embassy in Kigali, Rwanda, who attempted to aid and abet a criminal shipment of one infant gorilla and one infant chimpanzee which arrived at Kigali Airport on 15 July 1992, I would like to inform you and confirm that such an incident which violated international law, the Embassy in Kigali has got nothing to do with it and all that happened passed directly without any authorization from my side.*

*I thank you very much for your letter which I appreciated very much and I want to assure you, Mrs. Chairwoman, that immediate reprimand and proper measures will take place from the competent Egyptian authorities in a very short time to this responsible employee.*

IPPL contacted Egyptian conservationists about the shipment. We also contacted the Egyptian Embassy in Washington DC, USA, and several Ministers of the Egyptian Government, as well as the head of the Egyptian Management Authority for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. We also sent press releases to every Egyptian newspaper demanding tough punishment for Mr. Mohammed.

Our thanks to all those IPPL members who sent protest letters to the Egyptian Ambassador in Kigali, the Rwandan National Parks Department, and the President of Egypt regarding this cruel shipment. We hope that Mr. Ashraf Mohammed will receive the tough punishment he deserves.

The baby gorilla is being cared for by Dr. Liz MacFie of the Virunga Veterinary Center and the baby chimpanzee is being cared for by the Jane Goodall Institute's branch in Burundi.

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