



# News

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**ANNIVERSARY**

**SUPPLEMENT**

**Baby Pygmy Loris  
San Diego Zoo  
Ron Garrison**

## GIFT ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM IPPL



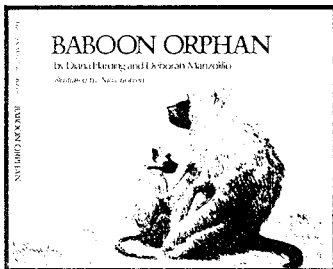
Gorilla T-shirt: \$14  
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Gorilla sweat-shirts: \$25  
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# TAIWAN BUNGLES "REPATRIATION" OF SMUGGLED LORISES

by Keith Highley, Earthtrust, Taiwan

In the face of global scorn from international non-governmental organizations, and possible certification under the Pelly Amendment for allowing continued trade in rhinoceros horn and tiger derivatives, Taiwan again found itself under environmental fire in August 1993.

This time, Taiwan is charged with the irresponsible handling of 98 Pygmy slow lorises abandoned in an aborted smuggling attempt at Chiang Kai Shek International Airport, Taipei on 13 August 1993.

When airport authorities found the lorises, individually stowed in plastic mesh bags and left in an airport men's room, four of the fist-sized primates were already dead. Authorities speculate that the nocturnal slow-moving primates were abandoned when the person or persons bringing them into Taiwan feared that clearing customs would be difficult. (One possible reason for the abandonment: a corrupt customs officer was not at his or her post to clear the shipment, and confiscation by an honest official was feared).

The lorises, listed as vulnerable in the IUCN Red Data Book, were most likely destined for Taiwan's pet market, where individuals can fetch up to US \$400.

Although firm proof of the origin of the pygmy slow lorises is unavailable, at the time of seizure the airport customs officials (after reviewing a list of the day's incoming flights) speculated that the animals had been brought in from Vietnam.

Based on this assumption, Council of Agriculture (COA) officials decided to "repatriate" the lorises to Vietnam. Council officials justified this decision by saying that the lorises would not survive Taiwan's quarantine process and that quickly returning the primates to Vietnam would prove Taiwan's determination to stamp out the illegal trade in wildlife.

Additionally, according to Council of Agriculture Resources and Conservation Chief Tang Hsiao-yu, Vietnam should be held responsible for the welfare of the lorises because they were believed to have been purchased in, and smuggled out of, that country. As a result, on 15 August, less than 48 hours after arriving in Taiwan, the 98 surviving lorises were caged and placed on China Air (CAL) flight 681 for a two-hour flight to Ho Chi Minh City.

The flight arrived at 10.30 a.m. but because Council of Agriculture officials had apparently not contacted Vietnamese officials ahead of time, the lorises sat in their crates on Ho Chi Minh City Airport unattended for nearly 24 hours, until the following morning. At this point, the story-line diverges along two distinctly different paths.

According to Mr. Chen Jun-Yuan, Director of China Air's Vietnam operations, all 98 lorises were received in good health. Mr. Chen is quoted in the 20 August 1993 issue of the Taiwan United Daily News as saying:

*These lorises were put into four cages, then put on a small truck, under a 5-man escort...and were released into the mountains 50 kilometers outside Ho Chi Minh City... The lorises were chased out of their cages but, due to the fact that lorises are nocturnal animals, it wasn't till nightfall that all of them disappeared into the night.*

Mr. Chen then went on to say that Vietnamese Customs authorities and wildlife conservationists "applaud Taiwan



*Pygmy loris*

*Photo: Ron Garrison, San Diego Zoo*

for sending the lorises back to Vietnam to be released."

The sad truth, however, is that the shipment ended in tragedy for all but 7 of the primates. Mr. Phan Viet Lan, chief curator of the Saigon Zoo, in a telephone conversation with Suzie Highley of Earthtrust, confirmed that 50 of the 90 lorises received did not survive the return trip from Taiwan.

There is a discrepancy in numbers: Taiwanese officials claim that 98 lorises were on the flight to Ho Chi Minh City but Vietnamese officials say that only 90 were received. The eight missing primates may have died or been discarded during or after the flight.

According to Mr. Phan, the surviving lorises, who then numbered 40, were turned over to the Ho Chi Minh Center for Animal Sanitary Inspection, where another 20 died. Thirteen others died on 18 and 19 August. The 7 lorises that survived this 9-day ordeal were turned over to Saigon Zoo on 21 August, where they remain as of 4 October 1993.

## Unnecessary Tragedy

The 81 lorises that died (or are unaccounted for) after being discovered on 13 August perished needlessly. Had Taipei Airport or Council of Agriculture officials enlisted the support of the Taipei Zoo, the primates could have been given time to recover from what was undoubtedly a stressful trip to Taiwan. Instead, after suffering from dehydration, malnutrition and stress, they were subjected to the inherent strain of air travel less than 48 hours after their journey into Taiwan.

Furthermore, it appears that, during their stay at Chiang Kai Shek Airport, due mainly to the ignorance about appropriate diets for lorises on the part of airport and COA personnel, the animals received little or no food and water. Ms. Chang Highley has spoken repeatedly with officials of the COA and other agencies to find out whether the lorises were fed. Officials have given varied and conflicting answers, leading Ms. Chang Highley to believe that the animals may have received no nourishment while in Taiwan.

When Ms. Chang Highley told COA officials that the lorises should have been kept in place for at least a week,

possibly longer, before being flown to Vietnam, she was told that the agency lacked space, resources, and manpower to care for the lorises. Today, COA's Tang Hsiao-yu maintains that the ROC handled the case properly. Tang claims that, if a similar case should happen in future, his office would respond in exactly the same manner.

The manner in which China Airlines shipped the lorises - CAL officials have offered little concrete testimony as to how the animals were shipped, saying only that they were "transported in cages" may have further contributed to the animals' deteriorating health. In addition, China Air's Chen Jun-yun continues to swear in the local press that the lorises were safely released into the Vietnam jungle. As "proof" he has offered the local media and COA officials a document purportedly from Vietnamese Customs which, according to Chen, "proves" that the animals were received in good health.

COA officials and the local media have never questioned the documents' contents. However, upon having them translated from Vietnamese to Chinese, Ms. Chang Highley learned that the certificate simply lists the lorises as an "abandoned" and "confiscated" shipment and in no way substantiates Chen's claim.

Of further concern is that in correspondence with IPPL and Earthtrust, Mr. Nguyen Mau Tai, Director of Vietnam's Forest Protection Department, callously stated:

*We noticed that the unclearly sourced lorises arrived in Vietnam, which makes us trouble monitoring and controlling quarantine and we have to care separately for the alive slow lorises. Therefore, from now on, the unclearly sourced animals which will be sent to Vietnam, upon arrival at airport and sea-port, we'll destroy on the spot to prevent any bad consequences.*

## Conclusions

Had the incident been handled properly, chances are that all or most of the 91 dead or unaccounted for lorises would have survived. The International Primate Protection League and Earthtrust have recommended to the COA that the following steps should have been taken, and has strongly urged the COA and airport officials to follow these steps in future:

- \* Immediately after discovering the lorises, Taiwan officials should have sought veterinary assistance from the veterinary staff of the government-sponsored Taipei Zoo. Zoo specialists could have provided or obtained critical advice on the handling, housing and feeding of the animals.

- \* The lorises should have been given time to recover from the trauma of their journey. In addition to air travel, under what were undoubtedly less-than-ideal conditions, the primates had probably been subjected to stressful conditions (capture, overland travel, being warehoused in cramped conditions, being poorly fed, etc.) even prior to being flown to Taiwan. All of this pointed out the critical need for a recovery period in Taiwan.

- \* Taiwan officials should have contacted Vietnamese authorities before flying the lorises to Vietnam, rather than simply placing the primates on the first available plane, especially since there was no documentation to prove that the animals originated in Vietnam, which however is likely as the species is only found in Vietnam and Cambodia. Pygmy lorises have been found on Vietnamese wildlife markets frequented by foreign buyers. (Cambodia does not export wildlife by air). As it was, the returned lorises spent nearly 24 hours at Ho Chi Minh City Airport, unattended.

- \* China Airlines should be banned from shipping any species of wildlife. The airline's evasiveness on how the animals were shipped, and the actions of Chen Jun-yun, their Vietnam Director, are deplorable.

## HOW YOU CAN HELP

IPPL members can do their part by writing to Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui and Council of Agriculture Chairman Sun Ming-hsien. Express your concern about the manner in which the pygmy slow lorises were handled and demand that the Taiwan policy on handling confiscated primates and other wildlife be changed.

### Addresses:

President Lee Teng-hui  
Office of the President  
122 Chung King S. Rd., Sec. 1  
Taipei, Taiwan

Mr. Sun Ming-hsien, Chairman  
Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan  
37 Nan Hai Road  
Taipei, Taiwan

Also please contact Mr. Nguyen Mau Tai to express your concern about the deaths of the lorises. Please request that Vietnam join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Mr. Nguyen Mau Tai  
Director, Forest Protection Department  
Hanoi, Vietnam

## IPPL OFFERS REWARD FOR MISSING CHIMPANZEES

On 31 December 1992, three chimpanzees disappeared from the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project in The Gambia, West Africa. IPPL is offering a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the safe return of the chimpanzees to the project. Stella Brewer Marsden describes the possible kidnapping:

*In the middle of January 1993, I received a fax from Janis Carter, saying that Freddie, Emma and Tez who all lived on Island III, had last been seen on 31st December, fat, healthy and in good spirits. When camp staff made their routine check two days later, only Tina and her baby, Jan and her baby, and Kerstin and her baby came to the feed site. On the 3rd of January and again on the 4th, Rene and Bruno went to check but still no sign of the three chimps.*

*Bruno says, he was not too worried at first as three chimps have never vanished at once before. He put their non-appearance down to the fact that for a week or two prior the chimps had arrived at the feed site with full stomachs and had not been too interested in the peanuts Bruno threw out. He therefore assumed they had found a particularly bountiful fig tree or grove of fig trees, which usually grow in the most inaccessible mid part of the island, and they were staying put there till the harvest was over.*

*However by the 6th of January, Bruno was getting worried and drove the 40 miles to telephone Janis who was in Banjul... after three searches not a sign of the chimps could be found. It was very puzzling as, if the chimps had died on the island, we feel we would have found them.*

*We had 3 possibilities:*

*1) The first was that some raffia cutters had come to the island to cut raffia fronds for making furniture... [Bruno questioned some raffia cutters who had been active in the area]... It is quite possible that the chimps had never in fact seen the raffia cutters, which is what the men swore - but, if they had, Freddie and Tez would almost certainly have become very aggressive and may well have been shot, speared, or poisoned. The raffia cutters were questioned over and over again by ourselves and then the police - but they consistently denied ever having seen the chimps, let alone harming them. And finally I think I believe them.*



"Tez"



"Emma"

*2) A second possibility was that the three chimps encountered a snake. Normally snakes will take great pains to avoid a confrontation with any creature that is too big for it to eat, but green mambas which do occur on the islands can apparently become quite aggressive in certain situations and will actually chase and attack creatures the size of humans. As they are extremely venomous it is possible that one snake could have bitten three chimps in succession and killed them - but somehow I find this hard to believe. Personally I have never seen any evidence of this aggression. Abuko Nature Reserve is visited and explored by thousands of people each season and to date there have been no reports of snakes doing anything but fleeing at the approach of humans.*

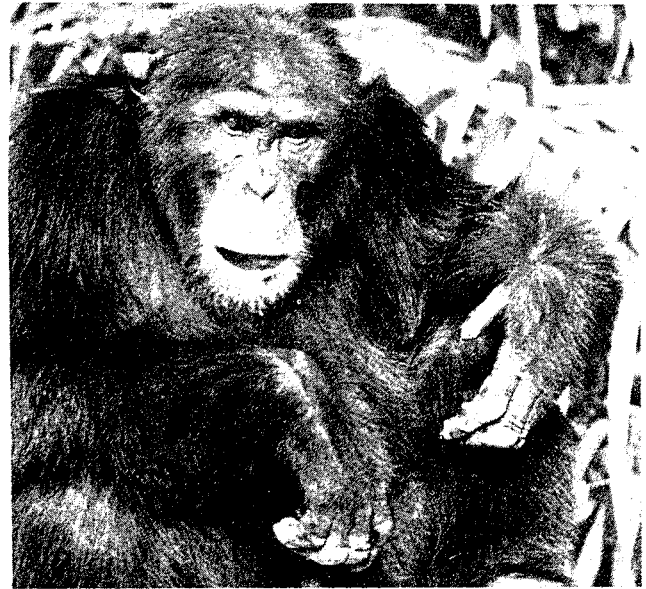
*3) A third explanation is that the chimps were stolen. It is the most plausible explanation and also the most frightening because to capture chimps the size of Freddie, Tez and Emma would have been the work of a professional. The chimps would have been darted by blowpipe or capture gun to tranquillize them and then they would have been bundled into strong crates before they awoke... when this possibility occurred to camp staff, they realized that there had indeed been two yachts moored in the main channel of the river close to Island III but outside the National Park on the 31st of December - the night Freddie, Emma and Tez were last seen. And on looking through the camp diary, they saw that two yachts had also been moored outside the park at Janis' camp end of the main island during the period Killey [another missing chimpanzee] vanished.*

*There seems nothing else to do except alert the entire primate world that our chimps may have been stolen and hope that someone somewhere will come up with some information.*

*So we wait, ever watchful for that clue, that chance remark or line that may lead us to Freddie, Emma and Tez. If they are alive, I can only hope that their captors will not cause them any physical harm, for the suffering they will be experiencing at being away from the islands and in captivity will be more than enough to bear, especially for Tez who, at 11 years old, is not an orphan but one of the first babies to be born at the islands. He will miss his old mother Tina and will find anything but love and kindness from humans totally bewildering. Sometimes I almost wish that we had found their bodies for I have no faith that my own species will not make their young lives a litany of suffering from which death would be a welcome escape.*

*The thought that Freddie, Emma who was pregnant when she vanished and young Tez may be sitting in a laboratory somewhere fills me with a horror that borders on physical panic and a terrible sense of total helplessness.*

*Should anyone of you hear anything at all that may be relevant, please, please let me know.*



*"Freddie"*

## **FREDDIE: TWICE MISSING**

In February 1991, when Freddie Chimpanzee was three years old and was just recovering from the trauma he had suffered before being confiscated, he was stolen. It turned out that an Austrian animal dealer named Horst Blaich had come to The Gambia on a holiday and had brought with him a puppy in a basket. He had abandoned the puppy on the beach and boarded the plane with Freddie. A caring airline attendant recognized Blaich as the man she had seen cruelly abandoning a puppy on the beach and told the airline pilot, who found Freddie in the dog basket.

After a brief stay in Austria, Freddie returned to Africa.

## **DANIA MONKEYS SAVED**

For over 40 years, a small colony of vervet monkeys has lived in the woods outside the Florida, USA, community of Dania, which is close to Fort Lauderdale. The original monkeys were released by a closed-down tourist attraction. In fact, they and their descendants have resided in the woods outside Dania longer than most of the human residents of Florida. Local residents co-existed with the monkeys, enjoyed them, and did not tease them.

The monkeys lived quietly until May 1993, when a driver struck and killed a monkey. The driver got out of his car to remove the dead monkey, but fled when other monkeys approached him and lunged at him. The driver left the scene and was not bitten. Soon a monkey-catching team was spotted by local residents who chased them away before they caught a single monkey.

At this point lawyer Harry Averell entered the picture - as guardian of the monkeys. John Sands, the owner of the woods where the monkeys lived, was interested in finding a solution because, as he said:

*The little suckers don't hurt anyone and they're cute. Besides, they've been there so long they have squatters' rights.*

However, Sands said he had agreed to removal of the monkeys because he was nervous of possible lawsuits if somebody got bitten by a monkey.

Long term Dania resident Jo Torchia, aged 80 and a semi-retired jazz musician, also stood up for the monkeys, saying:

*I don't think there's a soul here who doesn't want the monkeys, we all want them to stay.*

At this point, resourceful attorney Harry Averell, who lives across the street from the mangrove woods, who was actively looking for a way to protect the monkeys, started some legal research.

Averell located an unchallenged 1972 Florida court ruling that said that people with wild monkeys living on their



property, and did not profit financially from the monkeys' presence. In addition, Dania city attorney Frank Adler gave a written promise that he would defend the owners of the woods at no charge if anyone sued them.

Dania residents celebrated their victory and the monkeys are continuing their peaceful lives. Harry Averell told IPPL more about the events.

*You asked for more information on our story. Briefly, a couple of weeks ago I was leaving my office near the beach, at a local marina, when I spotted a few fellows in fatigue-like outfits entering a local mangrove wood. Knowing that monkeys inhabited the area, and recognizing the mens' outfits, blow-guns, with tranquilizers and their nets, I knew something was amiss.*

*Questioning the leader, I learned that permission had been obtained from a local property owner, who had requested the monkeys' removal for fear of liability should someone suffer a bite from the monkeys. Well, to make a long story somewhat short, and readable, I quickly called our local police and wildlife officers (who proved to be no friends of monkeys), who stated after some investigation that the company "Critter Control" had the necessary permits and permission to remove the monkeys.*

*To say the least, we (a small local crowd had gathered by now) were disappointed. However, I convinced the wildlife officer that, because the trappers did not have maps, indicating where the property owners' boundaries ended (this was important because the remainder of the mangrove woodland is owned by the State of Florida) the trappers could not assure they would not enter state property in pursuit of the monkeys. They were then told to come back the next morning, with maps.*

*It was 8.30 p.m. I frantically called and, much to my surprise, located one of the property owners, who, after much lobbying, agreed to grant us a 7-day stay, allowing us to show him alternate ways to assuage his fears of liability. The next day he signed a statement I had prepared that prior evening, at my home, and we were set. Upon showing the other property owner that his neighbor had consented to a 7-day stay, he (the other property owner) also concurred.*

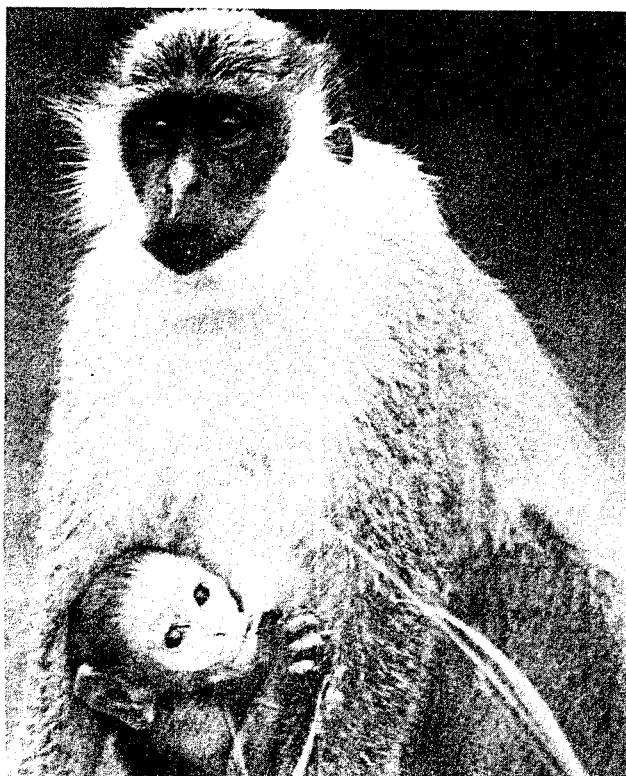
*Unfortunately, because of the almost immediate media attention (not what we wanted!) people as close as 2 blocks away suddenly realized that "wild monkeys" lived in their neighborhood. People came from everywhere! We formed a neighborhood watch troop and we did our best to convince people it was important that they no longer feed (or began to feed) the monkeys.*

*But, as things would go, our monkey patrol caught 3 men and a woman (all of Latin descent) trapping and poaching monkeys a few days later. They had already trapped six by the time we caught them. We videotaped them, called our wildlife officer, and they were cited, and the monkeys were released. But by now we were incredibly paranoid! The men who had trapped the monkeys had told the wildlife officer that they were planning to eat the monkeys.*

*We also have the Santeria church down here: it just received US Supreme Court approval of animal sacrifice in their church services. To say the least, we were on alert!*

*Well, as the 7 days wound down, I found myself in the law library researching the liability question. I've enclosed our findings. A perfect case!*

IPPL congratulates Mr. Averell and the monkey friends of Dania on their great victory.



*Dania monkeys*

## POSTAGE RATES FOR OVERSEAS LETTERS

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

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

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

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

## BLACK BELTS FUND-RAISE FOR IPPL

IPPL member Cynthia Wright of Miami Florida is a 4th degree black belt practitioner of **tae kwon do** (Korean karate). It is the custom of her karate school to celebrate members' birthdays with a party.

For her birthday, Cynthia requested that she be given no presents. As she says, "I already have many material items." Instead she asked party-goers to make donations to her favorite charities, IPPL and the UK-based Born Free Foundation. IPPL received a check for \$75 as a result.

IPPL thanks the "black-belters" and suggests that her idea might be a good one for others to follow. As Cynthia says:

*Who needs another bracelet or knick-knack? I'd rather put the money to better use, and, ultimately, I enjoy a great feeling of satisfaction of knowing that I'm not only "spreading the word," but helping primates whose only crime is that they've been born?*



*Cynthia Wright (wearing hat) with Black Belts*

## GRANTS AVAILABLE

A new non-profit foundation has recently been founded to support primate field research. Primate Conservation Incorporated (PCI) was founded to fund field research aimed at protecting wild primates. Priority will be given to projects involving the least known and most endangered species and that will result in plans to ensure their survival.

PCI will grant seed monies or provide matching grants for graduate students and qualified conservationists and at present is emphasizing studies in Asia and West Africa. Grants will average \$3-5,000. Application deadlines are 1 March and 1 October.

Further information is available from:

Noel Rowe, Director, PCI  
Box 1707  
East Hampton, New York 11937





# News

## NOVEMBER 1993



WWF<sup>®</sup> World Wide Fund  
For Nature

Office of the President

CH-1196 Gland Switzerland  
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WWF has been raising money for the conservation of nature ever since its foundation in 1961. Its basic mission is to maintain the world's biological diversity - or, to put it the other way round, to prevent the extinction of species. This is a very broad ambition and it could not hope to succeed without the very active involvement of the many specialist conservation organisations, such as the International Primate Protection League. By concentrating on one particular group of species, such organisations can tackle specific problems with great effect.

Ever since I first came in contact with IPPL through its work for the 'beach chimpanzees' in Spain, I have been deeply impressed by the efficiency of its intelligence system and by the persistence of its campaigns against the ruthless exploitation of primates. It was not long before I discovered that the driving force behind the work of the League was its founding Chairman, Dr. Shirley McGreal. Any lesser character would have been forgiven for giving in during the long-running and extremely unpleasant IMMUNO case. Not Shirley McGreal, she pursued it with the greatest vigour in spite of suffering much personal pain and abuse.

The case of the 'Bangkok Six' brought even greater personal trauma, but she never gave up and her courage in the face of harassment and official lassitude won her and her colleagues in IPPL wide respect and support.

The conservation of nature is vitally important for the future of this planet, including that of the human species. However, it is not universally popular with people who see it as destroying their means of making a living, so that it needs people with both dedication and understanding to achieve success. I am happy to congratulate Shirley McGreal, IPPL and all who work for the organisation, on their twenty years of unrelenting struggle to protect the world's primates.

1993

Registered as:

WWF - Fondo Mondiale per la Natura  
WWF - Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza  
WWF - Fonds Mondial pour la Nature  
WWF - Welt Natur Fonds  
WWF - World Wide Fund For Nature  
(formerly World Wildlife Fund)

President:

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

Vice President &

Hon. Treasurer: Babar Ali

Vice President: Russell E. Train

Director General: Charles de Haes

**SPECIAL 20TH ANNIVERSARY SUPPLEMENT**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF IPPL'S FIRST TWO DECADES 1973-93

IPPL was founded in 1973 by our current Chairwoman, Dr. Shirley McGreal, then living in Bangkok, Thailand. Her incentive was the sight of a shipment of baby stumptail macaque monkeys at Bangkok Airport. The tiny animals were in shipping crates on their way to overseas laboratories. The sight etched itself on her mind, and she set out to learn more about primates and looked for a group working to protect them. Finding none, and encouraged by her family and Thai friends, she founded the International Primate Protection League.

### IPPL NEWSLETTER 1973-93

One of the first tasks for IPPL was to develop a publication to educate members on primate problems and tell them how to "get involved." The first issue of the IPPL Newsletter was published in May 1974. At that time IPPL had just 6 representatives and about 50 members. Since that time, IPPL has published the newsletter 3 or 4 times every year. As IPPL grew and our publication started to look more like a magazine than a newsletter, it received a new name, IPPL News, starting with the August 1992 issue.

Membership dues were \$5, just \$2 for students!

### THE BANGKOK YEARS 1973-75

During Dr. McGreal's stay in Thailand, the military government collapsed and was replaced by a democracy. These days were marked by student activism and McGreal decided to try to utilize these students' skills and enthusiasm to attack Thailand's then rampant wildlife trade. She contacted groups around the world for funding. Generous help was received from several foreign groups, as well as from Thai animal-lover Katherine Buri.

As a result, from March to June 1975, teams of students from Chulalongkorn, Kasetsart and Mahidol University worked in shifts at the Bangkok Airport cargo center. They logged every shipment of wildlife leaving the country - mammals, including monkeys; birds; reptiles, and amphibians. Over 100,000 animals left Thailand during this period.

The students inspected every crate and logged the species; the number of animals; whether food and water was provided; whether the ventilation was adequate; whether the paperwork was in order; whether the crates were properly labelled, etc. They found major violations of shipping regulations and grossly callous and inhumane care. Sometimes the students helped the animals. One day they found four baby otters on their way to Switzerland. One otter was comatose and dehydrated: the students revived her by providing water.

Seeing sealed crates with pencil diameter holes frustrated the students as the contents were invisible. The students suspected that there could be smuggled protected wildlife inside the crates. On one occasion, curiosity got the better of them and they enlarged one of the holes with a pencil. Dozens of lucky little house-lizards escaped to freedom!

At the end of the project, hundreds of data sheets were analyzed. Our Thai supporter Katherine Buri was so outraged that she contacted then Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj,



*Students check crates*

who requested that all the report forms be sent to his office. There were over 1000 forms, and a massive copying job was hastily completed!

The *Bangkok Post* ran excellent articles on the project.

"Project Bangkok Airport" was fantastically successful. As a direct result of IPPL's and the student's work, export of most mammals, including monkeys and otters, was banned in early 1976. Many bird species were totally banned from export and quotas were placed on other species. This early success helped get IPPL international recognition.

Miss Puangpetch Gongpryaksachat summed up the students' reactions:

*The animal dealers did not realize how much their trading does damage to nature. What they are doing is stealing all Thais' treasure (that is, animals) to sell. The money, they own, but the result is that all Thais will have forests without animals, no more "Smile of Siam."*

## LORISES IN SNAKE SACKS AND SMUGGLED GIBBONS 1974-75

While in Thailand, Shirley met Ardith Eudey, then a graduate student at the University of California at Davis. Ardith was observing wild macaque monkeys in rugged terrain in the forests of Thailand as part of her doctoral studies. During her breaks from her strenuous work in the hot steaming forest, Ardith would come to Bangkok and sleep on the floor of Shirley McGreal's bedroom which was the only air-conditioned room in the McGreal residence!

On one of her return trips to the United States, Ardith stumbled across a strange story. On 22 February 1974 an intrepid US government official had dared to open a sack labelled "Spitting Cobras" shipped to a California company called "Reptiles of the World" at a post office box address in California. The shipment came from the Bangkok Wildlife Company in Thailand, run by an individual named Kampang Ploentham. Ploentham has made a life-long career of smuggling endangered wildlife.

The inspector found no spitting cobras. Inside the crate were 15 slow lorises, beautiful nocturnal primates with huge eyes. One of the lorises was already dead. Saying that crates filled with legally protected animals contain venomous snakes is a favorite and usually successful smugglers' trick!

The California importer claimed that he had never ordered the animals. The post office refused to tell who had rented the post office box: this was "confidential." In spite of a 3-year long campaign for action by IPPL, no action was taken against anybody involved although the shipment was in clear violation of US wildlife laws. Ardith also found out that a laboratory at her own university was importing shipments of gibbons from Thailand, even though gibbons were protected

animals in Thailand. One shipment included ten unweaned babies. One baby gibbon was dead on arrival. Autopsy revealed a shotgun pellet in her skull, certainly caused by the shooting of her mother during capture.

Five more of the ten baby gibbons died shortly after arrival. The suffering and death of primates at human hands has been a permanently heart-breaking aspect of all IPPL officers' lives. We are daily reminded of the depths to which greedy human beings stoop.

An IPPL investigation uncovered the itinerary by which the gibbons travelled: they were shipped by air from Bangkok via Frankfurt, Germany, to Montreal, Canada, and then on to the United States. This smuggling technique is known as "laundering" and IPPL was to see it many times in the future.

Documents obtained by IPPL showed that Preecha Varavaishit, another notorious Thai smuggler, had obtained Thai health certificates for other species and typed in "and (X number of) gibbons." One certificate was for 80 mynah birds. An unknown hand had added "and 10 heads of white-handed gibbons."

IPPL tried to get the Division of Law Enforcement (DLE) of the US Fish and Wildlife Service to investigate the shipment. It appeared to violate the Lacey Act prohibition on importation to the United States of wildlife shipped in violation of the laws of any nation. We were given the "run-around" for several years by DLE, until the case was finally dropped with no action taken in either Thailand or the United States.

However, the Davis laboratory canceled orders for many more gibbons, so something was accomplished.

## IPPL EXPOSES THE SINGAPORE CONNECTION - 1975

In 1975, an IPPL exposé made world news. We uncovered "The Singapore Connection." In order to explore how the "Connection" worked, Shirley McGreal went to Singapore and was able to talk her way into the premises of several Singapore animal dealers who dealt in large numbers of gibbons. But Singapore had no wild gibbons. They had to have reached Singapore from somewhere else!

Dr. McGreal learned several smuggling strategies. Some dealers would take gibbons and other endangered animals by truck from Thailand via Malaysia to Singapore. Sometimes animals would be concealed in false petrol tanks under trucks. Some smugglers used coastal freighters, hundreds of which ply the coastal waters between Thailand and Singapore. Other smugglers would leave Singapore in fishing-boats and rendez-vous in mid-ocean with Indonesian smugglers' boats, and collect wildlife.

Once the smuggled animals were safely in Singapore, there was no problem getting export permits from government officials.

Dr. McGreal took her findings to the Bangkok Post. Reuters' wire service picked up the story and spread it world-wide. Following the adverse publicity, Singapore gibbon smugglers laid low for several years. The Singapore Government sent IPPL an assurance that it had "tightened control on the import and export of wild animals in Singapore."

The situation improved for a while and no gibbons were found on Singapore dealers' premises for several years. Although Singapore joined the Endangered Species Convention (CITES) in 1986, enforcement problems have continued to this

## The Singapore connection

by Shirley McGreal

Singapore has no wildlife of its own, yet it does a big trade in wild animals. These are smuggled out of Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia which have strict conservation laws. This account tells how the "connection" works.

**Incredible**

It is a well-known fact that Singapore is a free port. It is a fact that Singapore has no wildlife of its own. Yet it does a big trade in wild animals. These are smuggled out of Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia which have strict conservation laws. This account tells how the "connection" works.

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A group of people in a boat, likely smugglers, are shown with large crates, presumably containing smuggled animals. The scene is at night or in low light, with the boat's lights illuminating the area.

day, involving birds, reptiles, ivory, bear gall, rhino horn and other wildlife and wildlife products.

The highlight of this Singapore trip for Shirley McGreal was meeting Marjorie Doggett, who is a legend in Southeast Asia. Tiny, persistent, and unassuming, Marjorie speaks Chinese and Malay, which contributes to her effectiveness. She has been a powerful voice for all animals in Asia for four decades, and IPPL has been truly honored by its association with this wonderful woman.

One notorious Singapore smuggler, a very large man now out of the animal dealing business, blames Marjorie for bringing his career to an end, a remarkable tribute to IPPL's formidable field representative.

## FIGHTING THE PYGMY CHIMPANZEE PROJECT - 1975-76

In 1975, a project was initiated which galvanized the growing IPPL network and the world's chimpanzee-lovers into action. Five pygmy chimpanzees arrived at the Yerkes Primate Center in Atlanta, Georgia, from Zaire, and Yerkes and the US National Academy of Sciences announced plans to catch 80 pygmy chimpanzees from the wild and put them on an island in Zaire. Contract documents showed that the purpose of the project was "to establish the Pygmy chimpanzee as an important future animal model for the biomedical and behavioral research community."

The pygmy chimpanzee is a threatened species that is only found in Zaire.

IPPL's then Representative for Scotland, Dr. William McGrew, a chimpanzee field researcher, was outraged by the plan and circulated a protest petition signed by most of the world's chimpanzee experts.

McGrew soon found himself on the receiving end of rude letters and public denunciations by the irascible then-director of the Yerkes Primate Center, the late Geoffrey Bourne, who accused him of "bleating like a sheep about a subject of which you are totally ignorant."

An effort was made by Bourne and his small group of supporters to get Pygmy chimpanzee petition signers to "un-sign." One young primatologist "saw the light" and unsigned! His recantation was published in the *Laboratory*

*Primate Newsletter* - along with the young man's announcement that he was looking for a job!

However, McGrew and the project's opponents stood firm. Meanwhile, IPPL explored the source of funds for the project through the US Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

This Act has served IPPL well over the years, and we have learned many dark secrets about the US Government's often shameful machinations to sabotage primate export bans, promote ill-advised schemes, and harass and discredit primate friends.

IPPL learned that some of the funds for the Pygmy chimpanzee project were coming from the US Navy, which stated that it wanted to use the species for studies of "burns, bleeding and shock," in the mistaken belief that Pygmy chimpanzees, which are not really much smaller than regular chimpanzees, would be more docile than baboons which, the Navy said, were "large and often dangerous!"

IPPL also learned that the US State Department had been exerting heavy pressure on Zaire to allow exploitation of pygmy chimpanzees, and had communicated to the Office of the President of Zaire Dr. Bourne's intention to send "two healthy orangutans" to President Mobutu's private zoo.

Fortunately for the pygmy chimpanzees, the project was dropped thanks largely to concerned people who dared stand up for them.

## THE TAUB LABORATORY 1976-81

In March 1976, IPPL presented an "Award" to psychologist Dr. Edward Taub who was performing nerve-severing experiments on monkeys which we considered cruel and inhumane. In 1981, this laboratory became a "cause celebre" of the newly-forming animal rights movement when Alex Pacheco of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) obtained a position there and carefully documented abusive treatment of monkeys kept in filthy housing. As a result of PETA's campaign, Dr. Taub was prosecuted on cruelty charges. However, his conviction was later overturned on a technicality.

Taub's laboratory was closed down. PETA went on to become a major organization. While focussing on international affairs, IPPL has fought cruel experiments on primates conducted by laboratories in several countries and has worked to improve housing standards for all captive primates. We have also fought the sale of primates as pets.



## THE INDIAN RHESUS EXPORT BAN - 1977

In 1977, IPPL learned that the US military was using rhesus monkeys in cruel radiation experiments in which monkeys were trained by electric shock to run in a tread-wheel, after which they received massive fatal doses of radiation, following which the unfortunate animals were returned to the tread-wheel and forced to run. Within eight minutes, all the monkeys were incapacitated, and within 132 hours, all were dead. These gruesome experiments were aimed at perfecting the neutron bomb.

In its first expose of this cruel research, IPPL asked members to write their congressional representatives to protest the cruelty. When this failed, we contacted then Prime Minister Morarji Desai and every newspaper in India, English-lan-

guage and vernacular, and told the story of the radiation monkeys and other cruel experiments involving rhesus monkeys, including one in which helpless monkeys were dipped into boiling water. The Indian people and government were furious and the prestigious *Times of India* called for an export ban.

On 3 December 1977, Morarji Desai announced that all export of rhesus monkeys from India would be banned from 31 March 1978. The US Government and even the World Health Organization exerted pressure on India to re-open exports, but to no avail. The ban is still in place.

This ban marked the end of a long and cruel trade that severely depleted the wild monkey population of India. In the

1950s, over 100,000 monkeys a year were exported. A quota system had been introduced and, by the time of the ban, exports were limited to 20,000 per year but still threatened the survival of the species.

When Mrs. Indira Gandhi replaced Shri Desai, IPPL con-

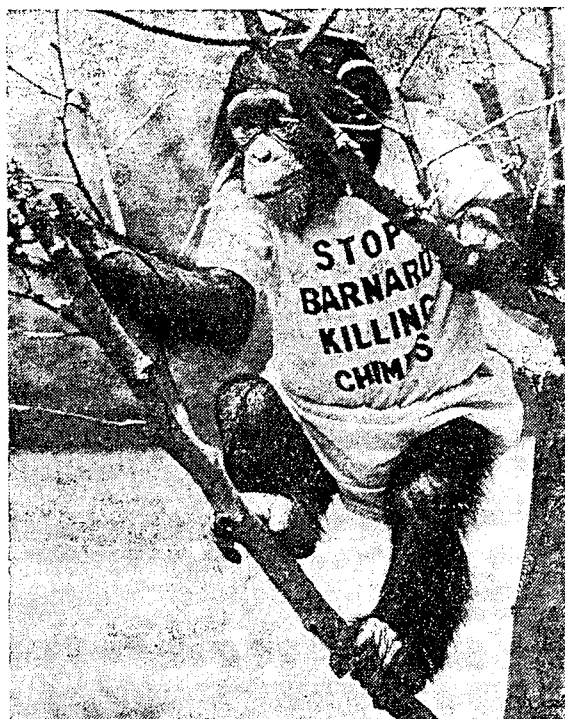
tacted her about India's monkeys and received a friendly letter back in which she stated her intention to continue the policy of protecting them. In 1981, Dr. McGreal had the good fortune to meet Mrs. Gandhi, who remembered the exchange of letters.

## BATTLING DR. BARNARD - 1977

On 20 June 1977, the famous South African surgeon, Dr. Christian Barnard, transplanted a baboon's heart into an Italian woman who died 2 hours after the operation. On 13 October 1977, Barnard transplanted a chimpanzee's heart into a man who died 82 hours later. Barnard was holding another chimpanzee for his next attempt. The chimpanzees had been supplied by the TNO Laboratory in the Netherlands which justified sending the unfortunate animals to Dr. Barnard on the grounds that the animals were "useless" and "redundant."

Dr. Graham Saayman of South Africa, IPPL Advisor Dr. Geza Teleki and IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal jumped into the fray! South African animal activists donned T-shirts with the slogan "Stop Barnard Killing Chimps," as did a Natal Zoo chimpanzee!

On 24 November 1977, Barnard announced that he planned to abandon chimpanzee heart transplants. The surviving "redundant" chimpanzee named "Quarrels" was transferred to a zoo, where he immediately took a liking to the female chimpanzee housed next to him. The two animals were placed together, and "Quarrels" became the father of a baby chimpanzee named "Lucy." Shirley McGreal met Quarles and his family on a visit to South Africa in May 1983.



## THE DEATH OF DIGIT - "A PLAYFUL BALL OF FLUFF" - 1977

Dian Fossey first met Digit Gorilla in September 1967 on the slopes of Mount Visoke in the Virunga Volcanoes of Rwanda. By late 1969, Dian had been able to get close enough to Digit to see that the third finger of his right hand was pink and swollen. This led her to name him "Digit." Of all the splendid gorillas in the Virungas, Digit was the one Dian especially cherished.

In an article in the August 1978 issue of the IPPL Newsletter, Dian described Digit:

*He approached to examine both familiar and strange individuals alike, gently pulling hair, beards, ears and clothing, and to handle thermos flasks, cameras, binoculars and gloves.*

Sometimes the gentle Digit would roll over and go to sleep by Dian's side. Digit never harmed anybody. But his life was brought to a tragic end on 31 December 1977 when he was brutally murdered by poachers who decapitated him and cut off his hands.

Digit's remains were buried in front of Dian's cabin. Dian took graphic photos of the dead Digit, which she asked IPPL to publish because nobody else would. IPPL respected Dian's request and ran the grisly photos along with photos of Digit in life.

Other gorillas lost their lives to poachers. Dian's final years were spent crusading for her precious mountain gorillas. Much of the time she was alone in her mountain cabin. She was abandoned by many of her supporters, including the National Geographic Society.

IPPL helped fund her anti-poaching patrols which are continued by the Digit Fund founded by Dian (now renamed the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund). Dian became a close friend of IPPL and its Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, and a wonderful correspondence ensued.

Dian herself came to a tragic end: she was murdered on 27 December 1985 and her assassin was never caught. She is buried outside her cabin at the Karisoke Research Center, alongside her beloved Digit.

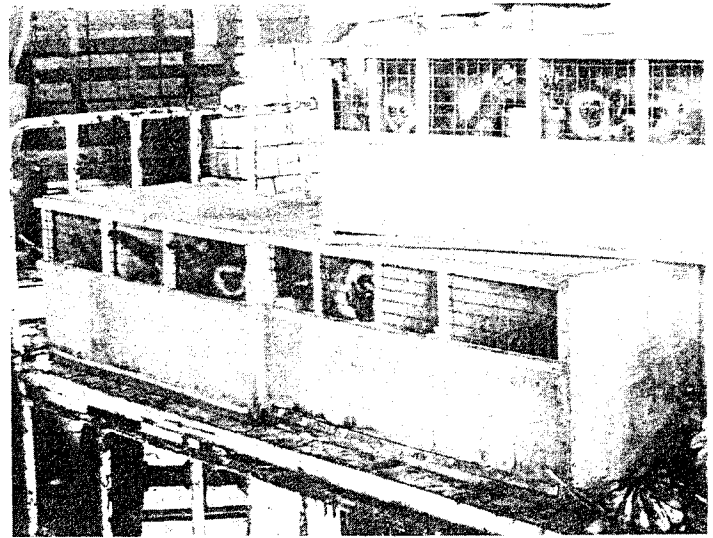
## ARDITH EUDEY FINDS SMUGGLED PRIMATES - 1978

On 15 August 1978, Shirley McGreal received a phone-call from Ardith Eudey, who had discovered 40 gibbons, 55 macaques and one tapir at Bangkok Airport. The shipment had been loaded at Vientiane Airport, Laos, but the actual shipper turned out to be the notorious Thai smuggler Kampang Ploentham. Kampang had probably collected the animals in Thailand and smuggled them across the Mekong River to a phony zoo he operated in Laos.

This itinerary had been widely used for many years and was known as "The Laotian Connection."



*Baby macaques*



*Smuggled gibbons*

Thai authorities were informed of the illegal shipment, but allowed it to proceed unimpeded to Belgium. Although IPPL had notified Belgian wildlife authorities before the plane carrying the smuggled animals landed that an illegal shipment was on its way, nothing was done to stop the shipment. Animal dealers Rene Corten and Jean de Coninck soon placed the animals on the market and nothing is known of their fate.

IPPL started a major protest campaign involving many individuals and organizations. This campaign went on for over 5 years. Eventually Belgium joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) on 1 January 1984.

## THE BANGLADESH BAN - 1979

After India canceled monkey exports, a US company announced plans to export 71,500 monkeys from Bangladesh over a 10-year period. IPPL asked our Bangladesh Representative, Dr. Zakir Husain, to investigate what was going on.

Dr. Husain found that the monkey export plans were shrouded in official secrecy. However, a sympathetic government official slipped him a copy of the lengthy agreement. Because Dr. Husain did not have access to a copying machine, he stayed up all night hand-typing a copy of the document, which had to be back on the government official's desk early the next morning!

As a result of IPPL-generated publicity in the Bangladesh media about use of Bangladesh monkeys in military experiments, the country instituted a ban on primate exports which was announced on 3 February 1979. US Government primate procurement officials howled with outrage! First, India was lost - and then Bangladesh.

The State Department set to work to upset the ban. A cruel threat was made to cut off foreign aid unless Bangladesh renewed monkey exports immediately.

One evening, Shirley McGreal received a phone-call from

a frantic attache at the Bangladesh Embassy in Washington DC. The attache said that he was very sorry, but Bangladesh would reluctantly have to allow monkey exports. He stated that the Bangladesh Ambassador had been summoned to the White House that very day to meet high-level officials, including the President's Science Advisor, George Keyworth. During this meeting, the Ambassador had been put under extreme pressure to lift the ban. In addition, two US senators, Robert Packwood of Oregon and Howard Baker of Tennessee, were involved.

IPPL was viciously slandered by the US government officials present. However, the Ambassador brought out a file of photographs of restrained monkeys used in radiation experiments, and the President's Science Adviser was forced to admit that they were "grotesque."

Tiny proud little Bangladesh resisted the United States bullying and the monkey export ban has remained in place to this day. The President of Bangladesh, General Ershad, personally responded to several IPPL members who sent letters commending him on his government's courageous stand.



## SAFARI CLUB'S OUTRAGEOUS APPLICATION - 1979

In 1979, the US-based Safari Club International filed an application with the US Fish and Wildlife Service to import 1125 hunting trophies of endangered species annually over an unspecified number of years. In the end it was the Safari Club's application, not the animals, that got "shot down"

after unfavorable nation-wide publicity and protests, in which IPPL participated.

Among the species on the Club's "hit list" were 5 gorillas, 5 orangutans, and 23 Colobus monkeys, along with lions, cheetahs, clouded leopards, white rhinos, tigers and mountain zebras.

## TREE SHREW BAN - 1980

In 1980 IPPL used the US Freedom of Information Act to obtain documents from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, on mortality of primates reaching the United States. We found appalling mortality in a small species, the tree shrew, whose scientific classification as a primate is in doubt.

Several shipments of tree shrews reached the United States in Thailand in 1978-1979, with appalling mortality. One shipment reached the United States from Thailand on 28 February 1978 with 161 of 200 tree shrews dead. Another shipment followed on 17 March 1978, with 190 of 200 dead.

On finding out about this appalling mortality, IPPL intervened with the Thai government and sent press releases all over Thailand. As a result Thailand banned all further export of tree shrews. Experimenters using tree-shrews cried "Foul," but the ban stayed in place.

This story illustrates how IPPL does not limit its concerns to "sexy" or "trendy" or "endangered" primate species. When primates of any species are suffering and in trouble, IPPL does its best to help them.

The CDC forms showed major mortality in transport and quarantine of hundreds of monkeys belonging to many species. The animal dealers were infuriated because now factual evidence existed showing the suffering caused by their activities, something they would prefer to cover up.

The dealers demanded that the forms be rewritten to



protect their "privacy." CDC immediately capitulated and these valuable forms no longer exist although deaths in shipment occasionally come to public attention in spite of attempts by wildlife dealers, airlines, and government officials to cover them up.

On 20 August 1992, a shipment of 110 monkeys from Indonesia reached Miami, Florida, on Lufthansa Airlines with 100% mortality. No public announcement of this disaster was made, but fortunately IPPL got a "tip-off." Without this "tip-off," the deaths of 110 monkeys would have passed unnoticed.

## RHESUS RESCUED - 1981

In the spring of 1981, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) held its biennial Conference of the Parties in New Delhi, India. For some obscure reason, possibly US pressure, India and Nepal had submitted proposals to remove the rhesus monkey off Appendix II of CITES, even though rhesus numbers were still low following years of massive export.

Concerned, Dr. Shirley McGreal of IPPL approached the head of the Indian Delegation, Mr. Samar Singh, and told him how disappointed she was. Mr. Singh asked, "Well, what do you want me to do?" To which McGreal replied, half-joking and with no expectations of success, "Please withdraw the Proposal!" To her amazement, Singh said, "I'll do that, any more problems?"

After a few minutes of thought, McGreal realized that the Nepal proposal would still be up for a vote. She thanked Mr. Singh and asked him, "But what can we do about Nepal's proposal?" Singh replied, "I'll take care of that" and looked around the hall. Suddenly, Singh saw the Nepal delegate on the other side of the room and literally roared out his name.

The Nepali came running over, and Mr. Singh asked him

if Nepal would consider withdrawing its proposal to de-list rhesus monkeys, which it did.

IPPL had expected a major floor fight over the proposal to de-list rhesus monkeys and had come armed with facts and figures! It is of course possible that the proposals were going to be withdrawn anyway.

During this conference, Shirley McGreal befriended an elderly and unpretentious Indian gentleman who was rather shabbily dressed. He spoke Hindi, which McGreal spoke fluently but didn't often get an opportunity to practice. In India, you never know who you are talking to, and this wonderful friendly man turned out to be Mrs. Indira Gandhi's private secretary!

During a reception for delegates attended by Mrs. Gandhi, Dr. McGreal's new friend came up and took her by the arm and led her to the reserved platform where Mrs. Gandhi stood. McGreal was fortunate enough to have a long conversation with Mrs. Gandhi, who recognized her as the person with whom she had corresponded about India's monkeys and thanked IPPL for its concern.

## ARUN RANGSI JOINS IPPL - 1981

In 1981, a California laboratory using gibbons in fatal viral cancer experiments lost its federal funding and had to find homes for all its gibbons. IPPL learned that no home was available for one baby, an isolation-reared gibbon who had been severely ill for the entire two years of his life.

When IPPL expressed concern for his future, and offered funds for his upkeep, the laboratory director wrote that he would rather spend the money on the animal's one-way fare to South Carolina! We suspected he intended to punish IPPL for our opposition to his gibbon experiments but of course we accepted with delight. But there was one hurdle: the approval of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was needed.

This approval came in the form of a letter saying that USFWS was willing for the gibbon to come to IPPL, because he was defective and would never breed! USFWS turned out to be 100% wrong. Although he banged his own head constantly on arrival, Arun Rangsi is now completely rehabilitated and now has his own mate Shanti and babies!

Arun Rangsi's name was chosen for him by Buddhist monks in Thailand, it means, approximately, "The Rising Sun of Dawn."

IPPL has adopted many more unwanted gibbons subsequently, many of them research veterans. Our latest additions have been a sweet blind baby gibbon named Beanie and Nicholas, a 5 year old zoo-born gibbon with eye problems.



## ROLAND CORLUY GETS INTO BELGIAN SMUGGLER'S BASEMENT - 1982

Dr. Roland Corluy, IPPL's Belgian Representative, was a bachelor in 1982, but pretended to be looking for a pet monkey for his non-existent son while investigating Belgium's sordid role in the international wildlife trade!

Corluy targeted animal dealer George Munro after learning that Munro had shipped a chimpanzee to a Polish laboratory in 1982. Munro, who had dealt in animals first from his home base in Calcutta, India, and then from Germany, had a small zoo on his premises but "the good stuff" was kept hidden in his basement.

Dr. Corluy talked his way into Munro's basement, where he was amazed to find 5 marmosets, 7 very young pygmy

chimpanzees (also known as bonobos), 2 adult pygmy chimpanzees, and 10 baby chimpanzees. The pygmy chimpanzees were being offered for sale at \$5,000 each, the chimpanzees for \$3,000, and the marmosets for \$700.

Later IPPL obtained copies of correspondence between Munro and a customer. Munro said that all his chimpanzees came from Zaire. Apparently Munro had found ways to get round Zaire's export ban on all chimpanzees.

Corluy's findings caused world-wide outrage. Pressure on Belgium to join the Endangered Species Convention increased.

## "THE CAMEROUN SEVEN" - 1984

In 1984, three US zoos applied through a Miami company Zoo Fauna (operated by Matthew Block and since disbanded) to import 7 wild-caught gorillas from the Cameroun, West Africa. The gorillas were being held by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roy, said to be "retired" animal dealers. The zoos would pay \$75,000 per gorilla.

Well-connected Washington lawyers were brought in to expedite the zoos' Endangered Species permit applications. One of these lawyers was the former head of the Federal Wildlife Permit Office, who had turned a somersault and become a lobbyist for a variety of animal exploitation interests immediately after he left government. To nobody's surprise, the State Department took the animal dealers' side.

On the other side were gorilla supporters world-wide who

opposed any commercial trade in gorillas. Letters from gorilla protectors flooded the Permit Office, among the writers were Dr. Dian Fossey: Dr. Emanuel Asibey, Wildlife Chief of Ghana: Dr. David Watts: Dr. Vernon Reynolds: Dr. Barbara Harrison: Dr. William McGrew: Dr. Alexander Harcourt: Dr. Colin Groves: Drs. Robert Cooper and Caroline Tutin and, last but not least, Drs. James Moore, Irven Devore, Sarah Blaffer Hrdy, E.O. Wilson, and several other Harvard University professors and graduate students.

Although conservationists hoped that the gorillas would be kept in Africa to form the basis of a Gorilla Survival Center, they eventually went on a non-commercial basis to a Dutch zoo under the auspices of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

## MALAYSIAN EXPORT BAN - 1984

The international trade in nonhuman primates took another crippling blow in 1984 when Malaysia banned monkey exports. Malaysian and foreign animal dealers predictably howled with outrage. The export ban was introduced by the

long-time director of Malaysia's Wildlife Conservation Department, Mr. Mohammed Khan bin Momin Khan, known to his friends as "Chief." Delighted IPPL members around the world deluged Chief Khan with thank-you cards.

## IMMUNO SUES - 1984

Angered by international efforts to prevent it from establishing a chimpanzee laboratory in Sierra Leone, West Africa, the Austrian-based firm Immuno A.G. sued critics for libel in several countries. Among its targets were Shirley McGreal of IPPL and Jan Moor-Jankowski M.D., Director of the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery of the New York Medical Center, who were sued in New York in 1984.

Immuno had a problem with its lawsuit because some of its company secrets were embarrassing but, fortunately for the company, it found a very friendly judge in Beatrice Shainswit of the New York Supreme Court (which is actually New York's lowest court).

Flouting the recommendation of her assisting magistrate Jay Carlisle, Judge Shainswit "gagged" all the American defendants and their lawyers from revealing the multinational's secrets. Shainswit tried hard and repeatedly

to force every single defendant to yield to the foreign multinational. She was so hostile to Shirley McGreal that she even called her a "silly woman" at one court hearing!

The gag order lasted over five years. Faced with a motion to lift the gag, Shainswit refused to make a decision for over 700 days, even though under normal court procedures she was supposed to decide the motion in 60 days! Many of the "embarrassing" documents were recently published in Jane Goodall and Dale Peterson's new book *Visions of Caliban*.

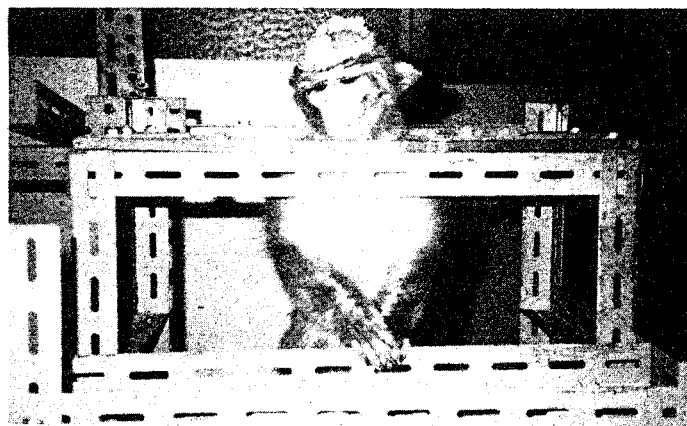
Fortunately Dr. Moor-Jankowski was insured and had a first-rate lawyer, Philip Byler of New York. After 7 years of litigation, Immuno's lawsuit was finally thrown out because everything factual written about its chimpanzee project was declared totally true and the opinions were legally protected.

Judge Shainswit ended up being roundly criticized in the press!

## THE PRIMATE CHAIR - 1986

The monkeys at the US military radiation laboratory in Bethesda, Maryland, were maintained in primate "restraint chairs" much of the time. IPPL began campaigns against the "chairing" of primates wherever we found it. In one successful campaign undertaken in 1986, over 100 monkeys kept in chairs in the dingy basement of the Primate Research Institute outside Kyoto, Japan, were removed to cages after Dr. Bernadette Bresard photographed the ghastly chairs in which they lived night and day.

Primate chairs are currently in limited use, and these barbaric medieval devices will soon be a thing of the past, a footnote to the history of man's abuse of his fellow-primates.



*Monkey later saved from chair*

## IPPL GETS GORILLA SMUGGLER JAILED - 1987-90

A gorilla smuggling incident that took place in January 1987 led to one of IPPL's biggest victories ever - the jailing of German animal dealer Walter Sensen.

The incident started with a phone-call to IPPL from Dr. Robert Cooper, a veterinarian then working for a research facility in Franceville, Gabon. Cooper had been contacted by a representative of a Japanese insurance company who wanted him to fly to Gabon to take care of the survivor of three baby gorillas found on Kinshasa Airport, where they had arrived from Cameroun.

Two of the babies were dead of asphyxiation. The sole survivor was desperately sick. Each gorilla was insured for \$150,000, so the insurance company didn't want the last one to die.

IPPL was able to prove quickly that the gorillas were smuggled out of Cameroun, and provided proof to the insurance company. The company then declined to pay a claim for \$300,000 for the two dead animals because legally, contraband (smuggled goods) cannot be insured. Insurance is one way animal dealers ensure profits on their transactions: if the animals arrive alive, they are sold; if they die, they form the basis for a lucrative claim.

The lone survivor of the "Taipei Three" gorillas now lives alone at the Taipei Zoo. When Shirley McGreal and Dianne Taylor-Snow of IPPL visited him in 1992, he was charging madly around his cage. Tragically, many adult and baby gorillas died to make it possible for Taiwanese residents to gawk at one half-crazed gorilla and for dealers to make their

profits.

The next step was for IPPL to identify the perpetrators of this horrible shipment. We succeeded in obtaining documents from a confidential source. The documents showed the details of the shipment, but the names had been blacked out. Occasionally part of a letter or a full letter could be deciphered.

After hours of painstaking efforts, we finally figured out that the second and fifth letters of the smuggler's family name was "E," that the first and fourth letters of his name were "S" and that the third and last letters were "N." Soon we knew that the ring-leader of the smuggling gang was Walter Sensen!

Included among the documents was an amazing telex from Sensen to a Japanese conspirator saying that proof of legal export was needed for insurance purposes, but that the conspirator should be careful not to contact the Cameroun Ministry for Tourism, but should instead contact Tourism Ministry official David Momo personally because:

*We didn't take the official way over all the people who have to give their agreement.*

In mid-1987 IPPL sent out an Action Alert asking our members to contact German authorities and request that they take action against Sensen. Sensen was officially banned from further animal dealings but ignored the ban. He and his son Bernd left the Cameroun after being exposed as gorilla smugglers, but soon turned up in nearby Equatorial Guinea and somehow acquired a 5-year contract for export of gorillas and chimpanzees.

Although there are wild gorillas in Equatorial Guinea, there are far more gorillas in neighboring countries such as Gabon, and international boundaries are not carefully policed. Hence gorillas exported from Equatorial Guinea could have originated anywhere.

In early 1989, IPPL acquired from a Swedish and a German

200 a Sensen offer of gorillas for sale, which was circulated along with a photo of a Western woman and two African assistants holding 8 young gorillas. IPPL handed this offer to German authorities.

In June 1989, two young wild-caught gorillas arrived at the Guadalajara Zoo, Mexico. The zoo paid \$130,000 for them, \$30,000 in cash, with the other \$100,000 deposited in a California bank account. An IPPL member in Mexico mailed us a letter on 31 May 1989 tipping us off that the Guadalajara zoo was about to get gorillas.

Unfortunately this letter, clearly marked "Air Mail" did not reach us till 30 June 1989. By the time we got it, the gorillas had just arrived at the Guadalajara Zoo. Walter Sensen was the supplier. The Mexican press denounced the deal. Unfortunately the gorillas were consigned to depressing indoor caging.

IPPL initiated another campaign, and the German Government was deluged with letters and postcards denouncing Sensen's activities and demanding that he be punished. Finally the German Government began the investigation which culminated with Sensen's arrest on 5 February 1990.

Just before he was arrested, somebody played a practical joke on Walter Sensen and gave him IPPL's fax number. Sensen offered us "2 female baby-tiger 2 months old and feeding only by bottle" and "one male Sumatra tiger total tame as a house-cat!"

Sensen was jailed pending trial because he was considered a "flight risk" because of his assets abroad and international lifestyle (in contrast, convicted US orangutan smuggler Matthew Block has been allowed to jet around the world with US government-ordered secrecy for his travel plans, even after he was sentenced to jail).

Sensen appeared at trial with his head covered by a coat! Three of the 5 charges against him (the "Cameroun Three" deal, the "Guadalajara Two" deal, and the illegal gorilla) were based mainly on information supplied by IPPL. Sensen was

EL OCCIDENTAL, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Miércoles 12 de Julio de 1989

## Implican Corrupción los Tratos con Traficantes de Animales



A Abstenerse de Tenerlos, Pide a Zoológicos la IPLP  
Autoridades Inmorales  
Certifican la Exportación  
de la Fauna Silvestre: SM

Por Guillermo CHAO IBERGENTI

La doctora Shirley McGrew, presidenta de la Liga Internacional de Protección a los Primates, y quien boicotea al zoológico de Guadalajara como falta de ética, sentó lo que invita a los zoológicos para que se abstengan de tratar con traficantes de animales, porque generalmente este tipo de tráfico implica corrupción, no importa si los traficantes extienden o no certificados de exportación de fauna silvestre, obtenidos a su vez de autoridades corruptas.

El boletín de la doctora McGrew, originado por una protesta contra el zoológico de Guadalajara, anexa una carta fechada el 15 de abril de 1989, dirigida por el traficante Walter Sensen al director Rafael Zavala, jefe del zoológico de Guadalajara —mismo que reprodujeron aquí mismo—, en la cual los puntos números 1 y 2 señalan el monto de la transacción, y en ella se dice que el zoológico pagará a Zor Sensen, 130,000 dólares americanos en cheque bancario y 30,000 dólares en efectivo.

Al interrogar telefónicamente a

Se investigará, hasta dar con la verdad, todo el entramado que suscita la compra de dos gorilas para el Zoológico de Guadalajara a Walter Sensen, a quien se considera traficante de animales y usa métodos reprobables de captura de los gorilas bebés, que consisten en matar a la madre y a los machos adultos de la especie cuando se oponen. Jorge Martínez Guirán, tesorero del Petronato del Zoológico, dice que este organismo está fuera de toda responsabilidad porque no hace las adquisiciones ni las controla. Simplemente paga. Sin embargo, en el futuro se hará operación alguna con Sensen. Los compras las hace el director de ese centro de exhibición faunística y la documentación que tenemos es de que la de los gorilas fue legal, añadió Guirán. Fotografías José S. González.

sentenced to two years in jail. On being sentenced, he collapsed and wept!

As IPPL noted in the April 1990 issue of IPPL News:

*Of course he was not weeping for the animals whose death he had caused or whose liberty he had taken away, but at the loss of his freedom to deprive animals of their lives and his liberty to enrich himself.*

IPPL has found that most animal smugglers are abject cowards who have the "manliness" and courage to catch wild animals and stuff them into shipping crates, (or cause them to be caught and crated), frequently causing the animals terror, fear, insanity and death. But when it comes to taking their punishment "like a man," these odious men start to cry like babies!

Unfortunately, Sensen was released from jail after only a few months. Judge Dieter Graff made the amazing comment that "As an animal trafficker, Sensen is used to freedom" and



*Gorilla Advertisement*

so let him go. Of course Sensen was a thief of nature used to taking freedom and sanity from wildlife. Reports indicate that he works as a butcher.

## DR. IQBAL MALIK BATTLES MONKEY TRAPPERS - 1987

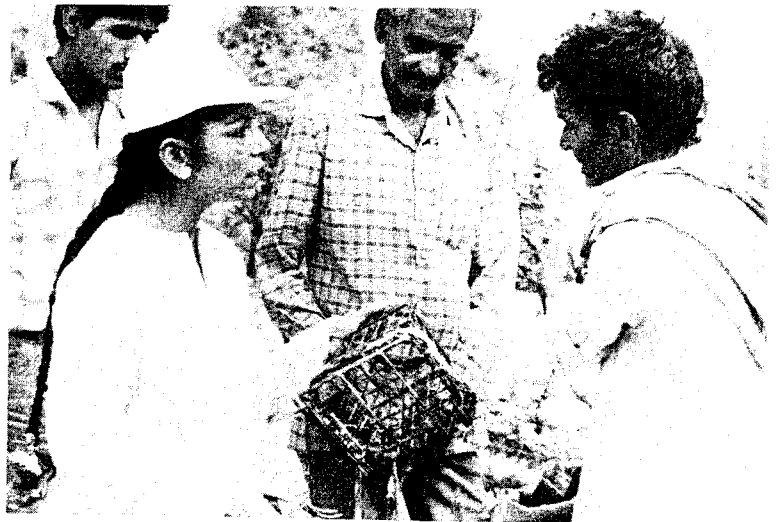
In December 1984, the IPPL Newsletter told about the fascinating observational studies being carried out by Dr. Iqbal Malik. Dr. Malik was studying the monkeys of Tughlaqabad, an area outside New Delhi where there is a historic fort.

Dr. Malik was called on to fight for "her" monkeys in 1987. The Delhi Municipal Corporation started to trap her study monkeys, catching over 100. Dr. Malik was horrified by what she saw and learned about. She saw a mother monkey trying to suckle two babies, one her own and the other belonging to a trapped female. She learned about a pathetic baby monkey who had climbed a tree in panic but couldn't get down, and so fell to his death.

Dr. Malik went to the Indian press and also wrote the Prime Minister. She succeeded in getting a one-year old baby who had been trapped reunited with his mother, who was screaming in grief at the loss of her baby. Dr. Malik had gone to the Town Hall where she found the trapper with the baby monkey. She pleaded unsuccessfully with the trapper to give her the baby monkey. Then she announced that she would not leave the Town Hall without the baby and started to "settle in."

Realizing that the feisty Dr. Malik would do exactly what she said she would do, the trappers handed over

the baby. In the end she obtained the release of every one of the captured monkeys and reunited them with their families. Later she arranged the humane relocation of problem monkeys from Tughlaqabad to the village of Meetapur.



*Iqbal Malik with monkey trappers*

## ELIZABETH TAYLOR'S TOY GIBBON - 1988

In 1988, Elizabeth Taylor went to Bangkok with her American "boy-friend," the late Malcolm Forbes, who was fabulously rich, being worth \$500 million. They were travelling on Forbes' yacht, "Capitalist Tool." Forbes plied the fantastically rich Ms Taylor with jewels and other gifts. One of these gifts was an extremely small baby gibbon bought at the Weekend Market.

Ms Taylor called her gibbon "Malcolm" and told the press, "He's my child." Later, the disrespectful baby gibbon, not realizing how "honored" he was to be in the presence of such a famous woman, nipped her, on which, according to press

reports, Ms Taylor "squealed with fright."

Forbes and Taylor faced a problem because Thai law bans gibbon exports. The gibbon ended up at Leonie Vejjajiva's newly-formed Wildlife Rescue Center in Bangkok where he was found to be suffering from malnutrition, eye infection, pneumonia and intestinal parasites. To everyone's surprise, the boy gibbon turned out to be a girl! The much-married Ms Taylor couldn't tell the difference between a boy and girl gibbon!

IPPL worked to get some funds from Forbes for the Rescue Center. Finally a trifling \$1,000 was elicited, but Forbes and

Taylor never sent another gift nor did they even ask how their baby gibbon, worth more than any precious stone, was doing. It seems that the gibbon was just another discarded toy. Sadly, the ailing baby did not survive.

An IPPL member in Australia, not a rich woman, outdid Forbes and donated \$1,001 for the gibbon's care, as well as for care of a near-blind baby monkey also purchased by Forbes for Taylor. This monkey is still alive.

## **SHIRLEY MCGREAL WINS MARCHIG AWARD - 1988**



In April 1988, IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal was honored by being selected for the Marchig Award for "Practical Work in Animal Protection by a society or individual deserving of support anywhere in the world." The award was established by Swiss animal protectress Madame Jeanne Marchig in honor of her late husband Giannino Marchig.

The citation was signed by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and Madame Marchig. Among those nominating Dr. McGreal for the award were Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh; Eddie Brewer, Wildlife Chief of the Gambia; John Hoyt, President of the Humane Society of the United States, and the late Maharaja of Baroda.

In her speech, Madame Marchig commented, in regard to the legal harassment and threats endured by McGreal:

*In the face of intimidation that would have driven most of us to total despair, she has shown forcefully what individual commitment can achieve against all odds. In so doing, she has upheld the basic freedoms on which our democracies are based.*

## **HURRICANE HUGO STRIKES IPPL - 1989**

During the night of 21-22 September 1989, the powerful winds of Hurricane Hugo smashed into the coast of South Carolina. IPPL Headquarters at Summerville was in the eye of the storm. Winds reached speeds of well over 200 kilometers an hour.

IPPL staff, assisted by Summerville high school football players, "battened down." Everything that could blow away was tied down and the buildings were boarded up. Steel hurricane bands were attached to giant screws driven deep into the ground. Flashlights, battery radios and supplies of food and water for humans and animals were purchased.

Soon after the violent storm began, we lost our electricity and the phones went dead.

The next morning we found our grounds a total shambles. So many trees (over 150) had fallen that the landscaping was totally changed and it was hard to find one's way around one's own property! Both driveways were blocked by fallen trees. Our perimeter fences were crushed by fallen trees. Debris was everywhere!

But the sanctuary gibbons, who had stayed in their reinforced gibbon houses, were well and happy and ate their breakfast of "greens" as if nothing had happened. IPPL members showed

extraordinary concern and generosity in helping us rebuild.

**Soon IPPL was back in full swing.**





## THE POLISH CONNECTION - 1990

In early 1990, IPPL received a mysterious package of documents in a manila envelope bearing no return address and with Danish postage stamps. Such envelopes often contain exciting documents! In this case we were not disappointed!

The documents pertained to unsavory dealings involving the notorious Thai smuggler Preecha Varavaishit of Pimjai Birds, the Swedish smuggler Ingemar Forss, and Poznan Zoo in Poland which was receiving animals of Thai origin via "The Laotian Connection," re-exporting some of them, keeping a few, and even stuffing some of those who died to decorate zoo director Falkowski's office wall.

The cash-starved Polish zoos would keep some of the smuggled animals as a reward for their dubious behavior, and send others on to Western European zoos. Among the animals shipped by "The Polish Connection" were orangutans, endangered Douc langurs, lorises and tapirs. There were literally dozens of documents in this package, each one of which we studied carefully.

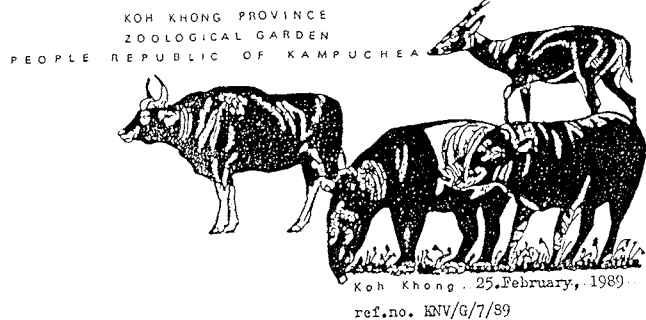
Around the same time, IPPL received a letter from an anonymous Polish zoo-keeper telling us about a shipment of two orangutans and twelve baby gibbons that reached Wroclaw Zoo on fraudulent Cambodian shipping documents. All were in horrible condition and 11 of the 12 baby gibbons died. The surviving gibbon was sent to Lesna Zoo, Czechoslovakia which claimed it had acquired the gibbon for breeding, thus helping save the species!

Shipping documents showed that the Koh Khong Zoo in Cambodia, where the orangutans and gibbons were supposed to have been "born in captivity," did not even exist! The non-existent "zoo" even had stationery printed up, and sent out letters signed by "Kham Ninh Vueng," Director of the non-existent zoo! One letter provided the dates of birth of two orangutans born at the non-existent zoo.

IPPL immediately started an international letter-writing and publicity campaign that led to Poland joining the Endangered Species Convention in December 1989.

IPPL learned that Ingemar Forss, the Swedish dealer involved in the "Polish Connection" had moved to Malaysia, where he had issued a sales offer that included Slow and

M. S. O.  
Mr. Z. Vagner  
Langendorfer str.56  
5450 Neuwied 1  
WEST GERMANY



Dear Mr. Vagner,

Let me thanks for your letter of 19.1.1989 and order of our Orang-Utan babies 1-0 Kwen born 12.9.86 and 0-1 Kwang born 3.11.86. With enclosure you will have export permit no. 031/1989 and send please to us soon addres for receiver for we will be able to shipp.  
About payment following. I am expect my passport very soon and after I can trevill to Moscow and to German for money. Also I will collect money for second Orang-Utan pair and buy animals in German and Singapore and Bangkok. We need many animals. Can you prepare for me if I am in German birds (flamingo, ostrich) and Kangaroo?? We also need Hippo because very exotic and people are afraid if he open big mouth. Can you prepare for shipment? Also Black jaguars and Zebras. Have you any for quick transport??  
Please inform if I can take with me to you pair of Clawless otter?

Best regards and see you soon.

Yours fithfully,

Kham Ninh Vueng  
ZOO-Director

pygmy lorises, Celebes macaques, mandrills, gibbons, Bornean and Sumatran orangutans, and many other endangered and threatened species - including Komodo dragons!

IPPL provided this price-list to Malaysian authorities and the Malaysian press, suggesting that they monitor Forss' activities carefully. On 29 April 1989, the *Malay Mail* carried a headline "Animal Dealer has left." A reporter had gone to Forss' house, but found it empty.

However, Forss later turned up in Uganda, being involved in the dubious exportation of four chimpanzees (who became known as "The Entebbe Four") to a Soviet circus on 10 September 1990. Eventually these four chimpanzees were confiscated in Hungary and returned to Uganda on 11 October 1991. Unfortunately Swedish authorities took no action against Forss because the chimpanzees had never set foot in Sweden.

## "THE BANGKOK SIX" - 1990-present

In February 1990, IPPL received a phone-call from Leonie Vejjajiva of the Wildlife Rescue Center, Bangkok, Thailand, who had just been asked to care for six baby orangutans seized at Bangkok Airport during a transit stop on their way to the then Soviet Union. Two siamangs in the same shipment were sent to the Dusit Zoo for care.

All the baby orangutans were in appalling condition, having been shipped in cramped crates labelled "Birds" with pencil-diameter air-holes. Four of the babies later died. IPPL and the Orangutan Foundation immediately sent Dianne Taylor-Snow, an experienced orangutan caregiver, to Bangkok. Dianne carried a supply of medicines.

Shortly after the seizure of the animals, IPPL learned that Kurt Schafer, a German animal dealer resident in Bangkok, had carried the orangutans. IPPL asked German authorities to investigate. Shortly afterwards, Schafer provided details of the shipment, including the names of many of his co-conspirators, to a senior German wildlife official who provided information and documents to IPPL.

These documents strongly indicated that Miami animal dealer Matthew Block was involved in the shipment. During the years that followed, very little new information was developed about the actual crime.

# THE BANGKOK SIX

These baby orangutans were detected at Bangkok airport in an illegal shipment from Singapore en route to Moscow. The vast majority of illegal orangutan shipments go undetected.



Lina



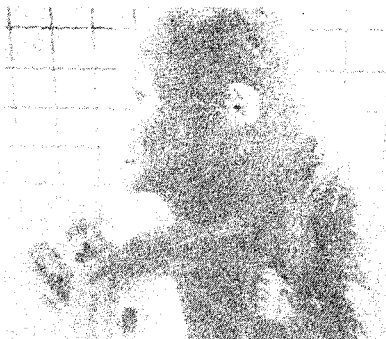
Bambi



Hank



Luga



Fussy



Chimp

In June 1990, the BBC's top-notch "Inside Story" investigative team started an in-depth investigation of the "Bangkok Six" case. The program, entitled "The Ape Trade" had its world premiere in April 1991 and has been shown in many nations. It was not shown in full in the United States, as the National Geographic Society succumbed to pressures to "kill" the parts of the program related to Block's alleged role in the shipment.

IPPL worked closely for over a year with the BBC despite a request that we not cooperate. This request emanated from Patricia Fahlbusch, an Assistant US Attorney in Miami. Ms. Fahlbusch promised IPPL that, if we sabotaged the BBC program, IPPL would get showered with glory and publicity when the US Attorney's Office indicted Mr. Block - which she said would happen very soon!

However, by that time we suspected that there would never be any indictment at all without public concern and we were not interested in promises of "Glory," but in seeing justice done and the laws of our nation enforced. In February 1992, Block was indicted on two felony and two misdemeanor counts. In late October 1992 Miami prosecutor Guy Lewis, the fourth Assistant US Attorney assigned to the case,

signed his name to a feeble plea-bargain which would have let Block off with no jail time and a small fine.

IPPL heard of this suspect deal at the last moment and organized a letter-writing campaign to draw the judge's attention to the extreme leniency being shown by the prosecutor. A hearing on the plea-bargain was held on 11 December 1992. At this hearing Florida animal-lovers did what IPPL believes the prosecutor should have done but didn't, i.e. testify on the plight of the orangutans, the cruelty of the shipment and the harassment of many of the witnesses.

Judge James Kehoe rejected the plea-bargain as "contrary to the public interest." Defense and prosecution lawyers walked out of the room. According to people present, both sides looking stunned and equally gloomy!

In January 1993, Block pled guilty to participation in a felony wildlife smuggling conspiracy, and identified three of his fellow-conspirators to a Miami Grand Jury. Not one of them was a US national, though in theory they could be arrested if they come openly to the United States on their own passports.

On 16 April 1993, Matthew Block was sentenced to 13 months in jail, now under appeal.

## THE CARTIMAR MARKET GIBBONS - 1991

During the investigation of the orangutan case, IPPL was in frequent contact with Kurt Schafer, the German animal dealer who had carried the six baby orangutans from Singapore to Bangkok but who later "blew the whistle" on the smuggling gang, expressed remorse over his role in the shipment, and agreed to testify against Matthew Block.

On 8 January 1991, Mr. Schafer phoned IPPL to say that he had just seen two baby gibbons for sale on Cartimar Market in the Philippines. IPPL immediately contacted our friends at the Haribon Foundation in Manila who verified that the animals were indeed gibbons. Since the Philippines has no wild gibbons, it was obvious that somebody had smuggled the gibbons into the country.

Once the species and location were verified, Philippine wildlife officials were informed and they immediately confiscated the two baby gibbons on 11 January 1991. Both gibbons were in appalling condition, but survived thanks to caring Haribon volunteers. They were given the names "Saddam" and "Bush."

Philippine authorities tightened security at Manila and other airports. Two more gibbons were confiscated in 20 January 1991 from an airline crew member who flew in from Thailand.



*Dr. Mundita Lim with confiscated gibbon*

## ANIMAL PROTECTION EXHIBITION IN SINGAPORE - 1992

In the summer of 1992, Marjorie Doggett and the Singapore organization "Humane Ethics for Animal Liberation" held an exhibition "Animals - they also share our world." This was the first pro-animal exhibition ever held in Singapore. The exhibition was open to the public for several days and was

attended by tens of thousands of Singaporeans of all ethnic groups. Many children attended. The Visitors' Book was filled with comments from people young and old who expressed their care and compassion for animals.

## IPPL'S WORK RECOGNIZED BY UNITED NATIONS - 1992

In 1992 IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal was added to the United Nations Environment Program's Global 500 honor roll in honor of IPPL's battles against the illegal primate trade. Dr. McGreal received her award at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

IPPL was also represented at the 1992 Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species held in Kyoto, Japan from 2-13 March 1992. We also sponsored two Third World environmental journalists' attendance at this conference. These were Ndyakira Amooti of *New Vision*, Uganda and Supradit Kanwanich of the *Bangkok Post*, Thailand, both of whom wrote excellent articles for their widely-read newspapers.

The Indonesian delegation attending CITES-Kyoto was huge, numbering 18. IPPL reviewed the list of Indonesian delegates' names and recognized several animal dealers'

names, including one suspected smuggler. It turned out that the Indonesian delegation consisted of just 5 government officials and 13 animal dealers!

These animal dealers were able to get into all confidential working group meetings closed to observers. The Indonesian Government explained that it had given the dealers governmental status as they had applied too late to attend as observers (observers are supposed to be "technically qualified" in conservation issues). However, the dealers' official status would also have protected them if Japanese authorities had wanted to question any of them or if any country wanted to extradite any of them.

One day a prankster placed an anonymous announcement on the Conference Bulletin Board, saying "For Sale: Orangutans: apply to the Indonesian Delegation!"

## IPPL ECO-DETECTIVES - 1992-present

In 1992 and 1993, IPPL sponsored eco-detectives who investigated the wildlife markets of Vietnam and Cambodia, and studied the wildlife trade along the China-Vietnam border. IPPL campaigns based on these findings, which revealed massive trade conducted in appalling conditions, are still in progress and several other organizations are helping.

## PROJECTS HELPED BY IPPL

IPPL has helped many projects financially over the past two decades. We do not agree with organizations that do not acknowledge or support other groups' work. IPPL seeks out individuals and groups round the world that are making a difference and tries to help them by publicizing their work and providing financial assistance. Among the many deserving groups we have helped are:

- \* The Arashiyama West Monkey Sanctuary, Texas, operated by Lou Griffin O'Neill for care of a Japanese macaque troop left homeless after their owner, who intended to breed them for research, died.

- \* The Belize Howler Monkey Project, Belize received an IPPL grant for wildlife conservation education.

- \* Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, Zambia, operated by Sheila and Dave Siddle: IPPL has awarded several small grants to this facility for the care of chimpanzees rescued from poachers, smugglers, and abusive owners.

- \* The Digit Fund now known as the Dian Fossey Fund received several grants for anti-poaching patrols, made possible by the fund-raising efforts of IPPL's West Coast Representatives, Evelyn Gallardo and David Root.

- \* Friends of Manu National Park, Peru received a grant for protection of remote primate-rich natural habitat.

- \* Haribon Foundation, Philippines received funds for costs incurred in rescuing two infant gibbons from Cartimar Market, Manila.

- \* The HELP Sanctuary, Pointe-Noire, Congo Republic has received two grants for care of chimpanzees rescued from poachers and smugglers. This remarkable group run by Aliette Jamart and Andre Pique managed to rescue all the chimpanzees kept in appalling conditions at the Pointe-Noire Zoo and has successfully released over 20 chimpanzees on an island in the Conkouati Reserve.

- \* The Hungarian Wildlife Department received an IPPL contribution towards the return of four confiscated chimpanzees to Uganda. As a result of our help, Dr. Katalin Rodics, who personally chased the animals across Hungary, finally catching up with them at the Soviet border, accompanied the



Tom Gibbon

animals back to Uganda.

- \* The Impenetrable Forest Project, Uganda, then directed by Dr. Thomas Defler, has received several small grants for its work to protect the mountain gorillas and other endangered primates of Uganda.

- \* The Amazon Monkey Sanctuary, Manaus, Brazil, then run by Mark and Betty Van Roosmalen, received an IPPL grant for care of South American primates rescued from abusive situations.

- \* The Pandrillus Sanctuary, Nigeria received IPPL grants for the care of confiscated or abandoned drills and chimpanzees and for purchase of tranquilizing equipment.

- \* The Tabuaru Project, Colombia, directed by Dr. Thomas Defler, received a grant for the care and rehabilitation of rescued South American primates.

- \* The Wild Animal Retirement Village, Florida, USA, received several IPPL grants for the care of four castrated circus chimpanzees sent to a research laboratory after their trainer died. These chimpanzees were released by the laboratory after publicity about the animals' fate generated by IPPL and other concerned organizations.

- \* The Wildlife Rescue Foundation of Thailand, Bangkok, directed by Leonie Vejajiva, has received several grants from IPPL for the care of primates rescued from abusive situations or confiscated from traders, including orangutans, gibbons, monkeys and lorises. IPPL members have made special gifts for the care of Tom, a severely abused gibbon who reached the rescue center with no fur below his waist.

- \* The Zoo Outreach Organization, India, run by Sally Walker, has received IPPL small grants for its educational program aimed at teaching Indian zoo visitors not to tease or harass zoo animals.



Dr. Katalin Rodics with confiscated chimpanzee

Please note that IPPL does not fund the entire operation of any of these projects: we provide limited assistance but of course every little bit helps! All the credit for the success of the projects goes to their own dedicated staff members.

## MEET SOME OF IPPL'S OFFICERS

Over the years, many IPPL officers have done outstanding work as part of their careers or charitable volunteer work. This work directly and indirectly helps primates. Among them:

Diane Walters has been IPPL's Treasurer since 1982. Diane finds time to act as book-keeper for the family business, study for a master's degree in Clinical Psychology, and take care of 12 cats and 2 dogs.

Dr. Arthur Westing, an IPPL Advisor since 1974, has studied the effects of war on the human environment. Dr. Westing has worked in many capacities: as a university professor, as an employee of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute, and as an independent consultant in ecology. Dr. Westing has focussed world attention on the destruction of the rain-forests and mangroves of Indochina and its effects on the wildlife of the area, which includes the highly endangered Douc langur and a rare species of concolor gibbon.

Dr. Frances Burton has studied the Barbary macaques of North Africa and Gibraltar and the macaque population of Hong Kong. Frances has also worked hard to secure the future of her study monkeys.

Dr. Ardith Eudey served as Co-Chairwoman of IPPL for many years, and now serves as a valued member of IPPL's Advisory Board. Ardith continues her studies of wild macaque monkeys, while also serving as Chairwoman for Asia of the Primate Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Ardith edits the group's newsletter *Asian Primates*.

Dr. Jane Goodall has been a member of IPPL's Advisory Board since 1975. Her chimpanzee studies have won her world renown. Less well-known is her standing up to the litigious Austrian multinational corporation, Immuno AG. Jane debated the company's president Dr. Eibl (whose many lawsuits won him the nickname "Dr. Libel") and did an affidavit on Shirley McGreal's behalf during Immuno's protracted lawsuit against IPPL's Chairwoman.



*Simon and Peggy Templer with rescued chimps*

Simon Templer and his late wife Peggy almost single-handedly documented the problems of baby chimpanzees used by photographic touts on the beaches and in the bars of Spanish beach resorts, and sought action from Spanish authorities.

The Templers also operated a sanctuary for chimpanzees rescued from this brutal trade. Many of these chimpanzees had suffered horrible ordeals, such as having their teeth knocked out by chisels. Others had severe eye problems caused by constant exposure to flash-bulbs.

IPPL (UK) and several UK organizations have also worked to resolve this problem, alerting travel agents and tourists to the harm caused by this illegal and cruel trade. As a result of constant pressure, the problem appears to be diminishing.



*Jane Goodall (right) with Shirley McGreal*

Anna Merz worked hard with chimpanzees and all animals while living in Ghana. Now she has devoted her life to saving the beleaguered rhinos of Africa and runs the sanctuary Ngare Sergoi Rhino Sanctuary in Kenya. Thousands of acres have been fenced. A complex array of equipment and armed guards track the location of each rhino daily. The sanctuary also provides shelter to many other animals, including baboons.

Dr. Geza Teleki and Heather McGiffin worked together to establish Outamba-Kilimi, Sierra Leone's first national park, and fought the notorious expatriate chimpanzee trafficker, Herr Doktor Franz Sitter, who had exported hundreds of chimpanzees from Sierra Leone before meeting with opposition from Teleki and local conservationist Daphne Tuboku-Metzger. Teleki also directs the Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees.

Stella Brewer Marsden, working closely with her father Eddie Brewer and Janis Carter, has worked for two decades providing sanctuary for chimpanzees rescued from smugglers and other abusive situations.

Dr. Linda Wolfe has been a wonderful supporter of the free-living rhesus monkeys in the area of Silver Springs, Florida, for many years. Without her, IPPL has little doubt that monkey trappers would have caught every last one of them.

## LETTERS FROM IPPL FRIENDS

Many officers and friends of IPPL have sent letters congratulating us on our 20th birthday and reminiscing about IPPL battles. Here is a selection.

### MARJORIE DOGGETT, SINGAPORE IPPL REP. SINCE 1975

It was by sheer chance that I first met Shirley McGreal on October 21, 1975.

After working for the local SPCA for many years, I had just resigned as Secretary hoping to work in the field of international animal welfare, especially for laboratory animals. As there was no contact in Singapore for such work, I was not very sure how to accomplish this, but I was soon to find out.

Files had all finally been tidied away on my last day at the SPCA when the phone rang. The receptionist handed it to me saying, "Some lady talking about primates, you'd better speak to her." And that moment was the beginning of a friendship that has lasted and deepened over the last 18 years.

Shirley was spending a week in Singapore to investigate the primate trade as she travelled back to the United States from Thailand, and I still treasure the two very early IPPL Newsletters she gave me that afternoon we first met. Throughout that week, I clung to Shirley like a limpet to a rock. Quite why she bothered about me, I am never sure, except perhaps that we both shared an enormous concern and enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm was about all that we did have in those early days. Funds were almost non-existent, phone calls way beyond our means. We had no fax machines or photo-copiers, and any copies we needed to send were carefully trimmed round to the last word into the most fantastic shapes in order to save on postage.

But due to Shirley's tremendous efforts and her relentless dedication on behalf of the world's primates, IPPL has not only survived but developed into a powerful international organization. Shirley is well-known as an authority on primates and has earned the respect and admiration of conservationists, primatologists and the scientific community as well

as that of those of us who work for her. And I feel sure that her name is equally famous, in a different way, among the animal dealers and those who exploit the world's primates for trade and research.

On that October day in 1975, I knew so little and was incapable of identifying a macaque from a gibbon. I realized that I had to learn - and learn fast - in order not to fail Shirley. I hope that I have never done so, for Shirley has never failed any of us, or any of the world's primates.

Shirley has already received universal acclaim, but today, we, her friends from all over the world, salute her for all that she has achieved over the last 20 years.



*Marjorie Doggett (rear, second from right)  
with Singapore schoolchildren*

### HEATHER MCGIFFIN AND DR. GEZA TELEKI MEMBERS OF IPPL ADVISORY BOARD

Threatened everywhere by habitat destruction and human persecution, the primates of the world, whether living in freedom or existing in confinement, are heavily indebted to IPPL. And, inasmuch as IPPL mirrors the deep convictions and strong commitments of its founder and leader, those primates are equally reliant on Shirley McGreal for the aid she provides to individuals, groups, populations and species through IPPL.

Whether it is preservation of wilderness areas or protection of orphaned refugees, intervention in the wildlife trade or interdiction of traffickers, documentation of medical abuses or condemnation of entertainers, IPPL has been consistently at the forefront of the fight to save primates. Its news publication, one of the finest in the field, has played a key role in dispersing this message.

IPPL is today a global force in promoting the survival of free primates and improving the lot of confined primates. That achievement, now so evident in the public recognition

and international respect commanded by IPPL, reflects twenty years of unwavering effort and unswerving dedication.

The road to success was strewn with potholes and pitfalls. But anxieties and disappointments were overcome by boundless energy, tireless work and fearless action. Intense struggles and immense sacrifices merely forged ingenious strategies that produced superb victories. Moral principles and ethical standards were constantly tested but never compromised.

The survival and suffering of primates always came first; Shirley McGreal's honesty and integrity, coupled with her pioneering instinct and crusading temperament, have kept IPPL on track for twenty years. More challenges are expected and more achievements are assured in the coming two decades as primates continue to face an array of human threats. IPPL will surely prevail under the strong leadership of its chairperson and the solid stewardship of its staff. May IPPL acquire double the political clout and twice the public esteem when the time arrives to commemorate the 40th Anniversary.



## MOHAMMED KHAN BIN MOMIN KHAN

*Mr. Khan was formerly Malaysia's Director-General of Wildlife and National Parks*

It was most admirable how rapidly IPPL developed over the years. IPPL played an exceedingly important role in fulfilling the gaps in the protection and conservation of primates worldwide. What was still more important was the great number of successes that IPPL achieved in exposing illegal activities and in bringing them to a stop.

The hard work, dedication and dynamic leadership of Dr. Shirley McGreal is to a large extent responsible for these achievements. Similar credits are due to the equally dedicated and hard-working IPPL staff and the worldwide network of field representatives who have made sustained efforts to achieve specific results.

Speaking for Peninsular Malaysia, we first reduced the quota of exports (long-tailed macaques and pigtailed) and later completely banned their export. The Malaysian public was most supportive of our actions. IPPL and especially its representative from Singapore, Marjorie Doggett, was most helpful. All three species of gibbons were totally protected but illegal trade was then quite serious. We were very tough with offenders as we believed that the problem had to be solved first in our own country. The role played by IPPL was most important in providing relevant and valuable information about animals illegally taken out of the country.

I like to think that we have been successful in primate conservation in Peninsular Malaysia. No doubt that many of us are very unpopular with certain groups for being completely on the side of primates and other wildlife species, but I believe we have had our priorities right.

It was quite amusing how I first met Shirley on a plane headed for New Delhi [IPPL Note: this was on a trip from



*Mohammed Khan (right) with Shirley McGreal*

Bangkok to Delhi which "The Chief" had boarded in Kuala Lumpur: both were going to New Delhi for the CITES '81 conference]. I was sitting next to her and soon after take-off, she started talking about primates and what her organization was doing to protect and conserve them. I realized then that we had been corresponding [IPPL Note: this correspondence had lasted from 1975-81] but had never met! She asked me if I liked primates and I promptly said, "No!"

She did not seem disturbed so we continued the conversation. It was quite a while afterwards during the flight before I revealed to her that I worked for the Malaysian Department of Wildlife and National Parks and that we had corresponded! She was (I believed) pleasantly surprised and we both burst out laughing!

DR. VERNON REYNOLDS,  
OXFORD UNIVERSITY

*Dr. Reynolds has been an IPPL Advisor since 1974*

What can I say for IPPL's 20th Anniversary Review? It must have been around 1973 when I first met Shirley. I was happy to help as I had just written to the journal *Nature* complaining about an article they had published in which a certain researcher had blinded two baby macaques living in a wild group and then released them back into the group to see what the results would be. That article should never have been published. Shirley had also noticed it and so we had that in common right away.

Since then, we have kept in touch over things like the Immuno affair and more recently the Block affair. Once I was able to visit with Shirley and John, just after the hurricane. The gibbon houses were tied down with steel bands (are they still?). I met the gibbons and went with Shirley to collect the mail from the famous PO Drawer 766. There wasn't a letter from Prince Philip that day! Later, in a South Carolina heat-wave, we saw the old slave market at Charleston. Today primates are the slaves, but Shirley is working on it...

## DR. ELLIOTT McCLURE

*Dr. McClure lived in Bangkok when IPPL was founded*

Just a note a memory, Shirley. Memories of more than 20 years ago, when you were first in Bangkok. I can't remember how I met you, but do vividly remember meeting you in the large gardens and zoo behind a hotel near the Narayanaphan (gardens long since occupied by buildings). You were sputtering with indignation about the way the animals were housed!

The commanding officer was indignant about your attacks on the use of primates in the SEATO Medical Lab [IPPL note: this laboratory used large numbers of gibbons and monkeys in experiments in cholera, dog heartworm, etc.] and threatened to go to the American Embassy and have you sent home, but as he discussed with me, he understood the principles that you were striving for. None of us expected you to devote your life and energies to your convictions, and now the world at large is recognizing your efforts as well as those of other famous primatologists.

Congratulations, and I wish you continued success. Certainly harassment by smugglers, dealers, and politicians has increased your appreciation by the general public.

## DR. IQBAL MALIK, IPPL REPRESENTATIVE, INDIA

The year was 1983 and the place was Kenya where I first met Shirley McGreal. It was my first exposure to an international primatological conference. Her total regard and affection for primates left a profound impression on me. Here was someone for whom primates were much more than research subjects. I could identify with her.

I also learned the important role IPPL had played in 1978 in stopping the export of monkeys from India. A primate is a primate: whether it is a common one or exotic one, her feelings towards them are equally intense.

Her endeavor is to bring to the world's notice not only the negative aspects of humans towards nonhuman primates but also the positive aspects. Whenever, wherever anything is going wrong she moves in to rectify that. And whenever she comes across a beautiful relationship between human and nonhuman primates she wants to highlight that. According to me this positive reinforcement is IPPL's strong point. It helps to change what needs to be changed.

I started behavioral research on the free ranging Rhesus of Tughlaqabad outside New Delhi in 1980. My field site happened to be one of the places where monkeys were trapped for export prior to 1978. In 1983 during my paper presentation Shirley learned the findings of my research. IPPL published a cover story on the monkeys of Tughlaqabad because the rhesus of Tughlaqabad had, after 1978, developed a sense of security which they got from their habitat and from the majority of humans with whom they had contact.

The result was a wonderful relationship between not only Rhesus and humans, but also between Rhesus and other fauna of the area.

By 1987/88 man-monkey conflicts started again at Tughlaqabad. The city municipal body's trappers started trapping the monkeys, using hand snare traps and breaking up the resident monkey groups of the area. I and my field workers after long tumultuous efforts rescued the trapped monkeys, and were able to reunite the broken monkey families. IPPL supported us. IPPL patted our back publicly by writing about it in the Newsletter.

In 1989 when I successfully and humanely relocated a group of monkeys to Meetapur, IPPL once again published a story, proving its policy of positive reinforcement.

IPPL's interest in my field and in the monkeys of India continues. Shirley is a source of inspiration for me. With moral and emotional support from her, my endeavor to create peaceful coexistence between the humans and monkeys of India continues. And my fight to stop the use of monkeys and other animals for experimentation also continues.

Little did I know of her when I had first met her, but over the years I have learned much. Even as far away as India, Shirley's name is mentioned, almost with reverence, amongst people who are familiar with the primate world. Actually amongst people who are even remotely connected to or know of the animal world.

## STELLA BREWER MARSDEN

*Stella Brewer founded the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project in The Gambia, West Africa. Stella is now living in Brunei but returns to Africa regularly. Her colleague Janis Carter still works in The Gambia*

Congratulations to Shirley McGreal and the rest of the very dedicated IPPL team on twenty years of hard and often dangerous work which they have carried out with such courage and tenacity on behalf of the world's primates.

I have corresponded with Shirley McGreal for almost 18 years now, and when times got tough during my own personal crusade to rehabilitate rescued chimpanzees, it was often IPPL I turned to. Shirley could always be counted on for moral support and over the years has given our project more encouragement than she realizes.

When we ran out of money in '81 and more than moral support was needed, Shirley again turned her incredible energies to saving the day and organized an appeal through the IPPL Newsletter that helped us get through that financially bad patch.

She was equally helpful with another totally unrelated problem. During a visit to Thailand I found two baby orangutans and a baby chimp dressed in clothes being paraded round and round a "zoo" so that visitors could be photographed with them. The young apes were obviously very distressed and their keeper kept slapping them hard across their heads to keep them manageable.

There seemed nothing I could do or say at the time to help these youngsters, but on contacting Shirley she was able to give me the name of the right man to write to, and I received a reply to say that the keeper in question had been fired and that the young apes had been placed in an enclosure and were no longer being paraded around.

These are just two examples of the unstinting help Shirley has offered, but over the years she's also helped us trace a



*Stella Brewer Marsden with friend*

stolen chimp found in Vienna, whom we retrieved and returned to the project in Gambia. She has also helped me in my attempts to find a suitable future for a young gibbon I was given to nurse at my home in Brunei, and she is currently helping me with investigations re the possible theft of another three chimpanzees.

Shirley is tireless, as many have discovered to their detriment, and I know that there are many primates around the world who would echo a phrase I have repeatedly written to Shirley in the past "I really don't know what we would have done without you."

## WILLIAM GEORGE, M.D., QATAR, IPPL ADVISOR SINCE 1975

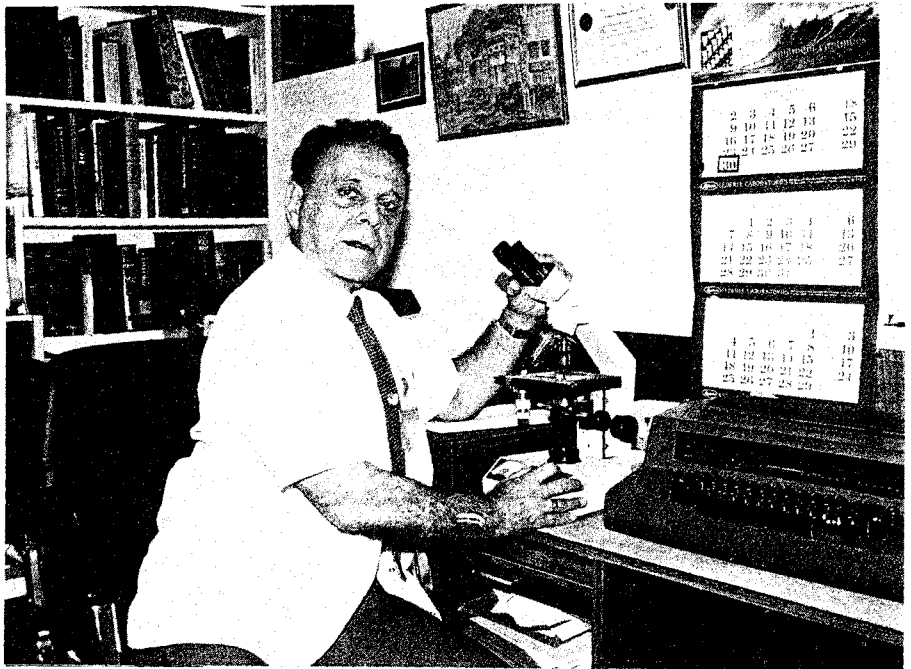
Not too many years ago a woman named Rachel Carson wrote a book *Silent Spring* which was to awaken the world to the awful truths that human beings were quickly despoiling our planet with impending destruction of our eco-systems, and that if nothing was done to check this madness, life on earth might someday cease with an eternal silent spring.

Twenty years ago another woman's destiny was determined by her chance encounter at Bangkok Airport with bewildered and terrified faces of baby monkeys packed into shipping crates to be shipped to begin their doomed lives in laboratories in the United States - if they survived the trauma of their ordeal of shipment.

There was no turning back now for Dr. Shirley McGreal who was determined to do something to help these and all primates. Shirley founded the IPPL and because of her strength, determination and above all, **great courage**, IPPL has grown into a vast worldwide organization. Mostly because of her, the sickening criminal animal smuggler Matthew Block was brought to trial and convicted.

I have met Shirley on many occasions even though I am presently working overseas. She is an inspiration. She has been tested and tried many times under such adverse conditions that would have crushed other people. Yet, she has that inner power that comes from her convictions, and she is a survivor.

I never feel that I am doing enough to help the animals, but it is Shirley and the IPPL to whom I am grateful for guidance



and direction in making it possible for me and others to do something tangible. By providing us with information to guide us in letter-writing campaigns we can all find a way to help the animals. I have learned that every letter counts. Her worldwide network of caring people who provide inside and valuable up-to-date information is amazing. They didn't just happen: Shirley made it happen. She's Good Dynamite!

I salute Dr. Shirley McGreal and the IPPL on this 20th anniversary.

## DR. COLIN GROVES, AUSTRALIA, IPPL ADVISOR SINCE 1975

It's extraordinary how IPPL has established itself as a serious primate welfare organization over these past 20 years. At first there was a lot of suspicion. "Another damned animal protection group" said the laboratory workers. "Amateurs trying to duplicate our more professional efforts" said the conservation workers. Was there a niche for IPPL, and how would it be different from Animal Liberation on the one hand, or from the Primate Specialist Group of IUCN's Species Survival Commission on the other?

Well, there was a niche: partly because IPPL was always centered on the international primate trade, but mainly because it turned out, quite unexpectedly, that IPPL was doing well what the other groups were doing badly. This, really, is the secret of the League's success: everybody, even the most unreformed primate "user" has respect for IPPL because "They do

their homework." You can't catch them out - they have gathered the facts and figures, and they don't go public until they know what the exact situation is.

Even unspeakable postcards from unspeakable lawyers turn out to be an unexpected tribute. When you send a message harassing Shirley, you don't use just any old zebras: you see the rarest and most beautiful - Grevy's zebra! A subconscious tribute to Shirley's work - to someone who by her persistence, her rigorous standards, and the diligence of her dedicated team, has changed for ever (and for the better) the way primates are traded, exploited and regarded: has changed the laws of entire countries in response to her revelations: and, perhaps, just perhaps, even made a difference to that most creaking, changeless edifice, the American Legal System.

## SAMAR SINGH, SECRETARY-GENERAL, WWF-INDIA

*Mr. Singh was formerly a senior official of the Indian Wildlife Department and headed Indian delegations to CITES conferences for many years*



I am happy to know that the International Primate Protection League is commemorating its 20th Anniversary in 1993. On this historic occasion, I extend heartiest felicitations and very best wishes to the whole of the IPPL family world-wide. In particular, I would like to felicitate its founder and Chairperson, Dr. Shirley McGreal, whose single-minded dedication, unbounded zeal and sheer grit has kept the IPPL flag flying all over the world in the cause of primate conservation.

The nefarious illegal trade in wildlife is a blot on the conscience

of the world. Of this, the trade in live primates is the most pernicious. I have been aware of the excellent work that the IPPL has been doing under very difficult circumstances in India and elsewhere in the world. We understand how difficult and risky this work is, as we ourselves have a program called **TRAFFIC-India** which does similar work.

May this 20th Anniversary be the starting point for renewed vigor and activity by the IPPL in its worthy cause as also in the service of the larger cause of nature conservation and environment protection.

## EVELYN GALLARDO & DAVID ROOT, IPPL-US WEST COAST REPRESENTATIVES

We met Shirley in 1986 at the memorial for Dian Fossey in Washington, D.C. and were drawn to her by some of the same qualities that had attracted us to Dian. In Shirley we saw strength, purpose and a dedication to animals that cast a giant shadow over those who threaten them. Since then, we have joined forces and worked on several gorilla projects together. Dian would have liked that.

Congratulations, Shirley, on the 20th anniversary of the IPPL!

## ANN KOROS, IPPL ADVISOR SINCE 1983

Many people probably don't realize that Shirley McGreal has a fantastic ability to communicate with all animals, not just primates. A number of years ago, Shirley brought a dog named Pokey from Thailand to Summerville, South Carolina, where she set up IPPL Headquarters and a gibbon sanctuary. Although Pokey was rather elderly when I first met him, he was still "Top Dog" and would protect his gibbon and human friends at all costs.

In his younger days, he would have thought nothing of crashing through a door, if the situation called for it. If you were at Headquarters for a while, Pokey would start to guard you. However, I was usually only there for a day or two at a time, so he always viewed me as an outsider and watched my every move.

One winter afternoon, I was alone at Headquarters, doing some paperwork. I got up to make a cup of hot tea, and found out that I was not quite by myself! Pokey walked into the room and stared at me uttering a low, threatening growl. Not wanting to stand at the stove all afternoon, I tried to make a bargain with him. If he would let me walk back to the couch and continue my work, I would give him one of the fancy cookies from a nearby table.

Slowly, ever so slowly, I reached out for a cookie, laid it on the floor, and inched back to the couch. Pokey watched every move I made, sniffed the cookie, walked away from it and then laid down near the couch to keep an eye on me. I told him that Shirley would not be happy to see the cookie go to waste, but he ignored my plea.

Shirley returned several hours later, surprised that Pokey



**Ann  
Koros**

had been left inside with me. Then she noticed the cookie on the floor—as you all know, Shirley runs a tight ship. After I told her the whole story, she exclaimed: "You mean to tell me that you gave this expensive cookie to a dog!" Suddenly, Pokey started to walk toward me. Anticipating the worst, Shirley told me to "Freeze!" Pokey slowly laid down next to me on the couch and put his head on my lap, imploring mercy for both of us.

Needless to say, we both survived Shirley's wrath, and Pokey retained his post as Chief Guard at IPPL Headquarters, giving his heart and soul for Shirley and his Gibbons!

## NDYAKIRA AMOOTI, INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER, UGANDA

*Thanks to an IPPL grant, Mr. Amooti was the only African reporter present at the 1992 CITES Conference in Kyoto, Japan*

I do not have fitting words to say about Dr. McGreal, an individual who has struggled against all odds in the last 2 decades to save the primates, and fought pitched battles with often elusive and aggressive wildlife traffickers. She requires more than a few lines to commend her work. So what I will manage to write about is a mere sketch of what I know about her and her work.

I cannot tell exactly how I came to know about Shirley. But what I can remember was a letter posted to me from a person interested in my journalistic research in wildlife trafficking and forest destruction. I recall that it was after my 1988 investigation and reporting on illegal capture and smuggling of the world's most endangered primates - the Mountain gorillas from Uganda's part of the Virunga Volcanos. It was a surprise that someone from that far had managed to trace me from just a few articles on environment and wildlife.

This was the beginning of interaction through letters between Shirley and me. She was indeed the first international conservationist to give me encouragement in my work as an environmental and wildlife writer.

The relationship between Shirley and IPPL grew from day to day as we exchanged information on what was happening in the world of wildlife traffickers. I exposed a lucrative racket of smuggling baby chimpanzees from the jungles of Uganda, that was common between 1989 and 1990. When I left for a 9-month study in India in 1989, she expressed worry that traffickers would take advantage of my study leave to do havoc in Uganda!

Indeed on my return, I found out that a foreign animal dealer had laid the groundwork for exporting hundreds of thousands of wild animals from Uganda. It was partly through her investigations done in the United States and Europe, especially on wildlife prices, that I managed to expose this person. Fortunately I was able to expose those involved. My press reports were enough to make the dealer leave Uganda, despite his high connections in the Uganda Government.

Then came the famous "Moscow Four" - chimps smuggled from Uganda at the end of 1990 to the then Soviet Union by European wildlife traffickers assisted by senior Ugandan officials. Shirley assisted my investigations, especially keeping track of the movement of the chimps in Europe.

Most importantly, through her IPPL network, especially Dr. Geza Teleki, Shirley succeeded in originating a chain of letters to the Uganda Government, castigating the fraudulent

deal and calling for strong action against all involved. This prompted pressure on the Uganda Government to retrieve the chimps. Detailed press reports that I made finally galvanized European governments to swing into action against those who had obtained Uganda's smuggled chimps from dealers.

The end of this story was the return of the "Moscow Four" from Uganda in October 1991, a year after they had left the country.

To Shirley, I am more than an environmental journalist: I am a friend. As I struggled against monkey and chimp smugglers and destroyers of primate habitat, Shirley thought it would be useful to invite me to the CITES Conference held in Kyoto, Japan in March 1992, and sponsored my trip.

It was a gesture that I can hardly express gratitude about. I turned out to be the only journalist from Africa and one of only two from the Third World, the other colleague having also been sponsored by IPPL. If it had not been for IPPL's generosity, there would have been no Third World journalist at CITES-Kyoto.

My first meeting with Shirley and her colleague, Dianne Taylor-Snow, was memorable. To them, my appearance was like the return of a hero! And to me it was an unbelievable encounter with friendly people. For two weeks in Japan with Shirley and Dianne, I was a member of the IPPL family.

As I kept quoting IPPL and Shirley McGreal in my press reports, Shirley has become a household name in Uganda, especially among conservationists.

Thanks to people like Shirley and organizations like IPPL, I have kept my spirits high in investigating wildlife abuses. I sincerely attribute the Global 500 Award I received this year to commendations from renowned defenders of wildlife like Shirley and, indeed, the Duke of Edinburgh. It is no mean achievement for a mere reporter like me!

Above all, however, that Dr. McGreal has put into IPPL 20 years of philanthropic service, in creating and shaping the organization, demands more than a mere pat on the back from the international community. At the same time no material rewards are fit for Shirley's work. But I believe Shirley will be rewarded for her commitment to save the world's primates by continuing and strengthening the fight for her cause.

Best wishes to IPPL on its birthday and personal congratulations to Shirley McGreal!

### DR. RAINER BLANKE, BUNDESAMT FOR NATURSCHUTZ, BONN, GERMANY

Concerning IPPL and Shirley McGreal, when I think about Shirley one sentence comes into my mind:

*If I were an ape or a monkey somewhere in the world and I would face trouble I would feel a lot better if I knew Shirley has knowledge of my trouble.*

*If I were an illegal animal dealer somewhere in the world and I had done my ugly job, I would feel very uncomfortable if I knew Shirley had knowledge of it. I would know she would hunt me until the end.*

**ROSANNE TARANTOLO,  
IPPL DIRECTOR, USA**

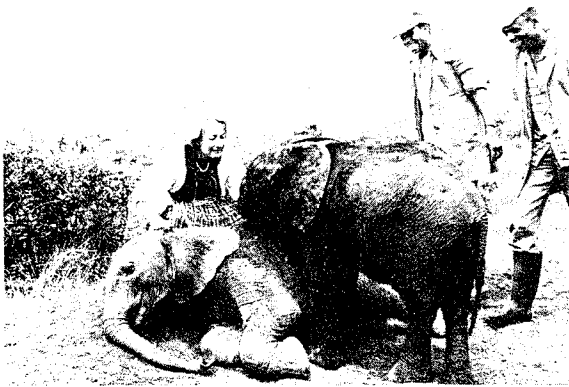
Once upon a time I sent a dollar to find out about a little gibbon named Arun Rangsi; about his new life after his internment in a research facility. That simple act brought me into contact with Shirley McGreal whose organization is, I believe, one of the most deserving of support.

Her intelligence, dedication and concern for non-human and humans alike is admirable. Her courage in the face of numerous challenges is nothing short of inspiring.

As the world gains, out of necessity, a greater environmental consciousness, and the plight of other beings on our planet becomes more visible, IPPL's efforts will grow in importance, and become even more appreciated by an ever increasing number of people.

**DAPHNE SHELDRIK, M.B.E.,  
CHAIRPERSON  
DAVID SHELDRIK WILDLIFE TRUST,  
NAIROBI, KENYA**

Sincere greetings to IPPL on their 20th birthday. This occasion marks 20 tough years of dedicated commitment and very hard, often soul-destroying, work trying, often against all odds, to redress the immense suffering inflicted by human greed on innocent fellow primates, IPPL deserves an accolade and the gratitude of all caring folk for the important work it undertakes. We, the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust wish you even greater success in the years ahead in the hope that greater understanding and compassion for animals will eventually dawn so that your task will not be so onerous.



**LYNETTE SHANLEY, IPPL-AUSTRALIA**

I am the Australian Representative and one of the newest recruits to IPPL's team of field representatives. Long before I became a representative for IPPL I admired Shirley's work, her determination and her courage. I was working with an animal advocacy group that received **IPPL News**, and I would read the newsletter the moment it was delivered. In 1990 I started researching the use of primates in Australia. This led to liaison with Shirley and IPPL Headquarters in Summerville.

Then, in November 91, Foundation 41 in Australia was contemplating euthanizing 220 marmosets. I contacted Shirley to see what I could do. Shirley then asked me to be the representative for Australia. Since being appointed Australian representative my respect and admiration for Shirley has grown. I am proud to be one of IPPL's Representatives. I firmly believe the purpose of this life is to make this world a better place for us having been here. Shirley had made this world a better place for animals, the environment and for people by showing them you can speak up for your beliefs. Congratulations, Shirley and IPPL, on your 20th Anniversary from all your Australian members.

**MILKA KNEZEVIC-IVASKOVIC,  
IPPL REP., YUGOSLAVIA**

Although I am a member of IPPL just three years and have never met my dear friend Dr. Shirley personally, I feel as if I am a part of the great team from a long time ago. This 20th Anniversary just reminds me that there are still many good people existing on our planet and that they not care only about their own species but also about others. I would like that this spirit of humanity reach even the cruellest persons.

I would also like that, one day, when the war in ex-Yugoslavia ends, we all together insist that my country become a signatory of CITES.

I hope that all our good wishes will come true!



**BOB BARKER,  
TV STAR**

As I go into the fifth year of a SLAPP suit (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation), I can tell you from personal experience that it takes courage to do what Shirley McGreal has done.

Shirley has fought in one court-room after another for what is right for animals.

God bless the animals and Shirley McGreal!

*From top left counter-clockwise: Daphne Sheldrick and friends,  
Rosanne Tarantolo, Milka Knezevic-Ivaskovic, and Bob Barker*



## ABOUT IPPL-UK

In 1977 IPPL's British Branch was registered as a charity with Mr. Cyril Rosen appointed as Secretary. Over the years, a distinguished and dedicated board of Counsellors and over 1500 members have supported IPPL-U.K.'s work which has included:

### PUBLICIZING THE PLIGHT OF PRIMATES

In 1980, ministers, M.P.s and government representatives witnessed the opening of the Primatarium (a pun on London's Planetarium). For 12 months, 60,000 people visited this primate-friendly exhibition which featured a 40-minute program on primate conservation. In 1991, the distribution of over 160,000 "Be a Chimp Detective" leaflets caused a boycott of chimp-photographers by holiday-makers and an eventual end to the trade. IPPL-U.K. has generated much newspaper, television and radio coverage about primate abuse over the years.

### EFFORTS TO IMPROVE AND ENFORCE LAWS THAT PROTECT PRIMATES

Achievements include successful petitions against Barnard's intended use of chimps in heart transplant experiments and export of monkeys by India, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

Strengthening amendments to the Dangerous Wildlife Act were made with the IPPL-U.K.'s input. Cyril Rosen was called as an expert witness in a case against the Royal College of Surgeons. An experimenter was accused of cruelty to his research monkeys.

IPPL-UK funded an investigation by Ian Redmond into gorilla poaching and trafficking in live gorillas and gorilla parts in the Congo Republic.

IPPL-UK also brought about legal action against a monkey dealer in Britain.

Collection of evidence about cruel abuse of chimpanzees by Spanish chimp-photographers and a follow-up campaign prompted legal proceedings and many confiscations. IPPL helped with the care of confiscated chimpanzees transferred to Simon and Peggy Templer.

## THANKS TO FOUNDATION FRIENDS!

Over the years several foundations have helped IPPL greatly. Three have been especially supportive.

The Helen V. Brach Foundation has provided support and encouragement and a series of grants made it possible for IPPL to have its own office, the Helen V. Brach Memorial Building.

Foundation Director Charles Vorhees and his wife Eileen visited IPPL when Elizabeth was a baby and Elizabeth immediately befriended them!

The Ahimsa Foundation has also been extremely helpful to IPPL, both during relatively normal times and crises such as Hurricane Hugo.

Another foundation which makes anonymous donations, has helped with our international investigations.

At this time, IPPL also thanks all its members for their generous support which has enabled us to survive 20 years!

### TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

£86,000 (around \$130,000 US) has been donated over the years towards various projects that assist primates, including: rehabilitation centers and sanctuaries for all species of ape: Chimfunshi, The Wildlife Rescue Foundation of Thailand, the Chuma Primate Sanctuary, Bangkok, the IPPL-US Gibbon Sanctuary and several U.K. sanctuaries.

IPPL-UK has also helped support Dian Fossey's anti-poaching patrols, surveys into zoo breeding programs for apes and gorillas, and projects helping chimp populations in Uganda.

### FINDING GOOD HOMES FOR UNWANTED PRIMATES

While opposing the pet trade in monkeys, IPPL-UK has provided encouragement, guidance and advice on primate husbandry to care-givers adopting rescued primates, both at home and overseas. Many ex-laboratory and ex-pet monkeys have been saved from euthanasia through IPPL-UK financial assistance and coordinating their relocation to responsible homes with the help of our Adoption Counselor, Mrs. Mayvene Bell.

### SCREENING, PLACEMENT AND SPONSORSHIP OF VOLUNTEERS.

The late Tess Lemmon became a journalist and author, promoting IPPL in her articles and books, following IPPL-UK's sponsorship of her visit to a chimpanzee sanctuary in Zambia (the first of many assignments). Many other young people interested in primates have received similar encouragement.



*Eileen and Charles Vorhees with Elizabeth Gibbon*

## THANK YOU TO OUR MEMBERS

The special commemorative pages of this newsletter were made possible by generous special gifts from the following members.

Joan Abel, *California*  
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Adcock, *Pennsylvania*  
Carol Arthur, *S. Dakota*  
Lynn Badger, *Florida*  
Mr. & Mrs. William Baggerman, *Florida*  
Janice Bailey, *Ohio*  
Dr. Lynne Baldwin, *Nebraska*  
Michael Banbury, *England*  
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Louise Horowitz, *New York*  
Mrs. Wallis Hunt, *England*  
Mrs. Carolyn S. Hurdle, *Mississippi*  
Frances Hycner, *Illinois*  
Nancy Iannuzzi, *Connecticut*  
Belle Ball & Bob Ingersoll, *Oklahoma*  
Elin Jacks, *Texas*  
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Jacobus, *New Jersey*  
Farrokh Jhabvala, *Florida*  
Irene Johanson, *Australia*  
Anne Johnson, *England*  
Karina Kay Johnson, *Texas*  
Marion Johnston, *England*  
Feather Jones, *Colorado*  
Ruth Keesling, *Colorado*  
Olive Dibben Kemp, *California*  
S. E. Kneill, *England*  
Ann Koros, *Texas*  
Fritz Koster, *Oregon*  
Sen. Guy Kratzer, *Pennsylvania*  
Marjorie Lambert, *New Mexico*  
Judith Lane, *Florida*  
Peter Leckie, *England*  
Gerhard Lenski, *N. Carolina*  
Rose Lernberg, *California*  
Mary Levy, *New York*  
Margaret Lockwood, *New Jersey*  
Richard Lohr, Jr. *Maryland*  
Mrs. Adkins Lowell, *S. Carolina*  
Nigel Luck, *England*  
Karen Maciag, *Florida*  
Ruth Mains, *Wyoming*  
Collis Caroline Marshall, *Kentucky*  
Sandra & Don Massey, *Minnesota*  
H. W. McAdoo, M.D., *Arkansas*  
Carol McCarthy, *D.C.*  
Christine McClenaghan, *Scotland*  
Dr. Elliott McClure, *California*  
Joel Merriner, *England*  
Louise Mesirow, *California*  
Julie Meyler, *England*  
Gertrude Minnix, *California*  
Mary A. Miles, *Massachusetts*  
Jean Mitchell, *Scotland*  
Sandra & Robert Momyer, *Pennsylvania*  
Clifford Morley, *Georgia*  
Debra Mundy, *England*  
Anne Musil, *Canada*  
Mrs. B. Naylor, *England*  
F.C. Newbould, *England*

Astrid Newman, *England*  
Joyce & Vic Nichols, *S. Carolina*  
Phoebe Nixon, *California*  
Mary Allen O'Connor, *California*  
Bev & Austin Oppenheim, *Ohio*  
Grace-Eki Oyama, *Washington*  
A. Painter, *England*  
LTC & Mrs. George Parandes, *Florida*  
Dr. Gerald Parsons, *England*  
Patricia Patterson, *Wales*  
Carole Payne, *England*  
Kathryn Pflieger, *Pennsylvania*  
Simon Porter, *England*  
Ruth Prenner, *New York*  
Michele Raffin, *California*  
Debra Randolph, *California*  
LTC & Mrs. Charles Reber, *Georgia*  
Katherine Redding, *N. Carolina*  
Carlton Reed, *Massachusetts*  
Elaine Reid, *Minnesota*  
Dr. Vernon Reynolds, *England*  
James Rhind, *New York*  
Ann Rogers, *Virginia*  
Cyril Rosen, *England*  
A. Penington Sailer, *Pennsylvania*  
Mr. & Mrs. James Schwab Jr., *Missouri*  
Ms. J. Sheard, *England*  
Maureen Shebesta, *Wisconsin*  
Mary Loretta Sheehan, *Massachusetts*  
Dr. Richard Shutler, Jr. *Canada*  
Diane Sidon, *California*  
Beatrice & Ed Simpson, *California*  
William Smith, *Scotland*  
Susan Smyth, *New York*  
Madeleine Sone, *California*  
Violet & Carroll Soo-Hoo, *California*  
Marian G. Stossel, *Virginia*  
Helen Stretton, *England*  
Polly Strand, *California*  
Rosanne Tarantolo, *Louisiana*  
David Tenberg, *Maryland*  
Kenneth Tenny, *Illinois*  
Pauline Thomas, *California*  
Gerda Thorn, *Germany*  
Tammy & Cliff Vonlangen, *Florida*  
Eileen & Charles Vorhees, *Ohio*  
Ronnie Walker, *Florida*  
Dixon & Joyce Walker, *Florida*  
Miss P. Walton, *England*  
Julia Wasserman, *Connecticut*  
Dr. Arnold Wechsler, *Florida*  
Joy Weller, *England*  
Craig Westfall, *Georgia*  
Lyn Whittle, *England*  
Lillian Widner, *Washington*  
Elizabeth Wilson, *S. Carolina*  
Michele Winstanley, *England*  
Dr. Linda Wolfe, *N. Carolina*  
Robert & Josseline Wood, *Virginia*  
Susan Wright, *Illinois*  
Gretchen Wyler, *California*  
Dr. Juichi Yamagiwa, *Japan*  
Susan Yoh, *Michigan*  
Mildred Zweir, *Massachusetts*

# SMUGGLED

Although the book does not deal with primate issues, IPPL strongly recommends that members read *Smuggled* by Australian author Raymond Hoser as soon as it becomes available in the United States.

Hoser tells of the appalling illegal trade in Australia's unique native wildlife. This trade has focussed on the island nation's spectacular birds and reptiles, many of which are in high demand by zoos and private collectors overseas. Although Australia bans all wildlife exports, there is an extremely active trade in rare birds such as black palm, Major Mitchell's and gang-gang cockatoos, all of which now sell for over \$10,000 per bird. Australian wildlife is in high demand internationally.

Hoser points out that wildlife offenders arrested by Australian authorities are normally "small-timers" in terms of the volume of wildlife they traffic. The big-time smugglers frequently escape the law. While stating that most government officials regulating the wildlife trade are dedicated and honorable, Hoser points to corruption among some officials of the Australian Customs and National Parks and Wildlife Service and cites numerous examples, naming names. This corruption, Hoser claims, extends from wildlife authorities to prosecutors and judges.

Hoser tells how bodies of dead birds and reptiles are sometimes opened up and filled with drugs or precious stones. Officials of importing countries who inspect these shipments assume that the creatures died in transit.

*Smuggled* points out the difficulties of obtaining information about illegal dealings because of the mutually satisfactory situation when dealers make their money, and certain government officials get their bribes.

Hoser classifies smuggling operations in Australia:

## Official Smuggling

Hoser believes that what he calls "official smuggling" accounts for 90% of wildlife smuggling from Australia. He notes that:

- \* Those running the rackets do not actually maintain the animals or undertake "hands-on" work:
- \* Particular species are smuggled to fill orders from specific buyers and dealers:
- \* Government officials play the "pivotal role" in locating the species and organizing the operations, and are well paid by the smugglers for their "protection." Sometimes government officials obtain animals for dealers by confiscating privately-held specimens.

Hoser emphasizes that the majority of Australian wildlife and Customs officials are decent, honest and dedicated people, very concerned about corruption within their own ranks. Often, he says, corruption involves officials in strategic positions, because "**Opportunity makes the thief.**"

Hoser describes how former Australian Customs official Dick Schooley and another honest wildlife official, Clive Bennett, raided a well-known bird trader who turned out to be officially "protected" by wildlife officials. The bird trader got off. In another case, Schooley confiscated illegally held wildlife from a dealer, only to see it returned to the dealer by senior Customs officials.

According to Hoser, the government officials most likely to be corrupt are licensing and law enforcement officials, because of their regular contacts with animal dealers. These officials are seldom caught: Hoser comments:

*Generally, the officials are caught only when they make a very serious mistake, which is rare, or if one member of the operation falls out and "dobs them in."*

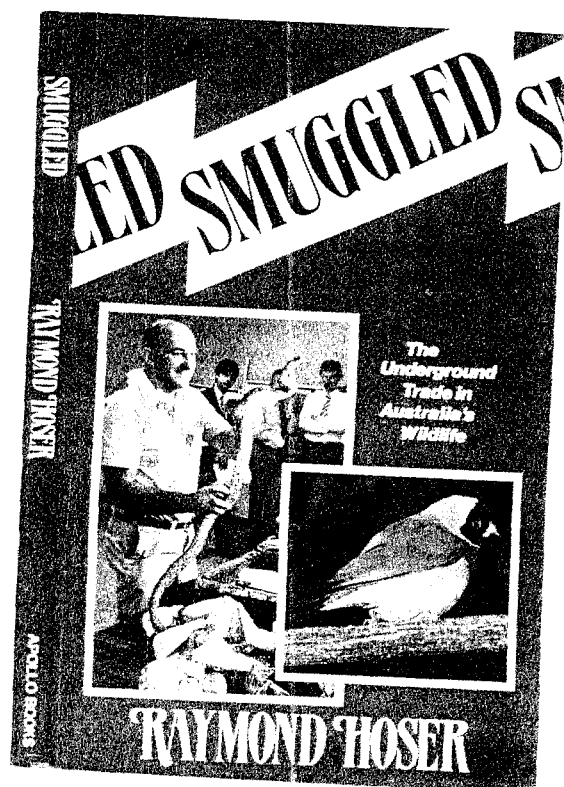
Hoser identifies Singapore and Indonesia as major countries for re-export of smuggled Australian wildlife. Dealers obtain documents certifying that wild-caught wildlife was "captive-born."

Corrupt government officials also serve as "moles" for wildlife smugglers, informing them of likely arrests and the identities of informants, and sometimes causing crucial case documents to "disappear." They can also protect big dealers from competition by arresting their rivals. Such arrests can obtain favorable publicity and give the public an illusion of successful law enforcement.

## Retail Smuggling

This form of smuggling involves sophisticated syndicates which use violence and other criminal means to protect their rackets. It is often abetted by corrupt government officials who do not otherwise participate in organizing the deals.

Retail smugglers seldom personally carry the goods they smuggle. They use what they call "couriers." In the narcotics trade, such people are called, less respectfully, "mules!" Use of "couriers" is preferred, because it ensures that those in charge of smuggling rackets ("The Wildlife Lords") seldom, if ever, get caught.



When "couriers" do get caught, they usually get a small fine and no jail time, because it is usually their "first offense." This fine is paid by the criminal syndicate. The courier is normally not re-used, as he/she now has a criminal record. "Couriers" are very well-paid, and it is very easy for smugglers to find recruits.

Other smugglers use small private planes which land at remote airports in Northern Australia to pick up wildlife shipments bound for destinations such as Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore from where they are shipped to the West. Sometimes these planes bring in narcotics and other prohibited substances.

Reptiles are frequently smuggled by mail. Many reptile species can go for long periods without food and water and they tend to be quiet.

## Counter-smuggling

Private collectors often arrange to procure their own stock directly because animals obtained from animal dealers are often sterilized so that they will fail to breed: this is done by smugglers to ensure a continued demand for wild specimens.

## Private smuggling

This involves individuals who transport wildlife for their or their friends' personal use.

## Methods used by smugglers

Smuggled Australian wildlife is frequently carried in false bottomed-bags or in compartments of coat linings. Smugglers like to carry birds on to planes, as they can be fed in the rest-rooms. Suitcases with plastic pipes are constructed for shipping large birds. In addition, Hoser lists countless ingenious smuggling techniques.

## Detection of Smugglers

In Australia, wildlife law enforcement is in the hands of several agencies, including Customs, the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and the police. Hoser notes that government officials frequently complain of lack of funds and manpower, but he believes that the real reason wildlife smuggling continues is official corruption, with inter-agency rivalry also playing a role.



Rainbow Lorikeet

Most of the smuggled wildlife surfaces in another country. Hoser states that most foreign officials are not interested in Australian wildlife and that:

*When they do focus on Australian wildlife and illegal trafficking, the officials concerned are just as likely to be involved in smuggling and therefore unlikely to blow the whistle on rackets from which they expect to profit.*

Hoser strongly believes that the role of the media in exposing the illegal wildlife trade is crucial, as it forces agencies to take publicly visible action.

## The American Scene

After establishing that there is widespread smuggling of Australia's native wildlife, Hoser moves to the other end of the equation: the importing countries. He describes critically a US animal dealing operation called the "Atlanta Wildlife Exchange," which was active from 1979-81. The business was set up by US wildlife agents to entrap potential purchasers of smuggled reptiles.

Hoser also recounts the story of US wildlife inspector Daniel Noether, who was found guilty of accepting \$40,000 in bribes to clear shipments of smuggled reptiles totalling more than 50,000 animals.

Hoser's conclusion from reviewing the law enforcement situation in the United States is that:

*Similarities to Australia are clear. Official rackets again appear to be the largest and best organized type of wildlife smuggling. Smaller retail and private operations do occur, with periodic "busts" and prosecutions.*

## Corruption erodes public confidence

Hoser notes that "Seeing corruption in high places makes many people afraid to speak out." In his book he details severe personal reprisals, including death and legal harassment, taken by smugglers and their government protectors against individuals fighting the illegal wildlife trade.

Unfortunately, one of Raymond Hoser's conclusions may detract from the impact of his book. Hoser believes that wildlife trade should be partly legalized. The impact of any lessening of legal restrictions on trade in endangered primate species such as gorillas, chimpanzees, orangutans, and lemurs would be catastrophic, because demand far outstrips supply. If trade were legal, all these species would already be extinct.

Nonetheless, Hoser's book is a gold-mine of information. It is clear that wildlife law enforcement has been eroded in many countries by the vast financial resources amassed by successful wildlife smugglers who are in a position to hire the most expensive lawyers and private detectives, who can sue their critics, and who can locate people in critical positions in governments and corrupt some of them, thus making life difficult and dangerous for honest officials and also for law-abiding citizens and witnesses in wildlife cases. The tragic torture and death of betrayed US drug agent Enrique Camarena after a Mexican narcotics cartel got a "tip" from an insider to the investigation shows that the crooks in government are even more dangerous than those outside because of the position of public trust they occupy and their access to confidential information.

# MIAMI PROSECUTOR CROSS-APPEALS ORANGUTAN SENTENCE

On 16 April 1993, Miami animal dealer Matthew Block was sentenced to 13 months in jail for taking part in the international smuggling of 6 baby orangutans, four of whom died as a result of the ordeal of being shipped in unventilated crates labelled "Birds." Indonesian government statistics show that there are less than 32,000 orangutans left in the world. The 13-month sentence and \$30,000 fine seemed extremely light to IPPL, especially in view of the study of the orangutan case carried out for us by a prominent lawyer who specializes in sentencing issues, Alan Chaset of Virginia.

Block is now appealing his sentence to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, Atlanta, Georgia. He is claiming, among other things, that the government should have issued him a "downward departure" in grateful recognition for his "cooperation."

The US government filed notice on 16 May that it wanted the sentence increased to 24-30 months by addition of 4 sentencing points. The government contended that:

1) 2 points should have been added for "commercial intent"

2) 2 points should have been added for "obstruction of justice"

Addition of 4 points would increase Block's sentence from 13 months to 24-30 months.

In the United States federal court system, sentences are based on a "points system." Each crime has a base score (wildlife crimes start off with a very low score of 6). Increments are added for various elements of the crime, the value of the smuggled goods, and the behavior of the defendant.

Mr. Chaset evaluated many factors such as avoidance of quarantine procedures (2+ points); victim vulnerability (2+ points); restraint of victims (2+ points), avoidance of quarantine procedures (2+ points), and concluded his evaluation by saying:

*I would maintain that sufficient grounds exist to require Mr. Block to be incarcerated for the maximum amount of time authorized by the statute to which he had pled guilty (5 years).*

## Commercial Purpose

The first ground for the government's planned cross-appeal is that Block's involvement in the orangutan shipment had a "commercial purpose." The sentencing guidelines require a 2-point addition if a wildlife offense was committed "for pecuniary gain or otherwise involved a commercial purpose." "Pecuniary gain" is defined very broadly to include both direct and indirect gain.

## Obstruction

The second ground for the government's cross-appeal was that Block had allegedly engaged in serious obstruction of justice. "Obstruction" is defined as threatening or intimidating co-defendants or witnesses; committing or suborning or attempting to suborn perjury; producing counterfeit documents; destroying or concealing evidence; providing materially false information to a judge or magistrate or law enforcement officer, etc.

At sentencing, Lewis recommended that the 2-point addi-

tion be applied to the orangutan case because of Block's attempts to get Kurt Schafer to sign various affidavits exonerating Block. Shockingly, Lewis did not present to the judge any evidence about the serious harassment of witnesses and suppliers of information during the investigatory phase of the case.

"Obstruction of justice" is also a separate prosecutable offense with a 12-point base level, as is "Perjury or Subornation of Perjury," which also has a base score of 12.

IPPL has been extremely disappointed in the quality of Lewis' work on the orangutan case. He has often acted as if he were an extra member of Block's defense team and made no attempt to be pleasant with animal-lovers who attended the sentencing hearing. These people included Dianne Taylor-Snow who had taken care of the baby orangutans so abused by the defendant. Lewis had nothing to say about that.

Lewis' ludicrous claim that Block was in no way responsible for the appalling conditions in which the orangutans were shipped was total nonsense. It hard to believe that he really believed what he was saying! Smuggled animals almost always travel concealed, invisible to government officials. Smuggled animals are always in severe peril, and many die. Those who "manage" smuggling ventures are just as responsible for the results as are their conspirators.

Therefore IPPL was pleasantly surprised to learn about the notice of cross-appeal, but we are also concerned that Lewis may not follow through. If Lewis does not cross-appeal, Block will either have his sentence reduced or overturned or remain stuck with the brief 13-month sentence.

If the cross-appeal proceeds, then the appeals court will have three options:

- 1) leave the 13-month sentence in place,
- 2) overturn it, or
- 3) increase it.



Guy Lewis  
Photo: Philippe Diederich

## ORANGUTANS' DESTINATION - SOVIET ZOOS

At Matthew Block's sentencing hearing on 15 April 1993, Dr. Charles Chambers testified that the "Bangkok Six" orangutans were going to the then Soviet Union for use in "AIDS research." Chambers informed Judge Kehoe:

*I am currently Chief Executive Officer of the American Institute of Biological Sciences in Washington DC, the national federation of 50 different biological associations... In the Soviet Union they are quite interested in orangutans for medical research based on private knowledge that I have, that probably is not available to other parties. The reason Russia wanted those six orangutans, and I have contacts with the former USSR primate center, was to do AIDS research. So they were very interested in using the orangutans in AIDS research...*

Unfortunately Miami prosecutor Guy Lewis failed to ask such obvious follow-up questions as, "What primate center?" "What private knowledge" and "What contacts?"

On 16 April 1993, Chambers wrote US Attorney-General Janet Reno on the letterhead of the "American Foundation for Biological Sciences," telling her how disgusted he was at prosecutor Lewis not issuing the "cooperation motion" that would have got Block off with probation for his crime. Chambers stated:

*I have it on good authority that the six orangutans involved in this prosecution were originally purchased by the former Soviet government for their own AIDS research efforts.*

Concerned that the "AIDS-research" justification might be used by other primate smugglers, IPPL contacted Chambers three times to ask him for the basis of his claim, and seeking an answer to the questions that Lewis failed to ask. No reply has been received.

IPPL members also contacted US Attorney-General Janet Reno to ask her to make follow-up enquiries of Chambers and indict any Russian smugglers he can identify. As yet there has been no indictment of any Russian conspirator.

Finally IPPL contacted Dr. Diana Freckman, President of

the American Institute of Biological Sciences. In a letter dated 24 August 1993, Dr. Freckman stated:

*I must make clear that Dr. Chambers was not representing a consensus position of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS). In fact, at that time Dr. Chambers was no longer serving as AIBS Executive Director. He was still temporarily acting as President of the American Foundation for Biological Sciences, but this organization, although affiliated with AIBS, is not the policy-making body that represents 80,000 biologists nation wide.*

*Therefore AIBS and its affiliated Foundation wish to stress that Dr. Chambers was not [speaking] for the membership of AIBS...*

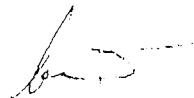
IPPL also contacted the Russian Management Authority for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to request information regarding the orangutans' final destination. Writing for the Management Authority, Y. Ilyashenko suggested that the six orangutans were probably destined for three zoos: Tallinn, Kaliningrad and Alma-Ata for which Prodintorg had applied in late 1989 to import orangutans. That would account for the 3-3 sex split of the orangutans. IPPL provided a copy of this letter to Miami prosecutor Lewis, who apparently failed to follow up.

Shirley McGreal of IPPL was also able to talk with Dr. Boris Lapin, director of the former Sukhumi Primate Center now defunct as a result of civil strife in former Soviet Georgia. Lapin was attending a conference in the United States. Besides directing Sukhumi, Dr. Lapin oversaw all importation of primates to the then Soviet Union. Lapin emphatically denied any involvement by Soviet scientists in orangutan smuggling.

Dr. Chambers testified early in the sentencing hearing. It is not clear whether his testimony influenced Judge Kehoe to show extreme leniency at sentencing. Focussing the judge's attention on AIDS victims may well have distracted attention from the real victims of the "Bangkok Six" case - the six baby orangutans and all the mothers and babies who may have died in the capture process.

In December 1989 a state organization "ZooObjedinenie" applied to CITES Management Authority of the USSR - State Committee for Environment Protection - for permit to import 6 (six) orangutans from Bangkok (Thailand) to enrich Zoo collections in Tallinn, Kaliningrad and Alma-Ata cities. Such a permit was not issued and so the import of six orangutans was prohibited. The most probable situation is that the orangutans confiscated in Bangkok Airport were those "ZooObjedinenie" wished to get via "Prodintorg" as a mediator.

Russian  
CITES  
Authority  
letter  
to IPPL



V. Yu. Ilyashenko

Deputy Head,

CITES MA of the Russian Federation



## BLOCK HEARING POSTPONED

On 29 December 1992, the US Department of Agriculture filed a complaint against Worldwide Primates and Matthew Block, alleging wilful violations of the Animal Welfare Act at two locations. Among the alleged violations at one of these facilities, which was holding 53 monkeys, were the following:

*\* Supplies of food were not stored in a manner that protects them from spoilage, contamination and vermin infestation...*

*\* Provisions were not made for the removal and disposal of animal wastes so as to minimize vermin infestation, odors and disease hazards...*

*\* The facility was not adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals...*

*\* Primates were not provided with food that was wholesome and free from contamination...*

*\* Primates were not provided with water, as required*

*\* Primary enclosures for primates were not kept clean and sanitized as required...*

*\* The premises were not kept clean and free of accumulations of trash and debris...*

*\* An effective program for the control of pests (rodents and insects) was not established and maintained.*

APHIS also alleged that:

*The respondents had failed to establish and maintain adequate programs of disease control and prevention and adequate veterinary care... The respondents failed to provide veterinary care to primates in need of care.*

APHIS requested a cease and desist order, assessment of civil penalties, and suspension of Block/Worldwide Primates license.

A hearing on APHIS' complaint was set for 16-17 November 1993 in Miami. On 4 August, Block submitted his witness list.

Among his proposed witnesses named were bird dealer Willie Lawson, at whose premises 53 monkeys had been kept, and Worldwide Primates' animal care-takers Keith Dixon, Joaquin Ceballos, Jose Tellechea and Adolfo Capo, and the company's veterinarian Abraham Adulami.

Three employees of the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission were named. Commission employees are given official military-sounding titles. The three employees included Lts. John West and Kathleen ("Kat") Kelley, and Pat Reynolds. Kelley was said to have already done a deposition for Block.

Two animal dealers were listed. One was Glen Wrigley of Buckshire Corporation, who "can testify as to the character of Dr. Richard Overton, and problems he had about getting issues in question clarified."

Animal dealer Jim Sears, a former employee of Buckshire, would "testify as to the conditions of the primates kept at Worldwide Primates." Around June 1992 Matthew Block and Jim Sears had turned up at Safari World, a huge safari park outside Bangkok, Thailand. They had asked to see park owner Khun Pin and had also offered to supply animals to the park. Later, park employee Cecilia Pleshakov received a subpoena for records pertaining to Kurt Schafer, who was to be the government's lead witness against Matthew Block in the orangutan case.

Several US government officials were listed as proposed

witnesses, including Miami wildlife special agents Terence English and Jorge Picon. English had been in charge of the slow-moving orangutan investigation for over a year until he was replaced by Picon. Presumably Block thought they could help him.

"Rosa Perez" was also listed, with a comment that she "can testify as to the past activities of US Government agencies." In 1991, Kurt Schafer informed IPPL that he had been informed by dealer sources in Florida of alleged government misbehavior. IPPL relayed this slanderous report to a government official who commented that the story had to have come from someone called "Rosa." Whether this is the same "Rosa," and what relevance she might have to APHIS inspections, was not stated.

Another person on the witness list was Tom de Marcus, of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Quarantine Division. CDC inspects primate importers' facilities. De Marcus was to testify about "a telephone conversation which Dr. Overton claims to have had with him, De Marcus claims it never took place."

Why Mr. De Marcus would discuss his dealings with APHIS inspectors with a regulated person is not clear, especially since CDC had itself closed Block's premises down in March 1990 after finding no less than 46 violations of public health standards, not allowing the firm to re-open for several weeks.

It appears that the "defense strategy" is to cause confusion and distract attention from the subject of the APHIS complaint by bringing in strings of people who were not present on the day of the inspection. The strategy also appears to involve an attempt to put APHIS inspectors Drs. Cox and Overton on trial by attacking and undermining their credibility.

On 29 September 1993, Block filed a "Motion for Continuance," requesting a delay because:

*There is a laboratory animal conference commencing November 10, 1993 and going through November 19, 1993, and it is imperative to Respondent's business that they attend... Counsel has requested counsel for the Government to agree on a continuance and she has declined.*

This conference in question would be the annual conference of the American Association for the Advancement of laboratory Animal Science (AALAS) which was to take place in Nashville, Tennessee. AALAS conferences are attended by thousands of people, including animal dealers looking for business.

Block's planned attendance at a public meeting is somewhat surprising as he has repeatedly stated in criminal case documents that he is in mortal danger of being murdered by Australian and Dutch animal smugglers he has turned in to the United States Government.

In an abrupt "about-face" just five days later, APHIS requested a delay, because its attorney had been assigned to attend "a formal rule-making hearing which conflicts with the hearing date in this matter. This turned out to be a hearing on California almonds, which is a reflection of the Department of Agriculture's priorities that some IPPL members may consider 'nutty!'"

A new hearing date of 26 January 1994 was set. The hearing, if it is not delayed again, will be held at the US Tax Court in the Miami Federal Building.

## AGENT PICON'S MEMORANDUM

On 22 April 1993, Miami wildlife agent Jorge Picon prepared a memorandum about the "Bangkok Six" shipment for the Dutch police. Block's attorney Michael Metzger inserted a copy of this memorandum in the Miami criminal case file.

The memorandum notes that the first attempt to smuggle the 6 baby orangutans was made "in the fall of 1989", and the second in February 1990. It is not clear whether the Singapore conspirator James Lee had been in possession of just 6 baby orangutans and held them for the three months between attempts to ship them, or whether the first group of orangutans got shipped elsewhere were replaced by six more, in which case 12 orangutans would have been smuggled through Singapore.

Picon noted that Block claimed that he had contacted the Dutch dealer Dekker in Bangkok to request orangutans for the Russian firm Prodintorg. Picon noted that during the planning phase, "Block was in constant communication with Dekker," and that in late 1989 Dekker had travelled to meet Block in Miami. During this visit, the pair worked together to push Schafer, then in Bangkok, "to continue with preparations for the shipment of orangutans to Russia."

Following the failure of the first attempt to smuggle the orangutans, Dekker and Schafer quarrelled. According to Block, this quarrel resulted from "other illegal transactions concerning shipments of birds and camels." Also, Block said:

*Schafer had begun to arrange bird shipments on his own without informing Dekker or splitting profits from the deals with Dekker.*

Block also reportedly told Picon that Dekker and Schafer "contracted the packaging and transport of the orangutans to a woman named Alice Quek in Singapore." (Alice Quek is the wife of Singapore bird dealer Dr. Quek of the Avifauna Company; she was not charged in connection with the orangutan shipment).

According to Picon's memorandum:

*During the fall of 1992, Block, now facing a four-count indictment, became a government informant and began to assist SA Picon in working undercover to obtain information and evidence to arrest Dekker by bringing him to the United States.*

However, Picon did not trust Block totally, commenting:

*Although Block was working for the government, he was also protecting Dekker. Therefore, it is believed that many conversations that occurred between Block and Dekker were not recorded as agreed by his defense attorneys and the government.*

Picon notes that he received several tape-recordings of phone-calls. During one call in the fall of 1992, the availability of smuggled birds and their prices was discussed in "code." The code involved giving the bird species names based on US coins, e.g. 10 cents for a Major Mitchell's cockatoo and gold one dollar for a gang-gang cockatoo.

Block also informed Picon that:

*Dekker was present at the 8th CITES Conference of*

*the Parties held in Kyoto, Japan, in the spring of 1992. In the spring of 1992, Dekker met in public with CITES delegates and after the conference held a meeting of his Australian couriers. The meeting took place at the Singapore Holiday Inn. Block was there but claims he did not attend Dekker's meetings.*

Travel for this meeting may have been covered by a secret "Motion by Matthew Block to Travel for Business Purposes March 18-22, 1993" which was submitted by Block on 17 March 1993 and granted by the ever-compliant Miami Magistrate Ted Bandstra on the same day.

Thirteen of the 18-man Indonesian delegation to CITES-Kyoto consisted of prominent Indonesian animal dealers, including several suspected to be active smugglers. Some of the Indonesian government delegates spent considerable time with these animal dealers, and avoided contacts with conservationists present. These persons may well have been the "government delegates" who reportedly met Dekker.

In another conversation, Dekker asked Block if he would like to buy 10 cockatoos smuggled into the United States from Australia by one of his "couriers." According to Picon, Dekker reported that in 1992 his smuggling team had smuggled into the United States 6 corellas, 35 black cockatoos, 40-50 galerita cockatoos, 15 Major Mitchell's cockatoos and 12 gang-gang cockatoos, as well as 2 koala bears sold for \$25,000 each.

In December 1992, Dekker and Block discussed the whereabouts of some newly-hatched cockatoo eggs smuggled into the United States from Australia. According to Picon's memo, Dekker provided Block with a phone number, which was that of Clement Solano, who was subsequently arrested.

A dispute continues over the Block-Dekker tapes. The Dutch police had, apparently unknown to Block and Dekker, installed a phone-tap on Dekker during this period and had tapes of other conversations between the two men.

In response to a 28 April letter from prosecutor Lewis asking for copies of all tape-recordings between Dekker, Block and himself, Block's lawyer Michael Metzger of California stated that Block "began making such tape recordings pursuant to the specific request of Agent Picon," and that tapes had been turned over in October, November, and December 1992. Recordings made subsequently were not turned over and "are no longer in Mr. Block's possession."

Metzger refused to hand over the tapes to Lewis, saying that:

*Given the accusations made by you, Mr. Block has good reason to invoke his privilege under the Fifth Amendment.*

Metzger also added that he refused to turn over any tapes of conversations between himself and Mr. Dekker (if they existed) without a court order.

On 10 June 1993, Miami prosecutor Guy Lewis sent a letter to Metzger requesting that Block "submit to an interview by the Netherlands authorities" to discuss "Dekker's smuggling activities." On 16 June Metzger refused, accusing the government of unfairly denying Block his cooperation motion. Therefore, he said, Block "cannot further cooperate with you."

## THE BIZARRE IPPL STAKE-OUT

In August 1992, as the trial of accused orangutan smuggler Matthew Block was approaching, a lengthy "stake-out" of IPPL Headquarters occurred. On the morning of 12 August 1992, IPPL's phone rang. The caller asked for directions to IPPL Headquarters, saying that he had a "package" to deliver. Questioning by a suspicious IPPL staff member revealed that the caller worked for a Charleston private detective firm, and that the package consisted of a subpoena for Shirley McGreal and a round-trip airline ticket to Miami where she was to be a "defense witness" at a criminal trial.

During the investigation of the orangutan case, strange things had been happening to many people. IPPL's and McGreal's phone-bills had landed in hostile strangers' hands and were circulating in Asian private detective circles. Low-flying planes "buzzed" IPPL Headquarters, scaring the sanctuary animals.

German witness Kurt Schafer's home was staked out for 3 days. Schafer reported receiving constant threatening phone-calls and visits from strange "couriers" warning him that his life was in danger. Schafer claimed that one of his visitors told him that he wanted IPPL Chairwoman McGreal "in tin cans." A stranger had photographed Marjorie Doggett, IPPL's Singapore Representative, through her living-room window. Therefore McGreal decided it would be wise to remain on IPPL's fenced property while looking for legal advice.

Following the initial phone-call from the private detective firm, the phone rang constantly, night and day. Late one night an unknown prowler climbed over the property fence and crawled around the outside of the house flashing a light through the windows. Getting a good night's sleep was out of the question. Unknown parties "staked out" IPPL's property on a round-the-clock basis, sometimes using spotlights at night.

Eventually a Miami lawyer named James McGuirk was found. McGuirk informally obtained a copy of the subpoena which was essentially a "shopping list" for almost all IPPL files accumulated over the past 20 years! The contents of the "shopping list" strongly suggested that Matthew Block and his associates had "moles" in some governments. For example, among the requests was one for a specific letter "dated August 3, 1990, to the Directorate of Nature Conservation, Indonesia."

Block's lawyer Ben Kuehne told McGuirk that he did not want McGreal's testimony at his client's trial, but that he insisted on the documents and her physical presence in Miami. He refused a request for an airline ticket for an escort.

On 20 August 1990, McGuirk filed a motion to kill the subpoena. He noted that the document request was "indefinite, overbroad, and burdensome:" that "the documents sought are irrelevant to the issues of this criminal case and not admissible," and that:

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

Late on the night of 18 August, yet another strange phone-message was left on Shirley McGreal's machine, asking her to call "Jo Trindal" at an 800 (toll-free) phone number. The next morning an IPPL employee found a notice stuck in the gate at 7.10 a.m. The notice was signed by "Jo Trindal," a US Deputy Federal Marshall. The notice said that Trindal was holding "a subpoena for you in a criminal case," and warned that "Con-

*tinued efforts, on your part, to evade service, may result in stronger action by the issuing court."* (IPPL later learned that no court order had been issued directing the US Marshals Service to serve the subpoena.)

At this time, Trindal apparently joined or took over the "stake-out." On the afternoon of 19 August, McGreal went outside her house for the first time in a week to enjoy the scent of the sweet olive flowers that had just come into bloom. A car rushed at high speed up the 200-yard long driveway. Inside the car was Deputy Federal Marshal Jo Trindal! Trindal denied that he had been engaged in surveillance, saying he had arrived "by coincidence" the moment McGreal set foot outdoors!

Trindal produced the subpoena and an airline ticket that would have brought McGreal alone into Miami at 10.45 p.m. on 23 August 1992, on American Airlines. When McGreal, who had been "mugged" in Miami the last time she was there, expressed concern, Trindal encouraged her to drive with a visiting niece down the Interstate highway to Florida. He then asked for permission to use IPPL's phone to make a phone-call to report back to Block's lawyer Kuehne, permission which was refused.

Trindal returned the next day, and continued to exert pressure on McGreal to leave for Miami. The preceding day the motion to quash the subpoena had been filed in federal court in Miami. Until that motion was decided, McGreal's lawyer advised her to stay home. Fortunately, McGreal's trip to Miami was aborted by the hurricane.

Several months later, McGreal became suspicious about how Trindal had become involved in the Block affair, and called to request further information. Trindal said that he had forgotten how he got involved, but "seemed to remember" that it had something to do with Block being an "indigent defendant."

McGreal continued to ask questions, and learned that the US Marshals Service does not generally serve process on behalf of private litigants, but sometimes does so when the defendant is financially unable to pay fees.

Later Trindal recovered from his "amnesia" and admitted that he had been contacted directly by the Charleston private detective firm, and had agreed to help them by serving the subpoena. He insisted however that he was not paid anything (apart from the salary he receives from US taxpayers).

In a letter to IPPL dated 5 August 1993, Trindal's boss, US Marshal Lydia Glover, told IPPL that:

*The particular subpoena which was served on you was initiated by the Federal Public Defender in Miami.*

Glover suggested that IPPL contact the Federal Public Defender in Miami. In a letter dated 23 August 1993, James R. Galey, Federal Public Defender for the Southern District of Florida, told McGreal:

*I must advise you that you have been misinformed by the United States Marshals Service. We were not involved...I do not know where Marshal Lydia Glover obtained her information to the contrary, but she is clearly mistaken when she informs you that "the subpoena which was served on you was one initiated by the Federal Public Defender in Miami."*

Repeated attempts to interview Mr. Trindal for this story have been unsuccessful.

## BLOCK BARS INSPECTORS

IPPL has learned that animal dealer Matthew Block has twice refused to allow legally-mandated unannounced inspections of his premises by inspectors of the REAC (Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care Division) of the US Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (REAC). Under the Animal Welfare Act:

*Each dealer...shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials...to inspect and photograph the facilities, property and animals.*

On 25 February 1992, REAC Inspector Krystina Cox, accompanied by Dr. Richard Overton of the Tampa office, attempted to inspect Block's Eureka Drive premises. They were turned away. Cox noted in her report on the incident that she had phoned Block at 9.15 a.m. to inform him that she and Dr. Overton were on their way.

At 9.45 a.m. Cox received a phone-call from Block's lawyer Paul Bass. She described the call:

*Mr. Bass called me back and we began a discussion of the situation. Mr. Bass sounded annoyed and angry, and kept butting in. He wanted to know "Why was I doing this to Mr. Block" and insinuated that I knew about the [criminal case] hearing and had come to harass Mr. Block. I told him that I did not know about the hearing, which was true. Mr. Bass said, "Are we going to have to take this matter before a judge?" I said, "If necessary." It was difficult to discuss the matter with Mr. Bass, because he would not listen and kept butting in.*

*Mr. Bass asked to speak to my supervisor Dr. Richard Overton. I turned the phone over to him. I stood by while Dr. Overton talked to Mr. Bass. Dr. Overton was courteous at all times and explained the situation in clear detail.*

*He informed Mr. Bass that the policy of unannounced inspections could not be changed...Mr. Bass then asked Dr. Overton to wait until he contacted Mr. Block. At 10 a.m., Mr. Block and Mr. Bass called Mr. Overton again and reaffirmed the inability to be available at the facility inspection. Dr. Overton explained that a one-time failure to allow access and inspection of a facility was a violation of the Animal Welfare Act, but that no action on REAC's part would take place...*

On 29 September 1992, Cox, again accompanied by her supervisor, Dr. Richard Overton, attempted to inspect Block's primary monkey warehouse at 7780 NW 53rd St., Miami. They were again turned away.

Cox's report notes:

*According to the employee Adolfo [Capo] present, who spoke with him by phone, Mr. Matthew Block was unable to be present for this attempted inspection and refused to authorize a delegate to provide access for inspection in his absence. This constitutes a failure, during "business hours" for this dealer to allow APHIS officials to enter the place of business and to inspect records, property, and animals.*

*This is the second consecutive refusal to permit access for inspection...*

On 1 October 1992, Block sent a letter to Dr. Joseph Walker

of the APHIS office in Tampa, a copy of which was provided to IPPL under the Freedom of Information Act.

Block protested about what he alleged was:

*A very serious incident, in which your office attempted an inspection of this facility on the Jewish High Holy Days, during which our office is closed...I consider it an extremely serious matter, and one which I intend to pursue until an apology is received from your office and both of the officials involved.*

Block sent a copy of his letter to Joan Arnoldi, then Deputy Administrator of APHIS's inspection service. Block protested to Arnoldi:

*I must vigorously protest the actions of your REAC staff. Your staff is well aware of my religion, and I am amazed that an inspection was attempted...on the Jewish High Holy Days...The fact that I am even having to write this letter is an outrage and an insult...This is something that I truly did not ever expect to deal with in the United States. However, now that I think about it, it is not the first time that comments or statements which could be taken the wrong way were made by this particular REAC inspector. What I find amazing was that this inspector was accompanied by a senior staff member from the Tampa office. It is really a shock and is something that I find totally inexcusable.*

On 29 September 1992, Joan Arnoldi apologized and assured Block:

*There would be no warning or violation written...I have admitted to you that we made an unfortunate error and I have apologized. There is no reason to investigate further. I once again appreciate your bringing the matter to my attention and I am sorry that it occurred.*

On 6 October, Dr. Overton commented on Block's charges:

*The facility site has not been inspected since June 12, 1991, at which time eight Category III and two Category IV violations were found. [Block] was not present during the June 12, 1991 inspection. The General Manager Adolfo [Capo] and the attending veterinarian accompanied the inspectors on the review of the facility. The applicant had also refused an inspection of the second site (16451 SW 184th Street, Miami) on February 25, 1992. The last inspection of this site was completed on August 23, 1990...*

*Mr. Block has a history of attempting to interfere with or intimidate inspectors through the use of attorneys or complaints that the inspectors are biased and unfair...The facility was operating, Adolfo received mail while we were there and there were other employees present.*

Among previous inspectors who had been accused of bigotry was Dr. Richard Van Gelder who noted in a 28 September 1985 memorandum that:

*So far, Matthew Block has avoided allegations of violation of the Animal Welfare Act by successfully*

*involving seven levels of government in this agency, by invoking complaints and allegations of everything from over-inspection to bigotry.*

In her report Dr. Cox noted that:

*The employee Adolfo [Capo] was the same one who last fiscal year accompanied us on inspection of this same facility in Mr. Block's absence...Dr. Overton and I were not purposely avoiding Mr. Block, nor did we target the inspection to coincide with his religious holidays. We have no knowledge of how Mr. Block practices his religion...We did not ask him to leave his religious activities. We asked only that he authorize a delegate, a supervisory employee already present at the time, to accompany us on our inspection of the physical facility.*

Normally the incident would have been considered closed following Arnoldi's verbal and written apologies. Apparently not satisfied, Block successfully sought to expand and escalate the dispute, and succeeded in involving the Miami office of the influential Anti-Defamation League (B'nai Brith). The League is a legitimate organization dedicated to the First Amendment and religious freedom and tolerance.

The Vice-Chairman of the League's Miami branch is attorney Donald Bierman who represents Victor Bernal, a defendant in the "Mexican Gorilla Sting." In court papers Bierman has attacked Block's character and credibility.

On 18 November 1992, Joan Peppard, the League's Associate Southern Counsel, wrote Dale Schwindaman, Deputy-

Director of REAC, on League stationery:

*We were recently contacted by Mr. Matthew Block of Worldwide Primates, Inc. in Miami, Florida. Mr. Block alleges that USDA personnel attempted to inspect his premises on September 29, 1992, the second day of the Jewish New Year...Upon arrival, Drs. Cox and Overton purportedly demanded that Mr. Block be paged despite his attendance at synagogue services...He contacted your predecessor, Ms. Joan Arnoldi, but was not wholly satisfied by her response.*

*We understand that Ms. Arnoldi apologized to Mr. Block and assured him that no warning or violation would be written arising from this incident. Though this apology is appreciated, we would strongly recommend that additional steps be taken...*

All the world's great religions, including Judaism, call for concern and compassion for the animals who share our world. Captive animals, including monkeys, do require daily care. IPPL knows of no religion that condones either wildlife smuggling or sub-standard care.

Court records in the orangutan smuggling case indicate that Block is constantly travelling around the United States and the world. On 24 April 1993, immediately following his sentencing, he took a lie-detector test in California. In May 1993 he was travelling in Africa. During these frequent absences, monkeys at Block's facility must be cared for by other people. These same people could assist the inspectors.

IPPL is actively represented in Israel and has members belonging to all faiths. We therefore find the League's intervention in this affair disturbing.

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## TRUCE IN RWANDA

On 4 August 1993, the Government of Rwanda signed a peace treaty with the Rwandan Patriotic Front, bringing an end to almost three years of political turmoil and warfare during which hundreds of thousands of Rwandans became refugees.

During this time, the Karisoke Research Center founded by the late Dian Fossey was over-run by rebels and looted. The famous anti-poaching patrols were abandoned. Two silverback gorillas died during the crisis. The camp is now being repaired.

## BHUTANESE PRINCESS ARRESTED

Princess Deki Wangchuck of Bhutan was arrested in September 1993 as she attempted to smuggle 22 rhinoceros horns into Taiwan. Police recommended that she be charged with smuggling and violating conservation laws. If charged and convicted, the princess could get up to seven years in a Taiwan jail.

## EXOTIC GROCER DIES

Paul Courcellet, a gourmet grocer, died in Paris in July 1993 at the age of 83. Among the "exotic foods" sold by Courcellet before he closed his shop in 1989 were young lion marinated in red wine, leg of hippo drenched in sherry, elephant trunk simmered in bouillon, kangaroo soup and marinated monkeys.

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## GRINDER JUSTIFIES TOOTH EXTRACTIONS

In a letter to the Boca Raton City Council, Lenny Schendowich, an organ-grinder based in Miami justified extracting all the teeth of monkeys used in his act, stating that:

*They don't have any problem living with no teeth. They can eat anything they want to...Modernization has taken away the sweet sounds of the hurdy-gurdy. It has also made us very liability-conscious. Doctors today carry malpractice insurance and monkeys have no teeth...if I could make a safer show for you and yours by pulling my own teeth, I'd do it today. I would also ask Dr. Lori Meacham, my veterinarian, to assist and supervise the extraction.*

## SURVEY OF CAPTIVE CHIMPS

In July 1993, a survey organized by two chimpanzee lovers located 45 captive chimpanzees in the Cameroun, West Africa. Three were held by the Atlantic Beach Hotel, Limbe: three in inadequate caging at the New Beach Hotel near Limbe: two by the Meume Hotel, Yaounde: one by the "Limbe Zoo": 7 in poor conditions at the National Zoo, Yaounde: 1 by the Institut Pasteur, Yaounde: 3 at the Luna Park, Obala: 1 at the Western Inn, Kumba: 4 reportedly kept in appalling conditions at the Fare Hotel in Nkongsmaba, Littoral Province, and the rest by private owners.

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Complete the form below and mail it with a check payable to the International Primate Protection League to either IPPL, PO Box 766, Summerville, S.C., 29484 U.S.A. or IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England.

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