



News

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NOVEMBER 1995

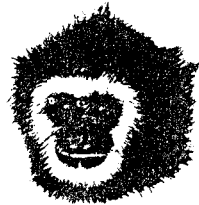


Tarsier

Photo: Ron Garrison, San Diego Zoo

BLOCK GOES TO PRISON

GIFT ITEMS



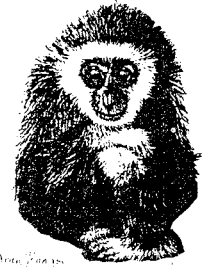
Beanie



Igor



Shanti with Michele

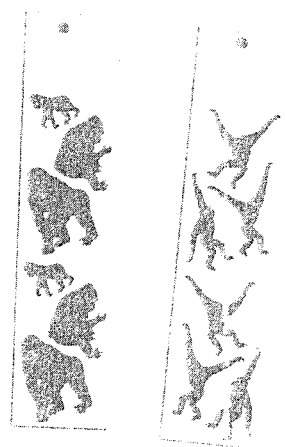


Arun Rangsi

NEW: Lovely note cards featuring IPPL gibbons Beanie, Igor, Shanti with Michele and Arun Rangsi

Artwork by Michele Winstanley

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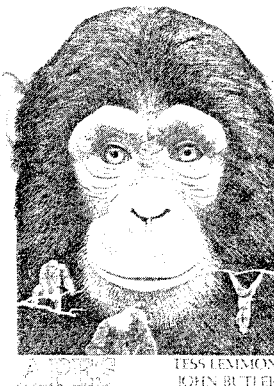
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"THE KANO CONNECTION"

On 11 April 1995, one gorilla, two drills, and seven monkeys belonging to various species were confiscated on Manila Airport and sent to the Wildlife Rescue Center in Quezon City, where they still remain. The animals had arrived on Pakistan Airlines Flight no. 760 from Karachi, Pakistan.

After failing in their attempt to bribe Philippine airport officials to release the shipment, Pakistani smugglers Tasleem Ahmed Khan, aged 37, and Jawaid Aslam Khan, aged 34, were held in jail for a few hours and then, most unfortunately, they were allowed to leave the country.

On 22 May, IPPL received an anonymous fax from a mailing shop in Manila, alleging that a gang of crooks from Singapore, Germany, Thailand, Pakistan, and a wealthy buyer in the Philippines were involved. The fax alleged that a female gorilla had been successfully smuggled into the Philippines on Pakistan Airlines on 4 March 1995, and was being kept hidden by the alleged buyer.

Tasleem Khan's Pakistan passport number is AB-967989. A passport entry shows that, on 20 February 1995, Khan had obtained a visa to visit Thailand, home to many of the world's worst wildlife smugglers. Tasleem Khan's passport was issued on 14 April 1994 at Karachi, Pakistan.

Tasleem Khan's associate Jawaid Aslam Khan, a Pakistani born in Saudi Arabia on 11 November 1961, travels on Pakistan passport AB-732814. His passport shows that he was in Germany in 1994. Several German smugglers have been active in the Philippines in past years.

On 17 April 1994, Tasleem Khan claimed ownership of the confiscated primates. Khan asked to "retrieve said animals for my own personal purposes." The "personal purpose" was to give the animals to his friend "Mr. Nelson Bugallon." The document is reproduced on this page.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clement Ebin, Director of the Cross River National Park in Nigeria, has contacted IPPL asking our help in getting the confiscated animals returned from the Philippines to Nigeria.

IPPL is concerned that what came to light in IPPL's investigation of the "Manila Gorilla" affair may be just the tip of the iceberg. We are concerned that the Pakistani smugglers may have smuggled other animals out of Nigeria in 1995. The "Manila Gorilla" left from Kano, a large city in Northern Nigeria with an international airport. We are calling this new itinerary "**The Kano Connection**" and we hope that we will be able to break it—just as we helped break "**The Polish Connection**" and "**The Singapore Connection**."

It is likely that many of the primates smuggled from Kano are being caught in the neighboring country of Cameroon, and taken to Kano by road, especially gorillas, which are near-extinct in Nigeria.

The August 1995 issue of **IPPL News** asked members to write various addresses in Pakistan and to Pakistan Airlines. To date we have been dissatisfied with our contacts with Pakistan authorities but, despite the frustration, we are continuing our efforts.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
City of Manila)S.S.

AFFIDAVIT

I, TASLEEM AHMAD KHAN, a Pakistani national with Passport No. AB967989, issued on April 14, 1994 at Karachi, Pakistan and temporarily residing at Rm. # 707 Palma Plaza Hotel, Ermita, Manila, Philippines, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby depose and say:

1. That I arrived in Manila on April 11, 1995 on board at Pakistan Int'l. Airlines from Karachi;
2. That I am the legal owner of nine (9) monkeys and one (1) baby gorilla which were apprehended by local authorities at NAIA during my arrival;
3. That after the above animals were turned over to the Department of Environment & Natural Resources (Wildlife for safekeeping;
4. That I would like to retrieve said animals for my own personal purposes;
5. That I am giving said animals to my friend Nelson T. Bugallon;
6. That I hereby authorize Mr. Nelson Bugallon to effect release of said animals from the custody of the DENR;

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NONE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this 17 day of April 1995, at the City of Manila, Philippines.

Tasleem Ahmad Khan
TASLEEM AHMAD KHAN
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, Affiant exhibiting his Passport No. AB967989 issued on April 14, 1994 at Karachi, Pakistan.

Doc. No. 23;
Page No. 1;
Book No. VII;
Series of 1995.

Law. O. Villareza
ATTY. POLANCO O. VILLAREZA
NOTARY PUBLIC
UNTIL: D.C. 31.1995
PTR NO. C 135546
ISSUED: JAN. 26.1995



"Gorio" gets care after being confiscated

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO END "THE KANO CONNECTION"

Please send a courteous letter to Nigeria's Minister for the Environment.

Alhaji Gambo Jimeta

Federal Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources

New Secretariat, Area II

Garji, Abuja, Nigeria

- 1) Please request that the Minister investigate the smuggling of wildlife out of Nigeria, including the April 1995 shipment exported via Kano that included one gorilla, two drills, and seven more primates and was confiscated in the Philippines.
- 2) Request that, if they return to Nigeria, Pakistani nationals Tasleem Khan (passport number AB-967989) and Jawaid Assam Khan (Pakistan passport number AB-732814), who carried the primates smuggled from Nigeria into the Philippines, be detained for questioning about the origin of the animals and the names of their suppliers and contacts around the world.
- 3) Request that airlines serving Kano and other Nigerian airports be prohibited from carrying wild animals as "personal baggage." Instead wild animals should be carried as cargo and be presented for inspection for compliance with Nigeria's strong endangered species laws by Nigerian Customs and wildlife authorities. Violators should be prosecuted.
- 4) Please send a copy of your letter to the Minister, accompanied by a cover-letter, to the Ambassador of Nigeria in the capital city of your country of residence (to the High Commissioner in Commonwealth countries). US address:

Embassy of Nigeria

2201 M Street NW

Washington DC 20037, USA

MOUNTAIN GORILLAS KILLED

Around 15-16 March 1995, four mountain gorillas were killed by poachers in the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park in Uganda. The dead animals consisted of one adult female, one male approximately 8 years old, and two juveniles aged about 4 and 6 years old. There were signs of a struggle and it was clear that the poachers had been accompanied by dogs. The gorillas were all killed by spear wounds.

The dead gorillas belonged to the Kyanguriro group, which was being habituated for research by Uganda's Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation. However, nobody was following the group on a daily basis, and the deaths were only discovered on 19 March.

After the appalling slaughter, the rest of the gorilla group understandably fled the area and staff from the Uganda National Parks and International Gorilla Conservation Program had trouble locating the animals. The dead adult was a lactating female. Because no dead baby was found, it is suspected that the poachers kidnapped the baby, and that maybe they were working for an international smuggling network.

Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park is home to 260 mountain gorillas, almost half the world's population of the species. The loss of four gorillas is a major disaster.

The Uganda National Parks Department has stated that it

will deal very severely with the culprits when and if they are caught.

In August 1995, poachers killed two mountain gorillas in Zaire's Virunga National Park, including Rugabo, a favorite with tourists visiting the park. Some time later an infant gorilla was discovered in an abandoned shack. He was successfully integrated into his family group where his family members adopted him.

The threat to gorillas is greatly increased because of the presence of huge refugee camps in Zaire on the edge of the Virungas National Park. Over 400,000 Rwandan refugees live in these camps and many are collecting wood in the park, some refugees for subsistence, but others for commercial sale.

In addition, huge amounts of human and medical waste are being deposited in the park.

Dr. Aliou Diallo of the United Nations Development Program in Zaire, commented:

United Nations High Commission for Refugees camp siting policies need to be made more stringent in environmental terms. In retrospect, siting massive refugee camps both within and inside national parks or protected areas cannot be condoned...Media interest has been almost exclusively on the refugees and not on the environmental damage that is unfolding at Virunga.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE TARSIER

by Peter and Jean Martin

Indonesia is a land of islands, volcanoes, diverse religions and 179 million people. It is also home to many primates, from the huge orangutans to the tiny tarsiers.

We left Canada in July and 24 flying hours later arrived in Bali. Bali is a lush green island with many Hindu temples, rice fields, motorcycles, dogs, and several monkey forests.

After four days we flew to the exotic island of Sulawesi, about 400 miles to the northeast. The first stop was the mountainous area of Torajaland. The traditional houses are called tongkonen and are boat-shaped.

The Toraja culture is dominated by rituals which involve the sacrifice of buffalo and pigs. Wealth is measured by the number of buffalo one owns. We attended a new house ceremony along with about 1,000 other people.

Burials are in caves high up on cliffs with lifelike, often life-sized, figures of the deceased lined up outside.

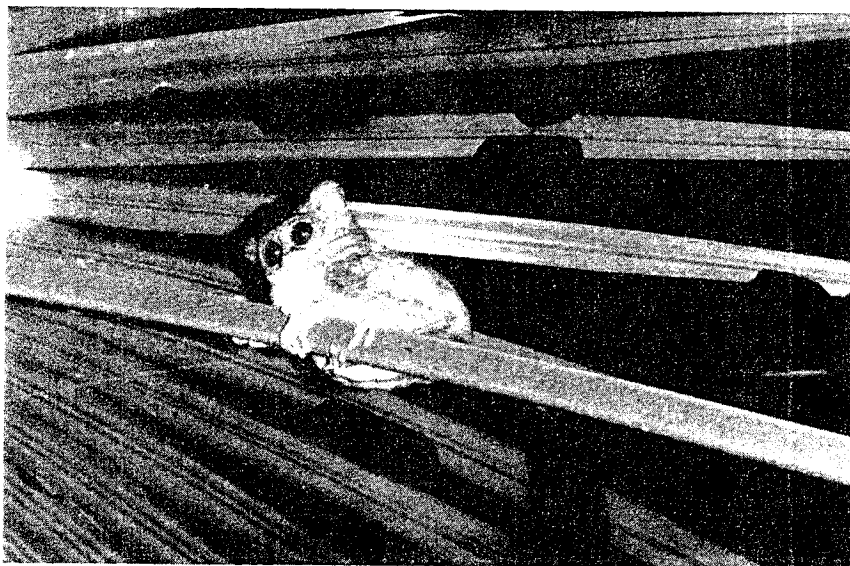
We next moved on to Manado on the northern tip of Sulawesi. It is well known for diving and snorkeling, but there is a unique attraction—Tangkoko National Park, 4,000 hectares of tropical rainforest and home of the diminutive large-eyed tarsier.

We hired a car and driver in Manado and after a 3 hour somewhat bumpy drive arrived at the tiny town of Batu Putik at the entrance to the park. We hired an English-speaking

guide who was well-informed and friendly and set off into the warm humid jungle at 3 p.m. Since the tarsiers are nocturnal we wanted to

arrive at the trees where they spend the day just before dusk.

After a 2-hour walk listening to the sounds of the jungle and observing colorful hornbills and bear cuscus we arrived at the tarsier tree about 5.30 p.m. Ten other people arrived and we all sat quietly around the tree until it got dark. We all had flashlights and after several false sightings, the tiny tarsiers emerged from their holes.



Tarsier

Photo: Jean Martin

Tarsiers are smaller than squirrels. They have enormous eyes and delicately fringed tails. The tarsiers were very cooperative, posing on the foliage while we took photos! After about an hour we all quietly left and trekked back through the jungle, having enjoyed a bewitching and unforgettable sight.

In contrast to this, our next stop was Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) where we spent four days at the Rimba Lodge, enjoying the orangutans, macaques and proboscis monkeys.

If you would like to see primates in a natural setting, we recommend a trip to Indonesia! Accommodation is reasonable and both international and Indonesian foods are widely available. Travel between Indonesia's islands can be done by using the domestic airlines, but book ahead if possible as most flights were full.

MEET THE TARSIER!

The book **Monkeys, Apes and Other Primates** by Michael Kavanagh was published by Viking Books in 1983 and is still a wonderful and easy-to-read reference book. The book contains some fascinating insights into the tiny tarsiers.

No matter what it stares at with its great, soup-plate eyes, a tarsier seems to regard the world with a mixture of astonishment and outrage. There are three species of these tiny and endearing creatures, with their short bodies, round heads, long and spatulate fingers and toes for clinging on, and powerful legs for kicking off. They are adept at clinging to tree trunks and can even sleep in this position, propped up by their long, nearly naked tails that they press against the trees. When they move, they prove to be superb leapers, able to cross gaps of 6 m. (about 20 feet) with enough of a vertical drop. Yet they weigh only about 130 grams (4.5 ounces) and are therefore among the smallest of primates. Little and charming they may be, but they survive by predation that is sometimes brave and fierce....All sorts of large insects are eaten, and roosting birds are especially at risk. Most of the tarsier's calls are extremely high-pitched, many of them containing elements that are beyond the reach of human hearing. On the other hand, their scent messages are quite strong.

INDONESIA - LAND RICH IN PRIMATES

by Hans Iluk

IPPL member Hans Iluk is a travel guide based in Bali.

Hans specializes in escorted tours to Indonesia's many beautiful islands.

Borneo is the world's third largest island (after Greenland and New Guinea). It covers 746,309 km sq. (288,150 miles sq.) and is divided among three nations: Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak), the sultanate of Brunei and the Indonesian portion, which is called Kalimantan. Borneo is one of the world's most complex ecosystems, supporting an abundance of flora and fauna and it is home to the aboriginal Dayak tribes.

Tanjung Puting Reserve covers 300,000 hectares (750,000 acres) in an ecologically diverse area of wetlands, lowlands, swamp and hardwood rainforest. It is the largest single conservation area in Central Kalimantan province. Borneo and Sumatra are the only places left in the world where orangutans still survive in their natural habitat.

My first journey into Tanjung Puting Reserve was far beyond my expectations. I went there to see the orangutans. There were few tourists and so there was a unique opportunity to observe these wonderful primates.

The trip up the Sekonyer river from the frontier port-town of Kumai is a highlight in itself. Winding along the fringes of nipa palm and gradually deeper into the rainforest, you leave modern civilization far behind in search of kingfishers and hornbills.

Awakening to the early morning calls of gibbons, you may paddle upriver in dugout canoes to experience the beginning of another dawn in our natural world—the sights and sounds all too few of us experience.

During afternoons along the river one can witness one of the greatest shows on Earth—that of hundreds of proboscis monkeys leaping through the forest canopy. Not to mention the occasional crocodile sighting!

The greatest attraction at Tanjung Puting National Park is

observing the orangutans. Sadly, due to habitat conversion for timber, plantations and agriculture, along with the continuing illegal pet and zoo trade, the survival of the orangutan is in great jeopardy. Here in the reserve at Camp Leakey, Dr. Birute Galdikas has conducted her orangutan research project for over 20 years.

There are several other orangutan rehabilitation programs in both Indonesia and Malaysia. A very successful project at Wanariset near Balikpapan in Eastern Kalimantan has received great recognition and is doing outstanding work under the direction of Dr. Willie Smits. The generous support of IPPL members raised over \$11,000 for the Wanariset project to help their gibbon rehabilitation program.

An ABC "World of Discovery" program entitled "Orangutans, Children of the Forest" aired in March, featured the touching story of Dai-Dai, an orangutan being returned from Taiwan to live in the forests of Borneo. We learn how devastating human contact can be to primates when they are

deprived of their natural habitat and diet and exposed to the great risk of contracting human illnesses.

Dai-Dai was fortunate to have a caring family in Taiwan. She was spared the abuse so many primates suffer in private captivity.

When Dai-Dai grew up, the Chang family decided it was best to return her to the wild where she belongs. Dai-Dai is doing fairly well now, after being treated for tuberculosis.

So far, more than 60 orangutans have been successfully released into the forest at Wanariset. However, there are more than 300 orangutans on a waiting-list to be confiscated and entered into the rehabilitation program. Tanjung Puting Reserve, being a national park, is open for the public to enjoy,



Bali Monkeys

Photo: Shirley McGreal

experience, and learn about our natural world. My first encounter with an orangutan at Tanjung Puting was an experience I shall never forget. To actually observe the orangutans alive and living in their own environment touches your soul and makes you wonder how on Earth poachers can brutally kill the orangutan mothers in order to obtain these babies to be sold in the illegal wildlife trade.

Through the travel programs I am involved with, we are able to share and create more of an awareness of how important it is to help save our wildlife. In an area such as Tanjung Puting our goal is to maintain responsible tourism where an infrastructure is in place. With the proper guidelines, our travellers become ambassadors of the area.

I deeply feel that those of us that are privileged to travel in this day and age should be able to return home to spread the word first hand and as responsible travellers, thereby giving something back to our natural world.

For most visitors to Indonesia, Bali is the first port of entry. This magical Hindu island has survived through the growth of mass-tourism. Bali has indeed changed very much over the years with all the new building and traffic. However, one only need get off the main roads to see and experience the Bali that has not changed.

A day begins with offerings to the Gods. This is evident everywhere you look, as the Balinese are devoted to maintaining a balance between both the good and evil spirits in the elements of nature. True Balinese art is merely everyday living. The many Gods of Hindu mythology are represented in all sorts of characters, including the monkeys, such as we have living free in our own Monkey Forest at Ubud.

One of the most famous characters in Hindu mythology is the white monkey Hanuman, whose spirit is extremely loyal to the good King Rama and who helps rescue Rama's loved one Sita from the clutches of the evil King Rahwana in the famous Ramayana story.

I have been living for many years with the Balinese family of Ibu Wayan ("Ibu" meaning mother and "Wayan" referring

to the first born in Balinese). She began the first little food stall on a dirt path that is now known as Monkey Forest Road in Ubud.

At first, Ibu Wayan served coffee and black rice pudding to the rice farmers. As tourists began coming to Ubud to see the Monkey Forest, Café Wayan grew to great success and serves Indonesian and international food. Ibu Wayan has travelled abroad to learn various cuisines and has recently been featured in **Bon Appetit Magazine** (July 1995).

A trip to Indonesia should include a visit to Ubud where you can experience the center of Balinese culture. Ubud is a perfect base from which to explore the island and avoid the standard day-tours from the big hotels. Evenings in Ubud offer cultural programs supporting the local dance and music groups and a chance to see the wonderful monkey-god Hanuman perform his loyal duties in the famous "monkey-dance."

We also run a small very personal hotel with nine guest units. It is called "Alam Indah," which means "Beautiful Nature." Designed and created by Ibu Wayan's husband, artist Ketut Krinting, Alam Indah is situated in a very secluded setting along a river valley and looking out towards the sacred land of Monkey Forest Temple in the village of Nyuhkuning.

All the rooms are beautifully appointed in Balinese style with swimming pool and lush gardens. An oasis of tranquility, and just a few minutes walk through the Monkey Forest to visit the monkeys and a beautiful banyan tree and holy spring, brings you to the center of Ubud.

Please let me know if we may help you plan your trip to Indonesia.

Contact: Hans Iluk, c/o Café Wayan

PO Box 165

Ubud, Bali

Indonesia

Tel/Fax: 62-361-974629

E-Mail address: best@idola.net.id (Hans Iluk)

TAXIDERMIST RAIDED

A huge collection of remains of many of the world's most endangered species was confiscated in August 1995 raids on Dutch taxidermist Nicholaas Peters.

Peters had stockpiles of dead animals in the village of Aberhafesp near Newtown, Powys, Wales and Dessel, near Belgium's border with the Netherlands. Both locations were raided. Another premises in Belgium owned by another person, but suspected to be used as a "post office box" by Peters, was also raided and more specimens found.

Police and Customs officers from England and Belgium, working with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and TRAFFIC, found rooms and deep-freezes filled with hundreds of rare species of birds, mammals and reptiles.

Among the animals found were whole stuffed chimpanzees, a baby chimpanzee preserved in a bottle, a gorilla skeleton, several tiger skins, the skull of a Philippine monkey-eating eagle (one of the world's rarest birds, numbering

about 50 in the wild) and the skin of a komodo dragon.

Also, pieces and parts of bonobos, okapis, snow leopards, tigers, ocelots, servals, polar bears, lemurs, rhinos, orangutans, and golden lion tamarins. Some specimens were stuffed, others frozen. Cataloging is still incomplete.

On 24 August, the British government charged Peters and confiscated his passport.

Tom de Meulenaer of WWF-Belgium blamed the British and Dutch governments for not taking action against the racket earlier. He commented that:

This collection is a clear example of something we'll be seeing more and more in coming years. People are abusing the open borders of the European Union (EU) and rules that are still not clear. We need very intensive cooperation between European services across borders, and a rigorous control at the EU's border points.

Legal proceedings against Mr. Peters are continuing.

MEET THE MONKEYS OF CERCOPAN!

by Zena Toose

Little did I realize how Leo was to change my life. A pathetic creature with a disproportionately large head, little stick legs, and a thin dusting of light brown hair, he bore little resemblance to the beautiful adult he would grow to be. But he is really the start of my story, and of **CERCOPAN**'s beginnings.

Leo had just finished an arduous journey of several hours, by foot (through the pouring rain) and road from an isolated village to the north, to reach Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria. He was one of the first "confiscees", in the early days of the Cross River National Park Project and the Drill Rehabilitation and Breeding Center (see **IPPL News**, April 1993), when wildlife officials went enthusiastically off to the bush responding to reports of orphan drills, usually prompted by the drill project.

This particular time they came back, not with a drill, but a tiny mona monkey, less than a month old. The Drill project could not take on all of these primates, in addition to their already heavy load.

So I, somewhat reluctantly I have to admit, took him on. "Temporarily," I told myself. You see, I had some idea of the commitment involved in looking after one of these long-lived, active (and mischievous) critters. And, after all, I was only going to be in Nigeria for two years, wasn't I? This was the duration of my contract with CUSO, a Canadian volunteer organization.

Four years and 24 rescued primates of 5 species later, **CERCOPAN**, together with research into the distribution of endangered and threatened guenons, has taken over my life.

CERCOPAN (**CERCO** = *Cercopithecus* and *Cercocebus*, the two genera we provide sanctuary for; and **PAN** = Latin for "all", and also the Greek god of forests, name thanks to Liza Gadsby!) really came together as an official project in January 1994 when we reached 10 animals, and applied to IPPL-UK for emergency funding to build a much needed enclosure.

IPPL, thankfully, came through for us, and the enclosure was built. Now the center continues to grow, and the majority of animals are willingly donated, instead of confiscated.

However, the constant struggle for funding continues. When I'm away, I think constantly about going back, trying

to think of how to continue the project that started with little Leo and his long journey.

Back to his story! Needless to say, Leo (after Leonardo da Vinci) easily won my heart, and that of my German Shepherd dog, Lika, who became his adoptive mother. This despite his clinging ways, constant "squeaking" (sounding very much like a child's squeaky toy, his "contact call" to keep him close to his mother and others), and violent temper tantrums!

There is nothing quite so ridiculous as an indignant, 400 gram (13-ounce) mona in the throes of a tantrum! Easy to solve however, simply offer him a warm arm or neck to cling to, or the bottle of milk he feels he's been denied, and the tantrum immediately stops!

Lika the dog thankfully took over much of the responsibility for providing Leo with the physical comfort he needed (allowing me to continue my job as education officer with CUSO!) and he often slept with her, spending long hours riding around on her back like a little jockey.

Now, we have large enclosures for all our monkeys, who all become part of an "adopted" extended, but most importantly, **MONKEY** family. New arrivals however, must pass through quarantine before joining the others, and the infants, because of their physical and emotional need for a caregiver, still spend much of their quarantine with a human substitute mother.

Each has a unique story.

Some infants who come to us are extremely thin and traumatized, and need lots of TLC (Tender Loving Care!) and medical attention if they are to survive. Once introduced to a group, infants are quickly adopted by the adult females, either Lisa or Nellie. Indeed, their adopted brothers and sisters are all eager to carry and play with the littlest newcomers.

The shorter the period of time they spend with a human family, the more eager they are to be part of the monkey group—it's almost as if they finally see someone they can communicate and identify with on all levels—similar to the way one can feel after living in a foreign culture for many months, then finally meeting someone who speaks your language, and looks like you do, too!

Now I'd like to introduce you to a few of our **CERCOPAN** residents:



Putty nose monkey

• **TITUS**, a red-eared guenon (an endangered species, and our first), was given to a Drill Project volunteer by the hunter who shot his mother. He was one month old when he arrived. With multiple pellet wounds, Titus was barely able to hold up his head. Infection from his wounds soon made him very ill with high fevers.

Then, the worst happened. Titus developed tetanus. Ten days and many injections later (antitoxin, muscle relaxants and antibiotics) he miraculously recovered (albeit with a wonky knee, missing half his big toe and with a bent tail). Now two years old, Titus now has another red-eared guenon of his own age, **Emmanuel**, as an adopted brother.

• **MIKE**, a putty nose monkey just a few months old, weak and emaciated, was noticed in the local market by a drill project volunteer, lying face down on a large bowl of garri (the local staple food). After three days of negotiations, Mike came to **CERCOPAN**. Now he is happy and growing, together with six other putty-nose monkeys.

• **BILLY**, a three month old putty-nose monkey, was also spotted at the local market. His owner said she had paid 200 Naira (about \$2.40) for him and was reluctant to give him up without some payment. After a week of negotiations—(it's important not to pay for orphans, so as not to encourage trade), Billy arrived. Very thin, with scabs on his tail, he started to take milk immediately. He was joined in his quarantine a



Red-eared guenon

few days later by Armstrong, an eight month old putty-nose monkey from Cameroun.

• **CHELLA**, a small female mona monkey and our most recent arrival, was in very bad condition: eight months old, she looked three. Kept in a bird cage for the past seven months, she arrived clinging to a filthy stuffed toy, emaciated, with almost no hair, very little muscle (she couldn't climb or jump) and missing two inches of her tail—her emancipator was shocked when she saw what healthy monas should look like! Chella is slowly gaining hair and weight, and can now climb and has two other quarantine mona companions, **Njar** and **Abu**!

So **CERCOPAN** grows! Currently I am in Canada, trying to raise funds for the next year of our activities. A Scottish volunteer, Leona McDermid, and our keeper Charles Ukpong, are doing a tremendous job of caring for the center, and we have had seven new arrivals in five months!

Leona continues to raise awareness of **CERCOPAN** through public relations and educational activities, a very important component of the job.

We also hope that one day in the not too distant future, we will find a safe place to release our first group, back where they belong, in the tropical forests of Nigeria. Through the help of people like IPPL members, we hope to continue the work that started with Leo.

Too often our smaller relatives are a forgotten element—overshadowed by their more glamorous cousins, the great apes.



Charles and Leona

HOW YOU CAN HELP LEO AND HIS FRIENDS

If you want to help the monkeys of **CERCOPAN**, please send a check marked "for **CERCOPAN**" to either IPPL-US, POB 766, Summerville SC 29484, USA or IPPL-UK, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England. All gifts will be forwarded directly to the project.

MEET PENNY BOYD AND HER 700 FRIENDS!

by Shirley McGreal

Penny Boyd must be one of the busiest people in the whole world. But, on 20 October, she found time to show IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal and Dianne Taylor-Snow her incredible sanctuary in the small English village of Burstow in the county of Surrey, England.

Penny started her sanctuary almost by accident when someone brought her three orphaned badger cubs in 1986. Sick and injured hedgehogs, foxes, squirrels and baby birds followed. Soon wildlife not native to England began to arrive, including emus, otters, fruit bats and many cast-off primates.

Many of the animals native to England can be rehabilitated and released. Non-native animals often become permanent residents. IPPL-UK has sent several primates to Penny.

In the course of a year, the sanctuary cares for about 3,000 animals, with around 700 residents at any one time.

Penny showed us round the sanctuary. Among the primates were many lemurs, several of them hybrids.

The primates and other animals get a varied diet in part because of the generosity of the Marks and Spencer company which provides surplus food daily. Most of the primates live in groups.

and a half years. She had been confiscated from people keeping her as a pet. Elsa's owners did not have the required license. Penny reports that, on arrival, Elsa was like a vegetable. Her eyes had no expression. She would eat, but mechanically, taking no pleasure in her food or anything else. She showed no aggression and reacted to nothing. Her skin was flaky and dull and she didn't groom or take care of herself. Her past was a mystery. Penny thinks she may have been in a lab at some time.

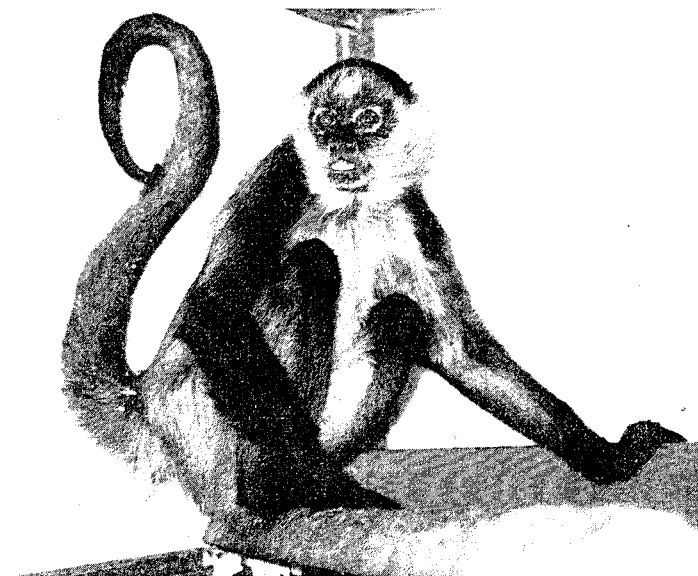
The Elsa we met was very different. Penny describes the changes as "fantastic." Changes started to be apparent after six months. Elsa now has a beautiful coat. She sometimes plays with other monkeys and she loves dogs and television. She takes care of her coat and loves grooming Penny's long hair.



Elsa grooms Penny's hair

Meet Elsa!

Elsa, a sooty mangabey, has been at the sanctuary for two



Cyril

Meet Cyril!

Penny is now starting to work again to help a deeply troubled primate. His name is Cyril and he is a spider monkey. When we visited he had been at Burstow for four weeks. Cyril had been kept in a tiny cage. His owner died and Penny was called for help. She was totally horrified when she met the monkey. He had been kept for 20 years in a tiny cage with no access for food or cleaning.

Excrement and food wastes were poked through the bottom of his cage to a pit below. The mess had accumulated for years. The smell was appalling. The monkey had no permanent water supply, he got water when his owner remembered he needed it. On top of his other problems, Cyril was blind and had no muscle tone.

Getting Cyril out of his cage was a task: when the owner's son called Penny for help, Penny took along a cat carrier. She found there was no way to open the cage. The front had to be dismantled with a hammer and chisel.

So far Cyril is doing well. He is still in quarantine. Surprisingly, he is friendly despite the long years of abuse and he competes for human attention. With good luck, he will become as happy as Elsa.

Besides animal care, the sanctuary has an educational outreach program which includes school talks, youth opportunity

schemes, and work experience.

While Dianne and I were sitting with Penny in her office, the phone rang constantly. Burstow is bustling with activity! However, it is seriously under-funded. New housing must be built and current housing maintained and upgraded.

And new Elsas and Cyrils are waiting to be rescued.



Bewildered!

PENNY BOYD

ATTENTION – UK MEMBERS

With the holiday season at hand, IPPL urges our UK members to make generous donations to Burstow Wildlife Sanctuary, a registered UK sanctuary. This is especially important as IPPL-UK has sent several abused monkeys to the sanctuary. Please send your donations to Penny Boyd, Director, Burstow Wildlife Sanctuary, Burstow, Surrey RH6 9TG, England.

IPPL

*wishes all our members and friends a
Happy Holiday Season
and
Much Joy in 1996*

MONKEY SMUGGLING INTO UNITED STATES ALLEGED

On 16 October 1995, IPPL received a message from an anonymous fax service somewhere in the United States. The message, presumably from a Chinese monkey breeder and clearly not his first one, reached the US Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Management Authority on 11 October 1995. It is reproduced, with the names of US importers deleted since we have no confirmation of the writer's claims.

The writer alleges that wild-caught monkeys from Laos and Vietnam are reaching the United States from China with fraudulent "captive-born" papers. Observers from IPPL and several conservation organizations have filmed monkeys for sale on Vietnam's notorious street markets.

IPPL eco-detective Stephen Parsons, who checked several border crossings from Vietnam into China in March 1993, found crates of monkeys (rhesus, stump-tail and crab-eating macaques) being shipped across the border regularly. Some of these animals may end up in Chinese exporters' hands.

IPPL has received other information suggesting that wild-caught monkeys are reaching the United States from Asia on documents suggesting they are captive-born.

As the writer suggests, there are ways to check parentage of monkeys (DNA testing, etc.).

The F.Y.I. note at the end ("*it is not the first time we have received this type of information. For some reason we seem to take no action on it, I wonder why?*") was presumably added by somebody in the US Government who thought that the situation should be looked into.

Unfortunately the US Government is a major user of monkeys (using over 5,000 a year) and a major funder of monkey-based experimentation at university and private research facilities. This may be why the complaint has apparently been ignored.

Sadly, the United States may not care how monkeys are obtained—as long as monkey users get what they want.

11 OCTOBER 1995

FACSIMILE TO-U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
WASHINGTON FAX 01-703-356-2280
PLEASE TRANSFER THIS FAX TO YOUR OFFICE IN AIRPORTS
OF SAN FRANCISCO/LOS ANGELES/CHICAGO/MIAMI/
HOUSTON-COPY SEND TO CITES SWITZERLAND

WE WRITE TO INFORM YOU AGAIN ABOUT THE
UNLAWFUL EXPORT OF THE MONKEYS FROM CHINA.
WE HOPED THAT OUR LOUD COMPLAINTS TO THE
IMPORT COUNTRIES COULD STOP THIS ILLEGAL
SHIPMENT BUT THIS SEEM TO GO ON WITH PEOPLE
TURNING THE FACE THE OTHER WAY.

WE HAVE THE LEGAL BREEDING FARM IN CHINA AND
CANNOT EXPORT OUR REAL BRED MONKEYS FOR ONE
OR MORE YEARS. WE BRED THE MONKEYS FOR REALLY.
NOT LIKE THE OTHER COMPANY THAT TAKE FROM THE
WILD IN VIETNAM AND LAOS AND SMUGGLE ACROSS
TO CHINA THEN GET THE PAPER TO SAY BREEDING IN
CAPTIVE. THIS IS FALSE.

YOU ONLY MUST TO LOOK IN THE RECORD OF THESE
MONKEY LOOK THE BIRTHDAY OF EACH ANIMAL AND
CHECK THE AGE WITH THE EXPERT IN THESE MATTER.
VERY EASY TO SEE THAT THE AGE NO WAY MATCH THE
RECORD. YOU MUST ALSO CHECK THE PARENT NUMBER
AND ASK THE BLOOD TEST YOU WILL SEE THIS IS
TOTAL FALSE RECORD AS NO WAY THAT THESE SHIPPER
CAN GIVE YOU ANY MATCHING SAMPLE.

THE IMPORTER OF THIS PRESENT SHIPMENT OF
MACAQUE FASCICULARIS IS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BUT OTHER COMPANY ALSO
BRING LIKE [REDACTED]

I HOPE YOU CHECK THIS SHIPMENT WELL AND IF NOT
LEGAL -IT IS NOT- PLEASE STOP THIS SO THE SMALL
LEGAL PEOPLE CAN DO A LEGAL BUSINESS.

F.Y.I. This fax was received from China. It is not the first time we have
received this type of information. For some reason we seem to take no
action on it. Maybe you can find out why???

The fact that recently jailed orangutan smuggler Matthew Block was a major supplier of research monkeys may have contributed to him getting the "favored treatment" from the US Government that he clearly enjoyed during the "Bangkok Six" case.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Please write a letter to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt requesting that the US Fish and Wildlife Service investigate whether wild-caught monkeys are being brought into the United States from China and other countries on "captive-born" documents.

Address:

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
Washington DC 20240

RECOMMENDED READING

"Animalearn" is a new quarterly magazine for children age 7-12. The first issue includes articles on "Wildlife in your neighborhood," care of injured wildlife and attracting birds to your feeders. A subscription to Animalearn costs \$10 (US) or \$13 (Canadian) per year. Orders should be mailed to Animalearn Magazine, 801 Old York Road, #204, Jenkintown PA 19046, USA.

Dr. Raymond Corbey has generously provided IPPL with 40 copies of the 408-page book **Ape, Man, Apeman, Changing Views since 1600**. The book contains 32 papers presented at the symposium of the same name which was held in Leiden in the Netherlands in 1993.

The conference participants came from a variety of disciplines, including philosophy, history, science history, primatology, paleolithic archeology, animal advocacy, ethics, literature, and anthropology.

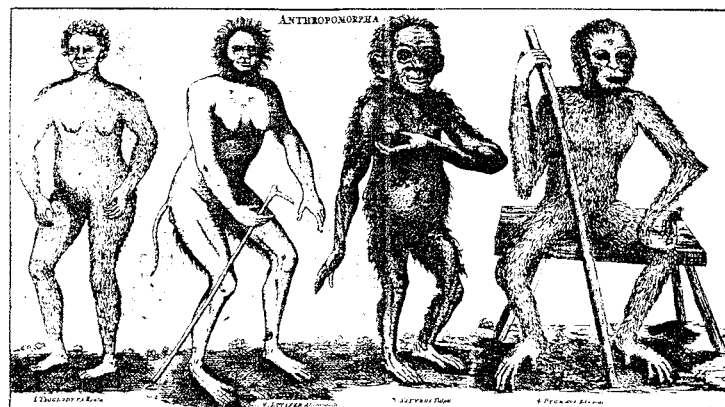
Ape, Man, Apeman covers four areas:

- views of nonhuman (and human) primates in the West since the Middle Ages,
- the history of interpretations of human origins and early hominids,
- the ritual, cultural and symbolic role of apes and monkeys in non-western as well as western cultures,
- moral issues pertaining to human practices vis-à-vis apes and monkeys.

The essays show how radically human views of primates have started to change recently. The editors (Dr. Corbey and Bert Theunissen) comment:

They are significant expressions of the continuing and, hopefully, changing history of our dealings with our closest relatives in nature.

Edited by Raymond Corbey and Bert Theunissen



EVALUATIVE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYMPOSIUM APE, MAN, APEMAN: CHANGING VIEWS SINCE 1600, LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS, 28 JUNE - 1 JULY, 1993

US members should send a check for \$30 to IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA. This includes shipping and handling. Overseas members should send \$35 for book post mail. Supplies are limited so please order soon.

Terence Morin, founder-director of the Gibbon Rehabilitation Center in Phuket, Thailand, died suddenly on 29 August 1995.

The project is based on two islands, one near Bang Pae Waterfall on Phuket and another on Ko Boi island in Phang Nga Bay. Gibbons reaching the project are mainly former pets and bar attractions. On reaching maturity, gibbons change from lovable clinging pets to often ferocious animals with formidable teeth.

These, and confiscated youngsters, are the gibbons that reach the project. Gibbons are monogamous animals and are very selective about mates. Morin and his colleagues

worked to form compatible pairs and to train them for possible free living.

The project's logo is an arm-swinging gibbon and a Karen hill-tribe proverb explaining a taboo on the killing of gibbons:

If you kill a gibbon, you leave seven lonely rivers.

The proverb refers to the melodious songs of gibbons which carry very long distances and thus can be heard across "seven rivers."

On hearing of Mr. Morin's death, IPPL provided a donation of \$1,000 to the Gibbon Rehabilitation project in honor of his life and work. The project is continuing, which is the best memorial Mr. Morin could want.

If you have plans to move, please let IPPL know in advance. Otherwise, the Post Office will discard your IPPL mail or sometimes send us a corrected address for which we have to pay postage and a service charge. Make it easy for us and for you by contacting us before your move!

A LETTER FROM LAURA

Laura Penn, who formerly worked for IPPL-UK, is now serving as an IPPL-supported volunteer at the HELP Sanctuary in the Congo Republic. The sanctuary is run by Madame Anne de Jamart of Pointe-Noire. Here is Laura's first letter from the Congo Republic, addressed to Shirley McGreal of IPPL.



Photo: Shirley McGreal

Laura with IPPL mascot
Sebastien

Pointe-Noire, le 23 septembre 1995

Dear Shirley,

Warm dry season greetings from Conkouati! I hope this letter finds you and all the primates of Summerville well.

I arrived in Pointe-Noire on the 11th of September. Madame Jamart and I came to Conkouati on Wednesday, September 13.

I am impressed with how well the project is set up. The camp has a kitchen with a gas run stove and refrigerator. There is a toilet and a shower in the bathroom, and each volunteer has his/her own sleeping quarters.

There are two other volunteers here at the moment, two twenty-something French women. Both will be leaving soon. Two other women (a South African and an Englishwoman) will hopefully be arriving sometime in October.

There are five full-time Congolese who work for the project, three men and two women. The men build the equipment and feed the chimpanzees on the three islands. The women tend to the 15 babies at camp. The babies are between one and four years old.

Every morning they are fed a bottle of cerelac [a cereal milk mix]. After breakfast, they spend the entire day playing, grooming, climbing,

tumbling and romping around in the nearby forest grassland. How lucky they are to have been given a second chance!

As you know, there are three islands at Conkouati that house a total of 32 chimps, three mandrills, one vervet monkey, and one moustached monkey. Island Number 1 has two chimps and one mandrill. Island 2 has 17 chimps. Island 3 has 13 chimps, two mandrills, the vervet and the moustached monkey. We are presently trying to introduce a young male mandrill on the 3rd island.

Project HELP is moving along nicely. There are plans to build a few more cabins. One of the cabins will be an office, where I will help with the administration. I want to help Madame Jamart establish a membership base and possibly start up an adoption scheme.

Lives are being saved and the project is expanding. The future looks promising.

Madame Jamart says "Thank You" for the lovely IPPL T-shirts. She also wants to know if you received the Project HELP outline.

So far, I have not had any major problems with Lariam [an anti-malarial drug that can have major side-effects], my health is good, and I am adjusting well. The IPPL camera is excellent. I will keep you up to date on further developments.

Do you know where Madame Jamart could get a non-electric microscope?

All the best,

Laura Penn

ASSOCIATED PRESS LOOKS FOR ALLY

On 24 October 1995, the Associated Press (AP) ran a story headed "Trail to find famous signing chimp hits dead end." AP reporter Marla Dial worked very hard for several weeks to get to the bottom of the mystery of Ally's whereabouts. But in the end she couldn't find him.

The AP story resulted from IPPL's posting a reward of \$500 for information leading to the whereabouts of Ally. Jim Cronin of Monkey World, Dorset, England, had offered the "signing" chimpanzee a home at his sanctuary, which takes care of over 40 chimpanzees rescued from Spanish beaches.

Marla Dial first went to meet Frances Fiedler at her home. Ms Fiedler had raised Ally at her home from 1970-75 as part of a home-rearing project run by the University of Oklahoma Institute of Primate Studies. She showed Dial Ally's baby photos and commented that:

I would have been more than willing to take him back at any time if anyone had ever called me. I would have raised the money somehow to take care of him—he was my first child.

Ally was taught signing by tutors from the Institute and learned 55 signs. He was returned to the Institute in 1974. There he met other chimps for the first time, including his brother Nim, a skilled signer.

In 1982 the Institute was disbanded and the entire colony was sold to the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, then part of New York University.

Following public protest, two of the more "famous" signing chimps, Nim and Ally, went back to Oklahoma. Nim was sent to the Fund for Animals' Black Beauty Ranch, which unfortunately did not take Ally.

As Dial notes:

There, Ally's trail ends.

According to LEMSIP staff, Ally was given the tattoo number 397 while at LEMSIP. Dial interviewed Don McKinney of the Coulston Foundation to try to find out whether Ally had been sent to White Sands, a research station now operated by the Foundation, as suggested in Eugene Linden's book **Silent Partners**. Dial writes:

Coulston spokesman Don McKinney told the Associated Press that Ally was delivered by the Buckshire Corporation of Pennsylvania in November 1982 and lived comfortably as a productive breeder. He said the chimp, who was using sign language, also was used as a control in three medical experiments before dying of heart failure in 1992.

But the chimp McKinney said was Ally was tattooed with the number 58—a number never used at LEMSIP, officials there said.

Dial's effort to get photos of the alleged Ally from the foundation was unsuccessful: it did not keep photos of animals.

Attempts by Dial to get information from the animal dealing firm Buckshire also failed. Buckshire had been involved in the transfer of the Oklahoma chimps to New York. Com-

pany spokeswoman Sharon Hursh told Dial that the company did not keep any records that noted an animal's name or identifying marks and that:

If we were asked after his return to Oklahoma to move him to White Sands, we would not have documentation of that.

Thanks to an Oklahoma newspaper reader, IPPL's reward for finding Ally stands at \$1,000. IPPL greatly appreciate's Marla Dial applying her journalistic skills to the search for Ally! **We have not given up yet!**

BOOIE LEAVES LAB

In October 1995, Booie, a sign-language chimpanzee whose plight was featured on the US television program "20/20," left the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP), along with seven other non-signing chimpanzees, for a sanctuary where he will live out his remaining years.

Booie's plight came to national attention on 5 May 1995. He was born at the University of Oklahoma Institute for Primate Research (IPR). Along with most of the IPR chimpanzees, he went to LEMSIP in 1982.

After sixteen years of separation, Booie saw his former trainer Roger Fouts and recognized him at once. Fouts was based at the Central Washington State University in Ellensburg, Washington, where he continued sign-language studies with several IPR chimpanzees, including Washoe.

Booie was excited to see Fouts, and the public reaction was strong. But soon the publicity faded away and soon it seemed like Booie was doomed to live out his life in a laboratory. In the meantime, New York University was handing over LEMSIP to the Coulston Foundation and long-time LEMSIP director Jan Moor-Jankowski was fired.

For six months LEMSIP veterinarian Jim Mahoney kept on looking for a home for Booie and several other surplus chimps. The problem was complicated by Booie having been infected with hepatitis. He would need special care to prevent transmission of hepatitis to his caregivers.

Finally Mahoney found the right home. The Wildlife Waystation, a large Los Angeles sanctuary housing a wide variety of species, agreed to accept Booie and the other chimps. Somehow the sanctuary found funds to set up the expensive housing needed for several adult chimpanzees. New York University paid for their transportation.

Mahoney was impressed with Wildlife Waystation director Martine Colette:

Martine Colette immediately got to work (i.e. that very evening). She organized a fund-raiser to generate the necessary and considerable monies that would be needed for the project: she and her workers constructed a fantastic quarantine facility, within a matter of weeks—working round-the-clock—which will be used to carry out the initial socialization.

THE MACAQUES OF SULAWESI, INDONESIA

by Rob J. Lee

Rob Lee's studies are funded in part by an IPPL small grant

Nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, a young natural historian named Alfred Russell Wallace, after having endured a 14,000-mile journey through intense travelling conditions and many hardships, landed on the island of Sulawesi.

Though he had humble goals when he came to Indonesia—to collect biological specimens to sell to museums—he came away with most profound insights into the patterns of animal distribution known as “evolution” today. His discoveries on Sulawesi were the impetus for his monumental book, **The Malay Archipelago** (1869), which described his amazing journey and the wondrous and complex array of plants and animals and their distribution.

From his travels throughout Indonesia, Wallace noticed that the Indonesian archipelago was represented by two zoogeographical regions that corresponded to two different sets of animals. The boundary that separates these two sets of animals runs between Bali and Lombok, and to the north, between Borneo and Sulawesi.

He interpreted this geographical boundary to be a result of geological occurrences. This boundary has come to be known as “Wallace’s Line.” The Wallace Line still remains. Where it lies exactly no one is certain. Wallace struggled with the problem to his dying days—all because of Sulawesi.

Sulawesi is the eleventh largest island in the world and possesses one of the highest endemism rates, that is, the number of species that exist only in that region and nowhere else.

The red-knobbed hornbill shares many of its features with its cousins in Borneo, yet it is only found only in Sulawesi.

The bear cuscus shares many of its features with its marsupial cousins in Papua New Guinea, yet it is only found in Sulawesi.

As with the vast number of Sulawesi fauna, the macaques are all endemic. In fact, they represent more than a third of all macaque species in the world. They are:

- the crested black macaque **Macaca nigra** in the north-eastern tip,
- the Gorontalo macaque **Macaca nigrescens** in the central northern peninsula,
- the Heck’s macaque **Macaca hecki** in the southwestern part of the northern peninsula,

- the Tonkean macaque **Macaca tonkeana** in the central and eastern regions,
- the moor macaque **Macaca maura** in the southern peninsula,
- the booted macaque **Macaca ochreata** in the south-eastern peninsula and,
- the Muna-Butung macaque **Macaca brunnescens** on the islands of Muna and Buton.

Although there have been recent efforts at undertaking research activities regarding the Sulawesi macaques, much about the behavioral ecology and conservation status of Sulawesi macaques remains unknown.

From various short studies, information concerning the Sulawesi macaques looks bleak. There are three principal threats: habitat destruction, hunting for food, and capture as pets.

The moor macaque occupies an area that has one of the highest human population densities on the island. Due to the conversion of forests to cultivated land in the area, they are typically found in non-arable areas—particularly, along limestone hills.



Tonkean macaque

Courtesy: Bernard Thierry

The area occupied by Heck's macaque has suffered from large-scale logging in the last 25 years and population surveys reflect the impact of these disturbances.

The Gorontalo macaque is found within the Dumoga-Bone National Park, which is one of the largest protected areas in Indonesia. However, illegal gold-mining and occupation by trans-migrants from other islands threaten the survival of this species.

The Tonkean macaque appears to have a large area of protection, but little is known about its conservation status. Information concerning the Muna-Butung and booted macaque has not been readily available.

Of all the Sulawesi macaques, the crested black macaque is the most researched and most threatened. Presently, they are confined to a few protected forests in North Sulawesi, but recent surveys have shown that wild populations are declining dramatically. Hunting appears to be the primary cause for this decline.

The people of Minahasa, who occupy the same region that the crested black macaques do, are mostly Christians (unlike most Indonesians who are Muslims). Therefore, they have no taboos against eating certain monkeys. Monkeys are hunted for food—both for subsistence and as a delicacy.

Subsistence farmers set snares and traps along their gardens in the forest. And as making traps or snares costs virtually nothing and requires little time in terms of hunting effort, it's an inexpensive way to consume meat.

On sightseeing tours, tourists will often be taken to markets or restaurants that serve "traditional ethnic food" which sometimes includes monkeys. Infant monkeys are also caught, once the mother has been killed or captured, and sold as pets.

The disappearance of the Sulawesi macaques arises from causes within the country rather than from outside causes. They are protected from international trading by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the threat resulting from sale of these animals for medicinal purposes by international merchants is slight.

Even though all Sulawesi macaques are protected by Indonesian law, their actual protection seems to be elusive. Lack of funding and a shortage of qualified personnel in government agencies, lack of education concerning local wildlife, and the inability of local people to support their dietary requirements through their income almost guarantees the continued decline of these animals.

Researchers and wildlife management agencies are involved in working with the Indonesian government in seeking solutions to these problems. One solution lies in promoting ecotourism by which these species can be preserved. I encourage all readers to visit Sulawesi and experience the spectacular natural beauty of the island.

To learn more about the island and its wildlife, I suggest viewing the BBC's documentary: **Sulawesi: an Island Bewitched** (1995) and **Wild Indonesia** by Kathy MacKinnon.

CHIMPANZEE MAY HAVE FULL-BLOWN AIDS

Jerome Chimpanzee, a chimpanzee resident of the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, has been extremely ill and may be facing death from clinical AIDS.

During the years 1984–86, over a hundred chimpanzees at several chimpanzee laboratories were injected with the human AIDS virus. The animals became infected but none became clinically sick. Now Jerome may be the first victim.

According to the 9 October 1995 issue of **US News and World Report**, Jerome nearly died of acute diarrhea in September 1995 and "his critical immune-system cells have plummeted." Yerkes is conducting further tests. Yerkes Director Thomas Insel M.D. informed IPPL on 3 November that studies are still under way to determine whether Jerome's illness is in fact due to HIV and that,

Thus far, he has responded reasonably well to clinical treatment, but all of us are concerned about his prognosis.

Jerome was infected by Patricia Fultz when she was employed by the Centers for Disease Control. Fultz, now at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, Alabama, told **Science** magazine that the 9-year lag between infection and disease suggests that the chimpanzee model for AIDS still has "serious drawbacks." According to **Science**:

"I don't think it will make any difference at all on vaccine development," she concludes. For similar reasons, she doubts that chimps can illuminate human HIV pathogenesis. Still, as Fultz acknowledges, those

truisms could change too, if a strain of HIV is found that causes disease in chimps more quickly. Fultz and other scientists are searching for such strains.

There are approximately 1,500 chimpanzees in US laboratories, many infected with AIDS or hepatitis or both. For a long time it looked like chimps inoculated with AIDS might live long lives, co-existing with the deadly virus.

If Jerome indeed has "full-blown AIDS," we may see a "die-off" after horrible suffering of infected chimpanzees—and also infection of many more animals, which would increase demand for chimpanzees to replenish stocks.

Currently chimpanzees used in US laboratories are captive-born, except for some animals imported before chimpanzees were protected by US law in 1976. This is not true of many countries.

Chimpanzees are now an internationally recognized endangered species. The history of the human race's relationship with chimpanzees has been one of exploitation for entertainment, the pet trade, exhibition and research, with generations of chimpanzee mothers killed to get their babies into trade. In addition humans are destroying their forest homes.

What the human race has ever done that has affected chimpanzees positively, is next to nothing. It is now time for the human race to ask itself what it can do to help save the dwindling world's chimpanzee population (estimated at below 200,000) from extinction—rather than work on new ways to keep on exploiting them.

MEET "NATURE'S BECKON"

Soumyadeep Datta recently contacted IPPL from Assam, India, to tell us about his life and work.

*I introduce myself as Soumyadeep Datta, Director, Nature's Beckon, a well-known non-governmental organization (NGO) of North East India. Since 1981, I have been taking a keen interest in the preservation of wildlife, particularly that of primates in India. I have to my credit the discovery of the Golden langur **Prestbytis geei** in the Chakrasilla Hills of Assam, a North-Eastern state of India.*

Nature's Beckon not only discovered the golden langur in the Chakrasilla Hills, but also persuaded the State Government to declare the Chakrasilla Hills as protected sanctuary.

We are organizing forest villagers of Chakrasilla for the protection of wildlife and the primates of this hill-patch.

Recently, I had the pleasure of going through one of your issues of IPPL News and came to know about your contribution in the preservation of primates.

I am eager to join your organization as one of the volunteer workers in this part of Earth.

Please find enclosed some newspaper coverage about our activities and a report on the golden langur by our organization [copies of the articles are available at no cost from IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA]. I am also pleased to send you an unpublished photograph of a golden langur in illegal captivity, which was subsequently rescued and released in its natural habitat by the members of Nature's Beckon.



Photo: Soumyadeep Datta

Confiscated golden langur

THANKS TO OUR HIGH DONORS

Thanks to the generosity of IPPL members who pay more than their basic dues, IPPL is able to send hundreds of complimentary copies of IPPL News around the globe. This outreach program helps keep people in far-away countries up-to-date with world primate news and also develops valuable contacts and sources of information for IPPL.

IRAQ TORTURES MONKEYS

According to a headline in the 27 1995 issue of the **Washington Post**:

Iraq used animals to test germ arsenal

The information was obtained by United Nations officials investigating Iraq's biological warfare program. Monkeys, sheep and rabbits were exposed to disease agents that cause botulism, anthrax, gangrene and other fatal diseases.

Information about the tests was contained in 150 boxes of documents Iraq handed to United Nations weapons inspec-

tors in August 1995. According to the **Post**,

The boxes contain color videotapes of experiments, including tests with monkeys. "It's pretty horrific," said one Western official who asked not to be named.

The head of the UN Commission, Rolf Ekeus of Sweden, commented that Iraq had more than enough biological weapons materials to kill everyone in the world several times over (unfortunately this is true of several countries including the United States).

IPPL MEMBER RETURNS TO PRIMATE FRIENDS IN VIETNAM

In 1974, IPPL member Lois Lippold, a professor at San Diego State University, flew to Vietnam hoping to study the exquisite douc langur. Lois had only been there for a few weeks when an incursion by North Vietnamese troops forced her to leave her study area. She had caught a glimpse of the elusive doucs and remained fascinated by them.

Now, two decades later, Lois is back again in Asia studying douc langurs. Sadly, they are facing extinction. Massive bombing and deforestation by the United States during the Vietnam War destroyed many of the trees and leaves on which the animals feed. Many of Vietnam's remaining forests are being clear-cut. Some people in Vietnam and its neighbor China eat primates. Overseas collectors and unethical zoos covet the exquisite doucs. International animal smugglers are getting them out—in 1988, over 100 doucs were seen and photographed on the premises of the notorious Thai smuggler Kampang.

Lois is hoping that tourism programs will be developed that will bring tourists to see the wildlife. Says Lois:

I don't want the doucs in zoos or dead in drawers. I want people to see the monkeys in the forest where they evolved with the birds and butterflies and the trees.



Ron Garrison, San Diego Zoo

Douc langur

ANIMALS USED IN RESEARCH IN US LABS

IPPL has obtained 1993 figures for animals used in research in the United States. Because birds, rats, and mice are excluded from statistics collected by the Department of Agriculture, they are not included in the table.

There were 1,331 registered research facilities in 1993. They used a total of 2,369,439 animals, including:

Primates:	49,561
Dogs:	106,191
Cats:	33,991
Guinea pigs:	392,138
Hamsters:	318,268
Rabbits:	426,501
Farm animals:	365,233
Other:	677,556

Federal agencies used 52,760 of these animals, including 5,186 of the primates. Among the states with most primate use were:

Louisiana:	6,681
California:	4,971
Texas:	3,450
Wisconsin:	3,097

New Jersey:	3,094
Washington:	2,447
North Carolina:	2,288
Massachusetts:	2,194
Puerto Rico:	2,049
New York:	1,971
Georgia:	1,725
Virginia:	1,344
Pennsylvania:	1,290
Maryland:	1,194
Michigan:	1,009

In some states, no primates at all were used in research in 1993: these are Alaska, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

In 1993, 19,461 primates were used in research causing pain and distress (as defined by the users) alleviated by drugs and 1,353 were used in experiments causing pain and distress not alleviated by drugs: 628 of these unfortunate primates lived in Louisiana laboratories. However, there are no criteria for "pain" and the definition and reporting of unrelieved pain and distress tends to be self-serving and lacking in objectivity.

ANATOMY OF THE ACE'S DISGRACE CAMPAIGN

IPPL asked Illinois Action for Animals (IAA) to tell the story of how they succeeded in getting five monkeys kept in miserable conditions at five separate hardware stores to a sanctuary, as we feel this story would be very helpful to people wanting to handle primate problems at the grassroots level. Congratulations to IAA! Here is their story, written by Deborah Leahy.

On March 15, 1994, Illinois Animal Action (IAA) received a complaint from a citizen concerned about a monkey being displayed in a small glass enclosure in the rear of a suburban Chicago hardware store.

IAA investigators subsequently learned that the store was one of a chain of five known as Buikema's Ace Hardware. Each store contained a cage housing one lonely monkey as a novelty to amuse customers. And all of the monkeys exhibited symptoms of aberrant behavior as a result of their solitary confinement.

An intense campaign to free them concluded 18 months later when they were delivered to their new home at the Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation sanctuary in Texas. We modeled our strategies from successes of similar crusades, and hope this triumph will serve to inspire others to learn from it—and repeat it. Following is the sequence of events that ultimately resulted in victory for the Ace monkeys.

Research and Investigation

Investigators made repeated visits to the stores and took photographs and videotaped their stereotypic behaviors. We found instances where the cages were filthy and in disrepair. We discreetly talked to employees to learn as much as we could about the monkeys and their care.

A Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request was submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) for copies of inspection reports. We meticulously pored through the 150 pages of scribble we received, then summarized and tallied a shocking 90 instances of non-compliance with the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). The chain also received several written warnings from APHIS for repeatedly failing to comply with minimum guidelines established by the AWA.

Expert Testimony

We circulated our findings, including the videotape, among experts in the field of primate care and behavior, as well as national animal protection groups and asked for their comments. These comments were later incorporated into a brochure and lent credibility to our campaign.

Attempt to Resolve the Issue

We wrote a polite letter to the owner of the chain explaining our concerns about keeping solitary primates and offered to meet with him to discuss transferring the monkeys to an accredited sanctuary. The response was predictable and disappointing, "Not interested...go away."

Publicize the Issue

In June 1994, we invited members of the press to attend a news conference where "results of a three month inquiry

would reveal Ace Hardware store monkeys are suffering from zoochosis" (captivity-induced psychosis). Two speakers briefly explained how primates are social animals and suffer from isolation, and specific problems found with these five monkeys, including AWA violations.

We played a 12 minute videotape which documented our concerns and provided media kits.

A total of eight news releases were issued throughout the campaign announcing demonstrations; full-page advertisements in area newspapers; petition-drives; the offer to send the monkeys to the sanctuary; condemnation by the widely acclaimed Jane Goodall Institute; neglect of a severe ear infection which resulted in the loss of one monkey's ear; and finally, the announcement that the monkeys had been released to a sanctuary.

Media response is difficult to predict and not all of our releases generated interest. Well-organized protests with signs, banners, and a respectable number of participants are usually effective.

Be creative—we dressed up five students in prison outfits and monkey masks to represent each incarcerated monkey. It made for striking photographs to accompany the newspaper articles. Be prepared to express **concisely** the main points associated with the issue and what you hope to accomplish.

We focused on three main points:

- 1) The monkeys are kept in socially-deprived conditions which adversely affects their psychological well-being,
- 2) The monkeys are continually kept indoors in small cages with no opportunity to feel the sunshine or take a breath of fresh air,
- 3) The people responsible for their care were hardware store employees who knew nothing about attending to the specialized needs of primates.

Network

We spread the word among national and local animal protection groups, animal-related publications, computer networks and the Internet. We were soon flooded with inquiries by animal advocates from around the country. We developed a "Monkey Task Force" mailing list of people who were specifically interested in this issue. These individuals were notified each time there was an update or action alert.

Petition Drive

Early in the campaign we launched a petition drive and collected several thousand signatures from concerned citizens supporting the monkeys' release to a sanctuary. We also took out a full-page advertisement in an area newspaper which

contained a copy of the petition to help publicize the issue locally. In June of 1995, with reporters in attendance, we presented the petitions to Ace Hardware officials.

Letter Writing and Phone Calls

People were encouraged to write letters and make phone calls to the president of Buikema's Ace Hardware demanding the monkeys' release; to the president of Ace Hardware asking that they implement a corporate-wide policy prohibiting the display of live animals at any Ace Hardware store; and to send complaints to the USDA.

Meetings

In March, 1995, an IAA representative convinced the Buikema's Ace Hardware vice president to sit down and discuss our offer to transfer the monkeys to the Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation sanctuary at no cost to them. The offer was rejected...**at first**. Five months and hundreds of letters and phone calls later, we found ourselves once again at the negotiating table. And this time, at their request.

Boycott

After all else failed, we launched a boycott of Ace Hardware stores all over the country. We obtained a listing of Ace Hardware addresses and distributed these to the "Monkey Task Force" asking that they contact their local Ace Hardware stores, explain the situation and let them know they

would no longer be an Ace customer until this matter was resolved.



Persevere/Stay Focused

As a grassroots group with limited resources, we decided to make the Ace monkey campaign our primary issue—which meant we were simply unable to get involved in a number of other matters. We felt we could accomplish more by concentrating our efforts and not spreading ourselves too thin. **In this case, it paid off!**

IPPL MEMBERS VISIT CHIMP LAB

In July 1995, IPPL advisor Dr. Vernon Reynolds of Oxford University and his daughter Janie Reynolds, founders of People Against Chimpanzee Experiments (PACE), visited the Biomedical Primate Research Center (BPRC) in Rijswijk, Netherlands. A report on their investigation ran in the 6 August 1995 issue of the **Sunday Times**, a respected British newspaper.

Vernon and Janie found 116 chimpanzees living at the laboratory. According to the **Sunday Times**:

As they walked past the steel cages at the heart of the laboratory, the Oxford don and his daughter could barely conceal their disgust. In 33 years of studying chimpanzees, Dr. Vernon Reynolds had never seen the animals kept in such shocking conditions.

Many of them were held in noisy, overcrowded steel cages. Others, each with their own cage in dimly lit rooms, suffered in silence at the Biomedical Primate Research Center in Rijswijk, Holland, which gets its money from EEC [European Economic Community] funds.

Vernon Reynolds, Treasurer of PACE (People Against

Chimpanzee Experiments) and a lecturer in Biological Anthropology at Oxford University, visited the laboratory last month.

"Some of the chimpanzees were so bored they were eating their feces, and there were youngsters separated from their mothers who had smeared their feces on the windows. They were cramped and uncomfortable in their cages, and you just had to look into their eyes to see they live a life of utter despair. There are twice as many chimps as they need and I don't see how anyone could possibly claim they are well cared for. To do this to such intelligent creatures is just a travesty."

Some of the chimps were involved in AIDS experimentation. Janie called for an end to this research, saying that, "It is outrageous that these tests are being conducted with European taxpayers' money."

Jorg Eichberg, the director of the laboratory, told the **Sunday Times** that he was tired of "complaints based on ignorance."

A photo of Eichberg's Porsche car with Texas registration plates "CHIMPS 1" accompanied the article.



MATTHEW BLOCK IN PRISON

Matthew Block of Miami is finally in prison, over five and a half years after he and an international network of criminals in at least seven countries organized the smuggling of six baby orangutans caught in Indonesia with Moscow as their intended destination. The shipment also included two siamang gibbons who were to be given to the director of the Belgrade Zoo as his "reward" for assisting the smugglers.

Block is currently serving his time at the Jesup Correctional Institute in Jesup, Georgia, USA.

Background on the "Bangkok Six"

Somehow the animal crates passed Singapore customs and security clearance on 19 February 1990 and were loaded on a Thai Airways flight to Bangkok, where the shipment was to be transferred to a Yugoslavia-bound flight. The animals were shipped as the "personal luggage" of Kurt Schafer, a German animal smuggler then residing in Bangkok. From Yugoslavia the animals would be sent on to Moscow with Yugoslav "captive-bred" export documents.

Things went wrong for the smugglers at Bangkok. Some of the six baby orangutans, jammed tight into tiny crates labelled "Birds," woke up during a transit delay. The sound they made was more like the crying of human babies than the twittering of birds. Thai authorities x-rayed the crates.

At that time Thailand allowed the free import and export of protected wildlife from foreign nations. However, Thai Customs law forbade mislabelling and for this reason and on humanitarian grounds the animals were confiscated. All were in appalling condition and three of them later died.

IPPL and the Orangutan Foundation sent Dianne Taylor-Snow, an experienced orangutan caregiver, to help out with care of the animals. Then IPPL started to investigate who was behind the cruel shipment.

IPPL Investigates!

Soon we received from the since-deceased Khun Boonlerd Angsirijinda of the Royal Thai Forestry Department a copy of a letter asking for the "monkeys" confiscated from Mr. Schafer to be sent on to Yugoslavia. "Schafer" sounded like a German name, so we contacted officials from several nations, including Dr. Rainer Blanke of the German Wildlife Department, seeking information.

Blanke recognized the name as that of the Thailand-based German smuggler Kurt Schafer, summoned Schafer back to Germany, and extracted the details of the incident and many documents which incriminated Matthew Block of Miami as an organizer of the shipment. Dr. Blanke provided this information to IPPL, and IPPL handed it to the US Government in April 1990 with a request for an investigation.

US Government's Reaction to IPPL Findings

Carl Mainen of the Division of Law Enforcement of the US Fish and Wildlife Service took a strong interest in the case and immediately started gathering information. However, Mainen was based at the agency's Washington Headquarters and Block was based in Miami, where the case was eventually handled after an apparent tug-of-war over

where the case would be managed.

Among the Miami wildlife agents involved in the case were Terence English, since transferred to Awendaw, South Carolina, his then wife Jennifer English, also an agent and still in Miami, and Colombian-born agent Jorge Picon.

BBC Joins Investigation

Many months passed before a Miami prosecutor was chosen to handle the case. The first of four prosecutors assigned to the case was Patricia Fahlbusch. In October 1990 Fahlbusch exerted strong pressure on IPPL not to cooperate with the BBC's investigation of the shipment ("The Ape Trade").

Fahlbusch promised IPPL great glory and publicity from the US Attorney's office in Miami when an arrest was imminently made in the case (none was made for 16 months and probably none would have been made without the BBC).

But we didn't trust Fahlbusch—and with good reason. When the case was eventually prosecuted, IPPL did not get as much as a thank-you, and was never mentioned in any government-generated publicity! So it's a good thing we didn't get taken in!

The BBC program was made with IPPL's full cooperation and was shown in over 30 countries. However, the complete version has never been shown in the United States. The National Geographic Society had the US rights and apparently came under pressure not to show it, to which it capitulated.

The immensely wealthy Society has failed to provide IPPL with a satisfactory explanation of its banning the complete program, despite IPPL's hundreds of hours of unpaid work.

IPPL Fights Government Inertia

Fahlbusch was followed on the case by Lauren Priegues, then Tom Watts FitzGerald, then Guy Lewis. A fifth lawyer, appeals specialist Marc Fagelson, handled the appeal work and did his best to salvage what was left of the case after his predecessors' lackluster work.

IPPL worked hard on letter-writing campaigns and petitions to persuade the government to start an active investigation of the case. But it was not till two weeks after IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal and Dianne Taylor-Snow testified before a congressional committee that Block was finally indicted on 20 February 1992, two years after his crime.

Wildlife agents meet Block and Lawyers

Documents recently obtained by IPPL under the Freedom of Information Act show that in October 1991, four months before the indictment, Miami wildlife agents Jennifer English and Jorge Picon met with Block and his lawyers Jon Sale and Ben Kuehne to discuss resolving the case. Sale and Kuehne are well-known criminal defense lawyers in Miami. Block later fired them and replaced them with the flamboyant California lawyer Michael "Mad Dog" Metzger.

At the same time as this meeting was taking place, Terence English (he was officially the lead "case agent") was in Germany meeting witness Kurt Schafer, who had agreed to testify against Block. Block even phoned Schafer while English was in the room with him to report that he was settling the case.

No wonder that Schafer always thought that the US agents acted oddly and never trusted them.

Trial postponed – strange tales from witnesses

Block's trial, set for August 1992, was canceled due to Hurricane Andrew. Witnesses flown to Miami for this trial reported bizarre goings-on, alleging that the wildlife agents denounced IPPL endlessly.

According to a letter dated 26 November 1993 from Leonie Vejajiva, President of the Wildlife Rescue Foundation of Thailand, to the US Ambassador to Thailand, one Miami wildlife agent expressed to her his desire to put IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal in a cage and "sell her to Mr. Block." In a sworn affidavit dated 26 February 1993, Leonie stated that wildlife agents expressed the desire to jail McGreal!

According to Vejajiva, agents reprimanded her for phoning IPPL from her hotel room after the hurricane, and screamed at her that the US Government would not pay for any phone-calls to McGreal, whom they described as "an enemy of the US Fish and Wildlife Service." Schafer overheard Leonie being reprimanded.

Kurt Schafer claimed in a letter to Judge Kehoe that wildlife agents proposed that he sue McGreal, and that he was taken to the house of a lawyer friend of one of the agents who had agreed to do this (the agents allegedly involved, one from Miami and one from Atlanta, denied this had happened).

Schafer also claimed that agents told him about an obscene videotape too disgusting to describe in this publication.

Plea-Bargain Rejected

In November 1992, the **Miami Herald** announced that a plea-bargain had been signed. A plea-bargain is an arrangement under which US criminals agree to plead guilty to lesser charges in exchange for leniency.

The Herald did not specify the terms but, suspecting it was a "soft" deal, IPPL organized an emergency international letter-writing campaign emphasizing the cruel and species-destructive nature of the crime to Judge James Kehoe, who was in charge of the case. Kehoe carefully studied the plea-bargain, which turned out to be incredibly soft, and rejected it in December 1992 as "contrary to the public interest."

Block later pled guilty to one felony count. Other charges were dropped. He then reported some other crooks to the government, and was involved in "setting up" five Mexicans in the highly-publicized "Gorilla Sting" in which Agent English dressed up in a Halloween gorilla costume and Agent Picon played the role of a dis-

gustingly foul-mouthed "mafioso!"

Picon was "wired" and the transcript of just one of his tapes (Tape 7) shows him using the "F-word" 38 times and the "S-word" 28 times, along with various other profanities!

Block Sentenced to Prison

In the end the government decided that Block had not been as cooperative as they had expected, and he was sentenced on 16 April 1993 to 13 months jail. The sentence might have been longer except for the ineptitude of the government's presentation at the sentencing hearing.

Block appealed and lost, but gained over two years delay during which he continued his monkey import business.

Finally the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals announced on 16 June 1995 that Block's rights had not been violated. A request for reconsideration was also denied. The case then went back to Judge Kehoe, who set a jail reporting date of 18 October 1995.

Block and Lawyer Sanctioned

In August 1990, shortly after IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal requested that Block be investigated, Block's company (Worldwide Primates) filed a lawsuit against McGreal, presumably thinking it would intimidate her. It had the exact opposite effect. Block took the 5th Amendment against self-incrimination 49 times in his own lawsuit, and dropped it after his indictment. If he were innocent, he wouldn't have needed to "take the 5th."

Miami judge-magistrate William Turnoff predictably refused to sanction Block and his lawyer Paul Bass for their frivolous lawsuit, but McGreal's appeal to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals (based in Atlanta) succeeded.

Block and Bass were later ordered to pay McGreal \$25,000 each. Block paid up but Bass is appealing and is playing his usual delaying games. McGreal has also filed a complaint against Bass with the Florida Bar.

IPPL Freedom of Information Act request

With investigation of the "Bangkok Six" case completed, IPPL several months ago placed a Freedom of Information Act request with the US Fish and Wildlife Service for documents pertaining to the "Bangkok Six" case.

In the following pages we are reproducing some of the more interesting documents, just as we received them. The blacked-out redactions were made by the government.

When I went to Miami to testify in the court case against Mr. Matthew Block I suffered great stress and fear because I was accompanied everywhere by armed federal agents. I was insulted and harrassed by two of the agents because I had made telephone calls to Dr. Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) in Summerville, S.C. who they said they would like to put in jail. These agents had without my permission printed out and checked the telephone calls listed on my hotel bill and had drawn a ring around the number for IPPL. This upset me as I thought that being a witness for the prosecution meant that the agents would treat me nicely, not as if I was a criminal due to my friendship with Dr. McGreal. One of the agents who was not from Florida later apologized to me for the behaviour of his fellow agents.

Part of Leonie Vejajiva's 26 February 1993 affidavit



ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 2 1990



TO:

INTERPOL - U. S. National Central Bureau
U. S. Department of Justice
Shoreham Building, Suite 800
Washington, D.C.

FROM:

Carl Mainen, Special Agent
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Law Enforcement
Intelligence Section
Post Office Box 3247
Arlington, Virginia 22203-3247

release

SUBJECT: Request For Assistance - Government of Thailand

We have reason to believe that on 20 February 1990, six baby orangutans (an endangered species of wildlife), were seized at Bangkok Airport by Thai Customs. They had arrived on Thai Airways Flight 414, which had originated in Singapore. The animals were allegedly discovered in closed bird crates after the crates were x-rayed. The animals were originally declared as a bird export in Singapore with accompanying documents for the export of birds. Supposedly the crates containing birds were switched for the crates containing the orangutans after export clearance had been granted. The shipment was subsequently seized in Thailand for violation of Thai Customs laws. We believe that the shipment was originally destined for Moscow and was supposed to have been transferred to an AEROFLOT flight in Bangkok. In fact, the number C 589/185 97 30/34-122 may have been written on a corner of one of the crates. This number is reportedly the contract number with the Russian firm that was supposed to receive the animals.

An informant has provided information that identifies Kurt SCHAEFER as being instrumental in the smuggling operation. SCHAEFER is married to a Thai woman and reportedly owns a Thai animal dealership named SIAM FARM.

We have reason to believe that SCHAEFER may have worked in conjunction with an american named Matthew BLOCK who is a primate dealer. BLOCK owns a Miami, Florida based company named WORLDWIDE PRIMATES.

If BLOCK, was involved in orchestrating the shipment of these orangutans he would be in violation of the Endangered Species Act and subject to prosecution. We therefore would like to obtain information from Thai Customs (i.e. investigative reports, court documents, etc.) concerning the seizure of these animals. We would be particularly interested in any information that links this shipment to BLOCK or any other americans.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Carl Mainen of the US Fish and Wildlife Service Washington Headquarters sent enquiries, including the one reproduced above, to many government and police agencies around the world in regard to various aspects of the "Bangkok Six" case. Unfortunately he was taken off the case, and it was handled (or mishandled) in Miami.

RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY

FILE NO.

INV 1457 A

1.

On 09/13/90, SA Terence L. English telephoned United States Customs Agent Patty Cramer. SA Cramer provided the following information in reference to Matthew BLOCK.

On 02/25/89, BLOCK was attempting to leave San Francisco, California, en route to Hong Kong, with approximately \$152,839.00 in U.S. monies. BLOCK was detained by Customs' officials. Within addition to the cash, some drawings were taken from BLOCK. These drawings were of containers disguised in such a manner to conceal prohibited wildlife and other small non-wildlife items, such as precious gems and stones.

A subpoena was served on BLOCK for his bank records and have been forwarded to the case agent in San Francisco. SA Cramer stated that SA Eckhart, assigned to the airport branch of U.S. Customs, at the San Francisco International Airport, is the case agent.

INTERVIEW/ ~~EXEMPTION~~ ~~BY~~ ~~DATE~~ ~~PREPARED~~ ON U.S. Customs Agent Patty Cramer BY SA T.L. English
AT FWS/LE Office, Miami, Florida DATE 09/13/90
PREPARED

NOTE: This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. it is the property of this Division and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside of your agency.

OPERATION BLOCK ORANG

INV 1457 AL SN-0

Video Tape Of Bangkok News Release:

On 09/10/90, SA English received a video taped from IPPL. The tape shows what is believed to be two large wood crates, that was used to smuggle the six orangutans. The tape is in Thai and will be translated to English.

Block Attempts To Smuggle \$152,839.00 From USA :

On September 13, 1990, SA T. English contacted SA Patty CRAMER, U.S. Customs Service, Miami, FL, regarding the seizure of \$152,839, on 2/25/89, from Matthew BLOCK in San Francisco, CA while BLOCK was enroute to Hong Kong. Also taken were drawings of containers disguised to smuggle wildlife and other non wildlife items in small compartments concealed within the larger crates. CRAMER advised that SA ECKHART, U.S. Customs Service, San Francisco Airport Branch, telephone (FTS) 556-4070, or, 466-2837, is the case agent. SA CRAMER advised that she seized bank records from BLOCK, for SA ECKERT in 1989. (Insert #18)

In an Internet posting dated 13 November 1995, made by "wwp@gate.net", an E-mail address used by Block and his company Worldwide Primates, it was stated that:

"Block was [not] en route to Hong Kong, in fact it was Honolulu, and then Hong Kong...the agents involved should be pleased they were not sued for illegally detaining Block."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT			REPORT OF INVESTIGATION																									
TITLE OPERATION BLOCK ORANG		DATE OF REPORT 01/19/92	FILE NO. INV 1457AL																									
		INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 08/25/91 thru 10/12/91																										
R-5		REPORTING REGION AT	REGION OF ORIGIN AT																									
ACT CODE/INVESTIGATION TYPE Endangered Species Act		REPORT MADE BY SA TL English	APPROVED BY [Signature]																									
REFERENCES R-4, 08/24/91 by SA T. English		STATUS Pending	INVESTIGATIVE HOURS 215																									
<p>SYNOPSIS</p> <p>This report details information received from Kurt SCHAFFER in a meeting with Dr. Rainer Blanke and Special Agent Terence L. English in Frankfurt, Germany. SCHAFFER has agreed to travel to the United States upon receiving immunity. SCHAFFER verified the documents SA English received from Dr. Blanke as being the original documents he had received from BLOCK. Copies of these documents were included in previous reports. While in Germany, SCHAFFER received several telephone calls from BLOCK, and a new affidavit soliciting SCHAFFER's signature to verify that BLOCK had nothing to do with the orangutan and siamang shipment referred to as "The Bangkok Six."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NARRATIVE</p> <p>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION:</p> <p><u>Receipt Of Letter From SCHAFFER's Attorney:</u></p> <p>A letter dated 09/09/91 from SCHAFFER's attorney, Michael H. Metzger to AUSA Lauren J. Priegues referenced the letter dated 08/21/91 from Metzger to SCHAFFER, advising there was a conflict of interest, in representing SCHAFFER. (Attachment #01)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES</td> <td>(Do not write in this space)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASHINGTON, LE</td> <td>(1)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (E REGION) 4 AT-ARLE</td> <td>(1)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XXXXXXXX SRA-Miami, FL</td> <td>(1)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XXXXXXXX SA T.L.English</td> <td>(1)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XXXXXXXX AUSA-Miami</td> <td>(1) (by SA T.L.English)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>()</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>()</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><small>NOTE - THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THIS DIVISION AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY, IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF YOUR AGENCY.</small></p>					DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES		(Do not write in this space)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASHINGTON, LE	(1)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (E REGION) 4 AT-ARLE	(1)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XXXXXXXX SRA-Miami, FL	(1)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XXXXXXXX SA T.L.English	(1)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XXXXXXXX AUSA-Miami	(1) (by SA T.L.English)		<input type="checkbox"/>	()		<input type="checkbox"/>	()	
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OPERATION BLOCK ORANG INV 1457AL R-5

BLOCK Tells SCHAFFER Of A Letter Requesting KS To Be Prosecuted:

In a telephone conversation between BLOCK and SCHAFFER, BLOCK read an eight page letter to SCHAFFER, allegedly created by SA English in June of 1991, addressed to AUSA Lauren Priegues. SCHAFFER says BLOCK was going to fax him the letter, but never did. (Attachment #02)

Telephone Conversation With Kurt SCHAFFER:

On 10/02/91, SA English received a telephone call from SCHAFFER. SCHAFFER requested a meeting with SA English in Germany. He advised that he was represented by an attorney in Germany, but he did not want his attorney present for this meeting. He expressed concern on whether or not the "eight page letter" was created by SA English. (Attachment #03)

BLOCK'S Attorneys Meet With SRA-Miami and Requests A Deal:

On 10/09/91, SAs Jennifer English and Jorge Picon met with BLOCK's attorneys in Miami. BLOCK wants to cut a deal for his participation in assisting FWS in conducting a sting operation on an unknown individual. (Attachment #04)

SA English Meets With Dr. Blanke and Kurt SCHAFFER In Germany:

On 10/09/91, SA English met with Dr. Blanke and SCHAFFER, at Dr. Blanke's office in Frankfurt, Germany. SCHAFFER is convinced, the "eight page letter" was not created by SA English, and in fact was created by BLOCK. SCHAFFER again stated, he did not want his attorney present at the meeting. (Attachment #05)

SCHAFFER Is Convinced "Eight Page Letter" Produced By BLOCK Is False:

On 10/09/91, SA T. English requested from SAs J. English and Jorge Picon to transmit by facsimile sample documents taken from various reports of this investigation to be sent to Dr. Blanke's office, for SCHAFFER's comparison of the "eight page letter" that was previously showed to him by BLOCK. After reviewing these documents from Miami, SCHAFFER was convinced that BLOCK himself had created the "eight page letter". (Attachments # 06a through #06g)

OPERATION BLOCK ORANG INV 1457AL R-5

BLOCK Telephones SCHAFFER To Say He Met With SA Terry English:

On 10/10/91, SCHAFFER received a telephone call from BLOCK, stating that he had just met with SA T. English and AUSA Priegues, to cut a deal in the "Bangkok Six" investigation. No mention was made by BLOCK that he had in fact met with SAs Jennifer English and Jorge Picon, with no AUSA present. SCHAFFER found this to be very amusing, since SA T. English was with SCHAFFER at the designated time of this alleged meeting. (Attachment #07)

BLOCK FAXES A 2nd Affidavit In Hopes SCHAFFER Will Sign:

On 10/11/91, upon arriving at SCHAFFER's home, SA English received from SCHAFFER a new, false affidavit created by BLOCK, and sent to SCHAFFER that morning.

BLOCK telephoned SCHAFFER around lunch time, asking if he received the FAX. SA T. English was able to over hear part of the conversation by BLOCK, and was able to identify the voice as that of BLOCK'S.

Again BLOCK telephoned SCHAFFER, and SA English was able to verify the voice of the caller as that of BLOCK. BLOCK told SCHAFFER not to worry about anyone that has knowledge of this investigation talking, because "Pet Farm" is holding up payment in the amount of \$75,000.00 to Hardi HASCO of Indonesia. (Attachment #08)

SA English Received Affidavit From SCHAFFER, Sent By BLOCK:

SCHAFFER gave the affidavit he received earlier in the day from BLOCK, to SA English. (Attachment #09)

Dr. Blanke Turns Over All Documents Originally Given To Him By KS For Safekeeping, To SA T. English:

Dr. Blanke released all the documents he had originally received from SCHAFFER, to SA English. All of these documents were included in the first report. (Attachments #10 thru #19)

LISTS OF ATTACHMENTS:

#01 Letter, dated 09/09/91; From SCHAFFER's ex attorney, Michael Metzger.

- 3 -

IPPL Note: In October 1991 Terence English visits Kurt Schafer in Germany and overhears phone-calls from Block to Schafer. Meanwhile, on 9 October 1991 Agents Jorge Picon Jennifer English (Terence English's then wife) are meeting with Block and his lawyers Jon Sale and Ben Kuehne to discuss cutting a deal, which suggests that the lawyers know that their client is guilty. Nonetheless, attorney Jon Sale was quoted in an article published four weeks later, in the November 20-26 1991 issue of New Times that,

"Mr. Block is in compliance with all the laws. Our view is that the entire US Attorney's investigation is being pressured and pushed by Shirley McGreal and her people and they have their own motives. Any information given to the US Attorney's office by her group we think is false."

Kurt A. SCHAFER, [REDACTED] and 53/26 -
Soi Suan Luang, [REDACTED] Thailand
was advised of the identities of the interviewing Special Agents and the
nature of the matter under investigation. He provided the following
information:

SCHAFER advised that he had just arrived that morning from Bangkok,
Thailand. He stated that he had been advised by Dr. BLANKE to attend the
meeting. SCHAFER also requested that the meeting not be taped and that
the agents not take notes.

SCHAFER explained that he was part owner of a Bangkok business named
SIAM FARM. His partner was a Thai named DAENG. The business mainly
dealt with raising and selling psittacine birds.

SCHAFER was advised that the agents wanted to discuss the Bangkok Six
incident. SCHAFER indicated that he was aware that the Bangkok Six
referred to the six baby orangutans and two siamangs that were smuggled
from Singapore to Bangkok on or about 2/19/90. SCHAFER stated that he
was originally contacted by Matthew BLOCK and told that he (BLOCK) and
Kenny DEKKER were involved in a joint business venture that required the
smuggling of wildlife into Bangkok. The wildlife was destined for a
Soviet business named PRODINTORG, but SCHAFER was not certain if

the crates did not make the flight. He eventually was able to determine
that the crates had been seized by the Thai Royal Forestry Department and
that they had contained orangutans and siamangs. SCHAFER then stated
that James LEE, a wildlife dealer in Singapore was involved in
facilitating the smuggling of the primates. SCHAFER surmised that
Monammed HARDI, a wildlife dealer in Singapore, was the original

supplier of the primates.

In retrospect, SCHAFER claimed that he felt bad because he got involved
in the scheme. He admitted that the crates were much too small to
transport primates and that he had developed a bad reputation because of
the media attention that he had attracted. He stated that he wanted to do
what he could to prevent the illegal trade in primates because it was a
dirty business. He said that he wanted to cooperate with U. S. authorities,
but did not want to be prosecuted in the United States. He further stated
that he was not concerned about testifying against BLOCK, but was
somewhat concerned about repercussions from DEKKER.

SCHAFER was shown several copies of facsimiles, telexes, air waybills,
and other documents. Each document identified by SCHAFER is listed by
its itemized listing in the Substantiation section of the 3-300B dated
9/14/90.

1. Facsimile from BLOCK to SCHAFER.
2. Facsimile from BLOCK to SENSEN.
3. Facsimile from BLOCK to SCHAFER.
4. Facsimile from BLOCK to SCHAFER.
5. Facsimile from PRODINTORG to MAX TRAVEL SERVICE (for
subsequent delivery to SCHAFER).
6. Facsimile from BLOCK to SCHAFER.
7. Facsimile from BLOCK to SCHAFER.
8. Air waybill used to originally ship the BANGKOK SIX from Singapore
to Moscow.

SCHAFER stated that in a subsequent conversation with BLOCK, he
(SCHAFER) was advised that PRODINTORG had been advised by BLOCK to
destroy all documents relating to the BANGKOK SIX.

SCHAFER also stated that BLOCK owns a bird quarantine facility in
JAKARTA.

INTERVIEW OBSERVATIONS ON January 3, 1991
by SA Carl Mainen
SA Jorge Picon
in Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft
Adickesallee 40, 4000 Frankfurt, F.R.G.
DATE PREPARED 11/5/1991

that was the final destination. SCHAFER explained that BLOCK had
already attempted to get the crates containing the wildlife on board an
AEROFLOT AIRLINES flight in Singapore as accompanying baggage. This
occurred during December 1990. AEROFLOT AIRLINES flight #33 would
not accept the crates. Because BLOCK knew that SCHAFER had
experience moving birds from Singapore to Bangkok, he surmised that he
(SCHAFER) would be able to get the wildlife out of Singapore. This
request was also communicated to SCHAFER by DEKKER. SCHAFER
subsequently acquiesced and flew to Singapore to assist with moving the
wildlife. SCHAFER claimed that until the wildlife was actually seized
and he was made aware of the actual contents, he thought that he was
smuggling birds.

Upon his arrival in Singapore, SCHAFER met an unknown oriental male at
Changi Airport in Singapore. This individual transferred three crates
marked LIVE BIRDS to him. SCHAFER examined the crates and became
suspicious about their heavy weight. He checked the crates onto a THAI
INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS flight to Bangkok. Once in Thailand the
crates were scheduled to be transferred to a YUGOSLAVIAN AIRLINES
flight destined for Belgrade. SCHAFER also planned to transfer to the
same flight. SCHAFER boarded the flight and assumed that everything
had gone according to plan. Upon arrival in Belgrade, he discovered that

Agents Carl Mainen and Jorge Picon travelled to Europe and Asia in January 1991. They met, among others, Kurt Schafer and Thai Wildlife Chief Khun Boonlerd Angsirijinda. Sadly, Khun Boonlerd died while visiting the United States as a US government guest on 18 July 1992, one month before he was due to testify in the scheduled August 1992 trial of the "Bangkok Six" case.

Boonlert **ANGSIRIJINDA**, Wildlife Conservation Division, Royal Forestry Department, Bangkok, Thailand, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Special Agents and the nature of the matter under investigation. He provided the following information:

ANGSIRIJINDA stated that during the evening of 2/19/90, **THAI INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS** flight number 414 arrived at **DON MUANG** Airport in Bangkok. The flight contained three crates consigned to Kurt **SCHAFER**. The crate were marked **LIVE BIRDS**. They were scheduled to be transferred to **YUGOSLAVIAN AIRWAYS** Flight No. JU 473, bound for Belgrade. Due to suspicion on the part of **THAI AIRWAYS** ground crew, the crates were closely inspected. There was some concern about the unusually heavy weight of the crates because they appeared to be too heavy to contain birds. The Port Authority and the Royal Forestry Department were notified by **THAI AIRWAYS** about the suspicious crates. The crates were subsequently x-rayed and it was determined that they contained primates. The crates were opened and the six baby orangutans and two siamangs were discovered. The Royal Forestry Department then took possession of the primates because of the inhumane manner in which the primates were transported. On 2-20-90, the orangutans were transferred to a rehabilitation center operated by the Wildlife Fund of Thailand and the two siamangs were transferred to the **DUSIT Zoo** in

Bangkok. All of the primates were in a weakened condition. The primates were eventually transferred to the Government of Indonesia for rehabilitation.

Several weeks after the seizure of the primates, **ANGSIRIJINDA** received a letter from the **BELGRADE Zoo** referencing the confiscation of the primates belonging to **SCHAFER**. The letter further requested that the primates be returned to the **BELGRADE Zoo**.

On 2-27-90, a second shipment was intercepted by **THAI AIRWAYS** officials at **DON MUANG** Airport. This time the shipment contained chimpanzees hidden in crates marked **DOGS**. The flight had originated in Dubai and the shipment was scheduled to continue on to Belgrade. The chimpanzees were again seized by Royal Forestry Department officials and transferred to the **DUSIT Zoo**.

INTERVIEW OBSERVATIONS ON	January 10, 1991	BY	SA Carl Mainen SA Jorge Picon
AT	Royal Forestry Department, Wildlife Conservation Division, Bangkok, Thailand	DATE	2/5/1991
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Khun Boonlert Angsirijinda



Kurt Schafer, who carried the orangutans and later "blew the whistle" on Matthew Block

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY

FILE NO.

1457AL-R4

SENSITIVE

ATTACHMENT #26

1.
On Saturday, June 15, 1991, Special Agent Terence L. English telephoned Kurt Schaffer at his residence in Germany. Mr. SCHAFER provided the following information:

Matthew BLOCK and a female [REDACTED] arrived at SCHAFER'S home in Germany. BLOCK presented an affidavit claiming BLOCK'S denial to having played any part in the smuggling or even knowledge of any smuggling of six orangutans and two siamangs. BLOCK stated the affidavit was prepared for SCHAFER to sign and swear to. BLOCK'S wife continued to ask SCHAFER where his wife was, and if the house was wired. BLOCK left the affidavit for SCHAFER to review and sign, saying that he would pick the affidavit up on Tuesday, the 18th.

SCHAFER said he did two bird deals with a dealer in California that had heard about two FWS agents investigating the smuggling of Major Mitchell's by SCHAFER. These two agents were seen in Bangkok investigating SCHAFER.

According to SCHAFER, BLOCK said, "I won't be happy until Shirley McGreal is packed in tins." "You sign this, and we will put IPPL out of business." While BLOCK was still at SCHAFER'S home, a reporter from New York, [REDACTED] (who also had telephoned SA Jerry Smith in Wash that she knew FWS was trying to bring KS to the US to testify against BLOCK) telephoned SCHAFER who immediately placed the call on the speakerphone. SCHAFER said that BLOCK'S facial expressions seemed to be shocked, with the skin tones immediately turning white.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06/17/91 BY SA TL English

INTERVIEW/OBSERVATIONS ON Telephone - Schaffer 06/16/91 BY SA TL English

Fort Lauderdale, FL DATE 06/17/91 PREPARED

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STATEMENT OF KURT SCHAFER

SENSITIVE

I, Kurt Schaffer, hereby make the following statement, of my own free will, and not having been paid for such statement, or having such statement gotten by force or threat:

That in relation to six orangutans and two siamang/orangutans which were confiscated in Bangkok, Thailand in February of 1990, I state the following:-

1) I was not solicited by Mr. Matthew Block, or anyone else from Worldwide Interiors to supply, sell, transport, export, ship, carry, buy, sell, smuggle, or for that matter to conduct any other activity with the above mentioned species.

2) Matthew Block did not act as "broker" or "organizer" for this shipment of six orangutans and two siamang/orangutans, in fact Mr. Block had no knowledge at all that these animals were to be shipped illegally from Singapore.

3) The contract from Soviet Union was not issued to Matthew Block, but rather it was held by a Thailand based company. This contract was for several species of wildlife.

4) Mr. Block did ask that I arrange the legal shipment of albino primates from Thailand, which were covered under same contract number, as well as some birds from Singapore, both these were non appendages, or appendages in species, and Mr. Block always requested the legal and correct documentation accompany any shipment.

Once again, to state, Matthew Block did not conspire with me, or anyone else to the best of my knowledge, to illegally ship, carry, transport, buy, or sell, in international commerce, any of the above mentioned orangutans or siamang/orangutans at any time. Matthew Block had no knowledge of any illegal acts committed or to be committed with such wildlife, and in fact stated we that any transaction with Soviet Union for the albino primates, and birds were to be carried out in a legal manner.

To the best of my knowledge Matthew Block has never had contact with Mr. Lee of Singapore. I hereby swear that all statements made are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Kurt Schaffer

Signed at This day of 1991

Witness

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY

FILE NO.

1457AL-R5

E & O.E.

1.

On October 11, 1991, Kurt SCHAEFER met Special Agent Terence L. English at the motel in Schluctern. There they proceeded by SCHAEFER'S automobile to his residence. Upon arriving at SCHAEFER'S residence, SA T. English was introduced to the unknown individual that had picked him up in Frankfurt a couple days before. Also present were, SCHAEFER'S father, mother and two year old son. The unknown individual was introduced as Gunter DITTRICH. DITTRICH had recently served time in an Australian jail with Fred (Birdman) ANGELL. Both of these subjects were arrested for smuggling Keas.

SCHAEFER presented a new affidavit that he had just received at about 7:00 AM, from Matthew BLOCK. This is different from the first affidavit BLOCK had sent to SCHAEFER.

SCHAEFER and SA T. English left Schluctern and proceeded to meet with Dr. Blanke at his office in Frankfurt. While traveling to Frankfurt at about 12:52 PM, Germany time, SCHAEFER received a call on his mobile telephone from BLOCK. SA T. English was able to verify the caller as BLOCK. BLOCK stated that he needed to know what SCHAEFER'S attorney had said about the affidavit, and asking whether or not SCHAEFER had received the faxed affidavit. SCHAEFER told BLOCK that he had not had the opportunity to speak with his attorney as yet. BLOCK said that he needed to know real soon.

SCHAEFER and SA T. English arrived at Dr. Blanke's office and SA T. English received all the original facsimiles that SCHAEFER had given for safe keeping to Dr. Blanke at the very beginning. At about 5:58 PM, Germany time, while sitting in a restaurant awaiting Dr. Blanke, SCHAEFER received a telephone call on his mobile phone from BLOCK. Again SA T. English was able to verify the caller as BLOCK. BLOCK said that he had to have a response from SCHAEFER'S attorney before Tuesday, because he had a meeting scheduled with AUSA Prilegues and SA T. English. SCHAEFER told BLOCK, "What if I sign it, and someone like HARDI tells the truth, that I lied." BLOCK said, "HARDI wouldn't say anything, because PET FARM is holding payment of a check for \$75,000."

INTERVIEW/OBSERVATIONS ON KS & TEL with Block, 10/11/91 BY SA TL English
Schluctern and Frankfurt, Germany DATE 10/12/91 PREPARED SA TL English

ATTACHMENT #8

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OCT 11 '91 01:41

P. 01

Kurt Schaefer, after being duly sworn, hereby make the following statement with relation to the shipment of Six Orangutans and two Simangs, otherwise known the "Bangkok Six".

no time did Matthew Block solicit me to commit any of the following acts:

use to be committed any of the following acts:

import and/or export from any country ~~the~~ the above subject wildlife

take or cause to be taken or captured from the wild the subject wildlife

transport the subject wildlife in foreign commerce

possess the subject wildlife at any point or in any country

it his request or instruction.

no time did Matthew Block buy or sell the subject wildlife and to the best of knowledge he did not carry, ship or possess the wildlife for shipment or sale foreign commerce.

no time, was I EVER an agent, employee, or courier for Matthew Block, and at no time did I take my instructions from him.

no time did Matthew Block instruct me to conduct any activity which would have placed the laws of the United States or any foreign country.

other affidavit sayeth not.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY

FILE NO. 1457AL-R5

7.

KS: Okay.

TE: I don't see a reason for me to discuss it with anybody else, you know other than my boss, Jorge Picon.

KS: Okay, no problem.

TE: And of course if I talk with Shirley or Peter, I tell them yes, I've spoken with you, but uh, you know, I've gotten instructions from the U.S. Attorney's Office and my from supervisors that uh, I shouldn't be talking with anybody, except for you or the people you designate. So, that's the way I'm going to have to start working from now on, is to talk strictly with you or who ever you designate for me to talk to.

KS: Okay, no problem.

TE: And if you want to say something to Shirley, I can't tell you what not to say to Shirley, Peter or Matthew, but whatever you say to them, that's up to you. But, from this day forward, you know, since (unintelligible by KS)

KS: I will never tell anybody.

TE: Well, I, I, know that, but I just wanted to let you know that if you feel like for some reason you need to tell them something, that's up to you. But uh, from this day forward, now that I've got you talking to me again (TE laughing) I'm not going to talk with Shirley or Peter, because there is nothing else they can do for me, you know, as long as you're talking to me.

KS: Okay. Very good.

TE: And that way if you have a question, you can deal directly with me and we won't have to go through all these people again.

INTERVIEW/OBSERVATIONS ON Kurt Schaffer, 10/02/91

BY SA TL English

AT Telephone Conversation, FWS-LE, Miami, FL

DATE 11/10/91
PREPARED

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Part of tape-recorded phone-conversation between Terence English and Kurt Schaffer

Shirley = Shirley McGreal
Peter = Peter Van de Bunt, IPPJ's German Rep.
Matthew = Matthew Block

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY

FILE NO. 1457AL-R4

ATTACHMENT #35

1.

On Saturday, August 24, 1991, Special Agents Terence L. English and Terrence D. Jorgensen met with the Head of the CITES Management Authority in Germany, Dr. Rainer Blanke. This meeting took place at the Coast Plaza Hotel, Stanley Park, British Vancouver. The purpose of the meeting was to convince Dr. Blanke that the USFWS needs Kurt SCHAFER in order to successfully prosecute Matthew BLOCK. SCHAFER has received numerous documents from BLOCK, who is claiming them to be true and according to our knowledge, all of these are false. However every effort we make to obtain a copy of one of these so called legitimate documents, seems to fail as we become closer in obtaining them.

Dr. Blanke also stated that SCHAFER believes everything that is told to him by BLOCK. Dr. Blanke assured us that he would do everything within his power to convince SCHAFER to at least meet with SA English and the AUSA in Germany. Dr. Blanke said that he could not understand how one minute SCHAFER is anxious to help FWS, then the next minute SCHAFER decides he wants to file a law suit against the service. Dr. Blanke further stated that BLOCK has definitely convinced SCHAFER that BLOCK is powerful and influential enough to escape the legal ramifications that FWS is pursuing, because of his (Block's) political connections in the Federal system.

ATTACHMENT #35

INTERVIEW/OBSERVATIONS ON Dr. Rainer Blanke - 08/24/91

BY SA TL English

AT Vancouver, British Columbia

DATE 08/24/91
PREPARED

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Dr. Rainer Blanke's comments about Kurt Schaffer's ambivalent attitude to US authorities, made during Blanke's 24 August 1991 meeting with wildlife agents Terence English and Terrence Jorgensen

SENSITIVE

In July 1990 the BBC began its in-depth investigation of the "Bangkok Six" shipment as part of its "Inside Story" series. The US Attorney's office in Miami was unhappy about the program being made. In October 1990 Assistant US Attorney Patricia Fahlbusch tried unsuccessfully to persuade IPPL not to work with the BBC. IPPL believes that, if this program had not been made, the "Bangkok Six" case would have been quietly dropped with no prosecution. The BBC program, called "The Ape Trade," was a great success and was shown in over 30 countries. US viewers have never had a chance to see the full program as the National Geographic Society, which was co-funder, refused to show it in entirety.

OPERATION BLOCK ORANG

INV 1457 AL R-2

AT Jakarta, Indonesia Continued:

#3. [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The United States Attorneys Office in Miami, FL has displayed strong sentiments in not allowing BBC or any other news media in covering this investigation. The U.S. Attorney Dexter Leighton is following the Attorney General's policy on all news releases. This may be worked out, but I feel it will need to be a joint venture by the ARD-LE, AT and the Chief Of Law Enforcement to personally meet with the U.S. Attorney himself. There appears to be both pros and cons on each side. They are fearful that any leakage to the public will hamper any prosecutions. Since BBC has actively been pursuing this investigation from the onset, they are probably holding documentary evidence that could be a determining factor in a successful prosecution for the government.

Any Freedom of Information Requests for information pertaining to this investigation, involving any primates or subjects targeted in this investigation, should be immediately forwarded to SA Carl Mainen in Washington, D.C., or to myself in Miami prior to their being officially released.

BBC I's AWARD-WINNING DOCUMENTARY SERIES RETURNS



FILM EDITOR
CAROL MACGILLIVRAY
ASSOCIATE PRODUCER
DAVID PERRIN
EXECUTIVE PRODUCER
PAUL HAMANN
PRODUCER
CHRISTOPHER TERRILL

The orangutan is a prize trophy in a criminal trade which kills mothers to sell babies for up to £20,000 each. 'INSIDE STORY' takes hidden cameras into the shadowy world of the ape traffickers; it unravels a plot to smuggle these protected animals to the USSR and exposes a racket which sells wild-caught babies through a bogus zoo.

WEDNESDAY 10th APRIL AT 9.30PM BBC 1

Interview With British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC):

On 01/21/91, SA English met with David Perrin of BBC, at his motel in Miami, Florida. Mr. Perrin advised they had just completed filming the overseas portion of their program, and was planning to interview Matthew BLOCK, dba WORLDWIDE PRIMATES, INC. Perrin advised that everything went well with their interviews with SCHAFER, and believed the program would possibly be shown in the United States later in the year. (See Attachment #8)

SA Gephart Obtains Photographs and Video From [REDACTED]

b-7-D
On 01/25/91, [REDACTED] telephoned SA Gephart, [REDACTED] (See Attachment #9 and #10)

b-7-D
SA Gephart met with [REDACTED]

Receipt Of British Broadcasting Corporation's Video:

On 04/18/91, SA English received from SA Picon, a copy of BBC's investigative video of BLOCK, and other wildlife dealers in foreign countries.

Receipt Of Rough Draft Report From SA Mainen:

On 04/26/91, SA English received a rough draft of SA Mainen's investigative report detailing his and SA Picon's interviews with potential witnesses overseas, in January of 1991.

BLOCK Requests SCHAFER To Telephone:

b-7-D
On 05/13/91, SA English received a fax [REDACTED] They asked me many questions." (See Attachment #11)

As of the date of this report, no U.S. agent from any federal agency has interviewed BLOCK in reference to this investigation.

"The Ape Trade" was shown worldwide in April 1991. The BBC "staked out" Block's premises, but could not get its hoped-for interview. Instead a Miami policeman was summoned and told the BBC to leave the scene! This report was dated 24 August 1991, 18 months after the crime. Note Agent English's comment that "As of the date of this report, no US agent from any federal agency has interviewed Block in reference to this investigation." No search warrant was ever executed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT		FILE NO. 1457AL-R5
RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY		
<p>1. On October 9, 1991, Special Agent Terence L. English met with Germany's Head of CITES Management Authority, Dr. Rainer Blank, at his office located at, Im Dundesamt Fur Ernahrung, Und Forstwirtschaft, Adickesallee 40, 6000 Frankfurt/M.1. Present at this meeting was Kurt SCHAFFER.</p> <p>Dr. Blanke stated at the beginning of the interview, that it is very important that SA T. English answer some questions SCHAFFER has regarding an eight page letter, dated sometime in the month of June, 1991, allegedly written by SA T. English to Assistant United States Attorney, Lauren J. Priegues. This letter was shown to SCHAFFER by Matthew BLOCK. BLOCK would not allow SCHAFFER to have a copy of the letter. SCHAFFER was able to eventually obtain three pages of the letter through an independent source, but would not tell who that source was. SCHAFFER did not want to speak with SA T. English until it could be proven by comparing the type, contents and style in which the letter was written, that SA T. English in fact did not write such a letter. This letter was requesting the U.S. Attorneys Office to investigate and prosecute SCHAFFER in every country possible.</p> <p>SA T. English asked SCHAFFER if he wanted his attorney present. SCHAFFER stated that he did not want his attorney there and further stated, that he was going to fire his attorney because he also represents Hardi HASCO at various times.</p> <p>While Dr. Blanke and SCHAFFER were present, SA T. English telephoned the FWS-LE office in Miami, Florida. SA Jennifer English was requested to make copies of various pages of several reports of this investigation, so that it could be proven positively that SA T. English never wrote any such report or letter. SA J. English was requested to transmit these by facsimile as soon as possible, to Dr. Blanke's office in Germany. It was expressed to SA J. English, that it is very important to include as many different type styles and format as possible. SCHAFFER seemed to appear somewhat stunned that there was no attempt to cover up or make some type of excuses in why this task could not be accomplished.</p> <p>The documents requested were received at Dr. Blanke's office at about 4:15 PM. Once SCHAFFER reviewed these documents, he appeared relieved to know, there was no way his documents were produced by SA T. English. He said, "Well BLOCK is good, huh?"</p>		
INTERVIEW/OBSERVATIONS ON	Dr. Blanke & Schaffer, 10/09/91	By SA TL English
AT	Dr. Blanke's Office, Frankfurt, Germany	DATE 10/09/91
ATTACHMENT #5		PREPARED
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OPERATION BLOCK ORANG

INV 1457AL R-5

SCHAFFER Is Convinced Even Further Of False Reports By BLOCK:

On 10/09/91, SA T. English requested from SAs J. English and Picon to transmit by facsimile sample documents taken from various reports of this investigation to be sent to Dr. Blanke's office for SCHAFFER's comparison of parts of "eight page letter" that was previously showed to him by BLOCK. After reviewing these documents from Miami, FWS, SCHAFFER seemed to be excited, that in fact, FWS had not been playing some sort of game with him. (Attachments # 24a through #24g)

BLOCK Claims To Have Met With SA T. English In Miami Yesterday:

On 10/10/91, SCHAFFER received a telephone call from BLOCK, stating that he had just met with SA T. English and AUSA Priegues, yesterday, to cut a deal in the "Bangkok Six" investigation. No mention was made by BLOCK that he had in fact met with SA J. English and Picon, with no AUSA present. SCHAFFER found this to be very amusing, since SA T. English was with SCHAFFER at the designated time of this alleged meeting. (Attachment #25)

BLOCK FAXES A 2nd False Affidavit In Hopes KS Will Sign:

On 10/11/91, upon arriving at SCHAFFER's home, SA English is handed a new false affidavit created by BLOCK, and sent to SCHAFFER that morning.

BLOCK telephones SCHAFFER around lunch time, asking if he received the FAX. SA T. English was able to over hear part of the conversation by BLOCK, and even was able to identify the voice as that of BLOCK'S.

Again BLOCK telephones SCHAFFER, allowing SA English to verify the voice of the caller as that of BLOCK. BLOCK tells SCHAFFER not to worry about anyone that has knowledge of this investigation talking, because "Pet Farm" is holding up payment in the amount of \$75,000.00 to Hardi HASCO of Indonesia. (Attachment #26)

SCHAFFER Gives False Affidavit From BLOCK To SA:

SCHAFFER gives the false affidavit he received earlier in the day from BLOCK, to SA English. (Attachment #27)

-5-

Mysterious 8-page letter allegedly written by Agent English upsets Kurt Schafer

RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY

FILE NO.

1457AL

On October 9, 1991, at approximately 1620 hrs. SAs Jennifer ENGLISH and Jorge E. PICON met with Matthew BLOCK, his attorneys, Ben Kuehne, Jon Sale, at the attorney's office One Biscayne Tower, Miami, Florida 33131.

The following information was exchanged at this meeting:

1. Block received a call from someone in Australia or New Zealand offering him reptiles App. 1 and birds. Apparently the person deals with someone in the Southern U.S. but wants to find other clientele. That person called Block twice once at the office and the other time at home. When asked to how this person had obtained his phone number, he stated that there was a crazy woman sending faxes and telex's all over the world with his telephone numbers on it.
2. Block stated that the subject offered Tuataras, shingle-back skinks, frilled lizards and various species of Australian psittacines. The individual further advised that he could obtain these species in quantities. Block advised that he had never heard of the individual before and Block assumed that the subject had seen a BBC video of him, and therefore had contacted him.
3. Block wants to cut a deal with the government. He knows that he is soon to be indicted and before that happens he wants to bargain by cooperating with us and help us set a sting operation with the person offering all this App. 1 wildlife. Block advised that in return for assisting FWS, it was possible that Block would be able to give the government a bigger dealer than himself (not necessarily the New Zealand subject).
4. The reason he does not want to give the name out is because if he would be cut out of the deal. I asked Block what assurance he would give us if we decide to use him and for him not to turn us in. The attorney interjected saying that at that point the deal would be off (I wonder about the safety of the agents).
5. He stated about his break-in last wed. where video, film of papers were taken from his office. The PD states that the break-in occur by someone climbing in from the roof. He thought at first that we had done it. His attorney told him that it was silly for him to think that. He now thinks that perhaps one of the radical animal groups did it.

We told him that we would need to check with our AUSA and would get back to him. In the meantime he would stall the person offering to sell the reptiles. That person was due to call him this coming Friday. The attorney stated that there is a criminal matter pending for Block and that Ben was already in contact with the AUSA, Lauren Priegues.

INTERVIEW/OBSERVATIONS ON October 9, 1991 BY SA Picon
AT One Biscayne Tower, Miami, Florida #4 DATE 10/9/91
PREPARED SA Picon

NOTE: This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the property of this Division and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside of your agency.

Matthew Block and his lawyers Jon Sale and Ben Kuehne met with wildlife agents Picon and Jennifer English on 9 October 1991. Meanwhile Terence English is simultaneously meeting witness Kurt Schafer in Germany. Block proposes a deal. For an unclear reason, Picon expresses fear for "the safety of the agents."

Block refers to alleged "break-in" at his monkey warehouse. Miami detective Jorge Carreño was suspicious, telling reporter Bill Labbee of New Times that the warehouse was "like Fort Knox...something doesn't fit here, something isn't kosher."

RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY

FILE NO.

1457AL-R5

1.

On September 05, 1991, Special Agent Terence L. English met at the United States Attorneys Office, Miami, Florida with AUSA Tom Watts-Fitzgerald, Lauren Priegues and Robyn Herman. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss obtaining a Grand Jury Subpoena for all documents, files and other materials in possession of IPPL's headquarters in Summerville, South Carolina. Arrangements were made to further discuss the matter the following day.

FORM J 332 (10/86)

RECORD OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BECOME TESTIMONY

FILE NO.

1457AL-R5

1.

On September 06, 1991, Special Agent Terence L. English met with Assistant United States Attorneys Lauren J. Priegues, Robyn J. Herman and William White. Purpose of meeting was to discuss obtaining a Grand Jury Subpoena for all records in possession of IPPL as they relate to this investigation. A Grand Jury Subpoena was issued.

OPERATION BLOCK ORANG

INV 1457AL R-5

Matthew BLOCK Learns That Agent Met With Dr. Blanke In Canada:

On 09/04/91, SA T. English received information [REDACTED]

(Attachment #2)

b-7-D

AUSA Priegues Requests Motions Filed By BLOCK Against IPPL:

On 09/04/91, SA T. English telephoned IPPL's attorney and requested copies of all motions filed by BLOCK. (Attachments #3 & #4)

IPPL's Attorney Provides Copies Of Civil Suit Motions:

On 09/05/91, SA English received copies of all motions filed by BLOCK's attorneys in the civil suit against Dr. Shirley McGreal. These were provided to AUSA Priegues. (Attachment #5)

Meeting With AUSAs At Miami, Florida:

On 09/05/91, SA English met with AUSAs in attempt to secure a Grand Jury Subpoena for documents and other records that IPPL is holding, [REDACTED] (Attachment #6)

b-5

Receive Grand Jury Subpoena For IPPL:

On 09/06/91, SA English met with AUSAs in Miami, Florida and obtained a Grand Jury Subpoena to serve on IPPL. (Attachment #7)

Serve Grand Jury Subpoena On IPPL's Attorney:

SA English served IPPL's attorney Bart Billbrough with Grand Jury Subpoena for IPPL's records and other documents. (Attachment #8)

Serve Grand Jury Subpoena On IPPL:

On 09/09/91, SA English served Dr. McGreal of IPPL with a subpoena for documents relating to the "Bangkok Six." (Attachment #9 & #9A)

On 5 September 1991 Terence English meets with three Miami prosecutors to discuss obtaining IPPL files on the "Bangkok Six" case. On 6 September 1991 he again meets with 3 prosecutors to discuss the subpoena. On 9 September 1991 English travels to South Carolina to pick up the files at IPPL Headquarters. Parts of the files are later handed to Matthew Block and his lawyers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT															
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION															
TITLE OPERATION BLOCK ORANG	DATE OF REPORT 9/14/90	FILE NO. INV 1457AL SN-0													
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/26/90 - 9/13/90															
REPORTING REGION AT		REGION OF ORIGIN AT													
ACT CODE/VIOLOGATION TYPE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	REPORT MADE BY SA T. L. ENGLISH	APPROVED BY <i>Phelless 9/17/90</i>													
REFERENCES First Report	STATUS Pending	INVESTIGATIVE HOURS 42 hrs.													
<p>SYNOPSIS</p> <p>This report documents information received and developed relating to the sale and transportation of six live orangutans in foreign commerce, between Bangkok, Thailand and Belgrade, Yugoslavia and their seizure by Thai officials in Bangkok on February 20, 1990. Information obtained from witnesses shows that the sale and transportation of the orangutans was made by Kurt SCHAFER, a West German animal dealer residing in Bangkok and that the animals were ultimately destined for the Moscow Zoo, USSR. It is alleged that the transaction was orchestrated by Matthew BLOCK, a Miami, Florida animal dealer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NARRATIVE</p> <p>PREDICATION:</p> <p>In April 1990, Special Agent Robert R. Prather, Tallahassee, FL, received information from Special Agent Carl Maimen, FWS, Washington, D.C., and a Confidential Informant, that information was available that would show that Matthew BLOCK, dba WORLDWIDE PRIMATES, INC, Miami, FL, had arranged for the sale of six live orangutans to the Moscow Zoo. SA Prather assigned the case to SA Terence L. English, Miami, FL.</p> <p>DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASHINGTON, D.C.</td> <td>(2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGION AT</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TALLAHASSEE, FL</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MIAMI, FL</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SA T. L. ENGLISH</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SA FITZGERALD</td> <td>(1)</td> </tr> </table> <p>(mail to MI FWS office)</p> <p><i>MT 9/18/90</i> <i>Sent to Jorge in WO 6/7/91 2nd submission!</i></p> <p><small>NOTE - THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THIS DIVISION AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY. IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF YOUR AGENCY.</small></p>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASHINGTON, D.C.	(2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGION AT	(1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TALLAHASSEE, FL	(1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MIAMI, FL	(1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SA T. L. ENGLISH	(1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SA FITZGERALD	(1)
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SA FITZGERALD	(1)														

OPERATION BLOCK ORANG

INV 1457 AL SN-0

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION:

Document Package Received From [redacted]
On 04/26/90, SA Prather forwarded the following documents to SA English in Miami, Florida, that was originally received from [redacted] (Inserts #1 - #10)

Letters And Faxes From "M" To "Kurt":

The CI also provided copies of letters as follows:
An undated letter addressed to "Kurt" (alleged by the CI to be Kurt SHAFER), signed by "M", alleged to be Matthew BLOCK. This letter advised Kurt that \$12,000 is needed in advance and provides the account number of a bank in Montevideo, Uruguay. There is also reference to a shipment planned on the 15th - 20th of January, pertaining to "About monkeys for MOS - MAKE SURE you do the documents exactly as I sent you - otherwise difficult to get paid. Rgds, M". (Insert #1)

Worldwide Primates, Inc. Letter To [redacted]
Matthew BLOCK sent a fax letter dated, 4/25/89, to [redacted] In the letter, BLOCK stated:

"But don't mention anything about your contracts for any: Appendix 1 species like Gorilla or Chimps. We are very worried that the wildlife dept may hold up the shipment of monkeys themselves if we order, pending the verification of the permits. But I will let you know for sure when I receive your reply. But BY ALL MEANS THE SHIPMENT MUST COME WITH ORIGINAL EXPORT PERMIT STATING BLOOD SAMPLES - 4 SPECIMENS FROM TALAPOINS, AND IT MUST ACCOMPANY THE SHIPMENT. NO INVOICE SHOULD BE SENT - JUST MARK FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE NO COMMERCIAL VALUE."

"We should try and send within the next week or so, I do not want you bringing it with you - it is too difficult." The letter further verifies the fact, BLOCK does have connections with dealing with Russia through Kenny DEKKER, in Holland. (Insert #2)

Fax Letters From "M" to "Kurt":

A copy of an undated letter from "M" to "Kurt" which states, "JUST GOT TLX FROM MOS. THEY SAY THEY CANNOT RECEIVE SHIPMENT AS BAGGAGE. ONLY WITH AIRBILL CAN THEY RCV. PLS ADVISE URGENTLY RGDs M. FAX ME BACK RIGHT AWAY. (Insert #3)

A copy of an undated, handwritten letter, from "M" to "Kurt" which includes the statement, "What about 3/3 monkeys for MOS!!!!". (Insert #4)

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OPERATION BLOCK ORANG

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MAX TRAVEL SERVICE Fax, Referencing Six Orangutans:

A copy of a letter, dated 5/12/89 from MAX TRAVEL SERVICE, Bangkok, Thailand, which states "URGENT THANKS YR TLX OF 4.12.89 PLS URGENTLY ADVISE WHEN EXACTLY CAN 3/3 ORANGS BE EXPECTED REGARDS PRODINNORS/MIASO". (Insert #5)

11/28/89 Fax, Referencing Orangutan Contract Number On Crate:

An unidentified fax dated 11/28/89 refers to a contract number, 589/1859730/94-122. This contract number allegedly appeared on one of the crates holding the orangutans. At the bottom of the fax was hand written, "Kurt was faxed a copy of contract - They say they could not reach your machine. (Insert #6)

BLOCK Fax Message To Kurt, dated 11/24/89:

The following fax from BLOCK says:
302 Local Message 11:28 11/24/89
ATTENTION KURT
PLS MAKE SURE YOU PHONE ME JUST BEFORE SENDING SHIPMENT FROM SINGAPORE TO MY HOUSE.
E PHONE [redacted] SUGGEST YOU PHONE ABOUT 2-3 PM SIN TIME ST IN CASE I RCV ANY LAST MINUTE NEWS FROM MOS.

S BE CAREFUL ABT CARRYING DOCUMENTS WITH MY NAME, COPIES OF TLX C ON YR PERSON OR BAGS - JUST IN CASE YOU HV ANY PROBLEMS - AS WE LL HV MORE SHIT THEN YOU - HOPEFULLY ALL GOES OK - BUT PLS BE CAREFUL T DOCUMENTS N ALSO THE PHONES.
DS

DONT SEND TOO MANY BIRDS - FEWEST POSS. (Insert #7)

Aeroflot Air Waybill, Declares Shipment As Live Birds To Moscow:

Information obtained from International Primate Protection League showed that the animals were shipped from Singapore on Aeroflot air waybill # 555-1419-4121, which listed the contents as "live birds". At some point, due to problems with Aeroflot, the shipment was allegedly transferred to Thai Airways. The original Aeroflot airway bill, dated December 4, 1989, listed the consignor as HONEY PETS CENTER & TRADING ENTERPRISES, Singapore and the consignee as ZOOSBEDIKINIE, YO VVO PRODINNORS "FIRMISAG", Moscow. The Thai Airways airway bill is not required since the orangutans were considered personal baggage. (Insert #8)

Included in this information received from SA Prather was an article from the International Primate Protection League newsletter entitled "Smuggled Orangutans reach Bangkok", dated April 1, 1990. This article alleges that on February 20, 1990, six juvenile orangutans and an adult female siamang with a nursing juvenile, were seized by Thai officials at the Bangkok Airport. The animals were allegedly in poor condition and were placed in the care of volunteers associated with the Wildlife Fund of Thailand.
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OPERATION BLOCK ORANG

INV 1457 AL SN-0

article the animals were detected by suspicious inspected and X-rayed the crates marked "Birds", ngutans. The seizure was allegedly approved by KORN, Thailand's Director General of Forestry. de by Boonlert ANGSIIRIJINDA.

ated that Kurt SHAFER, doing business in Bangkok SIAM FARM, originally brought the animals from ok to be shipped to Yugoslavia.

International Primate Protection League (IPPL), also received information that the exporting dealer had checked in a shipment of birds, with supporting documents, and, at the last moment, substituted identical crates containing the orangutans. The shipment was seized from Thai Airways Flight 414, which originated in Singapore, on the basis of violation of the customs laws of Thailand. It is further alleged that on February 28, 1990, a Mr. Vukosav BOJOVIC, Director, Belgrade Zoo, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, contacted the Thai authorities demanding that all of the animals be shipped to him immediately. (Insert #9)

Dr. Rainer Blanke, West Germany Management Authority, Telefax:
IPPL received a telefax from Dr. Blanke, dated 03/22/90 that provides additional information and details as to how the orangutans were smuggled and packed in their shipping crates. Dr Blanke sated in the telefax the information was received from [redacted] and make the following statements;

"The whole affair has been organized by Matthew Block from Miami. He has organized the business with the help of Kenny Dekker from the Netherlands."

"The siamangs were supposed to be the payment for the Zoo of Belgrad. From Belgrad the orangs should go to the above quoted firm in Moscow. There the track was lost. After many phone calls I got the track again. From Moscow the orangs are said to go to the U.S.A., to a [redacted] who has some orangs in his possession. [redacted] is said to bring the orangs to the U.S. - market." (Insert #10)

Los Angeles Times News Article Interview With Block & SHAFER:

On May 24, 1990, an article in the Los Angeles Times, by George STEIN, stated that, in a telephone interview with Kurt SHAFER, SHAFER stated, in part, that he had been involved "in the botched attempt to smuggle the orangutans". SHAFER further stated "I have nothing to do with bloody monkeys in general." Adding that his business normally is exporting and importing birds. "I got involved in that because I do a friend a favor." He stated the orangutan smuggling is so widespread that saving six will not change anything. He added that he is ready to face charges.
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This September 1990 report contains several of the documents provided to IPPL by Dr. Rainer Blanke of the German Wildlife Department.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
10426 N.W. 31st. TERRACE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33172
305-526-2610

February 4, 1992

Thomas Watts-Fitzgerald
Assistant United States Attorney
155 South Miami Avenue
Miami, Florida 33130

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

On February 3, 1992 Kurt Schaffer contacted me by telephone at the Miami, FWS-LE office at about 11:58 AM. Mr. Schaffer furnished the following information:

Michael Metzger, the attorney in California that declined to represent Mr. Schaffer because of a prior conflict in representing Matthew Block, arrived in Frankfurt, Germany several days earlier and telephoned Mr. Schaffer, requesting a meeting with him. Mr. Metzger advised Mr. Schaffer, that it would be in his (Schaffer) best interest to meet and sign the affidavit Matthew Block had previously sent him. Mr. Schaffer advised Mr. Metzger that he had no desire to meet with him or sign the affidavit.

The next day, Mr. Schaffer travelled to Austria on business, and upon contacting his family in Schluctern, Germany, he learned that Mr. Metzger arrived at his residence, demanding entry into the house. Mr. Schaffer's family told Mr. Metzger that "Kurt" was out of town on business. Mr. Metzger told the family members that he knew that was not true.

On the third day, Mr. Metzger again travelled to Schluctern, Germany, and again attempted to gain entrance to Mr. Schaffer's home. This time, Mr. Metzger was speaking so loudly that the neighbors were coming out, to see what all the commotion was about. Mr. Metzger told the occupants of Mr. Schaffer's home, "It is in Kurt's best interest, that he meet with me and sign the affidavit." Mr. Metzger then telephoned Mr. Schaffer's attorney in Germany and advised him that he wanted to meet with him, and also told him that

In February 1992 flamboyant California attorney Michael Metzger, although not yet Block's official lawyer, "staked out" Kurt Schaffer's house for several days trying to get Schaffer to sign an affidavit exonerating Block. In September 1991 Metzger sent a letter to the US Attorney's office in Miami threatening an "intense investigation" of Shirley McGreal and IPPL should Block get indicted. During this investigation, IPPL's phone bills were illegally obtained.

it would be in his client's best interest to meet and sign the affidavit. Schaffer's attorney advised Mr. Metzger that he did not want to meet with him.

On the fourth day, Mr. Metzger arrived at Mr. Schaffer's attorney's office and advised him, that if his client would not sign the affidavit, then everyone would know that Kurt Schaffer was working as a United States government agent. Mr. Schaffer's attorney told Mr. Metzger to "stay away from Kurt."

In November of 1991, Mr. Schaffer and his attorney sent a letter to attorneys John Sale and Ben Kuehne demanding for them not to contact Mr. Schaffer or solicit his signature on the affidavit. Mr. Sale and Mr. Block had also telephoned Mr. Schaffer and his attorney in attempts to obtain his signature on the affidavit faxed to Mr. Schaffer while I was meeting with Kurt in Germany. I will ask Kurt, if he can send me a copy of that letter.

Within a couple of hours prior to Kurt telephoning me, he had just received a telephone call from Matthew Block. Kurt told Block of the harassment attempts made by Metzger. Mr. Block told Kurt, "Don't worry, I have already taken care of that. I just cut a deal with Fish and Wildlife."

I will be out of town on Thursday and Friday, but will telephone Kurt again on Thursday evening. If for some reason you need to contact me, I can be reached on my digital beeper/voice mail. That number is 996-1525.

Respectively,

Terence L. English

Terence L. English
Special Agent

cc: ARDLE-AT, Monty Halcomb

If an indictment is ever returned against Block, an intense investigation will be made as to the role of Shirley McGreal and her organization, the methods by which "information" was obtained by them, and whether or not they received actual or tacit approval from any federal agency to engage in improper practices.

Your thoughts and comments are invited.

Very truly yours,

Michael H. Metzger
Michael H. Metzger

cc: Benedict P. Kuehne, Esq.
Matthew Block

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CHAIRWOMAN: Dr. Shirley McGreal

SECRETARY: Marjorie Doggett

TREASURER: Diane Walters

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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, SC 29484 USA**, or **IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England**.

Overseas payments should be made in US dollars or by a check drawn on a U.S. bank. Canadian and Japanese members may use U.S. dollar postal orders available at Post Offices.

I wish to join IPPL as a: ☐ Patron Member \$100.00 or £70
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 ☐ Regular Member \$20.00 or £14
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