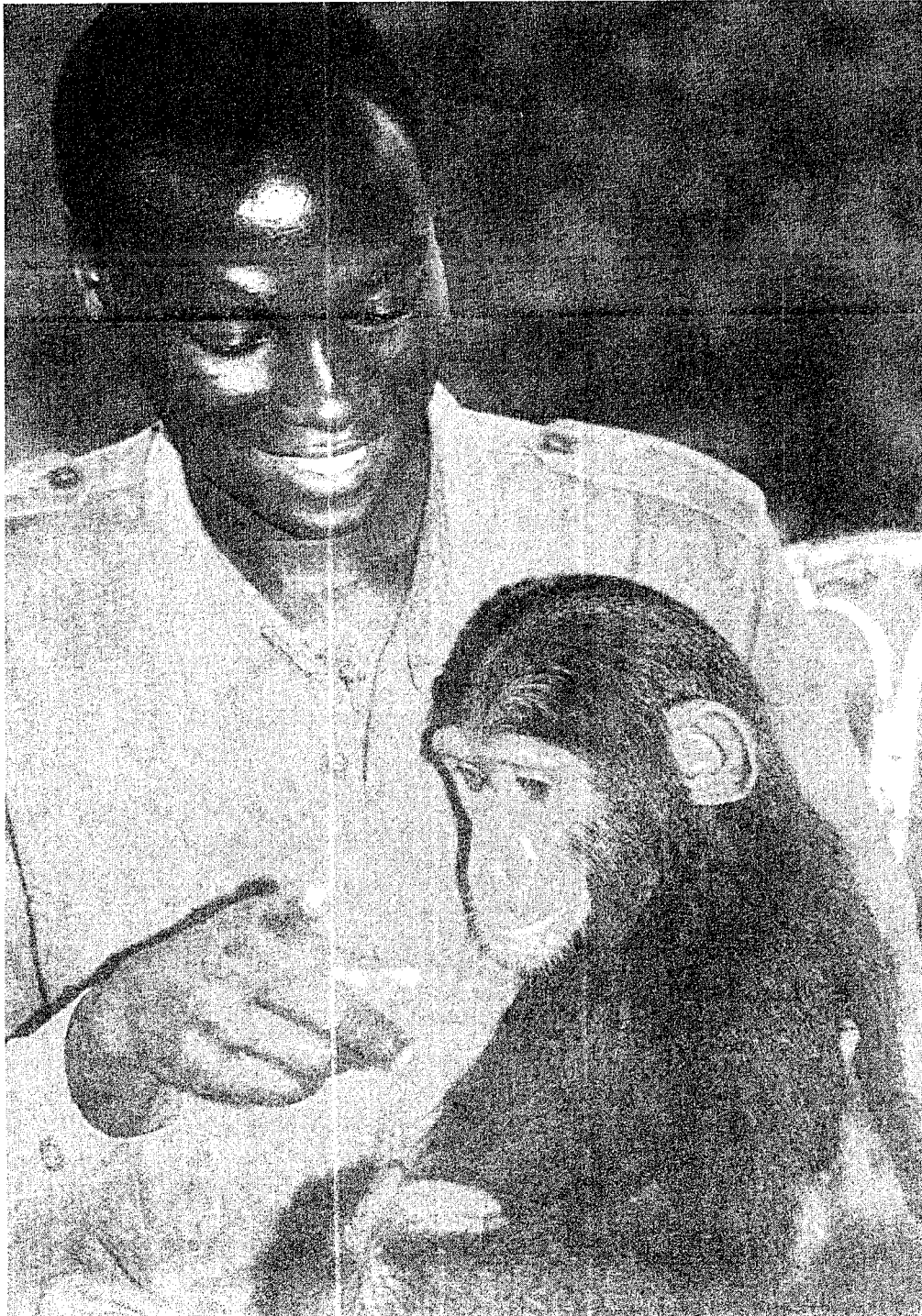




# News

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AUGUST 1996



## **INSIDE:**

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PRAMUKA  
MARKET –  
ANIMAL  
HELL**

**CHIMP  
SANCTUARY  
IN UGANDA**

Constantine, head keeper  
at Isinga Island, with  
Joey Chimpanzee

## NEW T-SHIRT STYLE

IPPL now has a new T-shirt style with six primate species:

*Gorilla*  
*Orangutan*  
*Chimpanzee*  
*Gibbon*  
*Ring-tailed lemur*  
*Squirrel monkey*

This lovely T-shirt, modelled by IPPL member Yvonne Martin, comes in just one color, dark beige. We carry the following sizes: *Medium, Large, Extra-large, Extra-extra large.*

The cost of each T-shirt is \$14 including postage and packing, \$16 overseas surface mail, \$20 overseas air mail. Please mail your order to *IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA.*



## A MESSAGE FROM IPPL CHAIRWOMAN SHIRLEY MCGREAL

I thought you might like to know that convicted felon Matthew Block was released from prison in early June 1996 after spending just 8 months of his 13-month prison term at the Jesup Correctional Institute, Jesup, Georgia. Jesup consists of a traditional prison and a camp annex. Block, despite the seriousness of his crime of managing an orangutan smuggling conspiracy, got assigned to the camp. The Federal Prison Locator reports that Block (prisoner No. 37925-004) was released to the "Community Correctional Manager's Office" on 4 June 1996 and said that he is probably residing at a halfway house in Miami until his final release on 2 October 1996. Since his release from prison Block has been active on the Internet.

You will also read in this issue how a second three-judge Court of Appeals panel decided that the lawsuit Block's company Worldwide Primates filed against me in 1990, using Paul Bass as its lawyer, was a fraud. Block's company and Bass deservedly got sanctioned \$25,000 each.

**Six learned appeals judges have now agreed that the lawsuit was fraudulent. Not one of the six disagreed.** If six judges saw this so easily, why didn't Judge Ryskamp and his "sidekick" on the case, Magistrate William Turnoff? It's an interesting question.

The case raises serious questions about the legal knowledge (or lack thereof) and apparent bias of Ryskamp and Turnoff. How come Ryskamp couldn't or wouldn't see the lawsuit was a fraud, just as the six appeals court judges did so easily? Why did he and Turnoff let the case drag on and on, even after Matthew Block took the 5th Amendment against self-incrimination 49 times in his own lawsuit? Why didn't that raise a "red flag" for them? At one point Judge Ryskamp accidentally (?) marked the case as "Closed" despite the pending sanctions motion and, when this was drawn to his attention after several months, he decided within 24 hours that Block's company should not be sanctioned.

Some years ago Judge Ryskamp's hopes of himself getting a seat on the Court of Appeals were crushed when a senate committee found him unsuitable due to his unpleasant ethnic prejudices. Yet unfortunately he has lifetime tenure, like all US federal judges.

*Shirley McGreal*

# PRAMUKA MARKET REVISITED

by Stephen V. Nash

The Pramuka bird market in Jakarta, Indonesia, is Southeast Asia's largest bird and wildlife market. Located in the northeast corner of the city, it is the largest of the city's three bird markets. Pramuka has been in operation since 1975, starting in a building housing 124 market stalls.

In the late 1980s the Jakarta Market Authority added a four-story building on adjacent land, containing 200 stalls. Not all are occupied and just over 250 stalls are open for business on any given day.

I had the opportunity to survey the market 12 times in 1992 and 1993, for a TRAFFIC Southeast Asia study of the region's bird trade. During each of those visits, readily recognizable protected species were offered for sale by touts and displayed in a corner of the market.

While several hundred parrots of a dozen or more species could always be found, parrots and other CITES-listed species were always greatly outnumbered by non-CITES birds. This is because the Pramuka market serves the local demand, and none of the species on display are for the export market (most parrots are usually exported).

Once on a typical day I counted all the wild songbirds I saw—and came up with 20,500 birds of 77 species! That, on average, it takes about two weeks for traders to sell their stock gives some idea of the turnover: over 40,000 wild birds a month, only to local buyers.

During a few hours' walk around the market it was not unusual to record 90 or more species, and no matter how many times I visited this market, even on several days in a row, there would always be something I had not seen there before.

The surveys turned up about 300 local species, a truly amazing variety. It was at this market, after all, I once saw a rare Javan scops owl for sale. This species is known from only one area in Java (in a national park, no less), and has been seen only a few times this century.

The capture and internal transport of birds are supposed to be regulated by a system of capture and transport permits, and many species are totally protected from capture. However, the system is not applied and few if any of the birds in the Pramuka market have been "legally" captured.

Under the much publicized Environmental Act of 1990, unauthorized capture of protected species can carry a penalty of imprisonment up to a maximum of five years and a fine up to a maximum of \$50,000; trade in protected species through negligence is liable to one year's imprisonment and a \$25,000 fine.

Despite the daily infractions in the Pramuka market (and in virtually every wildlife market in Indonesia), to the best of my knowledge no one has ever been charged under the Act for catching and selling endangered species in bird markets. And there are so many nationally protected species on sale that one gets the distinct impression that no place is safe from bird catchers.

Not only birds were offered for sale: leopard cats, civets, primates such as macaques, gibbons, and slow lorises, otters, and various lizards and snakes were also on display. Occasionally, touts offered to take me to where species such as orangutans, sun bears and young tigers could be purchased.

In 1994 I heard reports of a crackdown by wildlife authorities

on the Pramuka market. I assumed this had come about because of outside efforts to bring attention to the problem of the bird trade in Indonesia. At the time Indonesia was under review by the CITES Standing Committee, and authorities were making serious efforts to restructure how the trade in wild species was being managed.

Because of these efforts, Indonesia narrowly evaded sanctions at the November 1994 CITES meeting in Fort Lauderdale. I thought the bad old days of the Pramuka market were over.

In October 1995, I again had the opportunity



Sad-faced macaque awaits buyer

to spend several days in the Pramuka market. I fully expected to find the market a shadow of its former self, and selling more in the line of captive-bred birds. After all, locally bred zebra doves, "singing" roosters, and pigeons are extremely popular in Jakarta (the latter are "flown" like we would fly a kite, returning to their owner) and the captive-bred birds are usually fairly well cared for.

To my disappointment I found the Pramuka market had not changed at all.

There were still over 250 stalls doing business, and I saw no indication of a drop in trade. If anything, I saw more protected species on sale than before.

For instance, I noted there were changeable hawk-eagles, black-shouldered kites, and one individual of an extremely rare endemic race of the honey buzzard for sale, despite the fact that all birds of prey are totally protected in Indonesia.

Protected status was not stopping the sale of white-throated kingfishers, banded pittas, black-winged starlings, pied fantails, sunbirds and flowerpeckers, blue-crowned and Javan barbets, and several eclectus parrots. Ironically, the demand for these species is great because of their protected status—owning and displaying them shows you are "above the law."

Many of the birds on display can only be found in the wild with considerable effort. Most naturalists visiting Java will return home without seeing Java sparrows, chestnut-capped and whistling thrushes, and local laughing thrushes—unless they see them at Pramuka.

One contributor to the lack of birds in the countryside is the huge trade in "throwaway" birds, ones bought as novelty items to impress friends and neighbors, and that will quickly die in captivity. These birds are often relatively inexpensive, because the traders want to sell them before they die. Their low price makes them desirable and easily replaceable, creating a cycle that destroys many thousands of birds.

Flycatchers, woodpeckers, sunbirds, owls, and most forest birds will quickly die because of poor handling and inadequate diets (some effects are obvious—most green magpies turn a pale blue in captivity). To make things worse, shade-dwelling forest species are placed in small cages under the midday heat, a sure recipe for short survival.

During my walk through the market I came across a little black cormorant in a cardboard box. An unlikely "song-bird" if there ever was one, and, like so many

thousands of birds in the market that day, it was not going to last very long. As before, there was other wildlife for sale.

I arrived in Jakarta during a craze for iguanas from Central America and there was a thriving sale in these, along with the smaller local lizards, and snakes too. As usual there were many types of squirrels, civet cats, some small otters, and primates on display. Both short-tailed and long-tailed macaques were there, as were silvered leaf monkeys, slow lorises, and a young siamang.

Are the authorities aware of the problem? Why is this still going on? It is very frustrating that the government is well aware of the state of affairs in the Pramuka market, but does nothing about it. I've been told that uniformed wildlife officers occasionally "raid" the market.

However, with the convoluted layout of the market and the many watchful eyes, I picture that no sooner are these officers halfway across the parking lot, all the well-known protected species, including the primates, are hauled away across the back fence to the convenient warren of alleyways surrounding the market.

In October, the government was preparing to host a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Biodiversity Convention, to be held in Jakarta the following month. I was told the authorities were instructing market officials and traders to hide the stocks of protected species during the two-week period the meeting would convene. The city, they feared, would be flooded with delegates from foreign NGOs and journalists, and the government wanted to avoid any publicity that would mar their moment in the spotlight.

I don't know if the species were in fact removed from view, or if anybody bothered visiting the Pramuka market or any of the other wildlife markets—but in any case I presume "business" was back to its usual level shortly afterwards.



Leaf Monkey for sale





**Macaques crammed in miserable cage**

## **HOW YOU CAN HELP END THIS CRUELTY**

The cruelty to wildlife on Pramuka Market seems endless. In 1989, the BBC exposed the sale of orangutans, siamangs, rare species of leaf monkeys, and macaques, as well as endangered birds. Things have not improved since. We need lots of protest letters.

- 1) Please write to Bapak Sudireja, Gubernur Jakarta Raya, Jalan Merdeka Selatan, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia.
- 2) Please write to Mr. Soemarsono, Director-General, PHPA, Gedung Wantabakti Manggala, Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- 3) Please write the Ambassador of Indonesia at the Embassy of Indonesia in your country of residence. In the US the address is 2020 Massachusetts Av. NW, Washington DC 20036, USA. In the United Kingdom, it is 38 Grosvenor Square, London W1X 9AD, England. In Australia, it is 8 Darwin Av., Yarralumla, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia.

Request courteously that sale of wildlife at Pramuka Market be banned because the trade is species-destructive and cruel. Inform these gentlemen that you have learned about the sale of endangered species such as siamangs and rare birds on Pramuka Market. Ask that any animal dealer found offering endangered wildlife for sale be imprisoned. Tell them that you have seen photos of animals on Pramuka Market sitting in the sun in small dirty cages and that you consider this to be cruel and inhumane. Request that Indonesia develop laws to stop cruelty to captive animals.

Please ask other animal protection groups you support to help this campaign. Postage from the US to Indonesia is 60¢ per half ounce, \$1.00 per ounce.

## BARNEY CHIMPANZEE SHOT

For over ten years Barney Chimpanzee was incarcerated at the Long Island Game Farm in Manorville, New York, USA. Then, on 5 June 1996 a careless employee failed to padlock Barney's cage and thus allowed him an opportunity to escape, which Barney gleefully took. His brief period of freedom was ended with shots from a 12 gauge shotgun.

Long Island animal-lovers had protested vigorously about Barney being kept alone in an unattractive cage. Mark Jurnove, a resident of Bethpage, Long Island, made a video about Barney and the inadequate conditions for the chimpanzee and many of the animals at the Game Farm.

At his death Barney was just 19, which is not an old age for a chimpanzee: some have lived past 60. He weighed 140 pounds. Before he died, Barney bit Stanley Novak, owner of the Game Farm, on the arm and tossed him in the air. Novak had to be hospitalized overnight.

At the time of the incident, there were over 500 children in the park on school visits. It is unfortunate that many US schools take children on outings to visit zoos not accredited by the American Zoo Association. Such visits are of highly dubious educational value, especially when they involve seeing social animals kept alone, as Barney was.

On 27 April 1996 chimpanzee expert Dr. Roger Fouts had visited the Game Farm to check up on Barney. Fouts commented:

*We first approached the chimpanzee cages, one chimpanzee named Barney was lying on some straw on the cement floor. He did not acknowledge our presence in any way. I kneeled down and made some friendly chimpanzee sounds and he did respond by bobbing his head a little...*

*Social enrichment is critical for any primate. Social isolation can have devastating effects on any social animals. The famous father of primatology in this country, Robert Yerkes, once said that "One chimpanzee is*

*no chimpanzee." This is where Barney is lacking the most, by not being housed with a fellow chimpanzee he is suffering from deprivation through social isolation. It is well established in the psychological literature that social deprivation can have devastating effects on social animals. Our own species manifests this awareness in that some of our most severe punishment is social isolation. I have found and continue to find that seeing an isolated chimpanzee, away from his kind, is a very disturbing experience to human observers...*

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) sent a group of staff members to the Game Farm the day after the killing. ASPCA "special agent" Gary Rogers pronounced that the game farm was right to shoot Barney and that "the public can feel comfortable that we inspected today and that it's not going to happen again." The team did not criticize the Game Farm for maintaining a chimpanzee alone.

The Long Island Game Farm was one of four locations named in a lawsuit filed by the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) against the US Department of Agriculture. The lawsuit, filed in federal court, asks for the appointment of a special master to investigate the USDA's enforcement of laws designed to protect wild animals.

Valerie Stanley, a staff attorney for ALDF told the **Long Island Daily News**:

*We're seeking proper enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act and a special master to look into the problem and make a report as to how things can be corrected.*

The other zoos cited in the ALDF lawsuit are the Scotch Plains Zoo in New Jersey, Perry's Wilderness Zoo in Urbana, Iowa and the Survival Center in Holland, Ohio.

The only good news for chimpanzees is that Novak promised he would never get any more chimpanzees because:

*I don't want anything like that around children.*

## IPPL SALUTES MARK JURNOVE

**Mark Jurnove is probably considered a pain by the zoos he investigates and the government agents he tries to persuade to do their jobs! Mark is extremely thorough in documenting what he considers to be abusive situations. He then contacts the US Department of Agriculture with his findings. Mark was thrown out of the Scotch Plains Zoo in New Jersey recently while taking video!**

## NEW US WILDLIFE INSPECTION FEES

On 1 August 1996, inspection fees for wildlife shipments will change. The registration fee for an animal dealer will drop from \$100 to \$50. In the past only animal dealers whose business exceeded \$25,000 annually were required to obtain a permit. Now all dealers must have one.

There will be an inspection fee of \$55 for shipments im-

ported during working hours. The past fee was \$25. Inspections outside working hours and on weekends at designated ports of entry will be charged at \$55 plus \$30 per hour, with a 2-hour minimum. Most shipments never get inspected by wildlife inspectors who just check documents.

However importers will have to pay a \$55 clearance fee.

## LAWYER IN TROUBLE

**Paul Bass, one of several lawyers on the payroll of orangutan smuggler Matthew Block, is now in DOUBLE TROUBLE!**

In April 1990 IPPL had uncovered Matthew Block's involvement in the heartless February 1990 international smuggling of 6 baby orangutans and 2 siamang gibbons shipped internationally in crates labelled "Birds." IPPL then turned its evidence over to the US Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Law Enforcement, with a request for an investigation. The Division of Law Enforcement was obviously not interested.

In August 1990 IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal was in Miami and, while there, was hit with a lawsuit filed by Block, using his company's name Worldwide Primates. The lawyer involved was Paul Bass, who later claimed he had been representing Block since Block was just 13 years old and praised Block as a "religious person."

The lawsuit alleged that, by circulating a letter to Matthew Block from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) listing 46 instances of his company's non-compliance with primate quarantine regulations, McGreal was hurting Block's monkey dealing business. One example of the inadequate conditions alleged by CDC included monkeys being kept in two-tier cages, with some unfortunate monkeys below being urinated and defecated on by those above them.

The lawsuit dragged on and on, because Block and Bass refused to prove their case and kept requesting delays! Block, incredibly, took the 5th Amendment against self-incrimination 49 times in his own lawsuit, and refused to hand over one single document! Equally incredibly, the Miami judge and magistrate assigned to the case didn't seem to care about this!

IPPL's lawyers always suspected that the lawsuit against McGreal was filed to punish her for requesting the criminal investigation—and to get hold of highly confidential IPPL documents under lawsuit document exchange. In the US, if you get sued, you have to turn any relevant files over to who-

ever is suing you and vice versa!

Eventually, two years after his crime, Block was indicted on two felony and two misdemeanor charges after massive public protest at the US government's inertia. Days later, Block dropped his civil lawsuit. The civil judge, Kenneth Ryskamp, denied sanctions, giving no reason.

Then the tables started to turn. Prominent Miami lawyer Thomas Julin, who had been monitoring the case as McGreal's personal attorney, offered to appeal Ryskamp's denial of sanctions to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, at no cost to Shirley McGreal or IPPL.

In July 1994 a three judge panel unanimously decided that Matthew Block should be sanctioned, and suggested that Judge Ryskamp also consider sanctioning his lawyer Paul Bass.

Judge Ryskamp decided in January 1995 that Block and Bass should each pay McGreal \$25,000 as their sanction. Block paid up his \$25,000, but Bass appealed.

On 24 May 1996 the appeals court heard oral argument on Bass' appeal. Judge Rosemary Barkett criticized Bass heavily for not checking his facts before filing his lawsuit. She also alleged that Bass and his client Block had engaged in "legal blackmail" and that Bass' lawyer Phil Parrish's arguments were "distressing" and "amazing, appalling and sad." The other two judges peppered Parrish with tough questions.

On 17 July 1996 the Eleventh Circuit announced its decision. Bass had to pay the \$25,000 sanction. Extracts from the court's decision follow in a separate article.

Bass is also in trouble because he is being investigated by the Florida Bar for filing and maintaining a frivolous lawsuit against Shirley McGreal. The Bar Grievance Committee has already found "probable cause" to proceed with the investigation.

**Thanks from everyone at IPPL to our wonderful attorneys Thomas Julin and Ed Mullins for their persistent work on the sanctions case!**

## THE TEFLON SMUGGLER

On 22 May 1996, Jorge Hank Rhon, son of Mexican Government Minister Carlos Hank Gonzalez, was caught red-handed smuggling carved ivory, ocelot skin coats, and miscellaneous contraband into Mexico. Rhon was kept in prison overnight and released. He clearly has "connections."

When Rhon was a boy, his father, governor of Mexico State, built him a private zoo on communal land in the small town on Santiago Tianguistenco (local Indians are trying to reclaim this land from the Hank family).

At a young age Jorge Hank Rhon began to associate with David Ibarra, son of a former Finance minister. According to

the January/February 1996 issue of **Sierra**, the pair opened an exotic pet emporium in Mexico City called Promotora Beta, which offered endangered species from all over the world for sale.

Rhon owns the Agua Caliente racetrack in Tijuana where he has a zoo.

A Mexican journalist writing in the national daily **La Jornada** said:

*Jorge Hank Rhon is a predator, a species found in Mexico, which is the perfect habitat for it to grow fat and reproduce.*

9-28-85

Memorandum

On Sept 18, 1985 Dr. G. Patterson, Dr. E. Bassinov, and I inspected Worldwide Primates, Inc. USAD licensee as a result of complaints by Mathew Block, owner, about former inspections conducted by Dr. Van Gelder in the past four months. A Form 18-8 was not completed. Dr. Patterson requested this written report from Dr. Bassinov and myself concerning the inspection, in order to give the owner time to attempt to correct some of the major deficiencies observed and previously recorded, including but not limited to the following. This is a large (approx 40 M sq ft) block warehouse with office area, 3 separate rooms on the west side for primates-approx 20x30 ft, the remainder open area containing a working shop area, dog pen area, bird cages, sink area, storage areas, animal pens, primate cages giving no separation of species, air pollution and disease pollution. There are no drains in the floor- cage washing, etc is done on a back ramp that drains into the street. Large amounts of excess cages, building materials, debris and pest harborage surround the building. Several cages containing Patas monkeys and baboon are too low for the animals. These animals have been in these cages for months. The side walls are blocks and are not impervious to moisture up to and above cage height. The dog run cage bottom and sides are dirty, sits on the floor, is uncleanable and unsanitizable. Several of the resting boards and some of the pens and cages are made of open wood. Many cages rest on cinder blocks that have manure on them, are uncleanable and unsanitizable. Most of the cages in the primate rooms are stained, rusty and unsanitizable. Middle rows of cages rest on cinder blocks. The squirrel monkey room (outside entrance) has damaged ceiling, walls, floors, open holes and cracks, rusty wire cageing, open wood on the walls, no floor drains, pest harborages, dirty sink area, vermin harborage and signs are visible in most areas of the building amongst many other deficiencies too numerous to mention.

Background: The undersigned was accompanied on all previous(5) inspections by either Dr. F. Crum, District VMO or Mr. Clifford Bickford, District Compliance Officer. Many pictures were taken to document further on many deficiencies. This building is owned by the father of the tenant, Mathew Block dba Worldwide Primates Inc according to Mathew Block. Mathew Block has repeatedly maintained verbally to inspectors that the grounds, debris and extraneous materials thereon are the responsibility of the landlord (his father), not his. The business secretary for Worldwide Primates, Inc. is his mother. She has refused to sign for receipt of copy of the 18-8 inspection Form when Mathew Block has left the premises during inspection. So far, Mathew Block has avoided allegations of Violation of the Animal Welfare Act by successfully involving seven levels of government in this Agency, by invoking complaints and allegations of everything from over-inspection to bigotry. In my opinion, probably hundreds of animals have been subjected to sub-standard conditions, over a long period of time, in this facility. In the last two months cosmetic efforts have been expended, but nothing addressing serious deficiencies has been accomplished; operations should be suspended with all animals removed while complete reconstruction is in process, or the operation discontinued.

R. F. Van Gelder DVM  
VMO

cc: Dr. Grene  
Dr. Patterson

"Block showed Bass the letters from IPPL Chairwoman McGreal, but not the attachments referenced in the letters that verified the truth of the statements made in the letters...without doing any further investigation into the facts...and suit."

*from the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals decision*



# EXTRACTS FROM COURT DECISION

## In the case of Paul Bass, appellant vs. Shirley McGreal, appellee

McGreal sent two letters to Delta Primate Center, a client of Worldwide. The first letter stated, in part, that Worldwide had "received very damning criticisms from the Department of Agriculture inspectors and has tried to undermine inspectors' authority by going over their heads. I enclose some relevant documents."

The enclosures, in essence, verified the truth of McGreal's statements. They included a memorandum from the United States Department of Agriculture which, consistent with McGreal's assertions, detailed "major deficiencies" in Worldwide's operation, including unsanitary, inadequate, and damaged animal cages, as well as other deficiencies "too numerous to mention." The memorandum stated that "So far [Worldwide President] Matthew Block has avoided allegations of violation of the Animal Welfare Act by successfully involving seven layers of government in this agency, by invoking complaints, and allegations of everything from over-inspection to bigotry."

The second letter sent by McGreal stated that, "Should Delta patronize the company Worldwide Primates, we invite you to peruse this animal dealer's notice from the Centers for Disease Control suspending his license to import primates." Enclosed was a letter from the United States Department of Health and Human Services notifying Block that, "Your registration to import nonhuman primates into the United States is revoked for failure to implement appropriate isolation and quarantine procedures." This letter specified no fewer than 46 procedural violations.

Block took the letters to attorney Bass to discuss the possibility of suing McGreal...Block showed Bass the letters but not the attachments referenced in the letters that verified the truth of the statements contained in the letters. Nor did Bass ask to see the attachments...Thereafter, without doing any further investigation into the facts... Bass filed suit...copies

of both letters were attached to the complaint but the supporting enclosures were not. [The case was] subsequently dismissed.

[Judge Kenneth Ryskamp] denied McGreal's motion for Rule 11 sanctions. McGreal appealed and we reversed the denial of sanctions against Worldwide and remanded with instructions also to consider whether sanctions would be appropriate against Bass. On remand the District Court assessed \$25,000 in sanctions against Worldwide and \$25,000 against Bass. Bass now appeals...

We need not dwell on whether Worldwide's claim was objectively frivolous because we found so in Worldwide I [the first decision in favor of McGreal]. Likewise we find that Bass failed to make a reasonable enquiry into the facts...Had Bass made such a reasonable enquiry, he would have discovered that Worldwide's ... claim was frivolous.

[Bass did not] attempt to ascertain from Delta how the McGreal letters had impacted Delta's relationship with Worldwide. Had Bass contacted Delta's President, Dr. Peter Gerone, or any other official at Delta, he would have learned that Gerone was already on record as having told Block that McGreal's letters would have no effect on Delta's relationship with Worldwide...Gerone saw Worldwide as a legitimate importer...Thus, even the most minimal investigation would have alerted Bass to the lack of any damages...and that any "claim" ... against McGreal would therefore be frivolous.

Bass argues, however, that he was under no obligation to conduct an independent investigation of the facts underlying Worldwide's claim before filing suit...We disagree and hold that, under Rule 11, an attorney must make a reasonable enquiry into both the legal and factual basis of a claim prior to filing suit...

Accordingly the district court's imposition of sanctions in the amount of \$25,000 against Bass is affirmed.

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

**Part of CDC letter to Matthew Block, also not attached to complaint in lawsuit**

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FINDS PROBLEMS AT WORLDWIDE PRIMATES

On 14 May 1996, Dr. Sylvia Taylor, an inspector for the US Department of Agriculture, visited Worldwide Primates, an animal dealership based in Miami, Florida, USA. The company was formerly owned by Matthew Block, and was later placed in the name of family members. Block was at the time still in prison. The company had in January 1995 settled an Animal Welfare Act case for \$16,000 and agreed to a cease-and-desist order. The inspection prior to the May 1996 one was in January 1995, sixteen months previously.

Taylor noted that the animal inventory consisted of 1,578 cynos (crab-eating macaques), 35 pigtail macaques and two moustached tamarins.

The full text of Taylor's report follows.

I was accompanied on this inspection by the general manager Adolfo Capo, staff veterinarian Dr. Sonia Salinas, and in some areas by consulting veterinarian Dr. Joseph Wagner. All items were discussed in an exit interview with these persons and Mrs. Gertie Block.

## #34 Feeding 8.82(d)

I did not observe wetted food in feeders. Water bottles on cages are now located away from food hoppers and I was also informed that water bottle stoppers and sippers were replaced, as many of these were found to be leaking since the last USDA inspection.

## #10 Structure 3.75 and General requirements

### 3.80(a)(2)(iii) and (iv)

On 5/14/95 I observed approximately 20-35 older infants or young juveniles outside of their home pens, near other pens. On 5/15/95, #95515, from pen "O" was reported by a neighbor to be on her property at the corner of SW 184 St. and SW 67 Avenue. This animal was retrieved in my presence. I learned that some juveniles which had escaped their enclosures in the recent past also sustained severe injuries from other animals in other pens. The mesh size in many pens is large enough for these youngsters to slip through. Since it will take some time to modify all such pens, the correction deadline is set at 11/15/96, provided that corrections to at least 2 pens begin by 6/15/96 and continue steadily. A plan and schedule of correction is to be sent to USDA by 6/15/96.

## #12 Surfaces 3.75(c) and #29 General Requirements 3.80(a)(2)(ix).

Most outdoor pens have flooring of about 10" deep porous gravel. Pen floors were observed to have excessive fecal contamination even after cleaning. Removal of only a 1-1" layer of gravel revealed fecal material and other organic excreta underneath, even after cleaning. Fly infestation on and around pen floors was pronounced. It appears that this surface does not, or cannot, enable ready cleaning and sanitizing and replacement when worn or soiled. In discussions with the above personnel, they indicated they were aware of the problem

and had hoped to cement these floors. A correction date of 5/17/97 is set, provided corrections progress at a steady rate. The licensee must submit a plan and schedule for correction by 6/15/96.

## #29 General Requirements 3.81(a)(b)

Nail tips protruded from undersides of resting boards in all but one outdoor pen. This was corrected on 5/15/96.

## #33 Environmental Enhancement 3.81.

The PVC [Program of Veterinary Care] is not yet approved and signed by the attending vet. It is being updated by the general manager. To be completed and then approved by the attending vet by 6/15/96.

In room B, 3 young juveniles in cage 36 and a cyno in cage 44 have no environmental enrichment in their cages. These were apparently overlooked. There is no medical reason. Correct by 5/16/96 and ensure that all animals receive appropriate enrichment by 3.81(a)(b) and (c).

## #38 Employees 3.85.

There does not appear to be enough employees to carry out the level of required husbandry practices and care here. There are 2 employees to provide cleaning and care to 70 outdoor pens with 15-25 animals in each: one for the tamarins and some outside pens and one for husbandry of all indoor animals (which usually have diarrhea) and one for general plant maintenance. Correct by 8/16/96.

## #37 Pest control

Fly swarms were throughout the facility. Many flies were also seen in Room A, Room B and in the medical treatment room. There are numerous outdoor fly bait stations, but this has clearly not been effective. An effective pest control must be established by 8/15/96.

## #35 Watering 3.83

In Room B there were 15 cages holding 33 total cynos that had no water at 8.30 a.m. on 5/15/96. Each of these had only one standard water-bottle, although 12 cages held 2 or more animals per cage. All of these cages held animals with pronounced diarrhea: they were there for treatment of that illness.

One female without water was also 4 months pregnant. The bottles were not leaking and I was informed that they had drunk all this water during the night. These animals have a high need for fluid intake and are at particular risk of dehydration. If more water had been provided, they may have drunk more. It is necessary to offer more water, or water more frequently, to ensure their health and well-being.

#### #36 Cleaning 3.84(a)

In Room A there were 5 cages holding 8 cynos that were excessively soiled (on perches, walls and floors) with feces, usually diarrhea. The same was observed in Room B in 10 cages holding 8 cynos. Many were scheduled for cleaning that day, but enclosures should not be allowed to become as soiled as that before cleaning. Cages are currently cleaned every 4 to 5 days. Some cages require more frequent cleaning. In outdoor pen 26, holding 23 juveniles in a 16 X 16 X 7.5' pen, the shelter barrels were excessively soiled with feces.

#### #48 Vet care 2.40(b)

Appropriate facilities and equipment are not available to

comply with the provisions of adequate veterinary care. Levels of anemia and dehydration cannot be measured quickly and precisely on site (because there is no capillary tube centrifuge). There is no refractometer for measuring specific gravity. Many animals are received here for severe diarrhea and dehydration. There is also no hospital-type cage for holding extremely weak or debilitated adults (one such cyno was observed today) that would require intensive care (if not euthanized) in a comfortable environment. The treatment room, where infants may be kept in an incubator and minor surgical procedures are performed, doubles as the necropsy room and also serves as an office for the attending vet. The bench is full of files and papers. The room cannot be kept completely sanitary in this state. Necropsies should be performed in a separate room.

**Note:** The 18 moustached tamarins mystax were acquired from another research facility on 5/15/95. Beginning on 7/4/95, all but 2 have died, usually found dead in their cages, and nearly all of unknown causes. The last died on 4/40/96. The facility should continue to investigate these deaths as a group to protect the well-being of the remaining 2 animals.

## END OF INSPECTION REPORT

## RECOMMENDED READING

### What the Parrot told Alice

When Alice, a 12 year old girl, and her pet parrot learn to communicate and exchange ideas, Alice discovers the grisly truth about exotic bird smuggling and the plight of wildlife in an ever-threatening world.

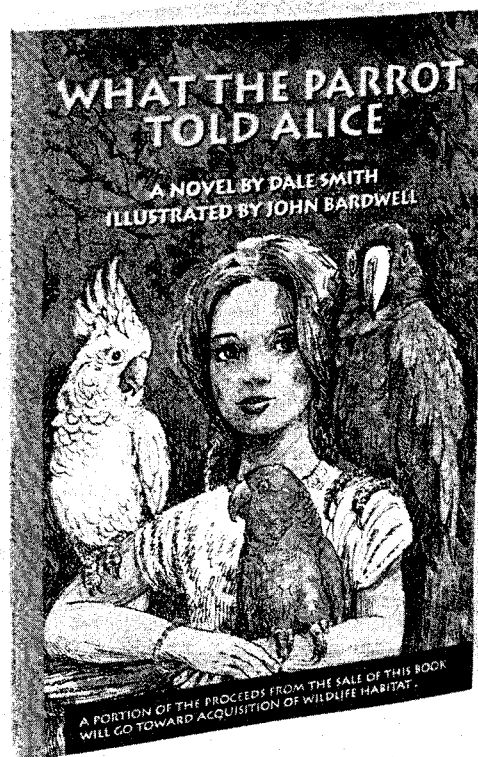
Author Dale Smith asks the question:

*Did you know that each year, tens of thousands of parrots hatched in tropical rain forests are smuggled from their jungle homes into the United States and that most of them perish in transit? Suppose these parrots could talk to you and tell you what it is like to be smuggled, and about how quickly wildlife habitat is being destroyed. Would you listen? Would you learn?*

In this short novel various parrots appear and tell Alice about their problems: destruction of their forest homes: the ordeals of capture and being smuggled, and the loneliness of being the last wild parrot alive of a species.

**What the Parrot told Alice** can be obtained from Deer Creek Publishing, POB 2402, Nevada City, CA 95959, or by faxing 916-478-1360. The cost is \$11.95 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling. Major credit cards are accepted. If you are sending the book as a gift, tell Deer Creek how to sign the greeting card.

Dale Smith's next book will be **What the Tortoise Told Alice**.



## A PROMISE KEPT

by IPPL Adviser Dianne Taylor-Snow

Promises are meant to be kept. At the beginning of last year's school term my 9 year old nephew, Zach Zareck, asked me if I would come to his class and talk about orangutans and the rainforest. He said his teacher, Mrs. Lentz, would be teaching them about the rainforest and he thought it would be "cool" if I could talk to his class.

As Zach's auntie, I'm always correcting him if he makes that common mistake and calls an ape a monkey! Despite these corrections, I guess he thought I was an acceptable speaker for this class due to my background of working in a zoo, studying orangutans in Borneo and caring for the "Bangkok Six" orangutans.

I told Zach that I would talk to his class, but there was one problem: he lives in Colorado and I live in California, some 1,000 miles away as the crow flies. I promised to **try**. And then promptly forgot.

Eight months later I got a phone call from Zach reminding me of my "promise" to come and talk to his class. There was only one month left of school. Couldn't I please "come over next week?"

As luck would have it, I had other business in Colorado that would fit in with a talk at his school. But being the prankster that I am, I decided to tell him that I didn't think I could make it. I then phoned my sister Kathy Graham, and between Kathy and Zach's teacher, we cooked up a scheme: I would be the "surprise speaker" at a special assembly for about 60 third graders.

I shipped ahead a big box of "show and tell" items: a cuddly toy orangutan; information sheets about orangutans and their habitat, and information about the work IPPL does: a genuine Dayak head hunting knife (this always gets the attention of elementary school children!); batik cloth; barkcloth and many other items the indigenous peoples of the area use in their daily life.

On the appointed day, I showed up at Dartmouth Elementary School and set up my display table and slide equipment. As the students marched in, Zach took one look at me and was, for a while, speechless! After Mrs. Lenz asked him to introduce me, he regained his composure, made the introduction and rejoined his classmates!

Our discussion began with me giving the class a bit of my background, and then describing just exactly what an orangutan is, where they live, how long they live, how many offspring a female orangutan

has, and what their daily lives are like, living high in the canopy of the jungle and building nests to sleep in at night.

For the slide presentation, I showed aerial shots of the Bornean jungle and the small aircraft that one flies in to reach our jumping off spot for the trip up river. We took a tour of a town in Borneo and then headed up river to the research station. Once at the research station, we saw formerly captive orangutans roaming freely throughout the area, being fed or "provisioned" and the special interaction they enjoy with humans.

We then ventured into the jungle to see truly wild orangutans and discovered how difficult it is to locate a bright red/orange ball of fur high in the canopy.

After the slide presentation came the "question and answer" time. This is my favorite part of a presentation to elementary school children. They ask the best questions and get really involved in the subject.

A sampling of the questions: "Were you ever scared?" "Do they eat fish?" "Do they ever eat each other?" "Do they ever use the same nest again?" "Have you ever seen orangutans mate? How do they do it?" "Do snakes live there?"

They were also interested in questions about the camp and how the **human primates** get along in such a hot and steamy place with no television or telephone!

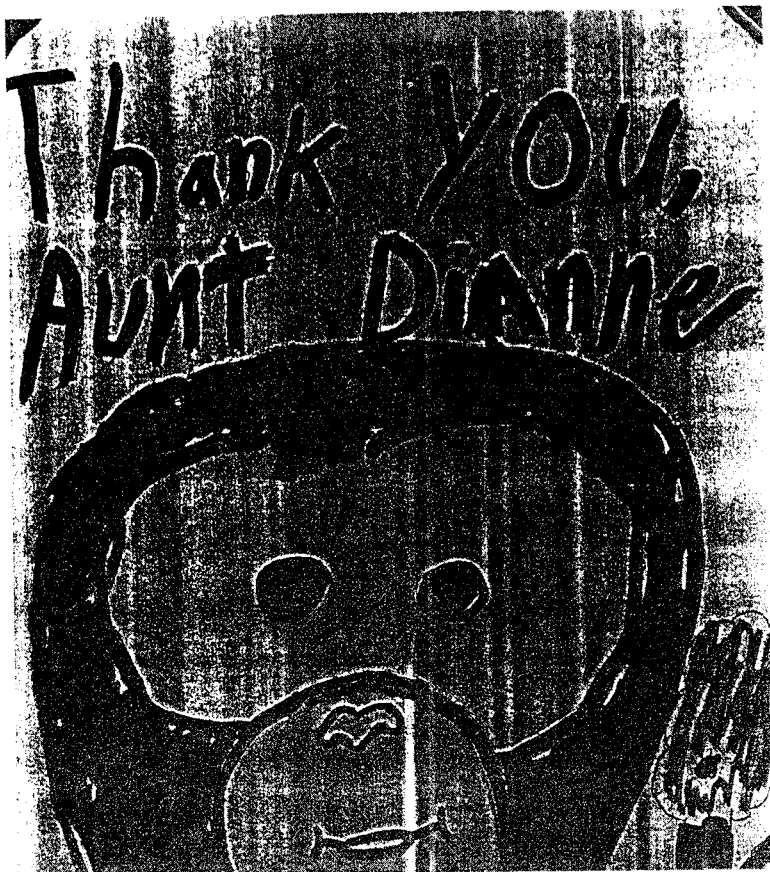
I have given many talks to elementary schools and this one was no disappointment. The students were lively and inquisitive, brimming with wonderful questions and energy that was infectious.

The day after my talk, a large packet of thank you letters arrived from the students in Zach's class. As I read through them I smiled and remembered why promises are meant to be kept.



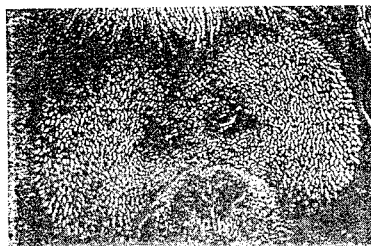
Dianne with Sebastian





5/29/96  
Dear Mrs. Shaw,  
Thank you for coming from California to Colorado. I wish I had your job. I think I'm pretty lucky to have a aunt like you. That was interesting. I tried to find a blue, on my globe.

Sincerely,  
Gregg Warr



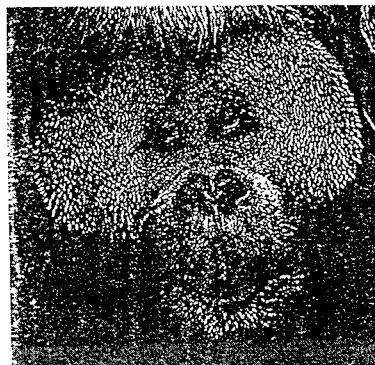
Dear Mrs. Shaw,  
I love you very much. I wish I could go to school to talk about orangutans. Those animals are cool. You are lucky to study those animals. I wish how they jump through the trees. That is cool. You are interesting.

Sincerely,  
Christy Slipp



Dear Mrs. Shaw,  
Would it really take you till 8:00pm to explain all you know about orangutans? Maybe take a nap sometime that. You know a lot about orangutans.  
Yours show was terrific!

Sincerely,  
Lyle Reder



## IPPL REPRESENTED AT LAB CHIMPANZEE HEARING

In 1984, it was discovered that chimpanzees were susceptible to infection with the Human HIV (AIDS) virus. As a result, the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) named chimpanzees as the "animal model" for AIDS research. This presented a dilemma for the research industry. On the one hand, laboratory chimpanzees were not producing enough offspring to keep up with NIH's perceived need for large numbers of chimpanzees for AIDS research. On the other hand biomedical facilities were experiencing a housing crisis as a result of the growing number of hepatitis-infected chimpanzees which had to be kept separately from healthy individuals.

### NIH Chimpanzee Breeding Program

Before addressing the problem of overcrowding and long-term support of aging chimpanzees already infected with agents which made them "surplus" to any further research, NIH awarded \$4.5 million for AIDS research and the establishment of the Chimpanzee Breeding and Research Program in 1986. Around \$33 million has been spent on the program since 1986.

The purpose of the breeding program was to establish a self sustaining laboratory population to ensure that chimpanzees would be readily available for biomedical research.

The Chimpanzee Breeding Program has to date produced almost 300 offspring since its inception. However, chimpanzees have not provided an ideal model for AIDS research and fewer chimpanzees are being used in AIDS research than was initially expected. The result is that the housing capacity of breeding and biomedical facilities has been exceeded. At a time when fewer chimpanzees are being used in medical research the laboratory population has grown to approximately 1500.



Carole and Masya

### Chimpanzee study initiated

Last year NIH contracted the National Academy of Sciences to initiate a study to address the future need for chimpanzees in biomedical research and to develop a well-defined long-range strategy to provide for the long-term care of chimpanzees in laboratories, including aging and infected individuals.

A panel of 13 people, most of them biomedical researchers, has been appointed by the National Academy of Sciences to conduct the study and prepare a report for NIH. As part of their study, the panel is holding public meetings to seek information from interested parties.

### Meeting in Washington

The first open meeting was held in Washington DC on 19 June 1996. A coalition of animal welfare organizations presented the panel with a proposal for establishing a National Chimpanzee Sanctuary to provide appropriate housing for chimpanzees retired from research.

Members of the coalition addressed the panel on a variety of topics such as the need to restrict further breeding and to provide enriched environments. Other speakers addressed the panel about the need to identify any money now earmarked for retirement and the need for rehabilitation programs for previously housed individuals.

### Carole Noon Speaks up for chimpanzees

The International Primate Protection League was represented at the meeting by Advisory Board member Carole Noon. Dr. Noon discussed the innovative housing used at several African chimpanzee sanctuaries that contain large social groups of chimpanzees in huge outdoor enclosures or on islands. It was suggested that sanctuaries like the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia could serve as a model for chimpanzee sanctuaries in the United States.

What all the speakers had in common was their condemnation of euthanasia for chimpanzees who are no longer useful to experimenters.

The National Academy of Sciences has two more open meetings scheduled for July and August. The committee's report to NIH will be issued in late 1996.

## THANK YOU CAROLE!

IPPL thanks Carole Noon for going to Washington to speak up for research chimpanzees. Carole, a long-term IPPL member, studied rescued chimpanzees at Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia and recently completed her Ph.D. Carole is a new member of IPPL's Advisory Board. Welcome, Carole!

# HUMAN RELATIONS WITH CHIMPANZEES

## A PROPOSED CODE OF CONDUCT BY GEZA TELEKI

*Dr. Geza Teleki, a lecturer at George Washington University,  
has been an IPPL Advisor since 1978*

In a world increasingly dominated by humans and their needs, no chimpanzee is safe. The efforts made so far to enhance species survival in the wild and individual well-being in captivity have not offset growing human abuses of chimpanzees.

Frustrated by possible failure of mainstream wildlife conservation and animal protection measures to give chimpanzees a better survival advantage, some are suggesting that more might be gained by formulating a "Chimpanzee Bill of Rights" which would grant the species some concrete standing in the human legal arena.

My concern is that an initiative centering on legal standing may raise further barriers in a political climate still too conservative to endorse such radical legislation.

Seeking a less provocative approach that appeals to the human conscience rather than to our legal system, I prefer to focus on a "Code of Human Conduct" whereby chimpanzees achieve more egalitarian coexistence as members in a global community of sentient beings. The main chal-

lenge arises not so much with finding topics to address as with finding words and phrases to convey how chimpan-

zees are like humans—but are not humans.

Free and captive chimpanzees face different problems in the two settings they occupy. A new code of human conduct must target both situations. The first task, then, is to define these two areas of concern.

### Problem I

The chimpanzees living in ever smaller numbers in the range countries of equatorial Africa are being depleted by the dual pressures of habitat destruction and human persecution, with some regional units already extinct and others heading that way at varying rapid rates. The conservation measures enacted to date are not assuring the survival of free chimpanzees.

### Problem II

The chimpanzees removed in large numbers from range countries in equatorial Africa, with a high mortality rate caused by destructive capture methods, are incarcerated presently in captive conditions that are mostly unsuited to their needs. Low reproductive rates are linked to poor maintenance conditions and management practices. Care

standards adopted to date are not ensuring the well-being of captive chimpanzees.



Photo: Stella Marsden

If we retain our egocentric attitudes about nature, exploiting and destroying chimpanzees for purely human gain, our best efforts to save this kindred species will fail. And chimpanzees are not, of course, the only ones standing on the precipice of extinction. Fundamental changes of attitude are essential, in my view, to making solid progress on the other, more pragmatic fronts of wildlife conservation and animal protection where we must win the fight to stem population decline in the wild and to stop individual abuse in captivity. A new code of human conduct may pave the way for these changes.

My proposals for a code of human conduct are outlined below in a set of basic objectives followed by specific propositions. Both reflect my priorities in forging attitude changes about our relationship with chimpanzees. Others are invited to add or amplify on these points in letters to the editor.

### **Objective A**

Objective A is: global recognition of the Endangered Species status of chimpanzees, free and captive, backed by international consensus that a) the wild populations remains threatened by extinction in all range countries so long as the factors responsible for present rates of decline continue to overwhelm conservation measures aimed at enhancing species survival, and that b) the captive populations can be classed as self-sustaining only when it contains a majority of third generation captive-born members in all user countries.

### **Proposition 1**

Unilateral protection of free chimpanzees is urgently needed in a spectrum of habitat zones that preserve both biological and cultural diversity in the wild population, where all types of land development, including "sustainable" natural resource use, and all forms of direct persecution, such as hunting for bush-meat markets and taking for commercial trade, are, in principle, prohibited entirely or, in practice, restricted within regions crucial to species survival. Whenever habitat competition by humans becomes contentious in range countries, mutual coexistence with chimpanzees should be emphasized.

### **Proposition 2**

A total ban should be invoked on international trade of free-born chimpanzees, with no exceptions granted for supplementing the captive population with wild chimpanzees: a moratorium is recommended on international trade of captive-born chimps for purposes other than publicly verifiable propagation to enhance species survival, or at least until the captive population achieves self-sustaining status.

### **Proposition 3**

Substantial fines and sentences, in excess of current penalties and always exceeding the profits to be gained by those perpetrating infractions, must be set to enforce legal restraints on damaging the wild population and on trafficking in live individuals, as penalties now on the books offer only minor deterrents to dealers and buyers.

### **Objective B**

Cooperative international support of a global network of outdoor sanctuaries that can provide refuge for all orphaned and unwanted chimpanzees, whatever their origin, and particularly for those confiscated during enforcement of laws that prohibit taking and trading of free-born individuals.

### **Proposition 4**

Range countries in Africa should share the responsibility of supporting free-born chimpanzees after they enter captivity even though they generally lack both the resources and the expertise needed to cope with maintenance of those chimpanzees. So construction and operation of local sanctuaries should be an international responsibility shared by wildlife conservation, animal protection and zoological organizations as well as government agencies.

### **Proposition 5**

To preclude killing of unwanted chimpanzees in user countries, for any reason whatsoever, each country holding captive individuals should institute a national retirement policy backed by specific plans and budgets to support them for their natural life-spans.

### **Proposition 6**

Countries serving as transit points for shipment of chimpanzees should prohibit passage of all individuals destined for countries which do not operate registered sanctuary programs. To encourage all nations to create sanctuaries, international treaties governing trade in endangered species should be amended to prohibit member states from receiving any wildlife shipments until such time as sanctuary programs are established.

### **Objective C**

Universal acknowledgement that chimpanzees share with humans an array of behavioral, social, communicational, emotional, mental and biological traits, including the capacities to suffer physical pain and psychological trauma as well as numerous positive experiences, which together demonstrate a close kinship that confers upon each a natural right to coexist on one planet.

### **Proposition 7**

For moral and ethical reasons in addition to many practical advantages in maintaining eco-system diversity, humans must respect the sovereignty of chimpanzees as a species and the dignity of chimpanzees as individuals, and are further obligated to act in ways that neither endanger the survival of free chimpanzees nor deprive the well-being of captive chimpanzees.

### **Proposition 8**

While chimpanzees may continue to serve as involuntary sources of knowledge for humans in ways that lead to exploitation of wild populations and abuse of captive individuals, actions often justified on the basis of alleged human gain, the sharing of so many definitive traits entitles



chimpanzees to inherent freedoms and intrinsic benefits akin to those humans prize for themselves.

#### **Proposition 9**

Chimpanzees, showing demonstrated qualities and abilities that overlap with humans, merit legal protection beyond what is now granted by wildlife conservation laws and animal protection regulations, and humans, having seized control over chimpanzee survival options and well-being standards, hold responsibility to provide legal redress for chimpanzees whose welfare may be violated in ways warranting court intervention.

#### **Proposition 10**

All forms of neglect, deprivation and abuse, whether physical or psychological, practiced by trainers, experimenters, exhibitors or even temporary wards of captive chimpanzees should be punishable in courts under statutes based on values akin to the ones applied to protect human freedom and rights.

#### **Objective D**

Worldwide recognition of an obligation to exclude chimpanzees from all types of human exploitation and utilization which do not directly benefit the chimpanzees themselves, on the dual bases that a) such uses cannot be reconciled with an international ranking as Endangered Species and b) such uses are incompatible with current ethical constraints on placing humans in situations causing physical and/or psychological suffering.

#### **Proposition 11**

Chimpanzees should not be utilized for entertainment purposes of any kind, whether profitable or charitable, and strict sanctions are needed to prohibit not only the training of chimpanzees by persons connected with such industries but also the buying and selling, or breeding, of chimpanzees for such frivolous purposes.

#### **Proposition 12**

Standards of maintenance and care in all biomedical institutions, where the majority of captive chimpanzees are now confined must, in keeping with their stated aim of producing a physically and psychologically healthy self-sustaining population, be substantially raised by legal mandate to provide all individuals with optimum living conditions. These are, at minimum, cage size above 400 square feet of floor space and 20 feet height, social housing at all times, trained care-givers to provide daily enrichment activities and materials, and independently funded retirement programs. Any institution failing to comply with these standards should be prohibited from breeding or otherwise acquiring more chimpanzees.

#### **Proposition 13**

Standards of maintenance and care in all zoological institutions exhibiting chimpanzees for purposes of public education must, in keeping with the stated aims of conserving the species, exceed the requirements set for biomedical facilities so as to meet the public expectations that endangered chimpanzees should be granted optimum living conditions. All zoological institutions serving the public

should be barred by law from selling or donating chimpanzees to a) any entertainment operation whatsoever and to b) any biomedical facility.

#### **Proposition 14**

Chimpanzees should never be forced to involuntarily enter conditions or situations which humans themselves would not willingly enter under exactly the same terms, and the baseline measure for relating to any chimpanzee in captivity must be voluntary participation by that chimpanzee.

#### **Objective E**

Commensurate with recognizing the species sovereignty and the individual dignity of chimpanzees, there should be no rights of personal or institutional ownership whereby captive individuals can be subjected to treatment as mere property under assorted human laws.

#### **Proposition 15**

Personal ownership, most particularly where commercial gain is a motive, cannot be reconciled with philosophical ranking of chimpanzees as an Endangered Species. Private citizens should be prohibited from buying, transporting, keeping and selling, or otherwise gaining autonomous control over, the life and welfare of free-born or captive-born chimpanzees.

#### **Proposition 16**

Institutional ownership, even by those dedicated to human education and health, should be prohibited unless a) they empower groups of humans selected from the general public to render collective decisions on all issues affecting the lives and welfare of captive chimpanzees, b) they offer verifiable proof of keeping chimpanzees for the sole purpose of species propagation aimed at countering extinction in range countries, and c) they comply with the optimum maintenance and care needs of every confined chimpanzee.

#### **Proposition 17**

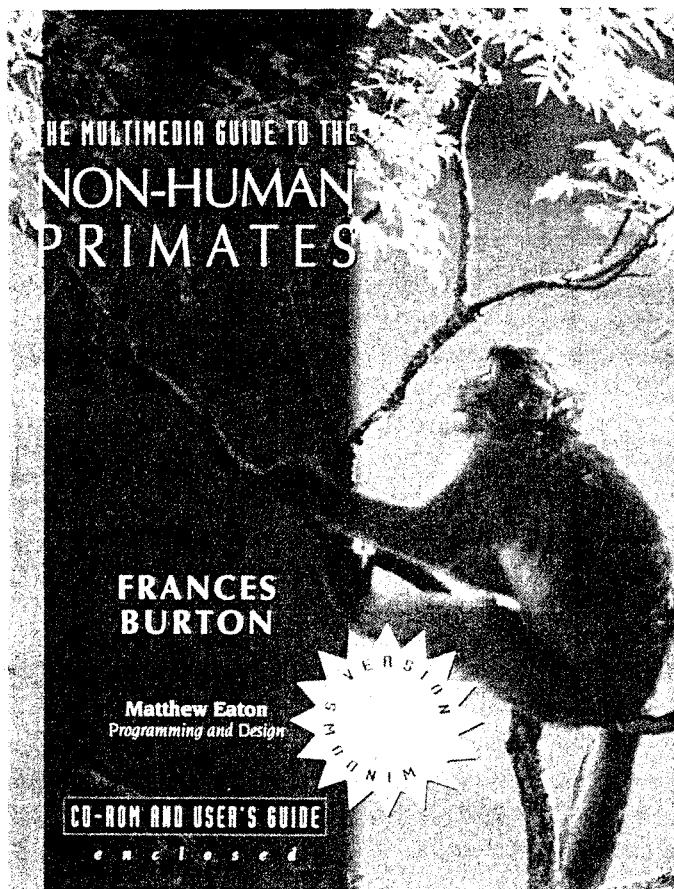
Legal sanctions backed by stiff penalties are needed to bar killing of captive chimpanzees living in any institution, regardless of age or reproductive status, for any reason other than humane euthanasia in publicly evaluated cases that involve pain or suffering beyond known remedies.

#### **Proposition 18**

No chimpanzee, free or captive, should ever be the victim of an exchange for monetary or other profit by any person or institution. The buying and selling of a chimpanzee invariably invokes treatment as property, and thereby demeans individual dignity.

Chimpanzees are, by all measures known to humans, sentient and sensitive beings whose qualities and abilities match ours' more closely than those of any other living species. I do not consider chimpanzees to be humans, nor do I view humans as chimpanzees, but I do think that each merits equal consideration in the grand scenario of life on this planet. So I hope that some day in the foreseeable future the proposals outlined above will be widely adopted as the guideline for governing human relations with chimpanzees.

## PRIMATE CD-ROM



IPPL Advisor Dr. Frances Burton has created a CD-ROM all about the primates of the world. The CD-ROM is a fascinating educational tool and would be of great value to government officials in checking shipments of hard-to-recognize primates.

Dr. Burton spent five years developing the project. The CD-ROM provides detailed information on over 200 species of nonhuman primates, in categories such as features, habitat, diet, communication, and social dynamics. The package consists of the CD-ROM, a Users' Guide and a separate print volume.

The CD-ROM has generated enthusiasm among teachers.

Eduardo Fernandez-Dubuque of the University of California, Davis, commented:

*I am not aware of any other tool like this for teaching primatology, I would definitely use it in my courses. It is fun for students—it is challenging.*

The Multimedia Guide to the Primates is available in either Windows 95 (stock number 013-207-1681) or Macintosh (stock number 0130210-8992) versions from the publisher.

The cost of the CD-ROM is \$64.00. To order your copy, please call 800-288-4745 or write:

**Prentice Hall**  
111 Tenth Street  
Des Moines, IA 50395, USA.

## THE BENEFITS OF HAVING A CURRENT WILL

Over the years, IPPL has greatly benefitted from thoughtful caring supporters who remembered IPPL in their wills. Thanks to those people, who were loyal members although we'd never met them, IPPL can continue and expand its program of investigations, help many horribly abused primates in overseas rescue centers, start young people on careers of service to primates, and take care of the 30 wonderful gibbons, many research veterans, living at our sanctuary.

One lovely member left a special gift for Igor, our lab gibbon who had spent 21 years behind black plexiglass because he self-mutilated at the sight of another gibbon.

The gentle Igor has already spent 9 happy "retirement" years with us and is loved by all.

These departed members' compassion, thoughtfulness, and planning survives their leaving this world. We hope that you will consider including IPPL in your estate plans, to ensure that primates in need will have our hard-working and experienced organization to stand by them.

Please contact Betty Brescia at IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA, if you would like a pamphlet about providing enduring help for IPPL.



Igor and Shirley

## TAXIDERMIST GOES TO PRISON

Taxidermist Nicolaas Peters is in prison and the world is a little safer for the world's precious wildlife.

In May 1996 Peters, a 41 year old Dutchman, was found guilty at Chester Crown Court, Cheshire, England, of smuggling endangered species. He was sent to prison for two years. This is typical of the trifling sentences that wildlife smugglers get almost everywhere in the world.

In an article in the 1 June 1996 issue of Britain's **Daily Telegraph**, Nicholas Roe told Peter's story and about the gruesome stash of evidence being held by the British government.

*Inside a grimy grey-walled room at Her Majesty's Customs and Excise, beyond a set of double doors, stand a stuffed chimpanzee, scores of mounted birds, bags full of bleached skulls, piles of tiger bones and a freezer packed with tiny animal corpses. On top is a chimp's head with human eyes of glass. Many of these creatures—the Siberian tiger, the ring-tailed lemur, the Humboldt penguin—were endangered species.*

Peters' business operations were run from England, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Gruesome though the trade in stuffed animals is, it is only illegal when protected species are involved. Among Peters' customers were museums and educational centers. But, said the **Telegraph**:

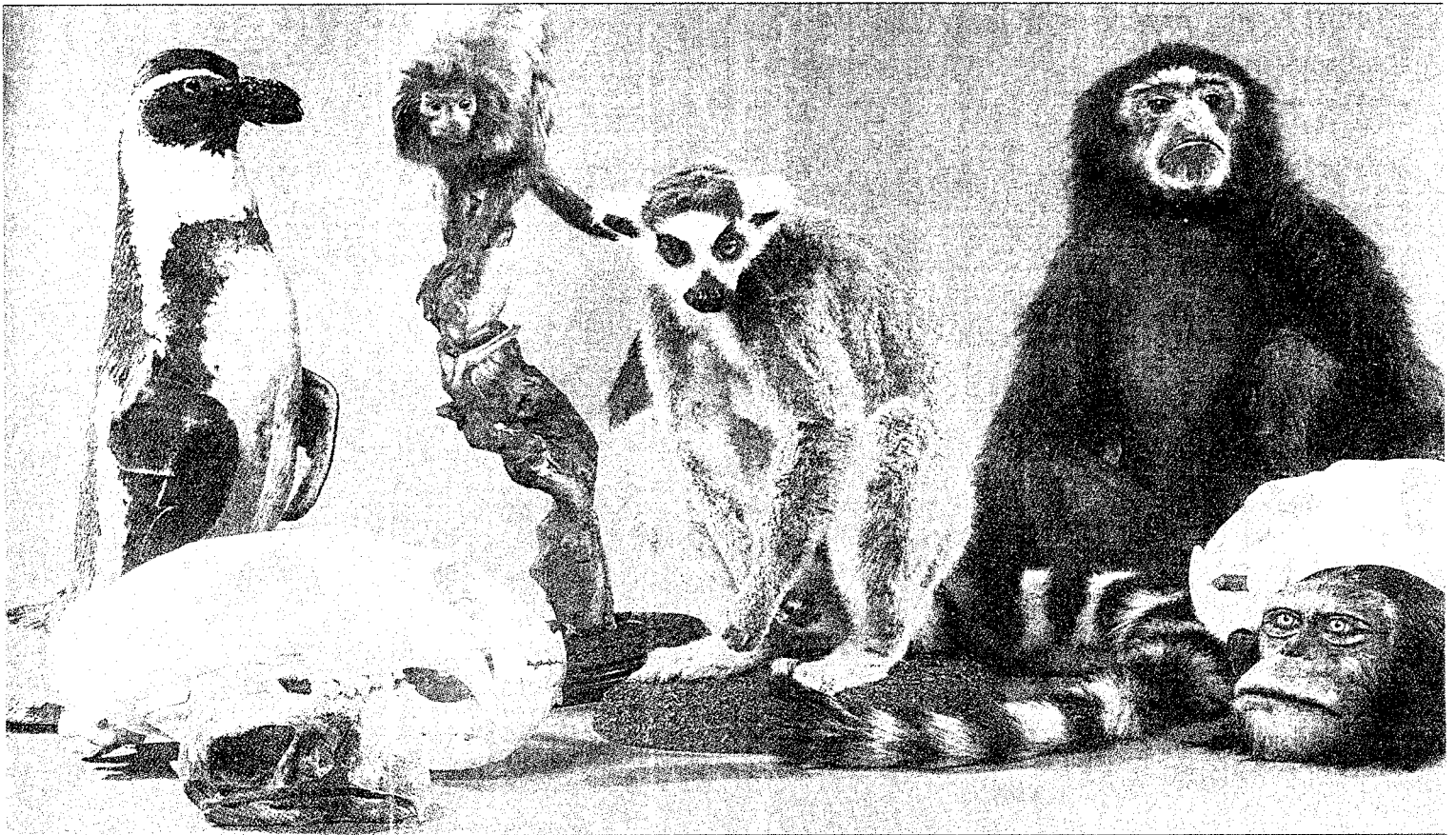
*On the other hand, many of these macabre skulls, skins, bones and bodies were destined for shamanistic ceremonies in America, for hunters with empty trophy cabinets, for other traders with their own lists of dodgy customers, for businessmen craving exotic investments—a stuffed chimpanzee can be worth more than £16,000 [\$24,000]—and even for use as playthings of the rich—paperweights and ornaments.*

Peters had three previous convictions for wildlife smuggling: one in Germany: one in England: one in France, and one in Australia. But all the punishment he got was fines.

Peters also maintained a warehouse in Belgium, crammed with 1,600 specimens. Belgium's Agriculture Ministry was supposed to have cataloged the animals—but instead had

## A tempting price on the rarest of heads

*The recent conviction of Nicolaas Peters highlighted how profitable animal smuggling can be. Nicholas Roe explains how he was caught*



Trophies of death: stuffed mammals, mounted birds, bleached skulls – including (bottom left) the Philippines eagle skull which proved the downfall of Nicolaas Peters, arrested last month for illegal trading in endangered species

**Daily Telegraph exposes the horrors of Peters' warehouse**

accepted an inventory handed in by Peters. According to the **Telegraph**:

*Since there were no proper records of what Peters had in his warehouse, he could claim that any animal—as long as he could get it into Europe—had been checked by the authorities.*

Peters' fall happened when he managed to get his hands on one of the world's rarest birds: the Philippine monkey-eating eagle. There are only around 50 pairs of this species left on earth. This eagle is listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). All commercial trade in the species is banned.

To get hold of such a rare bird, Peters contacted Peter Cua, a Filipino who hired hunters to fill Peters' orders. The remains of the eagle were smuggled into Belgium in spring 1995 in one of five shipments Peters received from the Philippines. The shipments consisted of 300 birds, 42 of them CITES-protected.

Peters took his trophy eagle to England by road. It was then that he made the mistake that led to the unravelling of his evil empire.

Peters handed the eagle's head to Sean Connell, a local taxidermist, for preparation. Peters told Connell to keep the head hidden because the bird belonged to a species close to

extinction and "because I can't explain this one away."

Connell noticed that the eagle appeared to have been shot. He at once contacted the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Authorities were informed and Peters was raided early one morning at 7 a.m. Business records and hundreds of specimens were seized. Six of the eight charges filed against Peters involved exports to two US companies: Skulls Unlimited, based in Moore, Oklahoma and run by Jay Villamarette, and American Headhunters, based in Dayton, Texas and run by Paul Micallef.

Among other seized items were the skull of a Siberian tiger, a species numbering less than 1,000 in the wild; a babirusa skull (the babirusa is a species of wild pig found only on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi and estimated to number between 500 and 1,000). Primates included parts of gorillas, chimpanzees, golden lion tamarins, and lemurs.

The Belgian Government is also investigating the unsavory dealings it facilitated by its laxity.

Peters will be allowed to reclaim such wildlife as he obtained legally. Everything else will go to museums. According to Roe:

*Leaving the building, though, you cannot help feeling that burning the things might be a better option. Really, they don't look desirable, mounted or stuffed. They just look dead.*

## SWISS ANIMAL-LOVERS PROTEST ZOO AD

In April 1996 the following announcement of availability of crab-eating macaques appeared in the Primate Supply Information Clearinghouse (PSIC):

*40 (20 males/20 females) intact, variety of ages. Currently living in a group of 130. Please contact for details. Francois Salz, Zoologischer Garten Basel, Postfach, CH-4011, Basel.*

The PSIC is supported by a grant from the US National Center for Research Resources of the National Institutes of Health and describes its purpose as:

*To provide information for the efficient sharing of laboratory primates by research institutions.*

On 1 June 1996 members of the Tierschutzbund Basel and the Swiss Society for the Protection of Animals and other Swiss organizations marched from downtown Basel to the zoo gates to send a message to zoo authorities that they were concerned about, and closely following, the fate of the monkeys. Zoo management was asked to explain the ad.

A zoo official explained that the monkeys were still at the zoo as nobody wanted them and that in any case they would only have been sold for behavioral experiments (this had been omitted from the ad and some behavioral experiments can be very stressful).

For now the monkeys are still at the Basel Zoo, which has had a large colony of crab-eating macaques in spacious enclosures for several decades.



Swiss animal-lovers stand up for monkeys



## NEWS FROM CAROL FLEMING

*Carol is a Senior Primate Keeper at Twycross Zoo, England.  
In 1993 she was sponsored by IPPL to spend six months at the  
Wild Animal Rescue Foundation of Thailand sanctuary in Bangkok.*

During my time in Bangkok, they were caring for 27 gibbons, 20 macaques, and 5 slow lorises. I spent my time introducing new feeding and cleaning routines and generally helping to care for the animals. Towards the end of my stay, I went to visit a piece of land owned by the Royal Forestry Department that, it was hoped, could be used to start a new sanctuary as there were so many more animals needing a home.

On my return to England, I kept in touch with the foundation, and when I heard that the new sanctuary was well under way, I decided that I had to go back and see it.

### Return to Thailand

In January of this year I did just that. I was amazed at the progress: the place was a hive of activity, and there are more than 80 gibbons in residence in well-built, large cages. The Forestry Department is doing its part in building cages for the large number of macaques also living there. This new sanctuary, called Grabok Koo, covers some 120 acres of for-



est, and is in the countryside about 120 miles east of Bangkok.

The sanctuary hopes to provide homes for rescued bears and many other animals in the future, and there are many more gibbons on the waiting list.

### Summerville

In March I represented IPPL-UK at the 1996 Members' Meeting, where I gave a talk on my experiences in Thailand. It was quite nerve-racking for me to talk to over 100 members, but it was wonderful to meet so many people concerned about primate welfare and wanting to know what they could do to help.

There was one young man particularly interested in my talk as he was being sponsored by IPPL-USA to work at Grabok Koo for a year and he was leaving the next month. I hope he gleaned some useful information from me.

People had made the trip from all over the United States and several foreign countries and, in fact, Shirley McGreal told me later that it was the largest attendance they had seen so far. There was a good range of speakers talking about projects both in the United States and around the world.

I was especially delighted to hear first-hand from Shirley, Dianne Taylor-Snow, Cathy Liss and Peter Van de Bunt the full account of the "Bangkok Six" case which happily ended with Matthew Block in prison.

The audience applauded long and hard and gave them a standing ovation.

### IPPL's Sanctuary

It was obviously a great thrill for me to meet the gibbons we read so much about at IPPL's Headquarters. There are now 30 gibbons living there in spacious and clean accommodation. All of them looked in the very best of health. Their inside quarters are even furnished with television sets for them to watch when the weather is not good enough for them to play outside. I met the caregivers who are very dedicated and obviously fond of their charges.

Shirley and her staff worked very hard organizing the meeting to make the whole thing a huge success. I'm sure everyone had a great time...I know I did!

## LETTER WRITING SERVICE FOR THE BUSY OR LAZY!

Animal-lover and IPPL member Lyn Manheim has a great idea for those of you who would like to help animals but don't have the skill, energy or time to write letters. Lyn runs a service called "Letters for Animals."

Subscribers to Lyn's service can receive a packet of 10 or 20 pre-written letters every month for a charge of \$3.50 (10

or \$6.35 (20). Letters will come ready to be signed and mailed! Topics range from wildlife protection to companion animal over-population.

For more information, send a self-addressed envelope with 55 cents postage to **Letters for Animals, PO Box 7-D, La Plume PA 18440, USA.**

## NEWS FROM NATURE'S BECKON

**Nature's Beckon** is a group of animal-lovers based in Assam, India, which works to protect wildlife and its forest homes. The group publishes a newsletter called "**Nature's Beckon News**." The January-June 1996 issue tells about a four day environment camp held at the Chakrasila Wildlife Sanctuary. Forty school and college students and members of conservation groups participated.

A camp was also held for tribal children aged 6-12 to teach them to take care of nature. The program included planting of trees, watering the saplings, weeding, making drawings of nature and animals, and observation of wildlife.

**Nature's Beckon** is also running a plant nursery with the purpose of replanting denuded forest areas. Special emphasis has been placed on raising plants that provide food for the golden langur, a species found in the Chakrasila Wildlife Sanctuary.

The group also organizes wildlife awareness camps and workshops in the communities surrounding Assam's protected areas, including Manas and Kaziranga National Parks, and Pobitora, Chakrasila, Lowkhowa, Rajiv Gandhi, Dibrus-Saikhowa Wildlife Sanctuaries.

The group's coordinator in Upper Assam, Mr. Mridupaban

Phukan, successfully rescued more than 400 birds from poachers and handed them over to the Forest Department. The birds were later released.

IPPL has provided a small grant to "**Nature's Beckon**" to help with the group's educational work. An article in the group's magazine acknowledges our help.

*Nature's Beckon has taken initiative for the protection of golden langurs of Assam and other primates of this region.*

*In this regard Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairperson of IPPL, has immensely encouraged Nature's Beckon by introducing them to the members of IPPL all over the world through their News Bulletin of November 1995. The organization will remain eternally grateful to Dr. Shirley McGreal for her magnanimity.*

*The organization is receiving constant encouragement from IPPL through their News Bulletin and other relevant communications and support. This benevolence of IPPL has enabled the organization to print leaflets and posters in regional languages and to install signboards in strategic locations to create awareness for the conservation of golden langurs and other primates.*

### HOW YOU CAN HELP!

**IPPL is really impressed with the work of Nature's Beckon. It is a great little non-governmental organization! We would like to increase our support for the group's entire program. A little money goes a long way in India! If you can send a gift for Nature's Beckon, IPPL will send it in entirety by the safe bank transfer method to the group. Please send a check made out to IPPL earmarked "For Nature's Beckon" to IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA.**

### CONTROVERSIAL CIRCUS

The **New York Times** carried a story about the Akef Egyptian circus in an 8 December story filed from Harare, Zimbabwe. According to the Times, the circus wanders slowly around Africa giving occasional performances and picking up animals along the way. The **Times** reported:

*The route of the circus took it through Djibouti, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi- dirt-poor countries where few people can afford circus tickets, but rich in animals and scarce in sophisticated poaching techniques.*

The circus drew attention in Zimbabwe when Stella Killick, a 5 foot tall 60 year old employee of the Society for the Pre-

vention of Cruelty to Animals was punched by circus employees, resulting in a black eye and considerable publicity.

Zimbabwean animal lovers alleged that the circus was a front for smuggling endangered species across Africa. Among the species the circus was suspected to have trafficked in was the chimpanzee. According to the **Times**:

*The Akef circus left Egypt in 1990 with two chimpanzees. Six have been seized en route. Early this year, Mrs. Harrison of the Zimbabwe SPCA confronted Elsayed Hussein Akef, the head of the family, and he naively showed her bills of sale for babies bought from a Zairean smuggler.*

**DON'T MOVE!**  
**WITHOUT LETTING IPPL KNOW!**  
*you'll keep getting IPPL News regularly!*  
*and we and the Post Office will thank you!*

# FIFTY PRIMATES CONFISCATED IN IOWA

by Grace Trifaro, University of Iowa Animal Coalition

On 16 December 1996, 50 primates were removed from the home of Sue Kriz, a resident of Swisher, Iowa, USA. Three of the monkeys were close to death but prompt intervention saved the lives of two of them.

The third monkey was found to have died of shigella, a parasitic infection. Another monkey later died from a bowel obstruction. Nineteen of the primates are currently housed at the Wildlife Rescue Center in Texas and a few at other sanctuaries. Others await permanent homes.

## 2 December – 911 call

On 2 December 1995, Johnson County Deputy Dan Vincent responded to a "911" (emergency) call and arrived at Ms. Kriz' residence. Kriz, who reportedly was suffering from dizziness and shortness of breath at the time of the call, was concerned about possible intruders who had been walking around outside and tapping her house. Kriz reported that someone was putting something in her cigarettes that caused the dizziness.

Officer Vincent reported that he found no evidence of any forced entry. On entering the residence, he experienced a strong ammonia odor and the odor of feces. He felt nauseated.

At a hearing on the case, Deputy Vincent commented:

*Every 20 to 30 minutes I'd have to step outside because of the odor. I felt lightheaded and nauseated.*

## 4 December – Detective and vet check Kriz' home

On 4 December 1994, a Johnson County detective and Dr. Mary Ebert, a Lone Tree veterinarian, went to Sue Kriz' home. Dr. Ebert had previously provided veterinary care for animals owned by Sue Kriz. Dr. Ebert was concerned about the condition of the primates and the unsanitary condition of the residence and felt that the monkeys were receiving less than adequate care, food and water. That day, Kriz agreed to let the Sheriff's department take the monkeys. That only happened 12 days later.

## 9 December – Dead monkey taken to vet

On 9 December 1995, Sue Kriz took two monkeys to Dr. Ebert. The live monkey was suffering from malnutrition and dehydration. Food and water revived the live monkey. On the same day, Dr. Vandergaast of the West Branch Animal Clinic examined the monkeys at Kriz' residence and found them to be thin.

## 11 December – Another vet visit

On 11 December 1996, Kriz took a dead capuchin monkey to the West Branch Animal Clinic. She also brought along a live monkey, also thin.

Meanwhile, the Johnson County Sheriff's office was contacting federal and state agencies to gather information on relevant laws. The University of Iowa Animal Care Department offered to help. Although five primates belonging to endangered species (4 cottontop tamarins and 1 lemur) were involved, the US Fish and Wildlife law enforcement agent serving the area refused to become involved.

## 16 December – monkeys taken from Kriz residence

The Johnson County Sheriff's Department and Drs. Paul Cooper and Michael Parker of the University of Iowa went to the Kriz residence and removed 50 monkeys, all emaciated. Kriz had given permission for them to be removed. The sheriff's deputies reported overpowering odors and that they saw rats.

Dr. Cooper, an experienced primate clinician stated:

*The facility was totally unacceptable, it was just the most awful thing I've ever seen.*

Two of the confiscated primates later died, including a cottontop tamarin who died on 23 December from a bowel obstruction caused by a piece of blanket ingested by the animal while in Kriz' residence.

The University of Iowa Animal Coalition (UIAC) tracked the story and attended all court hearings. Fearing the animals would end up in the pet trade, Grace Trifaro of UIAC contacted sanctuaries and Wildlife Rescue agreed to help place the monkeys and take some of them.



Confiscated Spider monkey

The confiscated monkeys were:

- 22 capuchins**
- 8 spider monkeys**
- 6 squirrel monkeys**
- 5 owl monkeys**
- 4 cottontop tamarins**
- 1 ring-tailed lemur**
- 1 African green monkey**
- 1 moustached guenon**

UIAC and other Iowa humane organizations issued a statement of support for the animals being placed in sanctuaries which they circulated widely as did many national animal protection organizations.

Kriz changed her mind about giving up the monkeys and petitioned to get them back. She described herself as "a private person with a private collection" and disputed claims her animals were neglected. However, the judge ruled that Kriz should not get her monkeys back.

In his ruling Judge Larry Comney commented:

*The neglect was so severe that it negatively affected the health of the primates to the extent that some primates had died, and more would have died if they were not removed.*

#### **IPPL Note:**

IPPL applauds the efforts of the University of Iowa Animal Coalition and its president, Grace Trifaro, for their hard work on this case, bringing it to national attention and finding homes for many of the monkeys.

An interesting question is how one person could collect so many monkeys. Some are known to have been supplied by a Florida animal dealer (whether this dealer bred them or got them from elsewhere is not clear) and others by a small zoo in Alamogordo, New Mexico, but the origin of the others, including the five members of endangered species, is not known. Private breeders, unscrupulous zoos and exotic animal auctions supply most of the monkeys that turn up in the pet trade.

Most owners of pet monkeys stop at one or two. But there is nothing except local laws and zoning codes in some communities to prevent private individuals from building up huge private menageries if they want. The Centers for Disease Control in theory bans the sale of primates imported after 1975, or born to parents imported after 1975, from sale as pets yet has no enforcement power. Despite macaques being able to infect humans with a fatal disease, herpes virus B, macaques can be sold as pets.

#### **PLEASE THANK THE JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR**

Please, US and overseas members, find time to send a nice thank-you card or letter to Judge Larry Comney and to Assistant County Attorney Anne Lahey who worked very hard on the case of the 50 monkeys. Both are at the same address: **Courthouse, 417 South Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52240, USA.**



**Confiscated capuchin monkey**



**Rescued Owl monkeys**

# THE LAKE EDWARD CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY

by Christine Manning

*Christine Manning was formerly Project Supervisor at Lake Edward Chimpanzee Sanctuary*

On March 30, 1995, eleven young chimpanzees were transferred from the Uganda Wildlife Education Center, Entebbe, Uganda, to Isinga Island in Queen Elizabeth National Park. The chimps were moved in one day, but this one day was the climax of a chain of events initiated back in 1991.

During 1991 Dr. Jane Goodall visited Uganda and of course she visited the chimps residing in what was then known as Entebbe Zoo. At this time there were already more than 20 chimps in the zoo and insufficient funds to care for them. It was during this visit that the idea of finding an island for these chimps was first put forward.

Jane also offered to fund a volunteer to come and assist with the care of the chimps. I was that volunteer, and in October 1991 I arrived at Entebbe Airport, along with 4 chimps, Masiko, Megan, Sunday and Jim. These four chimps were known as the "Moscow Four" and were returning to Uganda, having travelled around Europe with a Russian circus. In Hungary, they had been confiscated—for the second time in their short lives—and were now returning home.

My task in Entebbe was to try to improve life for these four chimps and the others already there. This would involve working closely with the keepers and helping them understand the needs of these animals.

But there was another aim: to try and bring about this idea of an island sanctuary where the chimps could live freely in the trees again.

## Looking for an island

During the three years that followed several islands were visited, but each had its problems. Frequently the islands had been occupied illegally by fishermen, many of them years ago. The owners assured us that the squatters could be evicted easily, but how could we evict people from their homes to make way for a group of orphaned chimps?

We had to find an uninhabited island.

On other islands we found that the forests had been cut down and the wood used for charcoal. On these islands the chimps would need to be fed daily, and the distances to travel to market were usually too great for this.

By this time we were beginning to despair of ever finding a suitable island. In October 1994, Jane again visited Uganda and the whole question of an island was discussed. It was then suggested that, instead of a large island in Lake Victoria, why not try Isinga Island in Queen Elizabeth National Park?



**Christine Manning with an armful of chimps**

## Isinga Island

At first glance Isinga would be rejected. It is small (approximately 5 hectares or 13 acres), and has sparse tree cover. But it also had several advantages. Next to Isinga is a small island that could house the keepers, and the island is just a 10-minute boat ride from the park headquarters at Mweya.

At Mweya there is a safari lodge visited by a large number of tourists each year. Perhaps these visitors could be taken to view the chimps and the income would provide the money needed to feed the chimps.

Although not the large, forested island we had hoped for, it seemed that this could work. We could bring the chimps to Isinga and ease the immediate overcrowding at the zoo. In the meantime the search for a large island could continue. If one was found at a later date, these chimps would be already more independent of people and

better able to make the transition.

Isinga could also serve as a pilot scheme to help everyone involved evaluate the problems that could arise and solve these problems in a more controlled situation.

Permission was then needed from Uganda National Parks; they agreed in principal, but there was no money available.



They were however able to supply a boat and an engine. This was a start, but we estimated that we would need \$15,000 to set up the project and cover the running costs for the first few months before tourism was established.

### **Looking for funds and staff**

We decided to approach the Sheraton Kampala. The Sheraton runs a "Going Green" campaign, in which a dollar is added to the bill of each guest. This dollar is then matched by one dollar by the Sheraton management. At the end of each year this money is donated to a local conservation project. In the past, money had been donated to the zoo to build a Wetlands Aviary. Our proposal was presented to the Sheraton management and within two weeks was accepted and the money made available.

The next step was to recruit the staff needed to run the project. Three people were selected and joined me in Entebbe for two months of training with the chimps.

### **Preparing the island**

While the keepers were being trained, preparations were also being made on the island itself. Sleeping platforms were constructed on the big island for the chimps and accommodation was set up on the small island for the keepers.

A new jetty was also cleared to allow closer access to the island. Meanwhile in Kampala USAID (United States Agency for International Development) carpenters agreed to assist in the construction of crates for the transport of the chimps. Everything was proceeding well and plans were made to transfer the chimps on March 30, less than six months after the idea to use Isinga Island had been suggested.

### **The Move**

On the morning of March 30, everything was ready. With the assistance of Dr. Risto Heinonen, the chimps were sedated and settled in the crates for their journey to Isinga. We arrived at Queen Elizabeth National Park at 4:30 p.m. We immediately took the crates by boat to Isinga. Finally we were ready to open the crates and release the chimps into their new home.

Everyone except myself and the three keepers had to leave the island and watch from the boat because we did not know how the chimps would react. We decided to release the younger females first and progress to the dominant male last.

First, food was spread around the platforms and the first crate was opened. This crate contained two 6-year old females, Sophia and Connie. Sophia was nervous and climbed straight from the crate and into my arms, Connie sat on the edge of the box and looked around.

I carried Sophia across to the platform where she saw the food. With excited food grunts she jumped down and started to feed. As we walked across, Connie also followed and she joined Sophia in feeding.

Next to be released were Nagoti, a six year old female and Kidogo, a nine year old female. By this time they could hear the food grunts from Connie and Sophia and went immediately to join them and eat.

They were followed by the subordinate male Sunday and the females Megan and Peace. Each came from the crate calmly and ran across to join the others.

### **Releasing Masiko**

Finally only Masiko, the dominant male, was left. How would he react? We all moved behind the remaining crate and opened the lid carefully. Masiko looked up and climbed slowly out of the crate. Ignoring the other chimps, he climbed down and clung to Constantine's leg nervously.

Constantine, one of the new keepers for the project, walked to the others with Masiko hanging on, and only releasing his grip when he reached the chimps at the platform. Masiko was noticed to be limping. He had been very difficult to sedate in the morning and had at one point been injected in the foot. This seemed to be hurting him.

Just as Masiko reached the other chimps it started to rain heavily and all the chimps ran for shelter in the bushes. As the rain eased, the chimps left the bushes and returned to feed. Masiko however was staring intently at Dr. Heinonen, who was watching from the safety of the boat!

The other chimps seemed completely unconcerned by their whole experience. They were even seen tasting the fruits and leaves of the fig trees. Perhaps Masiko as leader felt threatened by his loss of control of the situation. What a confusing day for him!

### **The Babies**

It was now early evening and we decided to leave the chimps alone to enjoy their first night in the open after many years in cages.

However, before we could relax we still had the three babies—Joey, Rufus and Cindy—to settle. They were still sitting patiently in their crate, watching nervously. They had been fed on the way and again immediately when we arrived.

We now took them across to the small island that would be their temporary home and let them out for a short while. After a mug of milk and a half hour of play they were returned to the crate for the night. They would have plenty of time to explore their new home tomorrow after a good night's sleep.

### **The First Days**

The chimps decided to start exploring on their first day on the island. They left the release site, using one of the hippo trails. Within a few days they had explored the whole island and visited all the trees. They soon established a routine of waking early, going for a walk across the island and returning in time for breakfast.

The chimp food is purchased at a weekly market not far from the park. Here we are able to buy bananas, potatoes, pawpaws, cabbages and quite a selection of other fruits and vegetables. This food is stored on the small island where it is prepared and fed to the chimps twice a day. Initially we were able to land and walk amongst the chimps as they fed, but soon Sunday, the junior male, started to become interested in the boat and jumped on it a couple of times!

Although he was not aggressive at these times, it could

develop into a problem, so we decided to try a different method of feeding. We found a new landing site around the other side of the island where we were able to follow a trail up into a large clearing. The chimps could see us and would come and meet us in the clearing to feed. Without the distraction of the boat, Sunday is no longer a problem.

### **The Babies**

Once the elder chimps were settled it was time to try to integrate the babies Rufus, Joey, and Cindy. On the small island we made a clearing under a large fig tree overhanging the lake. This became known as Rufus' camp and here they could again become used to climbing trees.

Initially someone remained there with them, but soon they were content to remain alone. They could hear our voices and occasionally one would walk up the trail to see us, but gradually they became a little independent.

After the two boy chimps had recovered from their vasectomies, they were ready for their first visit to the big island. We decided that we would land with them at feeding time, hoping the others would be distracted a little by the food.

Constantine landed first with the food, including lots of their favorite things. Morris and I then followed, carrying the babies. As we reached the clearing the chimps were busy feeding and hardly seemed to notice our arrival. Rufus ran immediately to the food and started to eat, but Cindy and Joey were scared and tried to run to us.

After eating the best food the older chimps became interested in the babies. All were very friendly and wanted to play. For this first visit we stayed for two hours on the island. By then the babies had become tired. This was repeated twice more, but then problems arose as the babies would run to us when frightened. The other chimps did not like this and threatened us. As the chimps had all been nice to the babies, we felt it would be safe to leave them alone together.

The following day, while the older chimps were elsewhere on the island, we took the babies to the feeding site. As we left them the babies cried. This brought the others running. While the older chimps were excited to find the babies there, their noise and displaying caused the babies to panic.

After a few minutes everything settled down and the babies actually seemed better without us there. If a baby cried with fright, one of the elder chimps would immediately run to comfort them.

We continued the routine of bringing the babies across daily, for a longer and longer time each day. Gradually they began to enjoy themselves and were less interested in returning to us each night.

Finally the day came when Rufus went with the older chimps to the cave area where they had taken to sleeping.



### **Off-shore visitor pontoon for chimp viewing**

Joey and Cindy remained behind and returned with us to the small island. The next morning we were eager to see how Rufus was feeling after his first night of independence.

### **Rufus and Masiko make friends**

Early in the morning we saw the chimps leaving the cave area and returning to the feeding site. Where was Rufus? One by one the chimps came into a clearing where we could see them. There was Rufus, riding on the back of Masiko, the dominant male!

As we watched, the chimps stopped suddenly with hair on end. We looked ahead and saw the problem. Our resident hippo was still feeding on land and there was no way past for the chimps. They sat and waited as the hippo proceeded slowly down the trail towards the lake, feeding as it went.

Meanwhile Rufus had jumped down and was displaying next to Masiko. He then joined some of the other chimps feeding on some nearby leaves. Finally the hippo left and the chimps continued on to the feeding site.

We went across to Rufus and called him to the boat. We wanted to give him the choice to come across with us and have his breakfast milk. But he looked at us for a few minutes and then rejoined the other chimps! The next day Joey and Cindy followed Rufus and decided to stay with the older chimps.

### **Disaster strikes**

The integration had gone very well and we were thrilled at the way in which the babies had been accepted by the others.

But then a terrible tragedy occurred. One morning we went across to check on the chimps and were unable to find the two boys, Joey and Rufus. Cindy could be seen playing up in the tree but there was no sign of the boys. Something was clearly wrong. Megan, Masiko, and Peace were displaying at us and were obviously upset.

Then I noticed something black floating on the surface of

the water. With horror I realized it was a chimp. Then looking closer we noticed a second body just a few feet away. Slowly we approached and used the paddles to pull from the water, first the body of Rufus and then Joey. In stunned silence we took the bodies across to our island.

A veterinarian friend was visiting at the time and he examined the bodies. There were no injuries on the bodies. Both chimps had clearly drowned. However, it was apparent that Joey had very recently died, but that Rufus had been dead for an hour or more. We can only conclude that somehow Rufus had fallen into the water and drowned, and that Joey, seeing the body, did not understand and tried to reach him.

We will never know exactly what happened that morning. We all knew that it was possible that something like this might happen, but we were all unprepared for the loss of these chimps. Having lived so closely with these babies and worked so hard to integrate them to the group, we had all developed a very close bond to them and we will miss them a great deal.

#### **Akiki joins the group**

Despite our loss, work had to continue. Just three weeks earlier we had received a newly orphaned baby from Kibale forest and he needed our attention. Akiki's mother had been killed by revenge-minded poachers after she had killed their dog.

The poachers had been workers at a tea estate near the forest and the manager, seeing the baby boy chimp, wanted to rescue him. The workers refused to hand over the baby, insisting that they must be compensated for the loss of the dog.

Eventually the manager paid them 50,000 Uganda shillings (\$52) and they gave him the chimp. He took the chimp to the authorities of Kibale Forest National Park who then brought him to us. We estimated him to be about one year old. He was covered with flies, but otherwise healthy. We

decided that we would try and introduce him to the group in the hope that one of the females would adopt him.

After a trip to Kampala for a vasectomy, Akiki was introduced to the group. Even in the three short weeks with us he had become used to people and he was initially frightened. But the females, particularly Megan and Peace, were desperate to comfort and look after the tiny baby.

Within one week Peace had completely adopted Akiki! She carries him around the whole day and shares her bed with him at night, just like his mother used to do. Akiki is happy again. The comfort of another chimp has helped him to forget the trauma of his mother's death.

He is a lively little chimp and after one month in the group he is feeding well and is loved by all the chimps. He is very young to be without milk, but we felt the emotional benefits of having a new "mum" were more critical than the physical benefits of getting milk but living with people.

So the group now has ten members. The two males Masiko and Sunday have become firm friends. Masiko is still the dominant one. However Sunday is no longer terrified of him, as he was in the zoo, and he is now a very active member of the group. Peace is happy with her baby and is coping well with the sudden responsibility. The other two older females, Kidogo and Megan, are both regularly seen carrying and playing with Cindy.

The three young girls (Nagoti, Sophia and Connie) spend their days swinging around in the branches, catching up on the childhood they missed. The babies, Cindy and Akiki, have got what they needed most of all, a big chimp to look after them and comfort them, just as their mothers would have done in the forest.

#### **Promising prospects**

Each day we watch the chimps. We see them playing in the trees, moving freely across the island, or just sitting quietly grooming. At last they have a future to look forward to. Despite the tragedy of Joey and Rufus, the prospects for the project look very promising. So much so that we have looked at a second island in the park where we are hoping to bring the rest of the young chimps from the zoo.

For me personally my time in Uganda is coming to an end. In the last four years I have seen many young chimps arriving at the zoo. Often, like Rufus, they are in terrible condition. Some we have managed to save, but others have died. Along with the keepers in Entebbe, we have tried to improve the conditions in the zoo and make the lives of these chimps a little happier.

Finally we have managed to give at least some of these chimps a new home, a little closer to the home they left so abruptly as tiny babies. I leave these chimps now in the care of their keepers, Constantine, Morris and Simon, and look forward to returning to visit them on Isinga Island in years to come.



**Successful integration of babies with adults**

## NEW OUTBREAK OF MONKEY EBOLA VIRUS

On 15 April 1996, Texas State health officials announced that two macaques out of a recent shipment of 100 monkeys that had reached Hazelton Research Primates, Alice, Texas, from the Philippines had died of an Ebola-like virus. The other 48 monkeys sharing the dead monkeys' room were destroyed and incinerated in closed containers.

The virus is named "Ebola-Reston" because it was first identified in a group of monkeys shipped from the Philippines to Hazelton Research Primates in Reston, Virginia in 1989. This first epidemic was the subject of the book "The Hot Zone" by Richard Preston and inspired the movie "Outbreak."

The Reston variant of the Ebola virus is very different from the variant that caused the deaths of 245 people in Kikwit, Zaire, in 1995 and in Mayibout, Gabon, in 1995.

The media descended on the small town of Alice, when news of the outbreak became public. They found a facility surrounded by 6 foot high chain link fence with 700 corncribs inside containing around 5,500 monkeys, mainly rhesus and long-tailed macaques. Hazelton breeds monkeys for research.

The supplier of the monkeys in the 1996 outbreak was the same firm which supplied the monkeys involved in the 1989 incident: Ferlite, a Philippine company managed by Alex Lina. Commenting on the Hazelton shipment, Alex Lina, President of Ferlite, told the **Washington Post**, "Perhaps they

came from other suppliers." However, it was later confirmed that the monkeys had been shipped by Ferlite.

The Ebola announcement came as a surprise to many residents of Alice. One resident told a reporter,

*My wife was born here and she never heard about it, she said, "Monkeys, they've got MONKEYS in Alice."*

Another resident said he had been scared at the presence of the facility in Alice since a facility veterinarian died there a year ago of Herpes B, a virus fatal to humans.

The Philippine Government temporarily banned all export of monkeys and set up a multi-agency investigative committee team consisting of representatives from the Department of Health, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Department of Agriculture. The US Centers for Disease Control also sent a team to the Philippines.

They reported that the Ferlite Scientific Research monkey farm was located in Calamba, Laguna, about 40 kilometers south of Manila and that three employees had antibodies to the Ebola virus. In 1995 Ferlite exported monkeys to the United States and Sweden. The facility's current monkey population is 1,600. The Ferlite Company is still allowed to trap monkeys in the wild to add to its breeding company, with monkeys being added in November 1995. The company had trapping permits to catch monkeys in two provinces of Mindanao Island.

**On 10 June 1996 the Government of the Philippines lifted the ban on all monkey exporting companies except Ferlite.**

## IPPL FRIEND WINS GOLDMAN AWARD

Ugandan environmental reporter Ndyakira Amooti has won a 1996 Goldman Environmental Prize.

Ndyakira first came to IPPL's attention when we started receiving his newspaper articles about smuggling of chimpanzees from Uganda and the poaching of mountain gorillas. Ndyakira was very hard-hitting and denounced government bungling and possible corruption courageously.

While in Washington, Ndyakira met United States Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. He expressed to Babbitt his concern at US failure to inspect incoming wildlife shipments.

Long admirers of Amooti's work, IPPL funded Ndyakira's attendance with press credentials to the 8th

conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species held in Kyoto, Japan, from 2-13 March 1992. Every day he faxed home long articles to his newspaper **New Vision**, which is Uganda's leading newspaper.

Ndyakira is the only reporter in Uganda specializing in environmental and wildlife issues. In 1994 he helped US undercover conservationists set up a "sting" of animal dealers smuggling chimpanzees and rare parrots through Entebbe Airport, Uganda.

Congratulations to IPPL's intrepid friend, Ndyakira Amooti!

## GORILLA KILLERS ARRESTED

A Ugandan national was arrested in May 1996 for alleged involvement in the 1995 killing of four mountain gorillas in Bwindi National Park (formerly the Impenetrable Forest) in Uganda.

Bwesigye, aged 26, was charged with the killings in Kabale District Court on 22 May 1996. He had been arrested in Zaire and jailed for illegal entry into the country. On his release he returned to western Uganda.

## AIRSHIPS USED TO STUDY FOREST CANOPY

Dr. Graham Dorrington has provided IPPL with information about "Project Hornbill" in Sabah, where scientists have been studying life in the rainforest canopy as they travel in ultralight electric powered airships.

Airships are different from balloons because they are propelled through the air by motors.

According to Dr. Dorrington:

*Two decades ago, the "Viking" spacecraft landed on Mars. No life could be found. Mars turned out to be a barren, frozen desert. Meanwhile, here on Earth, a handful of scientists were exploring tropical rainforests, high up among the leaves and branches of trees. It soon became clear that this canopy was an incredibly complex ecosystem containing a myriad of different insects and arboreal plants. Today, some scientists believe that over half of all species on Earth live in tropical rainforest canopies. If this is true, then why has this eco-system received so little attention?*

Rainforest canopies are usually 50–80 feet above the ground and it is hard to make observations.

Many ways to study life in the treetops have been attempted. These include rope climbing, towers, booms, cranes and canopy walkways. But all these methods are impractical for the study of large areas and some can be dangerous for a scientist who is not an athlete.

The "Project Hornbill" project was based in the Danum Valley Conservation area of Sabah. Sabah is part of East Malaysia located on the island of Borneo. A small, helium-filled airship with space for two people, was used. Scientists floated quietly above the canopy, observing wildlife.

At first the airship was flown for short distances but later flights sometimes covered miles. The role of insects was studied—it was learned that tiny fig wasps pollinate fig trees, the principal source of food for orangutans and many bird species.

The airship also proved valuable for counting orangutan nests. Nests are built by orangutans every night, usually on top of understorey trees. The nests are only used once but take several months to decay. Nest observations can be useful in learning which areas have resident orangutans.

## DANGERS OF BABOON TRANSPLANTS

On 25 December 1995 the Cox News Service ran an article entitled "On risks, ethics of baboon transplant." The story resulted from AIDS patient Jeff Getty receiving an experimental transplant of baboon bone marrow. The transplant did not succeed.

Reporter Bill Hendrick interviewed Louisa Chapman, head of the xenotransplantation working group at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Xenotransplantation is the transplantation of animal tissues and organs into humans.

Hendrick explain that CDC's role was to monitor the patient for evidence of possible infection with a baboon disease so that:

*If this transplant results in the patient being infected with baboon viruses, in addition to the HIV he already*

*has, we'll be able to pick that up early, before it moves from him into the general population.*

Hendrick commented that:

*Our concerns with introducing new infections into the human population are not so great with one patient, but if this procedure is effective, then there will be a demand for it to be done in hundreds of thousands of patients, all of whom will not be as cautious in their behavior after transplant. So the wider implication in terms of public health is, in the process of using baboon tissue in humans, we introduce new infections into people.*

She noted that the ethical problem was "how much promise of potential benefit to an individual justifies how much potential risk to the greater community."

## CAMBODIA ATTRACTS FOREIGN PREDATORS

The **Los Angeles Times** described in a 22 February 1996 story Cambodia's attempts to lure foreign investors to the impoverished war-devastated nation. Unfortunately, said the **Times**, the country has attracted investors looking for short-term profits, plundering Cambodia's teak forests and gemstones.

Former Finance Minister Sam Rainsy described Cambodia as a "mafia state" where "senior officials share a symbiotic relationship with the illegal logging industry."



## UPDATE ON THE MANILA GORILLA

On 12 April 1995, ten primates were confiscated on Manila Airport in the Philippines. One crate contained a young male gorilla and two drill baboons. The second crate contained several monkeys, including patas monkeys, vervet monkeys, a guenon and a baboon.

The animals were taken to the Wildlife Rescue Center in Quezon City. One monkey died but the nine survivors are all doing well, including the gorilla who has been named "Gorio."

Over a year has passed but final plans have not been made for the animals and none of the criminals involved in the shipment have been punished. The name of the Philippine national who intended to buy the gorilla is not known, although rumors abound.

Tasleem Khan and Jawaid Assam Khan, the Pakistanis who brought the animals to the Philippines as their "checked baggage" were unfortunately allowed to leave the Philippines, apparently without naming their suppliers or the final buyer.

IPPL contacted several agencies of the Pakistan Government requesting action, but no reply was received from anyone.

The only shipping document the Pakistanis produced for the shipment was a "Free Disposal permit" issued on 25 March 1995 for the export of "trophies" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Wildlife Management Unit, Kano, Nigeria.

IPPL has learned that many chimpanzees and other endangered animals may have passed through this "Kano Connection."

### Gorio

Gorio still has no permanent home. He is being cared for at the Wildlife Rescue Center in Quezon City. It is essential that he soon live with other gorillas. In late 1995 the Commissioner of Cross River State, the only Nigerian state with wild gorillas, requested that the gorilla be sent back to Nigeria for possible release. A similar request was made by the Director of the Cross River National Park. However, there is unfortunately no gorilla rehabilitation program in Nigeria. But there is a program at Limbe Botanic Gardens in neighboring Cameroon directed by British volunteers Anna Randall and Jackie Groves.

Another gorilla rehabilitation program is based in the Congo Republic. This facility is crowded with locally confiscated or donated gorillas.

### The Monkeys

There is a sanctuary for drills in Nigeria. This is Pandrillus (see "Meet the Drill," **IPPL News**, December 1994). Pandrillus would be willing to accept the drills. A German facility has also offered to take them. Homes for the monkeys are being sought.

## ARE YOU ON THE INTERNET?

If so, please let IPPL know if you are interested in receiving by E-mail news items or action alerts about events that occur between issues of **IPPL News**. Please send an e-mail to **ippl@awod.com** requesting to be added to the IPPL E-mail alert list. Be sure to include your name and street address as IPPL alerts are solely for IPPL Members.

Also take a look at IPPL's Web page which is located at:  
<http://www.sims.net/ippl>

## ACTION ALERT LIST TO BE UPDATED

IPPL's list of members willing to write letters on behalf of primates at short notice is being updated. Everyone willing to write letters when needed please fill in this form and return it to **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA.**

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## LIZA GADSBY WINS WHITLEY AWARD

Liza Gadsby, who with her partner Peter Jenkins runs the Pandrillus project in Nigeria has won a major conservation award, the £15,000 (US \$23,000) Whitley Award.

Liza and Peter have worked for eight years to protect the highly endangered drill, a species found only in southwest Cameroon with small numbers in Nigeria and Bioko Island which is part of Equatorial Guinea. The species is thought to number less than 2,000 in the wild and is in serious danger of extinction.

The sanctuary houses 43 drills and 8 rescued chimpanzees.

Sir David Attenborough led the panel of judges who selected Liza. Sir David stated:

*To give your life to a project, not only to protect the animals in the reserve, but also to attract so many local*

*people to see the work being done with these animals and convince them that they are worth saving in truly magnificent.*

Liza told the **London Evening Standard**:

*Drills are killed out of greed, not necessity. The poachers drive around in Mercedes and wear Rolex watches. Drill meat fetches a lot of money. We want to employ the poachers as rangers. Instead of killing drills, they will be protecting them. We already have a few but they are working for very low wages which we will now be able to double.*

IPPL congratulates Liza and everyone involved with the Pandrillus project. In the past both IPPL (UK) and IPPL (Headquarters) have helped Pandrillus with small grants and equipment donations.

### PANDRILLUS UPDATE

The December 1994 issue of **IPPL News** celebrated the birth of "Mgbochi," Africa's first captive-born drill. Liza and Peter report that Mgbochi now has a brother "Mbanjin" and a 2 week old sister "Mati." Six other births to rehabilitated mother drills and 8 rescued orphans make 43 drills! Mgbochi and his family move to a solar-powered enclosure of natural rainforest habitat at the new site in November. Eight juvenile chimpanzees moved in July and are learning fast about ants, thorns, snakes and forest life!

At the new site's Afi Mountain, the wildlife ranger program led to Liza receiving the Whitley Award given by Sir David Attenborough at the Royal Geographic Society in London.

This prestigious conservation award allows the project to hire more rangers and buy uniforms and equipment. No gunshots have been heard on Afi Mountain in months, promising protection for gorillas, chimps, drills, monkeys and other wildlife surviving there!

Liza and Peter thank IPPL for their continuing support of Pandrillus' work!

## RECOMMENDED READING

**Poor Model Man** covers the proceedings of the People Against Chimpanzee Experiments (PACE) Conference on the Use of Chimpanzees in Biomedical Research. The conference was held in Brussels, Belgium, on 3-4 July 1993.

An expert panel of speakers discussed the use of chimpanzees by scientists and came out unanimously against their use, on both scientific and moral grounds.

Among the many speakers were Dr. Jane Goodall, Dr.

Roger Fouts, Stephen Kaufman M.D., Dr. Lester Ichinose, Dr. Vernon Reynolds, Dr. Peter Singer, Ignaas Spruit, and Dr. Martin Stephens.

Proceedings of the conference are available for \$15. To order your copy, please send your check to:

**Dr. Vernon Reynolds, Hon. Treasurer, PACE**  
**58 Banbury Road**  
**Oxford OX2 6QS, England**

## GEORGIA GROUP SUES PRIMATE CENTER

Animal Abuse Watch, an organization based in Atlanta, Georgia, USA, and Virginia McCrosky, also of Atlanta, Georgia, have filed a lawsuit against the Yerkes Primate Center alleging that 12 chimpanzees used in AIDS research have been "tortured and abused."

In a civil complaint filed on 16 July 1996 in the Superior Court of De Kalb County, the plaintiff alleges that, "Defendant Yerkes has a long history of abusing and causing the deaths of non-human primates to secure unwarranted federal grants and funding for research" and using federal funds to suppress "negative news" and get "unjustifiable glowing news" published. McCrosky alleged that Yerkes had "con-

spired with certain appointed and elected officials of De Kalb County...to have plaintiff McCrosky falsely arrested and prosecuted." McCrosky was prosecuted for criminal trespass following a demonstration at Emory University.

Attached to the complaint was an analysis of research programs at Yerkes Primate Center. Published as a book entitled **Aping Science: a critical analysis of research at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center** prepared by the Medical Research Modernization Committee (MMRC, Box 2751 Grand Central Station, New York NY 10163-2751).

The MMRC writing team was comprised of Murry Cohen M.D., Stephen Kaufman M.D., and Brandon Reines D.V.M.

## "A TAP ON THE WRIST"

A "tap on the wrist" is how veterinarian George Stoecklin described the Department of Agriculture's settlement of its case against the Southern Nevada Zoological-Botanical Park in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Under the settlement, announced on 8 July 1996, the park agreed to pay a \$7,500 fine and shut down for 7 days in August. The allegations addressed by the agreement included:

- failure to provide veterinary care,
- failure to handle animals in a manner that avoids unnecessary harm,
- failure to have a valid program of environmental enhancement to promote the psychological well-being of the zoo's primates,
- failure to maintain adequate records,
- failure to have a qualified attendant present when the

public has contact with the animals.

Some of the allegations stem from the 1993 death of a young Barbary macaque named Mujica. The animal was raised by humans. Ignoring warnings from concerned employees, zoo director Pat Dingle had the youngster reintroduced to the group. He was beaten by another monkey and died.

Las Vegas veterinarian George Stoecklin commented on the settlement:

*It sounds like the agreement has totally sold short. For what actually occurred, this is not a slap on the wrist. It is a tap on the wrist.*

Las Vegas animal lover Jackie Leemans, a former zoo employee who had fought persistently for justice for Mujica, described the Department of Agriculture officials as "lax in their judgment."

## "STINK" OVER MONKEY MEAT

According to the 23 May issue of the **Times**, a British newspaper, some Spanish baggage handlers have refused to handle luggage on flights from Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, to Madrid, Spain, after the discovery of rotting monkey meat in passengers' suitcases.

There is one flight a week from Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony, to Barajas Airport, Madrid. The meat is destined for the kitchens of the immigrant Equatorial Guinean community living in Spain.

Some of the meat is carried in diplomatic bags. Iberia responded to baggage handlers' complaints by issuing protective gloves and masks to baggage handlers but some still refused to touch luggage coming in from Malabo.

One handler was quoted as saying:

*I am sure a few monkeys arrive every time a plane lands from Guinea. But we can't really check each and every suitcase on each and every flight.*

All monkey species are listed on Appendix I or Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). This means that an export permit from the government of Equatorial Guinea, a CITES member since 1995, should accompany any shipment. Identifying whether the monkey meat came from an Appendix I or II species could be difficult and it is possible that chimpanzee meat could be included in shipments.

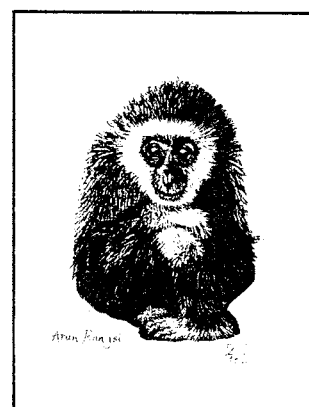
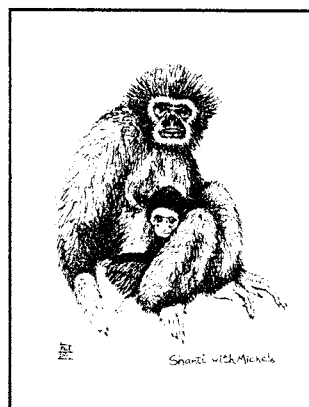
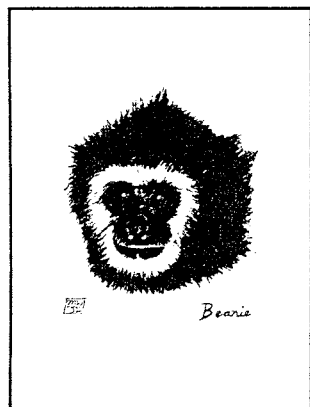
Monkey meat is also reported to be carried on flights from Zaire to Belgium and is offered for sale in restaurants in Brussels.

In March 1996, 21 people died in an epidemic of Ebola virus in Mayibout, Gabon. This outbreak was caused by eating chimpanzee meat. The "Monkey Meat Connection" from Africa could well carry the Ebola virus into the heart of Europe.



Photo: Michel Pourny

## GIFT ITEMS



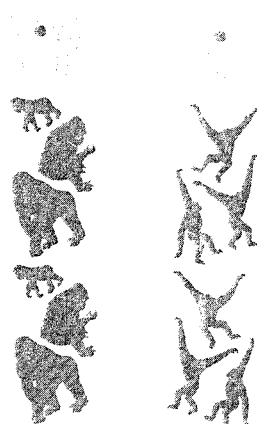
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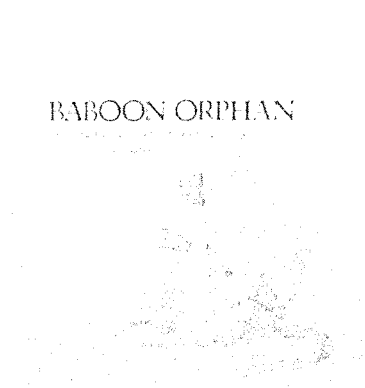


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