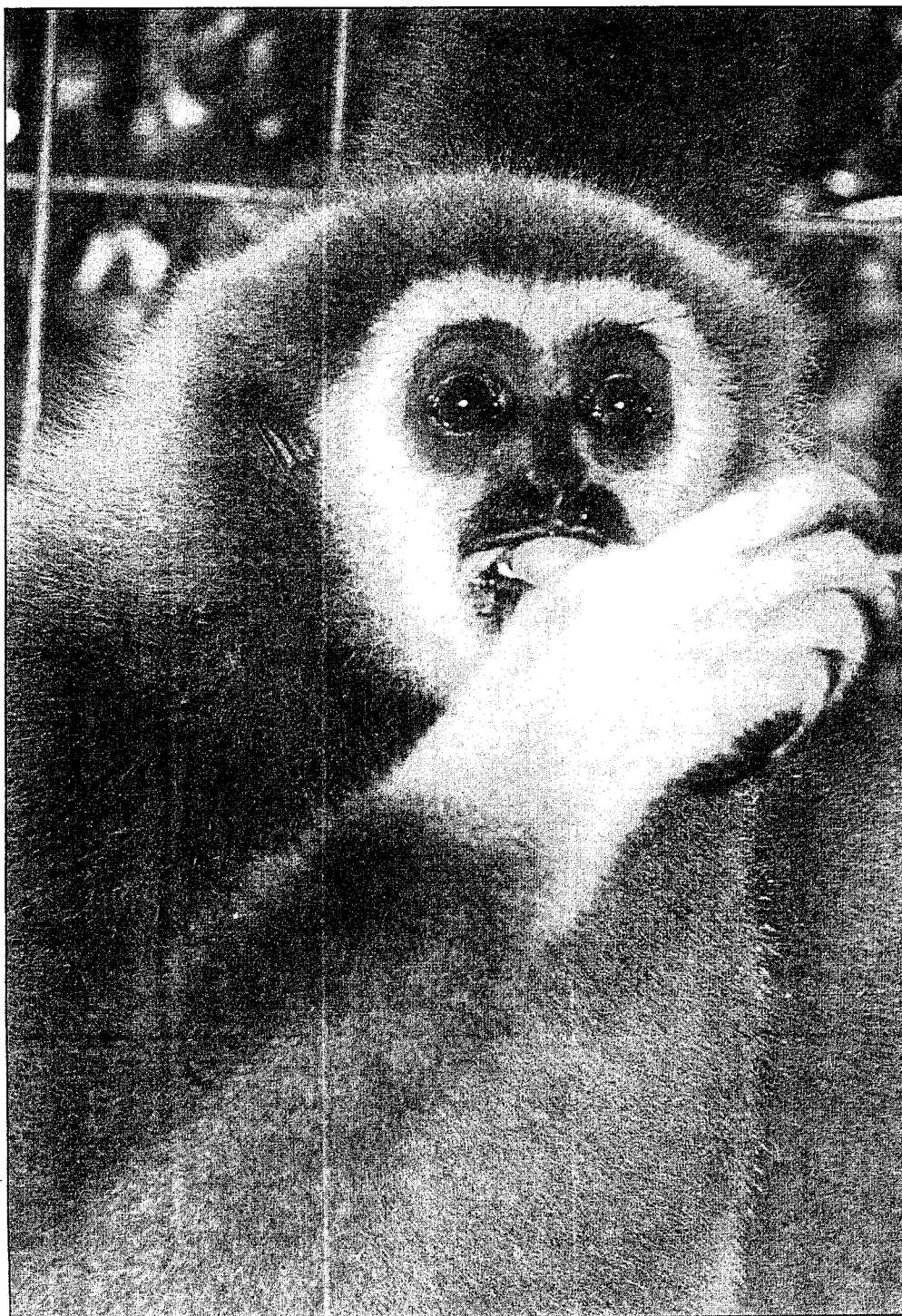




News

ISSN-1040-3027, VOL. 24, NO. 3

NOVEMBER 1996



INSIDE:

**ARUN RANGSI
CELEBRATES
FIFTEEN
YEARS
WITH IPPL**

**NEW
GORILLAS
REACH LIMBE**

Arun Rangsi eating grape

Photo: Shirley McGreal

UNIQUE CHIMP SWEAT AND T-SHIRTS

With chilly weather ahead in much of the northern hemisphere, you can feel warm and snug in IPPL's chimpanzee sweat-shirt. We have T-shirts in the same design.

The front view shows a chimpanzee hanging from a tree and the back has the rear view!

Both the sweat-shirt and the T-shirt come in just one color: white. We carry the following sizes: **Medium, Large, Extra-large, Extra-extra large.**

The cost of each sweat shirt is \$25 including postage and packing for US orders and \$30 for overseas orders which will be shipped air mail. The



cost of T-shirts is \$14 for US residents and \$17 overseas.

Please mail your order to:

IPPL

POB 766

Summerville SC 29484 USA

A MESSAGE FROM IPPL CHAIRWOMAN SHIRLEY MCGREAL

Holiday season, 1996

Dear IPPL Member:

With the holiday season and a new year approaching, it's a perfect time to contemplate the things that make our lives wonderful.

In my case, it's my friends around the world and the members who make our work possible, and especially IPPL's gibbons who enrich our lives with their individuality, their spectacular acrobatics, and their joyous songs.

One very special gibbon celebrated his 15th anniversary with us this year. This is Arun Rangsi, our "cover-boy." Arun Rangsi was born in a cancer laboratory and was rejected by his gibbon mother at birth. He was raised alone with a "swinging artificial mother" made of wire. The poor little ape almost died several times during his first two years of life and weighed half what he should. The lab people thought he was mentally retarded.

When the lab closed down in 1981, nobody wanted the strange little gibbon. He had no name, just a number HL-98 tattooed on his chest. He reached us 9 August 1981, his second birthday.

We gave him the name Arun Rangsi (Thai for "The Rising Sun of Dawn"). Arun Rangsi soon stopped a neurotic habit of banging his head and began to befriend people and, later, gibbons. We found him a companion, a female living in another laboratory. They lived together and formed their own gibbon family.

It's so thrilling that some animals who get off to such a bad start in life end up happy. We have many such gibbons here in Summerville and appreciate your support which makes it possible to say "Yes" when new gibbons need a home.

All of us at IPPL wish you a happy holiday season and much joy in 1997.

Shirley McGreal

IPPL HELPS LIMBE PRIMATES

Thanks to the kindness of our sustaining and patron members responding to a special appeal for help, IPPL has been able to donate over \$10,000 to the Limbe Sanctuary in Cameroon, West Africa.

This animal rescue project is based in the town of Limbe in southwest Cameroon. Sadly primates, including gorillas and chimpanzees, are being decimated in Cameroon and many African nations. Hunters and poachers kill adult primates, including mothers carrying babies. They usually eat the animals they have killed or sell them on city markets as “bushmeat” – and they also sell the babies.

Most of these babies soon die at the hands of animal dealers or people who keep them as pets. A few live in Cameroon’s two dilapidated “zoos” – Yaounde and Limbe. Now Limbe is undergoing a major change – it is being converted into Cameroon’s first sanctuary for confiscated wild animals. Limbe Sanctuary is the brainchild of Liza Gadsby and Peter Jenkins who also manage a sanctuary called **Pandrillus** in Cross River State, Nigeria.

Only a few lucky primates reach Limbe Sanctuary for care. The sanctuary faces major problems. It is located in a poor country, so it is hard to raise operating funds locally. It is far from the world news media. Publicity draws funds, but Limbe is almost unknown. Skilled veterinary care is hard to find.

From the start of the project five years ago, Limbe has been helped by caring volunteers like Kay Farmer, who was sponsored by IPPL-UK. You may remember Kay’s article in the August 1995 issue of **IPPL News** (a free copy is available to new members on request).

Currently IPPL volunteer Anna Randall and Jackie Groves are working there, as well as Cameroonian caregivers. Patti Gleason, a new IPPL volunteer, recently arrived at Limbe to replace Jackie who is leaving soon.

Here is some information about some of the rescued primates at Limbe who IPPL members’ gifts are helping.

Shirley – Chimpanzee

Shirley Chimpanzee was born on Mount Cameroon, the highest mountain in Cameroon, and home to the Bakweri people whose customs forbid the eating or killing of chimpanzees.

Hunters from another area must have come to the area to kill Shirley’s mother and catch her. They sold her to two American missionaries who raised her as their child. She was a member of their family and even sat in a high chair for meals.

Then Shirley’s life was turned upside-down when her owners left for a year’s home leave overseas. Liza and Peter found her in a cage in the parking lot of a Buea restaurant, pulling out all her hair in despair and loneliness. Now she lives happily as part of a group of eight chimpanzees. But she still seeks human reassurance, haunted perhaps by the nightmare of her year alone...

Incredibly Shirley’s family went to Limbe Sanctuary on

their return to Cameroon and demanded that Shirley be given back to them. They had the nerve to threaten to buy another chimpanzee if they didn’t get “their” Shirley back. Cameroon wildlife officials are keeping an eye on this family to make sure they don’t buy another baby!

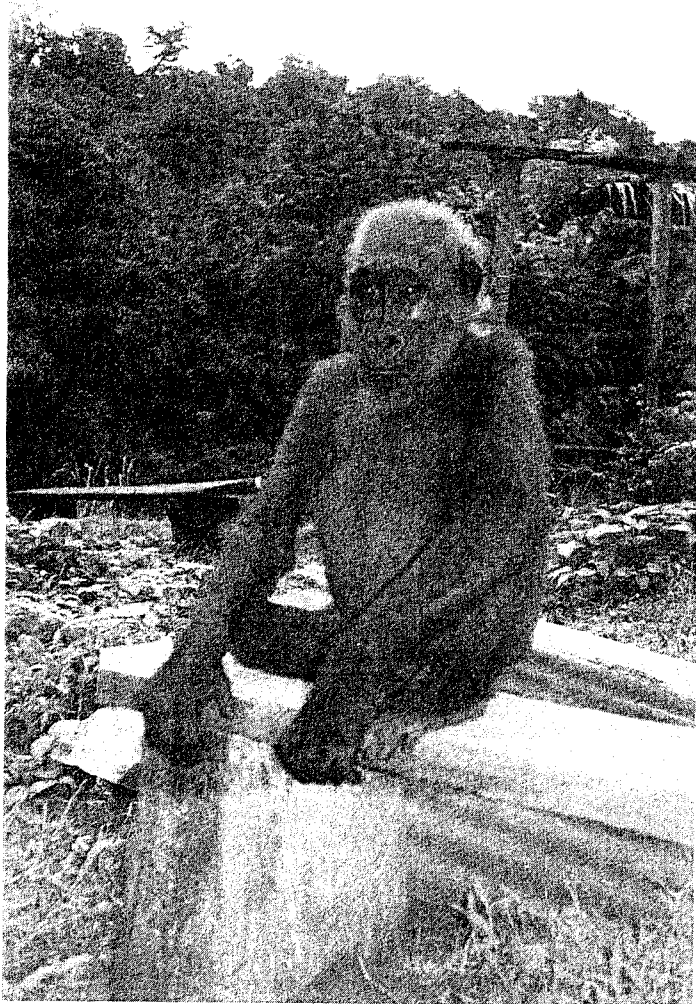
Nyango – Gorilla

Nyango Gorilla was bought by an American missionary family for their children to “experience” having a pet gorilla. She became a full member of their family, being seated at table for her meals and being fed the same food as family members. Nyango was very spoiled. As she grew she developed a strong set of teeth, which helped her get her own way.

By the time Nyango reached three years of age she had become too much for the family to handle and the family was persuaded to donate her to Limbe. Nyango’s adjustment was difficult as she understandably began to self-mutilate when confined. To make things worse, she was not interested in associating with other apes – she thought she was a human being!



Rescued chimpanzee



Nyango

The first step in Nyango's rehabilitation was to employ an African, Christopher, solely to look after her, not only during the day – but also at night – as she refused to sleep alone!

On arrival Nyango suffered from malnutrition and had to be gradually persuaded to eat the fruits and vegetables that wild gorillas eat, in preference to her favorite meal of tea and toast! Finally Nyango is learning to be a gorilla and she even helps with newly rescued gorillas and chimpanzees. But, although she is now six years old, she still insists on being with a human friend at night!

It must be quite a sight to see Nyango and Christopher sharing their mattress!

Man Alone – Mandrill

When Liza and Peter saw **Man Alone** during their 1990 visit to the old Limbe Zoo, he was sitting in a travel crate. But he was going nowhere. This unfortunate mandrill had lived in this travel crate since his arrival at the zoo two years previously. The crate was propped on blocks and covered with a roof, but it had never been enlarged and didn't look like it had ever been cleaned. Inside this crate sat a spectacular mandrill.

With minor repairs, an old lion enclosure with indoor and outdoor segments was quickly made ready for Man Alone.

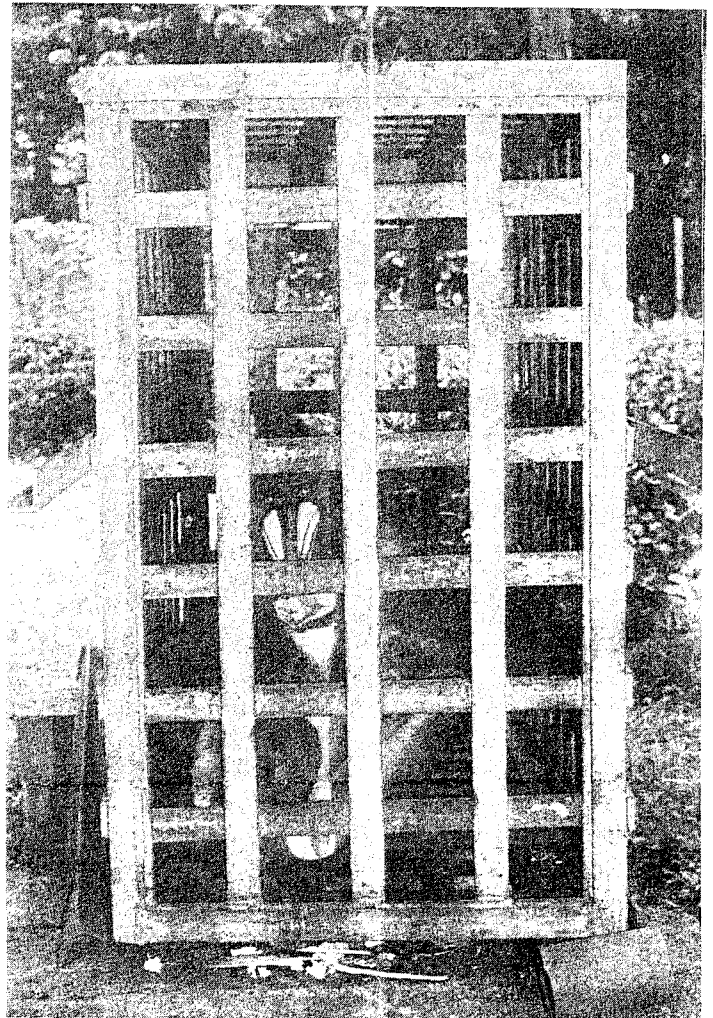
When released into the enclosure, which was 50 times larger than his crate, Man Alone couldn't believe what had happened! He moved around for a while. Then he went up to the staff and gave them a big mandrill "play face," displaying his 2 inch long canine teeth!

Though the cage is larger than the crate, it is still not large enough. The back of his present cage overlooks a lush green pasture, which would be ideal for the gentle Man Alone to forage in. But he will only be able to live there when funds are raised to build a perimeter fence to enclose the area. Until then he can only gaze wistfully at the pasture.

The name Man Alone depicts the forced solitary situation this unlucky mandrill has had to endure for most of his life. What the sanctuary would like is to find him a mate with whom he can share the lush pasture behind his cage – and "live happily ever after."

Current status of Limbe Sanctuary

There are 37 apes and monkeys living at Limbe, and many other animals. Sadly the current lack of enforcement of wildlife protection laws in Cameroon makes it inevitable that still more orphaned and abused gorillas, chimpanzees and monkeys will reach Limbe. Limbe staff hope that the educational program they are developing will one day stem this flow.



Man Alone in original cage

A LETTER FROM LIMBE

Volunteer Patti Gleason recently arrived at Limbe with help from IPPL-UK. After a week in Cameroon, Patti sent a first report to IPPL. Here are a few extracts which will show you the challenges facing Limbe and why this projects needs and deserves your help.

I arrived at the flat to be introduced to Benito, my new "son" – the 5 month old gorilla they got last month. Anna [Randall] has charge of Emma, the 4 month old). To say the very least, he is a handful. They were kind enough to give me two hours to settle in, and then he was mine. Needless to say, I haven't been sleeping much!

...The project is also much larger than I expected. They have over 90 animals currently on the grounds, plus the 2 gorillas at home. There are also 3 new guenons that spend their days at the zoo and their nights at the flat. As you can well imagine, there is always some noise at home.

...The education program is just getting off its feet. We had our first meeting with local teachers two nights ago and we were very happy with both the turnout and the interest. There are several who have already contacted us for more information. We're hoping to be able to develop a curriculum with the teachers for their classes. The Peace Corps volunteers that are in Limbe have been a great asset as they are all trained in environmental education.

The only setback, of course, is money. We simply cannot afford to duplicate any of our materials. We are offering

our education center as a resource room, but there isn't even any furniture for the teachers when they are here.

The project itself is great but is in such dire straits financially. I sincerely hope Shirley's fund-raising appeal is fruitful. We just don't see any money coming in. And it's no fun for either Anna or me, because we put our own money in to buy food for the animals.

...It's so great to be here. Although I must admit that the novelty of a baby gorilla wore off by the first morning – after having been up six times during the night with him. It has also been rather stressful. After a hard day's work, one just wants to go home and relax!

But the work gets more difficult once we get home. I finally am able to put Benito down for a few minutes to crawl about while I make something to eat, but I went three days without food prior to that! Now I'm at the point where I'm able to manage about one meal a day, even if it's just some bread.

We currently have 5 gorillas: Nyango, female 6 years: Evindo, male, 18 months: Chella, male, 2 years: Benito, male 5 months, and Emma, female, four months.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Limbe Sanctuary needs funds for **EVERYTHING!** For building of new enclosures. For food. For veterinary care and supplies. For staff expenses. For a planned education center to teach Cameroonian adults and children about their country's precious wildlife heritage.

Please consider adding Limbe to your holiday gift list! 100% of any funds you donate will go to Limbe by direct deposit into the project account. Please mark your check "For Limbe Sanctuary" and mail it to either **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville SC 29484, USA** or **IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London, WC1H9NS, England.**

"GONE WILD" AVAILABLE AS A TALKING BOOK

Gone Wild, James Hall's thriller about wildlife smuggling, is now available in recorded form narrated by George Guidall.

The "recorded book" consists of 10 cassette tapes. Hall's tale starts with Alison Farleigh's daughter being gunned down by orangutan poachers in Borneo, and then enters the murky world of the illegal wildlife trade which extends from the jungles of Southeast Asia, to Miami, Florida, USA.

This "talking book" is great if you have no time at home to read a book, but have a tape-player in your car! It can be purchased for \$84 (US) or rented for \$17 (US). The

phone number for US enquiries is 1-800-638-1304 (fax 410-535-5499).

Orders can be placed by mail. Contact:

Recorded Books
270 Skipjack Road
Prince Frederick, MD 20678 USA

All major credit cards are accepted. Please note that **Gone Wild** contains scenes of violence and graphic sex and is unsuitable for children.

MY SUMMER IN COSTA RICA

by Stephanie Presti

My name is Stephanie Presti and I am a second year student at Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine. With support from the International Primate Protection League, I performed a veterinary service project at Jardin Gaia Wildlife Rescue Center in Costa Rica this summer.

Jardin Gaia is located in a lowland tropical rain forest area on the central Pacific coast of Costa Rica, just outside of Manuel Antonio National Park. It began in 1991 as an orchid breeding center and has evolved into a wildlife rescue center. It was declared to be the only "official" wildlife rescue center in Costa Rica in 1995.

Jardin Gaia is now home to over 200 animals, including many species of birds, squirrel monkeys, howler monkeys (two young ones that are still bottle-fed by volunteers), a white-faced capuchin, and a red-naped tamarin (smuggled into Costa Rica from Panama).

All of these monkeys are victims of the pet trade, a huge problem in Costa Rica. Most of these animals are confiscated by government officials and brought to the rescue center. Others are also donated by individual owners or hotel or shop owners, who realize that monkeys don't make good pets when they get older.

Jardin Gaia relies on volunteers to care for the animals, including feeding, cleaning cages, and veterinary care. My role at Jardin Gaia was to provide basic veterinary care and management to the caged animals at the center, as well as any injured or orphaned wildlife brought in by park rangers or tourists.

I also participated in general animal maintenance, as well as conducting educational tours of the facility for tourists. Jardin Gaia does not have a staff veterinarian and relies on volunteer veterinarians and veterinary students.

Even if they had the financial resources to hire a staff vet, they would have no veterinary resources available to them within their own country. The one Costa Rican school of veterinary medicine does not provide its students with any training in wildlife or exotic medicine and does not provide assistance to Jardin Gaia.

The goal of Jardin Gaia is to rehabilitate and release these rescued animals. However, they do not have the financial or professional resources to accomplish the steps leading up to this goal, including: veterinary testing of animals to prevent spread of disease into existing wild populations; wildlife biologists to do pre-release habitat and population dynamics assessments; locations and materials for proper release sites (cage materials and radio collars).

The center is severely under-funded and understaffed and the government continues to bring confiscated animals in, without providing appropriate financial support. Also, the national parks are very understaffed and poaching continues to be a very big problem; therefore, creating the unfortunate situation of which these animals are victims.

Jardin Gaia is involved in conservation efforts to

protect the Costa Rican Squirrel monkey (*Saimiri oerstedii* is the scientific name and the animal is also known as the red-backed squirrel monkey). The species is the most endangered primate in Central America, according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The survival of this endangered species has been threatened by increasing habitat destruction due to encroaching tourism development, the pet trade, and natural disasters.

As one illustration, Jardin Gaia staff have seen squirrel monkeys electrocuted on the power lines that cross the roads. This is a common problem because the roads have fragmented the monkeys' natural habitat and the only way for them to cross is by the power lines.

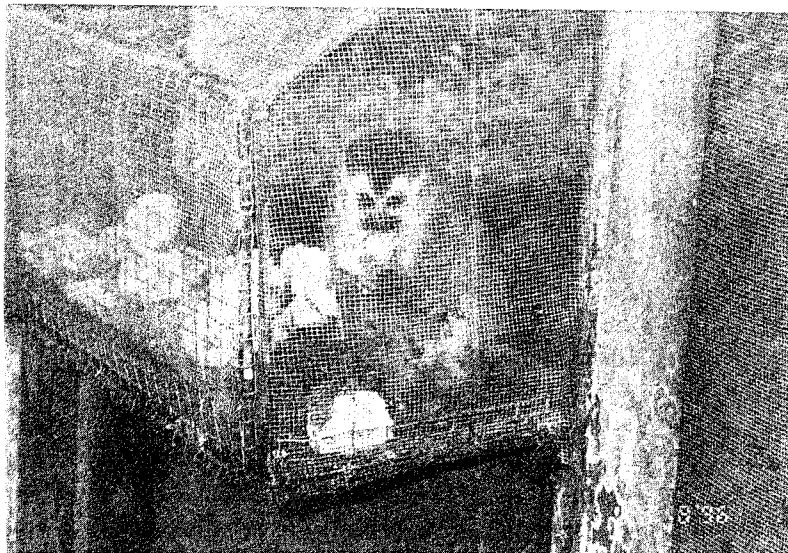
The Manuel Antonio area (including the Jardin Gaia property) is the last remaining habitat in the world for the squirrel monkey subspecies known as *Saimiri oerstedii citrinellus*. Jardin Gaia participates in the conservation effort for these monkeys by conducting educational activities for tourists and local schoolchildren, as well as participating in an ongoing population and habitat study.

Eight confiscated Costa Rican squirrel monkeys are currently housed at Jardin Gaia, and there are many wild squirrel monkey troops living in the trees on the property. Their future is uncertain.

Although wildlife rescue centers are not the answer to saving the squirrel monkey and many other species from extinction, they can help care for these wild animals that need help and create awareness of the tragedies of the pet trade. However, they are only one of the pieces of the puzzle.

Jardin Gaia is in great need of support and volunteers to help them care for the existing animals at the center and others in the future. They can be contacted at the following address:

Jardin Gaia Wildlife Rescue Center
POB 182, Quepos 6350
Costa Rica, Central America



Costa Rica squirrel monkey

PRIMATES ON THE INTERNET

by Hope Walker

During the past ten years the Internet has made an explosive presence in our lives. Pick up nearly any magazine and you will see full page spreads encouraging us to sign up and get "plugged in". Magazines, newspapers, even our favorite television programs have web pages.

During this explosion into the electronic superhighway, many animal dealers and brokers have also found a new means of selling their living wares. Ads suggesting the purchase of primates are popping up in rapid numbers on the internet; the majority of them containing false or misleading information.

Primates all over the Internet

Recently during a ten minute search I came up with nine separate web pages that either encouraged primates as pets or actively promoted exotic animal auctions specializing in the sale of primates. The following is but one example of the type of ads that are available on the internet for those looking:

America On-line Pet Center: Monkey Forum-1996

Subj: patas monkeys

Date: 96-09-07 17:47:22 EDT

From: <name omitted>

One pair of breeder monkeys for sale \$2200

Call (618) <number omitted>

Besides the flurry of ads selling capuchins, spider monkeys, macaques and other primates there are also large numbers of ads encouraging the purchase of large cats and hoof stock.

Tragically, many of these animals will end up being destroyed after attacking their owners. Currently there are few if any sanctuaries that will provide homes for them that are not already full and bursting at the seams. For these "discarded" animals there is little or no hope.

Pet Ownership encouraged

Many Internet servers provide "pet" centers with bulletin boards. On the boards, individuals are encouraged to post questions or statements regarding any aspect of the care and management of pets.

On American On-line (AOL) there are five separate bulletin boards that support primates as pets and encourage such ideas as teaching your capuchin to learn ASL (American Sign Language), and businesses selling clothing for primates. Many of the people posting and buying from these boards simply do so in ignorance, not meaning harm but not having enough information and therefore not knowing that primates should not be kept as pets.

The breeders are telling them that primates make wonderful pets. Since, to the layperson, a breeder is an expert, individuals purchasing primates believe what they are told and spend thousands of dollars on a primate.

The buyer generally has no concept of the horrifying way in which these young primates are "weaned" from their moth-

ers -- ripped away as young as one week old. Further, the average buyer has no concept of feeding, enclosure size, enrichment, vet care or the myriad of other details involved in the care of a primate. One wonders what will happen to the animals that mature and become "too difficult to handle." As in the case of hoof stock and big cats, primate sanctuaries are almost all at capacity.

Tragically the sale of primates is not slowing, but seems to be on the increase. With sanctuaries full and breeding and selling of primates on the rise, action must be taken to slow the trade.

E-Mail Animal Auctions

As of March 1996 a new enterprise is raising its ugly head of the internet: E-mail animal auctions. In a recently published magazine a full page advertisement for this service was offered including a "video catalog" for possible buyers to preview animals offered for sale. For a \$20 (US) fee, you will receive a video with full instructions and further information on the stock for sale.

Although the ad does not specify primates in particular, it does suggest contacting the organization with all "of your animal needs." The advertisement states "average" prices for cheetah, white rhino, gemsbok and a large amount of other hoof stock.

This sort of buying power is of real concern because entire populations of animals could be in danger of eradication via "virtual" sales.

"Help" Organizations

Of real concern as well are all the new "Help Organizations" popping up on the Internet purporting to help new buyers with their primates. One organization has been getting air time on television, articles published in international magazines, as well as support via an on-line bulletin board.

This Internet bulletin board is a high traffic area for individuals looking to purchase primates.

Unfortunately, many of these "help" people are pontificating in their "knowledge" regarding primates: knowledge that is unsupported by any legitimate organization or research. This has led to adults and, shockingly enough, children logging on in record numbers, looking for primate pets.

Also within one bulletin board there are quotes of prices for chimpanzees and orangutans, as well as dealer advertisements galore. At this time this sort of advertisement is virtually unchecked on the Internet.

How to make a difference

Fortunately, there are ways that we can make a difference.

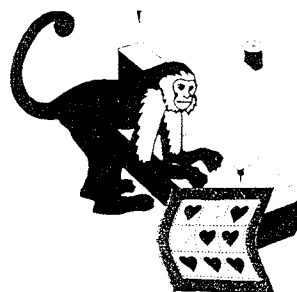
- **Those of us who are on-line can join the bulletin boards that are supporting this trade.** By making our presence known and refuting misinformation wherever it is posted, we can discourage many would-be buyers from purchasing primates.

- All of us have pet stores in our local area. Ask the management what their position on the purchase and sale of primates is. Many shop owners are very concerned about the "locals" opinion of their store is and will listen while you express your concerns.
- The Simian Society has a wonderful brochure that delineates reasons why primates do not make good pets. If you hear of someone considering purchasing a primate, this brochure could make a difference (contact IPPL for a copy).
- Many states and counties have laws that prohibit the sale and ownership of primates. Check with

your local bureau of animal management to see what the laws in your area are.

- If you have a web page on the Internet, supply links to IPPL. The more information that is on the web that countermands the dealers' misinformation, the fewer primates will be sold.

The Internet is here to stay. For many of us it is a fabulous tool that allows us to connect with hundreds of people in a moment. It allows for rapid acquisition of information via a variety of sources. However the reality is that although the internet is a wonderful tool, it is also a smorgasbord for anyone looking to purchase a primate.



FROM THE INTERNET...

YOUR PET IS A VERY SPECIAL PART OF YOUR FAMILY. KATHY CREATES EVERY OUTFIT TO SUIT YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS' UNIQUE PERSONALITIES.

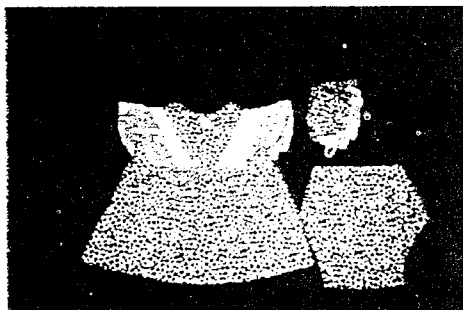
A PATTERN IS MADE JUST FOR YOUR PRIMATE:
 NAPE OF NECK TO
 TAIL
 SHOULDER JOINT
 WIDTH
 WAIST
 CHEST
 TEECK
 TAIL HOLE
 LENGTH

ADULT VEST - \$30.00
COMPLETE SET- \$32.00
(INCLUDES - DRESS,
BONNET, DIAPER COVER)
DIAPER COVER - \$7.00
BONNET - \$7.00
DRESS OR VEST - \$20.00
TOTE BAG - \$15.00
CUSTOM TOTE BAG -
\$30.00
APRON - \$15.00



When MugWhy was a baby, I trained her to wear clothes. Although she hates them, now that she is older, I am still working on new techniques. I started out with a little dress or shirt, and put them on for brief periods. Then I would play with her to distract her from the clothes. If she starts to pull or tear at the dress, I would take her hands and say, "No, no!" I never leave the clothes on while she is in her cage or by herself, for once she tears off the clothes it is very difficult to convince her not to do it again. Eventually, she will enjoy being dressed. As for MugWhy it is a struggle. Most of my members monkeys wear diapers, for it is quite a job to diaper train a monkey, and just when you think it is completely diaper trained, your monkey may become excited or angry and you may find yourself a little wet. Always be certain that the clothes are loose enough to be comfortable and don't bind your monkey anywhere. If the clothing doesn't bother movement, it won't bother the monkey and will last longer.

I have been teaching MugWhy to sit in a chair. I started by showing MugWhy the chair and letting her play with it. I found a little kids chair works well. When she is accustomed to the chair and has made a thorough investigation, I help her sit on it. If she refuses to stay after a few times, I sit her in the chair with her tail going threw the back of the chair, which I hang on to it. I talk to her and reward her for sitting there. I talked to a trainer, he explained how he trains his monkeys to sit in a chair. He ties a cloth around the monkeys waist and to the back of the chair. That way, lets it know that if it jumps out of the chair, the chair will follow. When the monkey has the idea of sitting on the chair, he places it feet on the floor, pets and talks to the monkey, rewarding it. If the monkey pulls its feet up, he pulls them down and repeats the command, "Sit up!" Soon it will get the idea, and all you have to do is put the chair in front of it and say, "Sit up!" The monkey will jump in the chair and sit like a perfect lady or gentlemen. I have to say that is amazing! So far, MugWhy sits in a chair with no problem, but not for a long period of time.



Monkeys & Primates

• **Exotic Pets & Monkeys** All breeds! Pigmys, Marmosets, Chimpanzees, Capuchins, Orangutans & Others.
 Cheryl (504) / Email:

• **G4 Exotics Monkeys** Monkeys for sale. Baby Monkeys. We specialize in raising Capuchins. "The Organ Grinder Monkey" We occasionally have babies for sale.
 Please call John (770)

Please mention you found them on the *Pets 4 You* Website.

PRIMATES IN VIETNAM

by Ian G. Baird and Dr. Ha Dinh Duc

There is a great diversity of primate species in Vietnam. Approximately 32 species and sub-species have been reported from this mainland Southeast Asian country. However, of these there are some that have not been seen in decades, and others whose sightings need to be confirmed.

Langurs

For example, the Dusky or Spectacled langur has only been reported once from Saigon, way back in 1870, and is unlikely to be found in Vietnam now, if it ever did occur. An all black colored undescribed sub-species of langur, reported from northern Vietnam, has also not been seen for decades and may already have disappeared.

The status of a number of other sub-species of langurs is also unknown. Much research will be required to determine the status of these and other primate species – the challenge of ensuring the survival of those species that remain is great.

Species face extinction

Many species of primates have become very rare, and some are approaching extinction. Vietnam is in fact a key country when it comes to primates, as there are at least 7 endemic primate sub-species (“endemic” means that a species is found nowhere else but one particular country) in Vietnam and still other sub-species are only found in Vietnam and a few other countries, such as neighboring Laos, Cambodia and China.

One primate found only in Vietnam is the little-known Phu Quoc gibbon, which is a sub-species of the White-handed (Lar) gibbon. It evolved in isolation on the southern Vietnamese island of Phu Quoc. Found nowhere else, it is believed to be on the brink of extinction.

Yet despite its severely endangered status, primate experts and government agencies responsible for wildlife conservation in Vietnam admit that they have no idea how many Phu Quoc island gibbons survive today. They don't even know where they might be found on the island if there are any left. There have been no studies regarding the gibbon's status. If they have not already disappeared, they

should receive immediate attention before they do.

Snub-nosed monkeys

Another endangered endemic primate species from Vietnam is the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey. It is only found in limited parts of the provinces of Tuyen Quang and Ha Giang provinces, where 190-250 animals are believed to survive.

There are also 100 more estimated to be remaining in the Bac Thai province in northern Vietnam.

Unlike the Phu Quoc gibbon, the snub-nosed monkeys have received some attention from the governmental and international conservation organizations. Some surveys have been done, and there has been an effort to try to save the remaining animals. Fortunately much of the population is situated in Na Hang Nature Reserve.

Rare langurs

Three other endangered primates from Vietnam are the Francois langur, the Delacour langur, and the Golden-headed langur, all of which are found only in Vietnam.

The first of the three is believed to be on the verge of extinction in Bac Thai and Cao Bang provinces.

Secondly, only an estimated 250 Delacour langur are be-

lieved to survive in ten isolated areas in North Vietnam. Only one of these areas, Cuc Phuong National Park, has a protected status.

The last of the three, the Golden-headed langur, is only found on Cat Ba Island in northern Vietnam and its population is estimated not to exceed 160 animals. Like so many other primates, they all



Dr. Ha Dinh Duc



Photo: Noel Rowe

Francois' langur



Photo: Noel Rowe

Juvenile francois' langur



Photo: Noel Rowe

Delacour's langur



Photo: Noel Rowe

Douc langur

RARE LANGURS

warrant increased attention with regards to conservation measures.

Two Douc langur sub-species in Vietnam, the red shanked and black shanked, are both becoming increasingly rare. Like other primate species, the Douc langur population was greatly affected by the US aerial bombing and forest defoliation during the Vietnam War. It is difficult to determine exactly how severe the impact was.

The Gibbons

Of course, even a brief discussion of endangered primates from Vietnam would not be complete without mentioning the country's gibbons. It is not certain exactly how many species and sub-species of gibbons are presently found in Vietnam, but at least 5 species and 8 sub-species have been reported from the country.

Three of those five species, including the lar, pileated and agile gibbons have not been recorded in decades, and are probably no longer found in Vietnam.

Of the two remaining species of gibbons, there are various sub-species of the concolor gibbon. However, there is no consensus amongst scientists regarding the exact taxonomic position of each. The fifth species is the leucogenys gibbon and there are two sub-species recognized from Vietnam.

Like the more common concolor gibbon, the leucogenys gibbon has been given high priority with regards to conservation importance by Vietnamese primate experts. This is because gibbons are more susceptible to hunting than many other primate species. Ironically, their "songs" make them

easy for hunters and animal traders to find in the forest.

While hunting and the wildlife trade are a threat to most, if not all the primates in Vietnam (as reported in 1992 issues of **IPPL News**), the country's primates are also facing other serious threats.

Habitat loss

Habitat loss is one of the most serious of the problems.

Over the last 5 years it has been estimated that Vietnam lost 135,000 hectares (333,585 acres) of primary forests to various population and economic development pressures.

Another serious threat to primates, other wildlife species, and the livelihoods of local people, are the many large-scale hydroelectric dam projects planned for Vietnam. Many of these secretive initiatives will create large reservoirs which will inundate important wildlife habitats.

Roads and other infrastructure work related to these and other large projects also have the potential to open up many previously remote areas to hunting and development projects which are not compatible with conservation goals.

Monkey breeding farms

There are presently three controversial macaque raising farms in Vietnam. The Poliomyelitis Vaccine Research and Production Center of the Ministry of Public Health is the smallest and raises rhesus macaques on Reu Island in the Northern province of Quang Ninh. Between 200 to 300 animals are taken for use in Vietnamese research per year.

The second farm is run by the April 18 company (see the

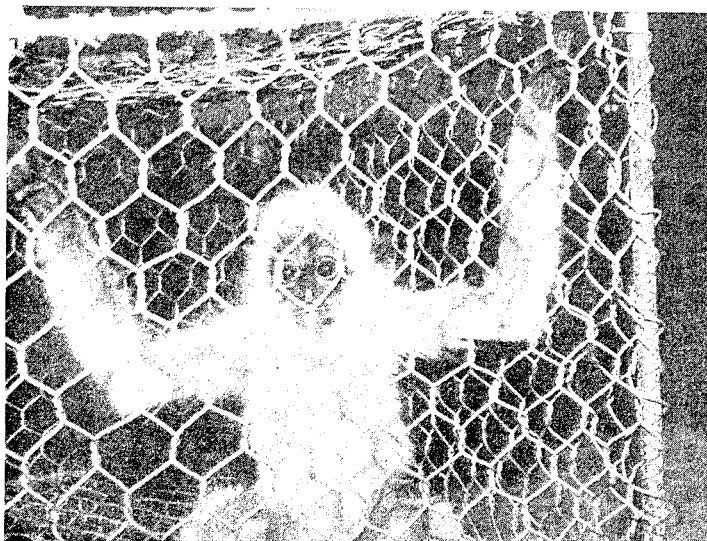


Photo: Ian Baird

Concolor gibbon on Ho Chi Minh Market

August 1992 issue of **IPPL News**) in the Central Vietnam town of Nha Trang. Set up with Russian support in 1986, this company exports rhesus, long-tails and a few stump-tailed macaques to scientific laboratories overseas.

Recently Vietnam's third and largest monkey farming operation opened up in Long Thanh district, Dong Nai province. The farm is a joint-venture between the Vanny Group from Hong Kong and Naforbird Company from Ho Chi Minh (Saigon). It was set up to export macaques overseas.

The facility owned 3,100 animals in 1995, and by the end of 1996 is planning to have 15,000 animals, including 5,000 breeders, producing 2,500–3,000 offspring each year, for export to laboratories in Japan, the USA and Europe.

Some Vietnamese conservationists are concerned about the huge expansion of monkey farming operations in the country. It is believed that many macaques are being captured from the wild before being exported as "farmed" macaques in order to facilitate their illegal capture and sale.

Signs of hope

Despite the serious threats facing primates throughout Vietnam, there are at least some signs of hope. Vietnam joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) on 20 April 1994.

Last January it was reported in **Vietnam News** that Vietnam and China signed a Memorandum of Understanding on coordinating the implementation of CITES.

Recently the city of Hanoi has also initiated a campaign to crack down on illegal wildlife trading at markets in the capital city. Other positive signs include a recent commitment by the Hanoi authorities to fund the setting up of a wildlife rescue center for confiscated wild animals in Soc Son District, which is 50 kilometers outside of Hanoi.

The possibilities for setting up a Vietnamese wildlife conservation club based in Hanoi are also being considered. These gains are important, but have not adequately translated into decreased hunting or wild-

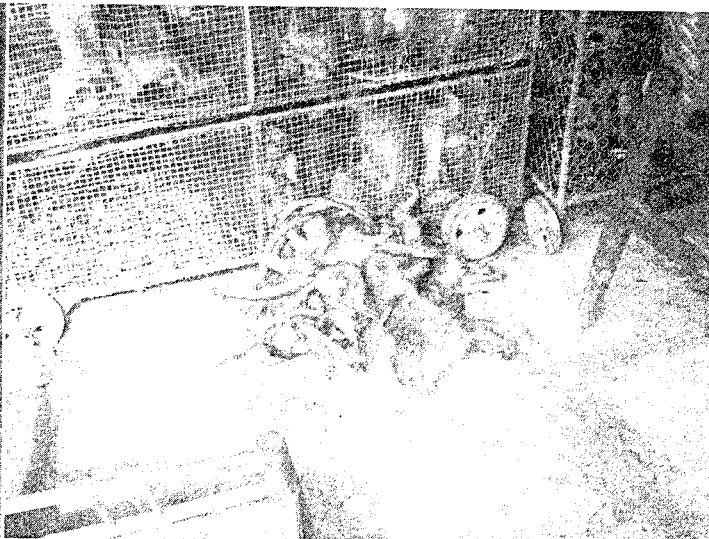


Photo: Ian Baird

Live and dead monkeys on Ho Chi Minh City Market

life trading in many places in Vietnam so far. This is especially true for Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), where wildlife trading continues to flourish due to a lack of effective law enforcement and public awareness of the issues surrounding the trade in endangered species.

Ultimately, it appears that the successful conservation of primates in Vietnam will have to largely depend on education and grassroots organizing. Without good extension work which encourages the full participation of local peoples to implement and maintain conservation plans in their areas, there are few good prospects for protecting many of the endangered primates or other wildlife species here.

Co-management options for dealing with forestry issues need to be carefully considered. Dr. Vo Quy, a well-known Vietnamese conservationist, has already achieved some successes in central Vietnam. There, forest conservation has been encouraged at the same time as community development requirements have been addressed. These types of models are likely to be useful to indicate what approaches might be beneficial to wildlife, forests and the people in Vietnam.

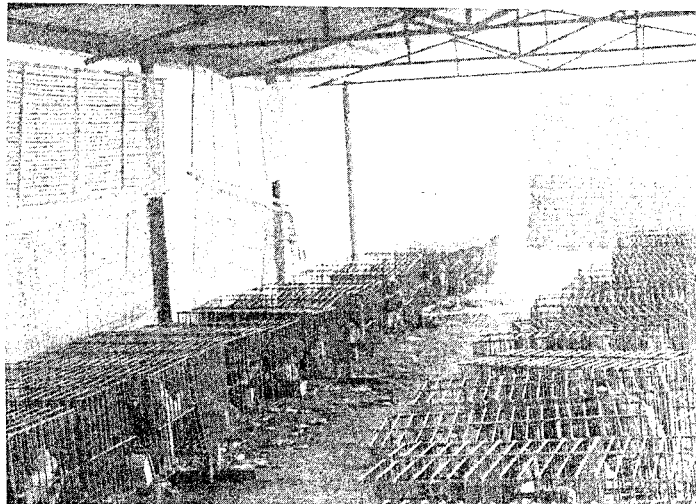


Photo: Ian Baird

Monkeys awaiting export at Nha Trang

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Vietnam deserves praise for becoming a member of the Convention on International trade in Endangered Species. But the wildlife trade in Ho Chi Minh City and southern Vietnam in general needs to be **stopped!** The monkey farms are a threat to Vietnam's macaques.

Please send courteous letters to the President of Vietnam (postage from the US to Vietnam is 60 cents per half-ounce, \$1 per ounce) and the embassies whose addresses appear below, or the Ambassador of Vietnam in the capital city of your country of residence. First commend Vietnam for joining the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and request that it be strictly enforced – and that no smuggling by Vietnam nationals or foreign animal dealers be tolerated. Then express courteously your concerns about the sale of wildlife at public markets such as the Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi markets and about the establishment of monkey farms.

Address your letters to:

General Le Duc Anh, President of Vietnam
Office of the President
Hanoi, Vietnam

His Excellency the Ambassador of Vietnam
1233 20th St., NW
Washington DC 20036 USA

His Excellency the Ambassador of Vietnam
Embassy of Vietnam
12 Victoria Road
London W8 5RD England

IPPL MAKES GRANT FOR RARE GIBBON SEARCH

The International Primate Protection League has made a small grant of \$1,000 to Dr. Le which will help him undertake a field study of the status of the Hainan gibbon in northern Vietnam. Dr. Le Xuan Canh is Chief of the Department of Biology at the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources in Hanoi, Vietnam and has studied many other Vietnamese primate species. Dr. Le Xuan explained to IPPL:

"This survey is the critical ingredient to any proposal for protection of this population of gibbon whose presence in Vietnam has previously been unconfirmed."



Phayre's langur

Photo: Noel Rowe

A GREAT HOLIDAY BOOK FOR PRIMATE JUNKIES!

IPPL members wishing to learn more about the world's wonderful variety of primate species will be glad to know that finally there is a pictorial guide with color photos of all the world's living primates.

The new book was prepared by Noel Rowe. It contains 500 color photographs and 16 color illustrations, as well as 235 maps showing the range occupied by each primate species.

It is organized like a field guide with photos and written descriptions of all apes, monkeys, and prosimians. Rowe's book has won "rave reviews" from primate experts. George Schaller commented that the guide is:

A superb book, attractive, insightful and highly useful. It will surely remain a reference source for many years.

IPPL Advisor Dr. Colin Groves, Director of the Biological Anthropology Program at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, commented:

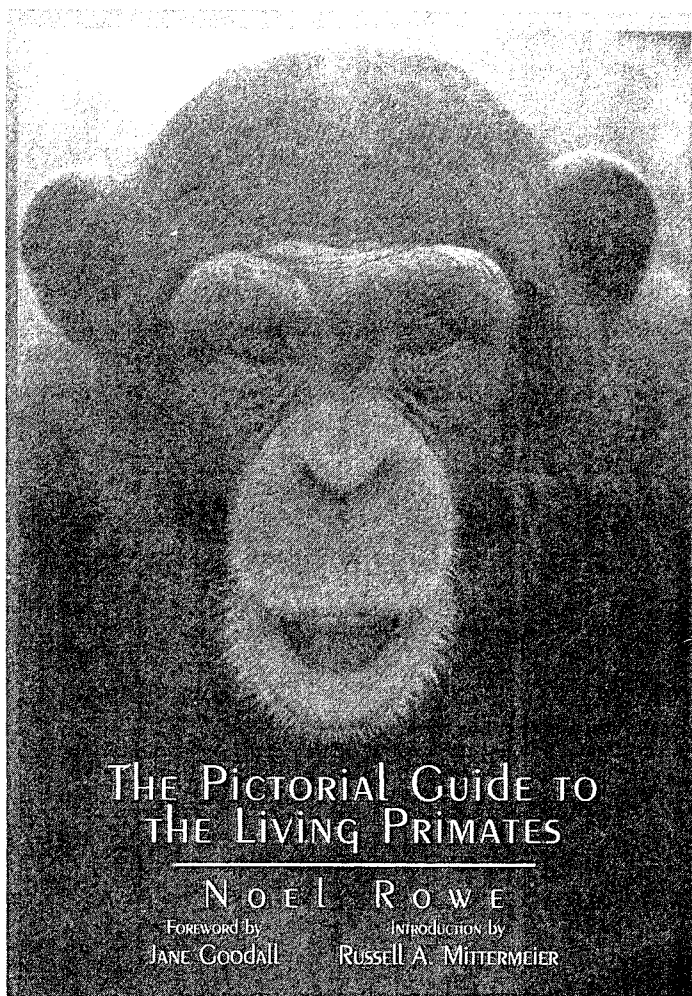
Noel Rowe's book is a wonderful compilation: not only a collection of high-quality photos, but an up-to-date reference on taxonomy, distribution, conservation status, social organization, ecology and behavior. It is rare that something advertised as a pictorial guide can in fact be recommended as a serious source for students. I myself devoured it over a weekend, and I return to it again and again – to check on a fact, to read for pleasure, or just to gaze with pleasure on those superb photos.

Noel is an active member of IPPL and has kindly offered the book to IPPL members at a substantial discount.

The hard cover version costs \$71.96 (US) and the soft cover \$53.95. Add \$4.95 for postage within the United States and New York state sales tax if applicable.

For addresses outside the United States, add \$10 (US).

To order the book, phone 1-800-296-6310 or 516-267-7880 or fax 516-267-2024. Ask for the IPPL discount.



You can also order e-mail by contacting 74227.2342@compuserve.com

You can also mail your check to:

Pogonias Press

163 Town Lane

East Hampton, NY 11937-5000 USA

NEW BOOK BY PAUL AND ANNE EHRLICH

Have people ever told you such things as?

- The world population problem does not exist,
- Risks posed by toxic substances are vastly exaggerated,
- The ozone hole is a hoax,
- Global warming and acid rain are not serious threats to humanity,
- There is no wildlife extinction crisis.

If you want to be able to refute claims of anti-environmentalists, then you should get a copy of Paul and Anne Ehrlich's new book **Betrayal of Science and Reason**. The authors (IPPL supporters for many years) report on the "brownlash" which has led political extremists to try to roll back environ-

mental protections in favor of immediate economic interests.

The Ehrlichs also show how "brownlash" rhetoric has duped mainstream media journalists into publishing erroneous stories which influence public opinion against protecting wildlife and habitat.

Betrayal of Science and Reason will help you refute some of the nonsense you read! The book consists of 320 pages and costs \$24.95 hardcover. It is published by Island Press. Ordering information can be obtained by calling 1-800-828-1302 or contacting:

Island Press

Box 7, Dept. 2PR

Covelo, CA 95428 USA

IPPL-AUSTRALIA MARCHES FOR ANIMALS

It was 5 October 1996 in Sydney, Australia. The sun shone brightly, the waters of the harbor glistened, and the sails of the famous Opera House looked magnificent. The picnic in the botanical gardens after the march added to the glorious day. At 11.15 a.m., the police arrived at the Town Hall to clear the way for more than 2,000 marchers to walk through the streets of Sydney in celebration of animals on World Day for Animals.

Shoppers, workers, tourists and others stopped and watched as the banners and floats went by. IPPL marched with two banners made by Martin Dingle Wall and Lisa Wray. All IPPL members were proud to march under the IPPL banner and the spirit and joy of the day made carrying the banners an enjoyable task.

Thirteen year old Adam Malloy dressed as the IPPL monkey. He rode the entire distance on the back of a float. Thirteen year old Adrian Bradshaw, who also marched for IPPL, said he enjoyed marching for animals as he loves his dog and cat, and because all animals have feelings.

On arrival at the Opera House the marchers sat on the steps leading to the Opera House Sails and displayed the banners for all to see while listening to the speeches.

Peter Singer of the Great Ape Project spoke of his feelings for animals. Singer is author of the book "Animal Libera-

tion" and initiated "The Great Ape Project" which seeks to further protection for all great apes.

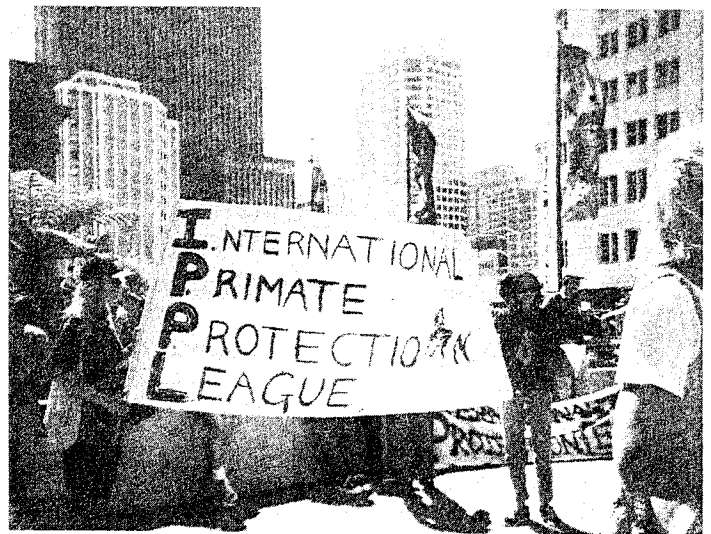
Christine Townend spoke of the need for animal welfare groups to work more closely together and of the need for them to support each other. Ms Townend was a founder of Animal Liberation - Australia and now lives in India where she runs a group called "Help in Suffering." The groups works with street dogs and runs an animal refuge.

Linda Stoner, well known television actress and animal activist, spoke of many people from the days of Socrates that have campaigned for animals.

Father Don Donovan, a priest who campaigns for animal protection and appears regular on Australian TV where he speaks up for animals, gave a blessing of the animals. Dogs in all sizes and shapes came up on the stage to receive the blessing.

Messages were read from British comedian Spike Milligan and South African author Bryce Courtenay who lives in Australia.

The March ended with opera singer Narelle Davidson singing "Babe", the theme song from the Australian movie which brought the animals' cause into theaters around the world. Thanks to everyone who marched for IPPL and to our banner makers.



IPPL ESCAPES HURRICANE FRAN

As long-term IPPL members know, IPPL Headquarters in Summerville, South Carolina, took a direct hit from Hurricane Hugo in September 1989, causing massive damage to our grounds and animal quarters. But by dint of hard work battening down and boarding up, all animals survived, and slowly we fixed up the damages.

This hurricane season, we were very lucky that September's Hurricane Fran missed us. The storm was forecast to hit us, and we boarded up and battened down, a grueling task. But, at the last moment, the storm headed north and inflicted colossal damage around the North Carolina-South Carolina border. All we got were heavy winds and rain. We all breathed an immense sigh of relief.

Thanks so much to all those concerned members who called to check up on us!

CHIMPANZEES CONFISCATED IN THAILAND

Two baby chimpanzees, almost certainly of African origin, a baby tiger, and several squirrel monkeys were confiscated in Bangkok on 21 August 1996. They were observed at a service station by Khun Pisit na Patalung, head of the Wildlife Society of Thailand. Khun Pisit phoned wildlife authorities from the Forestry Department and the police, who came to the scene and confiscated the animals.

Both chimpanzees were very young and were being kept in filthy cages which looked as if they had not been cleaned for weeks. They had apparently stayed in these cages for many days. Both had swollen abdomens. Currently they are with the Wild Animal Rescue Foundation (WAR).

Leonie Vejajiva, President of WAR, thinks the animals probably entered Thailand by boat because of the tighter controls at Thai airports. She also notes that rare birds from Papua New Guinea and Indonesia have been turning up at seaside resorts in Thailand.

Amazingly the owner of the service station claimed she had bought the chimpanzees and squirrel monkeys from a "passing vendor."

Ms. Vejajiva reports that Russian nationals have been offering chimpanzees for sale in Thailand over the past two years. This is in keeping with other reports of increasing Russian smuggling activities (baby chimpanzees have been observed on the Moscow Bird Market and two chimpanzees were seized in May 1996 on Moscow Airport and their current location is unknown to IPPL.)

The two rescued chimpanzees are doing well at the present time.



THE BUDONGO FOREST PROJECT

by Vernon Reynolds

Dr. Reynolds has been an IPPL Advisor since 1974 – one year after it was founded in 1973

The Budongo Forest Project (BFP) is based in the Budongo Forest in the East African nation of Uganda. It is a field project of the Institute of Biological Anthropology, Oxford University, England and is under the general management and supervision of Professor Vernon Reynolds.

BFP has been running in western Uganda since 1990. It was initially funded by the Jane Goodall Institute. Initial work focussed on the chimpanzees in the forest.

Since 1991 the National Geographic Society has funded research on the habituation of the chimpanzee community living near the project site. This is the Sonso chimpanzee community, named after the Sonso river which runs close to the project site. Funding for forestry research, vehicle and camp maintenance, and staff salaries has, since 1991, come from the British Overseas Development Administration through its Forestry Research Program. These funds are channeled through the Institute of Biological Anthropology at Oxford.

The Budongo Forest Project is run by Dr. Andrew Plumptre

and Mr. Christopher Bakuneeta, who serve as Co-Directors. They are based at the project site and deal with all aspects of local administration and research.

Dr. Plumptre came to us from the gorilla site at Karisoke and is an ecologist by training. Mr. Bakuneeta came to us from National Parks, and has an M.S. in Ecology from Makerere University. We employ a staff of 9 field assistants, 9 transect cutters, 2 cooks and a number of other camp staff.

In 1991 we purchased a long lease on two large houses from Budongo Sawmills Ltd., and these are now our main living accommodation. They have been fully renovated and contain 8 bedrooms and areas for eating and studying. The staff live in purpose-built accommodation units of brick with metal roofs. In addition there are 2 kitchens, 4 outdoor toilets, and 2 shower units. This accommodation was built with a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The camp site is located in a clearing deep in the Budongo forest itself. This clearing was originally the site of a major

sawmill for mahogany production but since the Idi Amin years the sawmill has become inactive. It is surrounded by mixed forest, which although exploited in the past, has made a good recovery. There are few gaps other than natural ones.

We have shown that the density of three species of forest monkeys is greater in the logged forest than in the unlogged forest and Nature Reserves. We are currently censusing birds, squirrels and insects to see if the same is true of them.

Dr. Plumptre has made extensive studies of the effects of logging on the forest, and has censused its primates (redtail monkeys, blue monkeys, black and white colobus monkeys, forest baboons, chimpanzees) and birds.

Dr. Bakuneeta has concentrated on a study of the ecology and behavior of the Sonso community of 48 chimpanzees, which are now well habituated in logged and unlogged forest.

Close to the site of the project is Nyabyeya Forestry College, where Uganda's foresters receive their training and senior forest officers come for in-service retraining. The college was rehabilitated in 1991-93 with funding from the World Bank and is now running at full capacity.

The syllabus has been widened to include a component on Conservation and Biodiversity. The Budongo Forest Project has been involved in designing the new course and in providing a field site to which students from the college can come to gain experience in transect methods, tree identification, and wildlife censusing techniques.

The project has not ignored the local community. Ms. Johnson (visiting researcher) wrote her M.Sc. thesis on the uses made of the forest by local people.

The problems faced by farmers from crop-raiding by forest animals were studied by Dr. Hill, a visiting scientist from Oxford University. Her work has been followed up by a sur-

vey by two Ugandans working under her supervision. Studies of the health of local women were made by Dr. Marriott and have been continued by students working under her supervision.

The project will continue to undertake research and related activities in support of the management of the Budongo Forest Reserve. We will continue to study primate species, especially chimpanzees.

The reserve is unique among tropical forests in possessing a continuous set of forestry records over a 60 year period. It also has the longest set of continuous research plot growth records of any single tropical forest. This makes it a case study with the potential to test the effects of different types of forest management on regeneration and biodiversity.

Timber harvesting has occurred and can continue to be combined with tourism and high levels of biodiversity, but this requires a scientific, research based management plan.

The project will involve the local population in conservation oriented management initiatives to generate local income. It will strengthen the local college by providing it with an out-station for demonstrations of forestry, wildlife management and research techniques through field courses, seminars and workshops. In addition to these applied aspects, the project encourages pure research on any aspects of the forest and its wildlife.

All questions about the Budongo Forest Project should be addressed to:

Professor V. Reynolds
Institute of Biological Anthropology
58 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 6Qs, United Kingdom
E-mail: vernon.reynolds@bioanth.ox.ac.uk
Fax 1865-274699, telephone 1865-274700.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VERNON REYNOLDS

Vernon Reynolds was recently made a Professor at Oxford University. There is only one professor for each subject at Oxford University, unlike at other British universities or in the United States. We are honored to have had Vernon's advice almost since Day I of IPPL and extend to him our congratulations on his decades of research, teaching and inspiring!

KABUL ZOO IN RUINS

Kabul Zoo, Afghanistan, used to be relatively good as far as Asian zoos go. But, according to a June 1996 Associated Press story, it is now a shambles because of protracted civil war in the country.

Land mines were placed on the zoo grounds by warring factions. A bear was maimed by shelling. An elephant was killed by shrapnel. A lion was left blind and disfigured after a soldier threw a grenade in his face.

Dedicated animal caregiver Aga Akbar has stayed at the zoo, doing his best to care for his animal charges and refusing to abandon them. Akbar told the press that:

I thought it would never end. I stayed here. I couldn't leave. I loved these animals...

We had an elephant. She was a beautiful expensive animal. When the fighting started a lot of rockets landed around her. She was so afraid. She didn't know what was happening. She was running around and screaming. In about 10 days she was dead. Shrapnel from a rocket killed her.

The heroic Akbar reported that 60 animals had died, including all the elephants, foxes and African monkeys.

DEATH OF THE MANILA GORILLA

"Gorio," a young gorilla confiscated at Manila Airport in the Philippines on 12 April 1995, died on 20 September 1996 after attempts to treat him by veterinarians in Manila, China and human medical doctors failed. Since the day he left Africa, Gorio never saw another gorilla or his homeland again.

Two drills confiscated with Gorio are still alive, as are several patas and vervet monkeys who formed part of the smuggled shipment.

Attempts by two African sanctuaries to get Gorio returned to Africa got bogged down in red tape, leaving Gorio stranded in Asia for 18 months, without gorilla companions. Gorillas are fragile animals who easily succumb to depression.

Two Pakistanis, Tasleem Khan and Jawad Assam Khan, were caught red-handed smuggling the primates into the Philippines. Unfortunately they were allowed to leave the country without naming their Philippine customer, naming their conspirators, or explaining the itinerary the animals took from Africa to Asia, which included a stop in Karachi, Pakistan.

Despite repeated requests from IPPL, Pakistan authorities did nothing about their nationals involved in this outrageous incident. Nobody but the innocent Gorio and the humans who cared about him suffered.

Efforts are under way to get the two drills to **Pandrillus** in Nigeria which has a large colony of this highly endangered primate species. The drills come mainly from private owners. Homes are also being sought for the monkeys. The International Fund for Animal Welfare, which has an office in the Philippines, is helping make arrangements.

The problem of handling confiscated animals is a difficult one, but less so for gorillas because sanctuary space is available. John Aspinall's gorilla sanctuary in the Congo Republic had offered him a home but negotiations unfortunately got tied up in red tape.

When Gorio became sick, veterinarian Dr. Suzanne



Philippine official Alma Ballesfin with Gorio

Boardman flew to Manila to try to save Gorio's life but he died just before she arrived. Boardman told the **Manila Times** that gorillas do not do well in Southeast Asia because they are susceptible to pathogens present in the area.

Boardman's view is supported by the deaths of 4 of 4 gorillas obtained by the Singapore Zoo in 1984, all of **pseudomonas pseudomallei**: the zoo obtained two more gorillas in 1993: one of these gorillas, a 7 year old male, died in November 1993 and, following IPPL pressure on the Rotterdam Zoo which owned the gorillas, the survivor was returned to Europe.

STOP PRESS: IPPL just received the copy of the bacterial isolation tests performed on specimens taken from Gorio. The result was positive for pseudomonas. This confirms that Southeast Asia is a DEATH TRAP for gorillas and doubly regrettable that the smuggling ring got away with their crime.

IGNORANT US SENATOR

The following is the text of a letter written by US Senator Bob Graham of Florida to an IPPL member on 21 August 1996. Our member was protesting against the US slashing its contribution to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) from \$1.3 million to a trifling \$700,000. The senator or his staffer clearly thought that CITES was part of the US foreign aid program!

The letter, mailed out under Graham's signature, stated:

Thank you for contacting my office regarding CITES funding.

I continue to support U.S. foreign aid. However, facing a mushrooming federal deficit, we must spend our tax dollars prudently and dramatically improve the effectiveness of the programs we elect to continue. We need to ensure that our money supports American objectives overseas and enhances peace and stability in the world so as to avert humanitarian, political, and economic disasters through prevention efforts.

I appreciate knowing of your support for CITES funding and will have your views in mind as the Senate considers foreign aid appropriations.

"OBSERVER" EXPOSES BION MISSION PLANS

The 13 October 1996 issue of the **Observer**, a weekly newspaper published in England, discussed plans to send monkeys into space as part of a joint US-France-Russian scientific project (Bion-11). The monkeys would be wired up to electrodes, restrained in straitjackets, and blasted into orbit.

The plans for the mission recently became public and have outraged animal protection groups in the US, France and England. Previous Bion missions did not come to public attention.

The experiments have been criticized as senseless and unnecessary because humans have been going into space for over 30 years, with some astronauts spending more than 12 months in space.

According to the **Observer**:

They [the experiments] involve pushing electrodes into monkeys' brains, then inserting another eight instruments into their leg muscles while wires from these are run under their skin before being pulled through holes in their backs. Then the anesthetic is allowed to wear off. Finally on launch day, the monkeys are put into straitjackets to stop them struggling and ripping their connections. Then they are secured in their space capsule and shot into space.

The **Observer** article is long and contains excellent photographs of space monkeys. Please contact Headquarters if you would like a copy.

To express your opposition to the Bion experiments, please contact your incoming House of Representatives member (House Office Building, Washington DC 20515) and senators (Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510).



BINTI JUA – THE GORILLA HEROINE

On 16 August 1996, a 3 year old boy fell 18 feet (six meters) into the gorilla exhibit at the Tropic World at Chicago's Brookfield Zoo. An 8 year old female gorilla named Binti Jua (Swahili for "Daughter of Sunshine"), who was carrying her own baby Koola, approached the child, gently picked him up, and took him to a position where an animal caregiver retrieved him. A visitor caught the incident on videotape and it received massive worldwide publicity. The boy suffered minor head injuries and broken bones in one hand and quickly recovered.

There was a lot of press speculation about the motivation for Binti's act. Regardless of what her motive was, Terry Maple, Director of Atlanta Zoo, told the press:

The story is good for the image of apes. It shows that they have an emotional side similar to humans: it proves them to be the gentle giants of the wild, who deserve our respect.

Around the same time that Binti Jua saved a human baby, a sordid incident took place in Yosemite National Park in California, USA. A group of Boy Scouts cruelly and unnec-

essarily stoned a bear to death.

In a letter to the **Philadelphia Daily News**, Philadelphia resident Lou Peluso wrote:

The same day Binti, a gorilla imprisoned at the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago, saved a 3 year old child from further injury after the child fell into the gorilla exhibit, by placing the child near the gate for handlers to receive, a gang of Boy Scouts stoned a bear to death in Yosemite National Park because they were too stupid to cover their food supply. The bear was only acting like any bear would around food left uncovered.

Once again that self-serving adage "acting like animals" reflects more on the defects/deficiencies of humans than it ever does on our animal neighbors.

A similar incident occurred at Jersey Zoo in the Channel Islands, UK, on 31 August 1986. A 5 year old boy fell 20 feet (6.5 meters) into a gorilla enclosure. The silverback male Jambo, the leader of the 7-gorilla group, went to the scene and reached out and gently stroked the boy who was rescued from the enclosure suffering from fall-related injuries.

BRUNEI VISIT

by Chris Shepherd

Recently Chris Shepherd visited Brunei, a small nation on the island of Borneo in Southeast Asia, to check on conditions for animals there.

Wildlife Products in Brunei

While in the capital city of Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan, I searched both markets and traditional medicine shops for wildlife and wildlife products. People in the markets all told me the same thing:

If you want to buy wild birds or primates, you should go to Indonesia.

Wild animals are not popular as pets in this city. I did, however find a pair of Blue Crowned Hanging Parrots in one market. They cost about \$15 US.

They were captured in Brunei, and were the only animals I saw for sale.

In the traditional Chinese medicine shops there were the usual wildlife products such as dried lizards and dried seahorse. One shop had medicine claimed to contain tiger bone.

This shop also had five small elephant tusks, the longest being about 18 centimeters long and weighing 130 grams. This tusk's price was \$150 Canadian. The dealer would not tell me its origin.

I photographed the hanging parrots, as well as the tiger bone and elephant tusks. All were openly displayed.

Brunei's Zoo

The Zoo in Brunei is located in the province of Temburong in the town of Batang Duri. The zoo is quite run down with a lot of vacant cages. For the most part, the occupied cages are spacious and well planted. In the three hours I spent there, there were no other visitors and only one staff member could be found. Here is a list of the animals found at this zoo.

1 Silvered Leaf Monkey	4 Pig tailed macaques
1 Long Tailed Macaque	1 Malay Civet
2 Binturong	6 Mongoose
1 otter	6 Porcupines
2 Jungle cats	1 unknown type of cat
1 Mouse Deer	2 Kijang Deer
11 Sambar Deer	5 Great Argus Pheasants
3 Crested Firebacks	1 Great-billed Heron
1 White-breasted Waterhen	1 White-bellied Fish-Eagle
1 unknown type of Eagle	2 Buffy Fish-owls
1 Asian Black Hornbill	2 unknown types of crows
1 Hill Myna	10 Spotted Doves
8 Emerald Doves	1 Monitor Lizard

I took photographs of most of the animals. According to the man working at the zoo, the animals are captured locally.

THE ISLAND OF SULAWESI

by Chris Shepherd

The island of Sulawesi has many species of plants and animals found nowhere else in the world. One of these "endemic" species is the Black Macaque, one of several monkey species found nowhere else in the world. Although these animals are protected by law, poaching continues. Anyone found in possession of a Black Macaque or caught hunting them for food or profit is liable to punishment by imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of up to 100,000,000 rupiahs (\$42,000 US).

Unfortunately, enforcing these laws is difficult. The macaques are trapped and sold live to supply the pet trade and also are killed and eaten. Most of the people living in the region are Christian meat eaters, unlike the Islamic people who will not eat monkey meat. The park rangers are few and unarmed. They are under-funded, making much of their income acting as guides for tourists. They do not even have radios for communication. Not only does this make protecting a large area difficult, but also very dangerous.

While in the northern part of Sulawesi, I visited the wildlife reserve, Tangkoko. Here I spent many hours watching the macaques and talking with the park rangers. Later while visiting a few neighboring towns, I saw some black macaques chained in peoples' yards as pets, in plain view. I also visited public markets where macaque meat, along with other wild meat, is available a few days each month. The meat from the black macaque sells for 5000 rupiahs (\$1.30 US) per kilogram.

Unless more attention is paid to this serious problem by the



Sulawesi macaque in back yard, Manado

government of Indonesia, the Sulawesi Black Macaque will disappear forever. More funding is desperately needed for the park rangers. Radios are essential. I urge anyone travelling in Sulawesi to visit the Tangkoko reserve and to support it by buying some of the available souvenirs and using the services of the guides. This badly needed money will go to a good cause.

CHIMPS CONFISCATED ON MOSCOW AIRPORT

On 20 May 1996, IPPL was informed by Russian scientist Dr. Boris Lapin that two young chimpanzees had just been confiscated at Sheremetyevo Airport, Moscow. The animals had reached Russia from Africa.

On the same day IPPL contacted Dr. Ilyashenko of the Russian Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Management Authority for further information and documents pertaining to this shipment. As of November 1996 no response had been received. It is not known whether the smugglers, caught red-handed, were prosecuted or allowed to leave Russia to continue their disgusting and species-destructive activities.

Among other cities, Brazzaville in the Congo Republic

and Douala in Cameroon are served by the Russian airline Aeroflot. Aeroflot has previously been caught carrying smuggled chimpanzees, parrots, and other endangered wildlife from Africa to Russia where some of it turns up on Moscow's infamous Bird Market. Thus Aeroflot is a likely candidate for having carried this shipment.

The Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia has offered a home to the confiscated chimpanzees, but they are still in Russia. IPPL member Stefan Louis of Germany, who represents the Orphanage in Germany, kindly agreed to help with handling the frustrating red tape involved in getting the chimps to Africa.

Thanks to Dr. Boris Lapin for alerting us to this situation.

COMMENTS ON HUMAN-CHIMPANZEE RELATIONS

The following letter was submitted by IPPL member Ed Nunn of New York, United States

Let me start by saying that I am happy to be a member of IPPL and thank you and your staff for all of your hard work.

I read with great interest the article written by Dr. Geza Teleki concerning a "Code of Conduct" published in the August 1996 issue of **IPPL News**. Obviously, Dr. Teleki has superb ideas and I, as I'm sure other IPPL members do, would support their implementation.

However, I was continuously drawn back to the opening paragraphs where Dr. Teleki conceded that:

A chimpanzee bill of rights which would grant the species some concrete standing in the human legal arena...may further barriers in a political climate too conservative to endorse such radical legislation.

Of course, Dr. Teleki is absolutely correct. But shouldn't we face the "climate" as one of the macro-issues that we must actively work to change? I strongly believe we should. If this basic, underlying problem isn't addressed, it will continue to surface as a barrier against not only the advancement

of issues concerning the chimpanzee, but those concerning wildlife as a whole.

We must continue to expose and prosecute Matthew Block and other criminals like him. We must continue to hunt down and punish smugglers and poachers. We must continue to lobby for more pro-animal legislation worldwide. And yes, we must continue to provide refuge to those animals lucky enough to survive unthinkable treatment.

But, perhaps most importantly, we must do something else in order to have a real effect on the "political climate." We must make people understand that these animals **FEEL**. To quote Jeffrey Masson, co-author of **When Elephants Weep**:

Animals love and suffer, cry and laugh; their hearts rise up in anticipation and fall in despair. They are lonely, in love, disappointed, or curious; they look back with nostalgia and anticipate future happiness.

Until people truly understand this, all of our battles will be fought uphill.

COPENHAGEN ZOO'S EXPERIMENT

On 25 August 1996, Copenhagen Zoo in Denmark embarked on an interesting experiment – it put two human beings on display! According to a Reuters wire service story:

Living out their lives in a perspex-walled mini-apartment between the baboons and a pair of ruffed lemurs, acrobat Henrik Lehmann and the newspaper employee Malene Botoft say they hope to make visiting humans think about themselves and their origins.

Ms Botoft kept a diary, telling of the stress of having people watching them eat. She could not sleep well because of the noise made by the lemurs.

There are only two of them but they make a noise as if they were at least 30. Exactly once every hour they

mark their territory with uninhibited screaming.

The enclosure carried a sign describing details of Homo Sapiens' habitat, diet and other key statistics. The exhibit was really popular with children. According to Reuters:

Zoo information official Peter Vestergaard said that the Homo Sapiens display was partly for fun but, like Lehmann, he hoped it could also encourage people to confront their origins. "We are all primates. Lehmann and Botoft are monkeys in a way but some people find that hard to accept. This is a way to maybe help people realize that," he said.

The actors were released from their exhibit on 15 September 1996.

AG OFFICIALS TALK NONSENSE!

Department of Agriculture officials are charged with the responsibility of enforcing the US Animal Welfare Act. This Act specifies that facilities have to provide for the "psychological well-being" of captive primates.

Determining what constitutes "psychological well-being" is difficult, but most people would agree that primates are sociable intelligent animals who need companionship and mental stimulation.

Although most schoolchildren know this, some of the Department of Agriculture enforcers of the Animal Welfare Act seem not to know this, as exemplified in two cases where the public has protested apes being kept in isolation and the Department of Agriculture has said there is nothing wrong.

For many years Louisiana animal lovers have protested the conditions under which a female chimpanzee, Candy, has been kept at a fun-fair in Baton Rouge. Writing to a concerned member of the public on 9 October 1996, Walter Christensen, Regional Director of Animal Care for the Central Region of the United States, stated:

Several Animal Care veterinarians have inspected the Fun Fair Park over the years, with the last inspection taking place on August 15, 1996. Under USDA standards (9 CFR Part 3 Subpart D) this facility meets the requirements needed to comply with housing and

psychological well-being of this animal.

Earlier Dr. Dale Schwindaman, head Animal Welfare Act enforcer at USDA, told a person who complained about an adult male gorilla having been kept alone in a shopping center in Tacoma, Washington for close to 30 years that he saw nothing wrong! Schwindaman wrote:

Ivan has always lived alone. To introduce him to a social grouping with other gorillas may be extremely stressful for Ivan, even if it were successful.

Obviously Schwindaman was talking nonsense. Ivan is a wild-caught gorilla and hence he once lived with his mother and family group – until the day poachers shot his mother and brought him into captivity.

Fortunately wiser heads prevailed and Ivan went to live at Atlanta Zoo in October 1994. He now lives in a spacious enclosure with other gorillas. Dr. Schwindaman has yet to "eat his words."

Anyone willing to attempt to educate Dr. Walter Christensen about primates being social animals and to request that action be taken to change Candy Chimpanzee's lonely life while there is still a chance may contact him at:

USDA/REAC Central Region

POB 6258

Fort Worth TX 76115-6258, USA

INSPECTOR UNDER INVESTIGATION

A US Department of Agriculture animal care inspector is currently under investigation for allegedly soliciting a bribe from an animal dealer based in Missouri.

The dealer informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that she had been approached by an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) inspector regarding inspections. The FBI arranged for agents to videotape the transaction.

According to a memo dated 17 October 1996 from APHIS' Acting Director of Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA):

LPA expects interest in the media to be high. It is alleged that animal rights groups will use this issue as an anti Animal Care program message to the media. LPA recommends responding to queries with the following statement, "USDA is aware that an APHIS animal care employee is being investigated by the FBI. This employee has been put on administrative [paid] leave pending the FBI's findings. APHIS is cooperating with FBI officials fully in this matter."

ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND WINS LAWSUIT

Valerie Stanley of the Animal Legal Defense Fund has won another court victory for animals. The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) is notorious for its failure to enforce the Animal Welfare Act, resulting in many animals in US roadside zoos, menageries and animal dealerships living in conditions as foul as those in many third world zoos and export compounds, despite the existence of US laws to protect animals.

On 30 October 1996 US District Court Judge Charles Richey ruled that the USDA regulations addressing the care of primates and other animals violated the federal Animal Welfare Act.

The lawsuit against USDA had been filed by Valerie Stanley

and four individuals who visits roadside zoos. Stanley commented:

The Court vindicated our claim that federal agencies are unjustly denying animals in roadside zoos and research labs the protections guaranteed by the Animal Welfare Act.

In 1985 the US Congress amended the Animal Welfare Act, the only federal law which provides protection for animals used in research facilities, zoos and other exhibitions, and ordered the USDA to develop stricter standards, including psychological well-being of primates. Judge Richey called the USDA's 11-year failure to issue such standards "egregious."

Congratulations to Valerie on yet another court victory for primates and other animals!

PROTEST AT SCOTCH PLAINS ZOO

On 6 and 13 October 1996, animal-lovers held a protest outside the Scotch Plains Zoo, New Jersey, USA. Protestors carried signs calling for better conditions for the captive animals at the zoo. One theme of the protest was to get Rusty, an orangutan housed in a glass store-front display, sent to a better home.

Mark Jurnove organized the protest. Jurnove had visited the Scotch Plains Zoo several times and had videotaped the facility. On one occasion he was thrown off the premises by the manager.



Protestors at the zoo

On 13 October TV animal celebrity Jim Fowler attended a function at the Scotch Plains Zoo, reportedly a birthday party for a tiger. The zoo management called the police and asked to have the protestors removed from the roadside, but the police merely observed, as the protest was legal.

Scotch Plains Zoo was one of the four facilities targeted by the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) in its recent lawsuit against the US Department of Agriculture. According to ALDF, many of the zoo's animals lived in inadequate housing.

One of the court documents was an affidavit by Dr. Roger Fouts, who has worked for many years on chimpanzee sign language experiments. Fouts stated:

The Scotch Plains Zoo has one of the most inadequate chimpanzee exhibits I have ever had the misfortune to see...the chimpanzees were housed in two small rooms with a passage-way in-between. The rooms appeared to be concrete or some solid painted material. The only climbable surface was the vertical bars across the form of the two rooms. The first room had a concrete bench along the side wall and one rope hanging from the ceiling. The bench had a basin hollowed out of it that was empty except for smeared feces and some debris...

There was no evidence of any water being available to the chimpanzees. No litix, no bottled water, nothing was evident that the chimpanzees had any water available to them. They must be hand watered. This is a very dangerous method and can result in a serious deprivation condition should the keeper forget to bring their water.

IPPL member John Beam visited the zoo and took many photographs. Photographing the lone male orangutan "Rusty" was very difficult as the window was fogged over. But, according to Beam:

There was a lot of condensation on the window, only one of which (there were two) was accessible to the public. This made it difficult to get good photos, but I could see it was a male (cheekpads). I asked a girl working there how long he had been there, but she was uncertain, saying only that she knew he had been there "a really long time." His enclosure was oddly-dimensioned, being perhaps 8 feet wide (from where I was taking the pictures), fourteen feet deep and six feet high. There was a little opening that allowed him to escape into another room of unknown dimensions. There was nothing in the room except wood shavings. His name is "Rusty."

Other primates at the zoo included mandrills, African greens, an abject spider monkey, cottontop tamarins, squirrel monkeys and ringtail lemurs. Most were kept in small indoor units.

According to protestor Mark Jurnove, friendly passers-by honked their car horns as a sign of support for the group's efforts. Currently the US Department of Agriculture refuses to comment on the facility, because of an ongoing investigation.



Zoo chimpanzees

MALI – THE LAND AND ITS PRIMATES

by Chris Duvall, U. S. Peace Corps

Located in the heart of West Africa, Mali is better known for its rich cultural heritage than for its wildlife. This land-locked Sahelian republic, as large as California and Texas combined but with less than ten million inhabitants, has a dynamic history that has been written for over a thousand years.

The fabled trading empires of ancient Ghana, Mali and Songhai rose to power here by capitalizing on the Sahel's position as the interface between productive coastal rain forests and inland savannas to the south and the caravan routes across the vast Sahara to the North.

The strength of these empires relied as much on the region's ecology as on its geography. Agriculture was based on the flood cycle of the fertile inner delta of the Niger, and warriors trained for battle by hunting lion or buffalo.

Mali's livelihood is still intimately tied to its natural resources. Until recently, most of the protein in an average diet came from hunted meat, and semi-domesticated grains are still harvested yearly. Such intimacy has fostered a deep traditional respect for the environment, and especially wildlife, which is reflected in many aspects of life here.

The word "Mali" means hippopotamus in the Bambara language, and the name was given the nation to evoke the great beast's power and pride. The omnipresent "ciwara" sculpture is a stylized roan antelope, symbolic of hard work and perseverance. A brand of nails called "sigui" meaning buffalo, is advertised as being as strong as its namesake. Children are taught patience by watching the slow, meticulous manner in which a bird builds its nest.

Most Wildlife Exterminated

Unfortunately, this respect for nature has not prevented the environmental degradation and poaching that have caused the extermination of most of Mali's wildlife. Desertification brought about by climate change and poor agricultural practices has severely taxed every aspect of the human and natural economy during the last 25 years, and the wilderness has suffered.

Understandably, as the human standard of living has declined, resources have been directed towards development and relief efforts rather than conservation. In the 1990s, however, as the nation's economy has slowly improved and its

natural resources have continued to deteriorate, a renewed emphasis has been placed on conservation.

Little Remains

Mali's wildlife is not well known. Once, an abundance of animals teemed here but many are now gone and conservationists have only recently begun to document what remains. Often, the situations they have found are bleak.

In the Sahara, which covers over half the nation, scimitar horned oryxes, addaxes, slender-horned gazelles, and all ani-

mals larger than a jackal have probably been exterminated. None of Mali's desert is protected: there are few, if any, oases which are not cultivated, and poaching has been slowed by the extinction of prey. Also, a hotter, drier climate has made the evanescent blooms of herbs that sustained desert antelope more scarce than ever before.

The Sahel

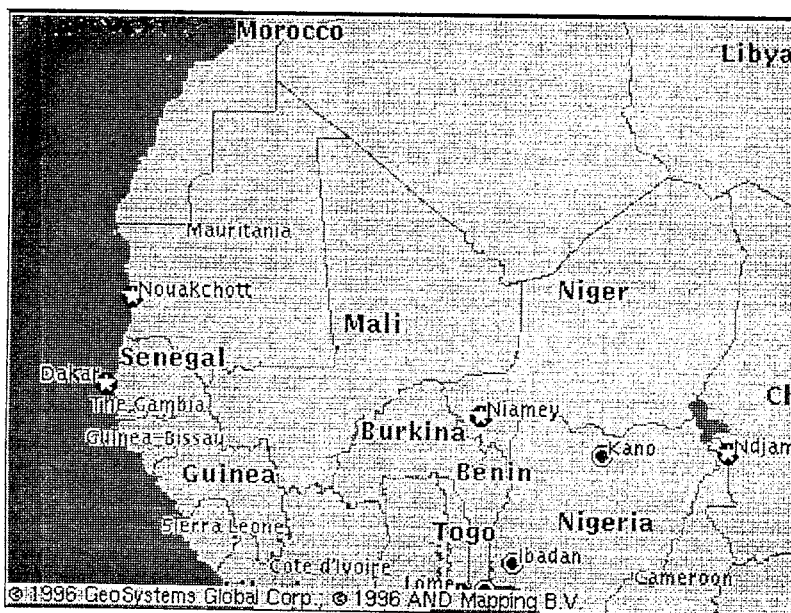
The Sahelian belt along the desert has fared little better. Giraffes and korrigums [a hartebeest species] are gone, while

virtually all other characteristic species – such as cheetahs, ostriches and Dama's gazelles – are highly endangered. A positive point is the dogged survival of the world's last Sahelian elephant herd, estimated at about three hundred individuals, which migrates between Mali and Burkina Faso. Like other browsers and grazers, the elephants must compete with massive numbers of domestic animals for food in this sparse environment of seasonal grasses and shrubs.

All antelope species are gone from the ecologically rich inner delta in the nation's center, and manatees may be gone too. Hippopotami, three species of crocodile, and two species of otter are gravely endangered. The delta's important waterbird nesting sites are recovering slowly from decimation wrought by drought in the 1980s, while many valuable fisheries have been damaged by rice cultivation, overfishing, and disruption of the natural nutrient cycle.

Most of Mali's remaining wildlife is found in the savanna zone, though even here the vast majority of species are threatened or endangered. Elephants, western giant elands and hunting dogs are extinct, the latter two having disappeared in the last five years.

Other large animals, including leopards, waterbucks, ground hornbills, royal pythons, and giant pangolins are



Location of Mali

sparsely distributed within the few remaining pockets of undegraded bush, which are found primarily in Mali's western region.

The Savanna and its chimpanzees

The rapidly expanding human population puts extreme pressures on these wild areas. Habitat loss is the biggest threat to the survival of wildlife in Mali's savanna, and the government does not have the resources needed to protect adequately its existing game reserves from agricultural encroachment.

Significant areas of lush savanna woodland have not been thoroughly surveyed. These may yet be found to hold a few surprises: some species characteristic of the more humid coastal forest areas may take refuge in extreme southern Mali.

One such surprise was first documented less than 20 years ago: the world's most northerly chimpanzee population. Mentioned as "troglodytes" in the 1798 journal of Mungo Park, the first European to visit Mali, this population was unknown to science until briefly described in a national faunal survey published in 1977.

Although their precise range is not known, it appears that the chimpanzees are found to nearly fourteen degrees north latitude from the Bafing River west to Senegal and Guinea borders, while on the eastern bank their range is more southerly.

The climatic conditions in this area are more extreme and the vegetation cover generally less dense than in any other chimpanzee home range. Such circumstances make this population very interesting to anthropologists, who hypothesize that early hominids developed bipedality [walking on two feet] in similar savanna habitats.

Subject of only two brief studies, little is known about this population but there are some indications that Mali's chimpanzee could be very important to primate conservation. Estimates of the number of individuals present vary from under 500 to more than 2,000, which means that this could



Photo: Joanna Lambert/Stephen R. Wooten

Cebilenke dancers in Central Mali. These dancers also perform during dry season rituals. Their customs make use of porcupine quills and boar hair.

be the largest known population of the endangered western subspecies ***Pan troglodytes verus***.

Excluding Mali's chimpanzees, biologists think there are less than 3,000 members of this subspecies left in the wild, scattered in isolated communities in Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

Unlike elsewhere in West Africa, chimpanzees are rarely hunted as food in Mali, although occasionally their flesh is eaten by the local Malinke people as a remedy for eye problems. For the most part the Malinke are indifferent to these primates because they do not usually harm crops or domestic animals.

The Bafing Faunal Reserve

Also, there appears to be relatively scant illicit trade in chimpanzee products originating in Mali. Under these guardedly auspicious circumstances,



conservation efforts – mainly surveying and public awareness activities – began in 1995 in the Bafing Faunal Reserve, which protects parts of the chimpanzees' range.

The reserve, decreed by President Moussa Traore in 1990, is refuge to the country's largest primate populations. In addition to humans, at least six, and possibly nine, primate species – all that exist in Mali – are found here. Two species of baboon, olive and western, are the most common Malian primates.

Mali's monkeys

The National Forest Resources Ministry estimates that roughly 20,000 baboons inhabit the savanna and sahel of the country. The ranges of these two species overlap in Mali and there may be a hybrid zone in the Mafing area.

A favored prey of leopards, baboons have profited from humans over-hunting their natural predators, in some areas populations have increased to pest levels. Baboons can be very destructive to peanuts which are one of Mali's top cash crops.

With population sizes of at least 10,000 individuals, vervets and patas monkeys are also common in southern Mali. Vervets favor the savanna where fruit trees are abundant, and usually remain within a few miles of water. More so than patas, vervets are despised for their tendency to damage harvests: mangoes, cashews, bananas and citrus fruits are important products in Southern Mali.

Patas are adapted to the arid, grassy sahel: terrestrial, patas monkeys can survive on just the water contained in their food. Like baboons, patas and vervets have benefitted from the near-extirmination of their natural predators, although young monkeys are regularly captured for live sale as pets in Bamako, the capital. These four species of baboons and monkeys are abundant elsewhere in Africa.

Mali's bushbabies

Virtually nothing is known of Mali's lesser galago or bushbaby population. Smaller than most squirrels, these

primitive primates are entirely nocturnal, feeding on tree gum and insects in the thorn scrub margin between savanna and sahel. These animals also do not need to drink water.

There is no population estimate for this species in Mali, and its range is not known. Elsewhere galagos can reach densities of over 1,300 individuals per square mile, so Mali's population could be rather high, judging from the amount of appropriate habitat available.

If scientists can verify villagers' claims of the galago's abundance, Mali would prove an internationally important refuge for this animal.

Other primate species

Two species of colobus and one species of potto (a lemur-like prosimian) might be found in the southwestern corner of the country. Photos of the western black and white colobus, the western red colobus, and Bosman's potto are recognized by many Malinke hunters, and there have been unconfirmed sightings of colobus by foreign workers along the Bafing River.

If present, these species would probably be exclusive to the riverine forests of the region, and would probably be present only in low numbers. Mali would be the extreme northern limit of these animals' ranges, which are found primarily in the rain forest along the African coast.

Threats to Mali's wildlife

Habitat loss and poaching are the greatest threats to all Malian wildlife. Unlike other animals, though, primates have not been heavily poached: they are normally hunted or captured

only incidentally. Humans and other primates in Mali have shared an uneasy, but lasting, truce. Baboons, monkeys, and even diminutive galagos can be crop pests, but hunters would rather save relatively expensive bullets for more delectable or valuable prey.

Farmers rely primarily on scare tactics to dissuade pillaging primates, so their numbers have not decreased as a result of human dislike for them.



Patas monkey mother and baby

In fact, many humans have inadvertently helped increase primate populations in many areas by hunting other predators to the verge of local extinction.

The Government of Mali is encouraging primate research in the Bafing Faunal Reserve not only for scientific advancement and income generation but also to increase national awareness about the intricate ways in which human actions can be reflected in the environment.

The Future

Looking into the future, one subject of study that has been suggested for the Bafing area is the nature of the interactions between savanna primates. Forest chimpanzees in Tai National Park in the Ivory Coast favor western black and white colobus when hunting. Do Mali's savanna chimpanzees also favor this colobus or do they choose savanna primates like vervets or patas?

The most important interactions to study are those that involve humans. Can the delicate truce between Mali's primates be maintained as the human population expands and demands a larger share of the nation's natural resources? Conservationists are working to help villagers create new, less demanding land use patterns to make coexistence easier, but Mali's history is long and its people's habits, often suited to the lifestyle of centuries past, are strong.

At present however, the most important questions are simple. What primates are found here? Where are they found? How many remain? Until these questions can be answered, the government will have a difficult time securing the funds needed for primate conservation in Mali.



Photo: Joanna Lambert/Stephen R. Wooten

Musicians performing at a hunter's festival in central Mali.

BOOK ON HARASSMENT LAWSUITS

George Pring, Professor of Law at the University of Denver and Penelope Canan, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Denver, have studied what they call SLAPPs for many years. SLAPP is an acronym for "Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation."

Such lawsuits are filed against their critics by governments, corporations, and even criminals.

The book **SLAPPS – Getting sued for speaking out** won the praise of US consumer activist Ralph Nader, who commented:

The documented abuses recounted by the authors will probably make you angry, but their description of what citizens, lawyers and legislatures are doing to fight back will make you hopeful that disputes will be resolved on the merits instead of by corporate attrition. Anyone who treasures and uses the First Amendment will find this first ever book on the SLAPP suit epidemic a wake up call to careful civic action.

Among the things victims of SLAPP suits are doing are counter-suing and sometimes winning huge judgments (a staggering \$86.5 million in one case); requesting financial sanctions against plaintiffs and their attorneys (Shirley

McGreal of IPPL won \$25,000 each from orangutan smuggler Matthew Block and his lawyer); and reporting harassing lawyers to their State Bar associations (Matthew Block's lawyer is the subject of an ongoing Florida State Bar investigation for filing the frivolous lawsuit against IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal).

One chapter deals with "eco-SLAPPS," filed by environmental polluters and animal abusers. This chapter includes lawsuits filed by furriers against their critics: the lawsuit filed by the Austrian multinational corporation Immuno against Shirley McGreal of IPPL and other critics of its plan to set up a chimpanzee laboratory in West Africa; a lawsuit filed by a Michigan dealer in dogs for research who sued several peaceful critics, and many others. **SLAPPS – Getting Sued for Speaking out** is available for US \$24.95:

Temple University Press
Broad and Oxford Streets
Philadelphia PA 19122 USA

Orders can be placed by calling 1-800-447-1656. If you choose to order the book from your favorite bookstore, use the identification number 1-56639-369-8.

MAD COW DISEASE AND PRIMATES

by Janie Reynolds, People Against Chimpanzee Experiments

In recent years, a horrible disease has afflicted cows and humans beings in Great Britain. This is BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) or "mad cow disease." Primates have been used in studies of this disease.

In France, two adults and one newborn macaque were experimentally inoculated with material from the brains of infected cattle. They became severely ill and were later killed.

In the 15 August 1996 issue of *Nature*, two Dutch scientists, Drs. D.W. van Bakkum of the Comprehensive Cancer Center in Rotterdam and P.J. Heidt of the Biomedical Primate Research Center in the Netherlands (BPRC), proposed that chimpanzees should be used for research into BSE (Mad Cow Disease).

Their proposal may be intended to influence both the British Government (which is confronted with huge problems concerning BSE) and the European Union (who have access to the one hundred or so chimpanzees at the Biomedical Primate Research Center).

Bakkum and Heidt's proposal is in PACE's opinion absurd and any such experiments would probably be scientifically valueless. The proposal could be construed as motivated by a need to find a use for the one hundred or so surplus chimpanzees at the BPRC, bred specifically under the European Union's AIDS research program, and now not needed for AIDS research.

In the 19 September issue of *Nature*, the ex-director of the BPRC, Dr. H. Schellekens, rejects Bakkum and Heidt's proposal, stating that:

There is no evidence to suggest that chimpanzees are the experimental animal of choice to attack this problem...It is doubtful whether chimpanzees have similar sensitivities to pathogens transmitted by meat.

Schellekens also points out that even if the above were not the case, one would need hundreds of chimpanzees to get any significant result – many more than are available in Europe, because the transmission rate in humans is extremely low. Schellekens also points out that intracranial injection of material into chimpanzees, which is being proposed by Bakkum and Heidt, is an inappropriate means of testing a substance that is transmitted orally in humans.

PACE believes that the only relevant comparisons between human beings and chimpanzees should relate to our close companionship, genetic relatedness and the similarities in our psychological and emotional behaviors.

Chimpanzees are capable of immense suffering under invasive and painful medical experiments, and also as a result of the unnatural and impoverished conditions in which they are housed in most biomedical laboratories, including the BPRC, which PACE visited last year. Human knowledge of the chimpanzee mind should automatically lead us to oppose on principle any proposal like Bakkum and Heidt's, even if it was a scientifically valuable one.

PACE agrees entirely with Turner, who stated in the 19 September issue of *Nature*:

Van Bakkum and Heidt confirm that every cloud has a silver lining – in the case of the BSE scare, an opportunity to "dispose of" numbers of chimpanzees surplus to requirements of the AIDS research program in Europe. You recently reported a similar chimpanzee glut in the United States...but in that case the proposed solution (retirement homes) seemed rather more humane than Van Bakkum and Heidt's [experiments].

Using some or all of the information provided in this article, please write urgently to The Rt. Hon Douglass Hogg MP, QC and ask him not to allow any British scientists to become involved on any level with any proposed plans to use chimpanzees for BSE or any other experiments. Send your letters to:

The Rt. Hon. Douglass Hogg MP, QC
UK Agriculture Minister
Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place, West Block
London SW1A 2HH, England

Please write also to Mrs. Edith Cresson and urge her to cease funding any further experiments or programs at the BPRC, for BSE or any other disease, but rather to allocate funds to the lifelong care and retirement of all of the chimpanzees there. Send your letters to:

Mrs. Edith Cresson
European Commissioner for Science, Research
and Development
Rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium

Let's hope this works and that we can say to ourselves in the not too distant future that we saved many of the chimps still at the BPRC from the most miserable fate.

ATTENTION: PHOTOGRAPHERS

Many members take photographs of primates when they are travelling. We appreciate this help. But please be sure always to put a description of the photo on what you submit, including date and place you took it, species involved if known, and your name in case we have questions. Thank you.

AN UNUSUAL APE

The ape whose picture you are looking at lived and died at the Yaounde Zoo, Cameroon, West Africa. Peter Jenkins and Liza Gadsby, who took this photo, believe the animal was a gorilla-chimpanzee hybrid.



NEW PRIMATE LAB OPENS

The Ohio State University, Ohio, USA, has announced plans to set up a primate laboratory. The center will house up to 180 monkeys in six rooms holding up to 24 monkeys each and a Biosafety Level 3 animals room for the study of infectious disease capable of holding 36 monkeys.

Ohio animal protectors protested the opening of the laboratory and passed out leaflets at the opening ceremony on 26 September 1996. According to the Ohio organization **Protect our Earth's Treasures** (POET):

The ceremony planned by the Ohio State University may resemble the grand opening of a supermarket, but the ribbon-cutting and gushing oratory are meant to mask the reality of this just-completed building. It's a taxpayer-funded encampment soon to be filled with hundreds of innocent nonhuman primates who will suffer and die to perpetuate the careers of animal researchers.

Stephen Kaufman M.D. of the Medical Research Modernization Committee, said of the opening of the new lab:

This represents another setback for good science, as the self-serving, self-reinforcing animal research establishment continues to grow like a cancer, depriving human clinical investigation of the funds it needs to improve animal care.

PRIMATOLOGY DIRECTORY AVAILABLE

The Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center announces the availability of the third edition of the **International Journal of Primatology**. The directory lists 2,200 people and 400 organizations involved in primate research, education and conservation. Also listed are the primates held in zoos worldwide: field projects around the world: career opportunities in primatology, etc.

Single copies cost \$25 to US addresses and \$35 (surface mail outside the US). Please enclose a check as credit card orders cannot be accepted. Orders should be sent to:

Larry Jacobsen
Wisconsin Regional Primate Center
1220 Capitol Court
Madison WI 53715-1299

TRAGEDY STRIKES MITUMBA CHIMPANZEES

During March and April 1996, a serious outbreak of respiratory infection took the lives of at least nine chimpanzees belonging to the Mitumba community living at the north end of Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. The chimpanzees' symptoms included difficulty breathing, wheezing, coughing, and nasal discharge.

Attempts were made to feed chimpanzees antibiotics hidden in bananas, but the drugs had a bitter taste and chimps discarded the fruit. At the same time there was an epidemic of bronchial pneumonia in the villages surrounding the Mitumba area which caused illness and death in humans.

CHIMPANZEE BITES ACTRESS

British fashion model Liz Hurley loves chimpanzees and has provided financial support to Monkey World, a chimpanzee rescue center in Dorset, England, directed by Jim Cronin.

In September 1996 Hurley appeared on the "Jay Leno Show," a US late night television talk show, along with a chimpanzee called Tyler. Tyler bit Ms Hurley on the ear, causing her to fall back in her chair and scream in pain in front of a national audience of millions of Americans. She was not seriously injured.

“CHUNKY MONKEY” TOY MAKES DEBUT IPPL TO SHARE PROCEEDS

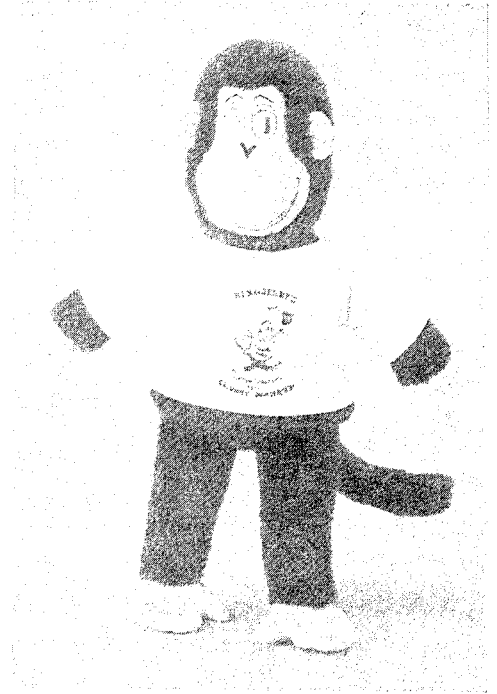
“Ben and Jerry’s” is an ice cream company based in the US state of Vermont. The company is noted for its support of environmental causes and for its use of rain-forest products in its famous ice-creams. One such flavor is “Chunky Monkey.”

Working with Mary Meyer, a company that has been making stuffed toys for 64 years, Ben and Jerry’s has now produced a “Chunky Monkey” toy and both companies are planning to donate 4% of the proceeds of sales to the International Primate Protection League. The toy, shown on this page, was designed by cartoonist Pauline Comanor.

The toy comes with a “biography” in the form of a whimsical book written and illustrated by Comanor, along with a Ben and Jerry’s ice cream coupon.

“Baby Chunky Monkey” is available in toy and gift stores and at Ben and Jerry’s Scoop Shops. The stuffed animal can also be purchased through Ben and Jerry’s gift catalog, or by calling Mary Meyer Stuffed Toys at 1-800-451-4387. It costs around \$25.

Thanks to Ben and Jerry’s and Mary Meyer Stuffed Toys for choosing IPPL to share in the proceeds of their delightful new toy!



HELPING PRIMATES – TODAY AND TOMORROW

Everybody should have a will. Yet over 75% of United States residents die without wills. The state then decides where their money goes – and not one cent will go to their favorite charities. If you are an animal-lover – and many of us get some of our greatest joys of life from our, and the world’s, animals – animals, wild and domestic, will not get one cent.

IPPL has greatly benefitted from members who have included us in their estate plans. Inheritances have made it possible to give extra grants to overseas projects and primate rescue centers, to accept more gibbons at our Headquarters sanctuary, and to expand our worldwide investigations of cruel and abusive trade in apes and monkeys.

IPPL has prepared a simple pamphlet about including IPPL in your estate plans. This will be sent to you free on request.

Please send me IPPL’s pamphlet “Protecting Primates Today and Tomorrow”

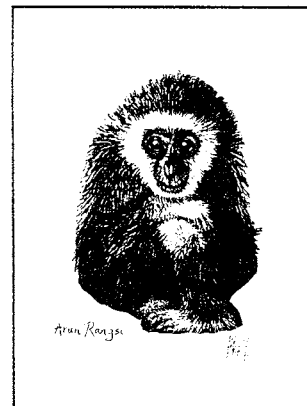
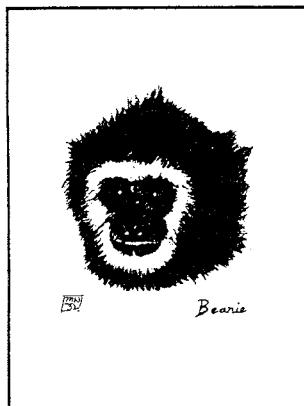
Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

GIFT ITEMS



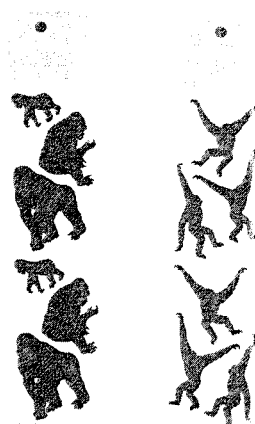
Lovely note cards featuring IPPL gibbons Beanie,
Igor, Shanti with Michele, and Arun Rangsi

Artwork by Michele Winstanley

12 for \$10

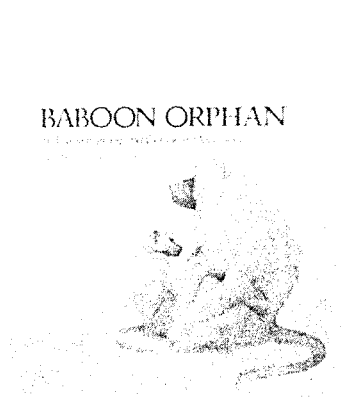


Gibbon gift wrap: \$4.50 for 3 sheets postpaid



Gibbon and Gorilla Stickers
5 assorted sheets, \$5 postpaid

BOOKS FOR SALE



"Baboon Orphan"
Hard cover: \$8
Overseas: \$12



"The Apes" by Tess Lemmon
Hard cover: \$16
Overseas: \$20



"Among the Orangutans"
Soft cover: \$8
Overseas: \$12

AVAILABLE FROM IPPL



WILDSIGHT VIDEO
Starring Beanie
and the IPPL gibbons
\$29.95 postpaid

6 Primate Species
T: \$14
XXL, XL, L, M
Linen

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



Limited stock
Gorilla T: \$14
XXL, XL, L
White

Limited stock
Gorilla sweats: \$25
XL in Sea-green
XXL White only

*Sweats/Ts have
front silverback,
back mother/baby.*

Gibbon T: \$14
XL, L, M, S
Silver, Beige,
Aqua, Pink



State Second Color Choice for Ts and Sweats

Name

Address

City

State/Zip

Mail your order to:
IPPL
PO Box 766
Summerville, SC 29484
USA

Color	Size	Qty.	Description	Each	Total
<i>All Prices Include Postage (except for overseas books)</i>					

IPPL OFFICIALS

CHAIRWOMAN: Dr. Shirley McGreal

SECRETARY: Marjorie Doggett

TREASURER: Diane Walters

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

S. Theodore Baskaran (South India)
Vijay Bhatia (North India)
Katriona Bradley D.V.M. (Hong Kong)
Bernadette Bresard M.D. (France)
Dr. Roland Corluy (Belgium)
Marjorie Doggett (Singapore)
Anne Doncaster (Canada)
Olga Feliu, D.V.M. (Spain)
Dr. Ranjen Fernando (Sri Lanka)
Evelyn Gallardo (West Coast USA)

Dr. Gustavo Gandini (Italy)
Martha Gutierrez (Argentina)
Gombe Stream Research Center (Tanzania)
Dr. Zakir Husain (Bangladesh)
Milka Knezevic-Ivaskovic (Yugoslavia)
Alika Lindbergh (France)
Dr. Andre Menache (Israel)
Dr. S.M. Mohnot (Central & West India)
David Root (West Coast USA)
Cyril Rosen (United Kingdom)

Connie Scheller (Mexico)
Charles Shuttleworth (Taiwan)
Josef Schmuck (Austria)
Jean Senogles (South Africa)
Lynette Shanley (Australia)
Dr. Akira Suzuki (Japan)
Valerie Sackey (Ghana)
Andrzej Szwarzak (Bolivia)
Peter Van de Bunt (Germany)
Vivian Wilson (Zimbabwe)

ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. G. Agoramoorthy
Dr. James Alcock
Bonnie Brown
Dr. Frances Burton
Dr. Ardith Eudey
Bruce Feldmann, D.V.M.
Lord & Lady Fisher
William M. George, M.D.
Dr. Jane Goodall

Dr. Colin Groves
Dr. Barbara Harrison
Dr. Bernard Heuvelmans
Ann Koros
Dr. Iqbal Malik
Dr. Georgette Maroldo
Stella Brewer Marsden
Heather McGiffin
Dr. William McGrew

Anna Merz
Carole Noon
Prof. Vernon Reynolds
Dr. J. Sabater-Pi
Dianne Taylor-Snow
Dr. Geza Teleki
Simon Templer
Dr. Arthur Westing
Dr. Linda Wolfe

HOW TO JOIN IPPL

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

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

I wish to join IPPL as a: ☐ Patron Member \$100.00 or £70
 ☐ Sustaining Member \$50.00 or £35
 ☐ Regular Member \$20.00 or £14
 ☐ Student Member \$10.00 or £7

Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Code _____ Country _____

All IPPL members receive free copies of **IPPL NEWS**. Individuals or organizations may subscribe to **IPPL NEWS** at an annual fee of \$20.00.

International Primate Protection League
P.O. Box 766
Summerville SC 29484
USA

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

NON-PROFIT
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
MERRIFIELD, VA
PERMIT NO. 6033



PRINTED MATTER