



News

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Pitchou

Photo: Linda Percy

INSIDE

MEET "PITCHOU" GORILLA

IPPL'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

IPPL - 25 YEARS OLD

Here are 25 of the candles IPPL has lit on behalf of our primate cousins

1973 IPPL was founded by Shirley McGreal, then living in Thailand.

1974 IPPL exposed a network smuggling gibbons from Thailand to the USA.

1975 IPPL organized Project Bangkok Airport. Students checked all departing wildlife shipments. As a result Thailand banned export of monkeys.

1976 IPPL uncovered a primate smuggling racket operating through Singapore and got it closed down.

1977 IPPL publicized ghastly abuse of monkeys in US military laboratories and persuaded India to ban monkey exports.

1978 IPPL protests led South African surgeon Christian Barnard to cancel plans to kill a second chimpanzee in a heart transplant operation. Barnard had already killed one chimpanzee. The rescued chimpanzee now lives at a zoo.

1979 IPPL exposed misuse of Bangladesh monkeys in military labs. As a result, Bangladesh canceled a contract to export over 70,000 monkeys.

1980 IPPL's work was a main factor leading to the closure of a California laboratory using gibbons in fatal experiments.

1981 The California laboratory sent most of its gibbons to zoos and labs. IPPL adopted one tiny, sickly and emotionally disturbed gibbon that nobody wanted. We gave him the name Arun Rangsi. He still lives with us and his own gibbon family.

1982 IPPL exposed cruel US government funded experiments in which chimpanzees were killed by repeated blows to the head.

1983 IPPL's Roland Corluy of Belgium infiltrated Belgian smuggler George Munro's premises and found pygmy chimpanzees and other endangered animals in Munro's basement.

1984 Shirley McGreal and an IPPL team picketed an "exotic animal auction" in Atlanta, Georgia, exposing this barbaric cruelty to all auctioned animals.

1985 IPPL protested the cruel abuse of monkeys in US chemical and biological warfare labs and told monkey supplying countries what was going on. As a result Malaysia banned monkey exports.

1986 Bernadette Bresard exposed a Japanese lab that was keeping monkeys in metal restraint chairs in a basement. Protests led to the monkeys being removed from the chairs.

1987 IPPL exposed a gang which smuggled three baby gorillas from Cameroon. Two of the babies died. Smuggler Walter Sensen was expelled from Cameroon and later imprisoned in Germany.

1988 Shirley McGreal won the prestigious Marchig Animal Welfare Award. The citation by Jeanne Marchig and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan noted:

Her valiant and courageous efforts on behalf of the world's primates without thought of personal cost, make her a worthy recipient of the Marchig prize.

1989 IPPL uncovered a racket by which endangered primates were shipped to Poland and re-exported to western zoos on phony "captive-born" documents. Our protests led Poland to ban such trade.

1990 Six baby orangutans, all in appalling condition, were confiscated at Bangkok Airport. IPPL conducted an investigation which identified Matthew Block of Miami as one of the smuggling gang. IPPL pushed for Block to be prosecuted. When he got a probation plea-bargain, IPPL protested and it was overturned. Block later went to prison.

1991 IPPL adopted an adorable blind one year old gibbon. His blindness resulted from encephalitis which he caught during the summer 1990 epidemic in Florida. "Beanie Gibbon" is a wonderful animal. He still lives at IPPL Headquarters.

1992 IPPL's Helen Vorhees Brach Office Building was opened. IPPL held its first Members' Meeting in our lovely new home. Shirley McGreal was elected to the United Nations Global 500 Honor Roll.

1993 IPPL undercover eco-detectives photographed appalling wildlife markets in Vietnam, Cambodia and China.

1994 An IPPL member found nine chimpanzees in a pet shop in Saudi Arabia. IPPL intervened and as a result the animals were confiscated.

1995 Ten primates, including a baby gorilla, were confiscated at Manila Airport in the Philippines. An IPPL investigation traced the animals' origin to Kano, Nigeria. Sadly the baby gorilla died but two monkeys in the shipment were returned to a Nigerian sanctuary.

1996 When the sub-standard Maui Zoo in Hawaii closed down, three gibbons left homeless came to live at the gibbon sanctuary at IPPL Headquarters.

1997 IPPL was tipped off that shipments of monkeys had been reaching Chicago from Indonesia and that they included many baby, nursing, and pregnant monkeys. These shipments violated US humane transport laws. IPPL requested prosecution of all parties found responsible.

1998 In April representatives of many overseas primate sanctuaries and over 100 members assembled at IPPL Headquarters for our 25th anniversary celebration.



Photo: Noel Rowe

Ian Redmond and Shirley at IPPL's birthday party



MEET "PITCHOU" GORILLA

by *Linda Percy, Limbe Wildlife Center*

On April 14 1998 Pitchou, an infant female gorilla, arrived at the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Limbe, Cameroon. She was stressed and feverish, and was suffering from a chest infection. She had diarrhea for over two weeks and was constantly grinding her teeth. The baby gorilla had numerous scars and bald patches from ringworm.

Pitchou's story is unfortunately all too familiar. Her mother was killed by hunters for bushmeat and she was brought to Kribi, a well-known tourist area, to be sold as a pet.

Pitchou sat in a small wooden crate at a local hotel waiting to be sold. After three days the owners of the hotel could not bear to watch her suffer anymore,

so they gave the hunters 10,000 central African francs (US \$20), and sent them on their way.

Pitchou stayed with the Osih family for two weeks, living on mango juice. The family soon realized what an enormous responsibility she was, and chose to donate her to the Limbe Wildlife Centre. Pitchou spent her first few weeks at Limbe grinding her teeth, hugging herself, and sleeping.

Once her health was stabilized and she became more comfortable with her surroundings, she greatly reduced her tooth grinding. She now loves to play in the tall grass, be tickled and beat her chest.

The Limbe Wildlife Centre is funded

solely on private donations. As a result of the kind support of IPPL over the past two years, the Centre was assured of having enough funds for operating costs.

It could therefore justify use of any additional funds to complete an electrified enclosure and indoor sleeping area for the gorillas.

The gorillas receive 24 hour care, as a keeper stays with them all night. Pitchou will have a lovely home to join upon completion of her quarantine period.

As it is difficult to find sponsors for food, medicines and keeper salaries, we at Limbe are all eternally grateful for all that IPPL has given in the past and we look forward to your future support.

PITCH IN FOR PITCHOU!

Sadly the wonderful work of Limbe Wildlife Center goes almost unrecognized. We have tried to interest the US media, but it seems that it is only interested in stories with "celebrity connections" or sensational appeal. Hard work by decent caring people on behalf of deserving animals is apparently not news.

For two years compassionate IPPL members have kept Limbe Wildlife Center — and its lovely animals — alive, and have also greatly improved ALL the animals' standard of living. Peter Jenkins and Liza Gadsby, project founders, say a big thank-you to everyone.

Please consider "**pitching in**" with help for Pitchou and her friends by sending a check payable to IPPL, to either **IPPL, PO Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA** or **IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England**. Please mark your check "**For Limbe.**" IPPL-UK can accept Visa credit cards.

Our promise to you is that every dollar or pound will be sent to Limbe Wildlife Center.

All Limbe photos were taken by Linda Percy



UPDATE FROM LIMBE - THROUGH NYANGO'S EYES

by Nyango, through Linda Percy, Limbe Wildlife Centre

This is Nyangos first article. She is a 7 year old gorilla, brought to Limbe Wildlife Centre five years ago. Nyango is the matriarch of Limbe and we thought it was time she gave you an update on our progress from her unique perspective.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Nyango and I belong to the species known as "Gorilla Gorilla." Most people here think my job is to clap my hands, entertain them, escape on a regular basis and make myself sick on two kilos of instant milk powder.

But that is my day job. I'm actually the chairwoman of the Limbe Primate Union. We meet in the evenings when it is quiet and all the human primates leave us alone. I felt it was time that I sent my impressions of the recent events at Limbe Wildlife Centre.

It has been an interesting year so far, having started with the usual holiday crowd of two thousand children running around causing havoc! Once the festive season was finished, it was back to business.

The construction team (this is what our caregivers like to call themselves sometimes) started to prepare for the up and coming rains by extending and building new roofs. Our roof was extended to provide us with a large covered play area during the rains or on those hot sunny days. We think this is a great improvement to our home!

It also gave me many new ways to escape and kept Linda's partner Chris very frustrated, adding new wires and

trying to out-think a smart old gorilla like me! Silly boy! Roofs were also put on enclosures in our quarantine area.

Attempts were made to repair the roofs of the infant and juvenile chimp enclosures, but my friends the chimps, being such ruffians, kept the staff busy by creating new holes for the next day.

The other construction work this year was a new climbing structure that is large enough for all the gorillas to play on at the same time. The top of the structure is quite high - and perfect for my throne. I can oversee all the activities at the Centre!

A few of our Drill members have changed locations. Tom, who I thought was a confirmed bachelor, has new roommates. He has moved in with another male drill, a mature female and a baby. The latest gossip is that Tom is courting the female, Devil Woman. Boys will be boys!

Sengo and Nicolina moved in with the juvenile drills after their time in quarantine. Sengo is only 8 months old and she is enjoying all the attention from the older females.

Why does everyone love babies so much? I have to put up with that in my home too. All the younger gorillas try to steal the attention from me!

We have received a few new members this year. Jawaya, a Preuss' guenon (her species' scientific name is *Cercoptes Preussi*), arrived with a broken right arm and large open wounds on her left arm, most likely from snares.

She recovered quickly and is finishing up her time in quarantine. She sings a beautiful song, and I am told is quite attractive (for a monkey).

A new member I am looking forward to playing with soon is "Pitchou." She is an eighteen month old gorilla. I think she needs a new hairdresser, as she has bare spots all over her (the staff mentioned something about ringworm). She seems to like her new home so far, as she likes to giggle and play.

A few of the human primates have come and gone so far this year. Chris and Linda arrived in late December. Chris is the man I love to frustrate by escaping from the electric fence!

In January one of the best things happened, this man they called Darren left us. They call him a "veterinarian!"

Volunteers and staff seemed very sad to see him go, but NOT my fellow union members. We had hoped there would be no more needles, pokes, prods and stool samples. Unfortunately the volunteers seem to continue this practice. **UGH!!**



Me being good (my friend is Bama Alfred)



and me being naughty!



The chimpanzee ruffians

In late March and early April, my friends Mica and Patti, who have been volunteers here for over a year, decided it was time for them to go to their homelands. I miss nibbling on Patti's legs and giving her these pretty green and blue marks.

Mica was Jumbo's mom and she taught her this special dance. Jumbo still likes dancing all day long. In April, Jonathan Kang, one of our gorilla keepers, left to go to England for three months' training at Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. He will be back soon with lots of new ideas.

Unfortunately our fellow primates are still brought to the Centre for sale. We continually tell people that we do not buy animals, as it will only encourage further hunting.

In the last four months we have had over 750 children visit with various school groups. I am optimistic that future generations are learning more about conservation through their visits to the Centre and our Saturday afternoon Nature Club.

Before the schoolchildren start their tours, we ask how many have visited Limbe Centre before. At least half of the children raise their hands. When asked who they remember, most say my name, "Nyango"! I have high hopes that the leaders of tomorrow are becoming more

and more sensitized to the need for conservation.

That is about all the news so far in 1998. I want to thank IPPL for all their support. By sending this thing called "MONEY", you have helped us obtain a new home, good food and caring keepers. We ask that you continue your kind support as my fellow primates, the Drills and Chimps, really need a new home!



Akamin Victor and Nature Club youngsters

A "P.S." from Linda

You've heard all the news from Nyango, and now it is the human primates' turn to add a few words!

The mission of the Limbe Wildlife Centre is to help secure the long-term survival of endangered and threatened species by focusing on conservation education and promoting awareness and appreciation for Cameroon's unique wildlife.

The Centre has seen vast improvements that IPPL members have supported and read about over the years.

Our name and focus have changed over the years. The project started as an effort to rehabilitate the old Limbe Zoo. The next step was to change over to become a rescue center for orphans who are by-products of the bushmeat trade.

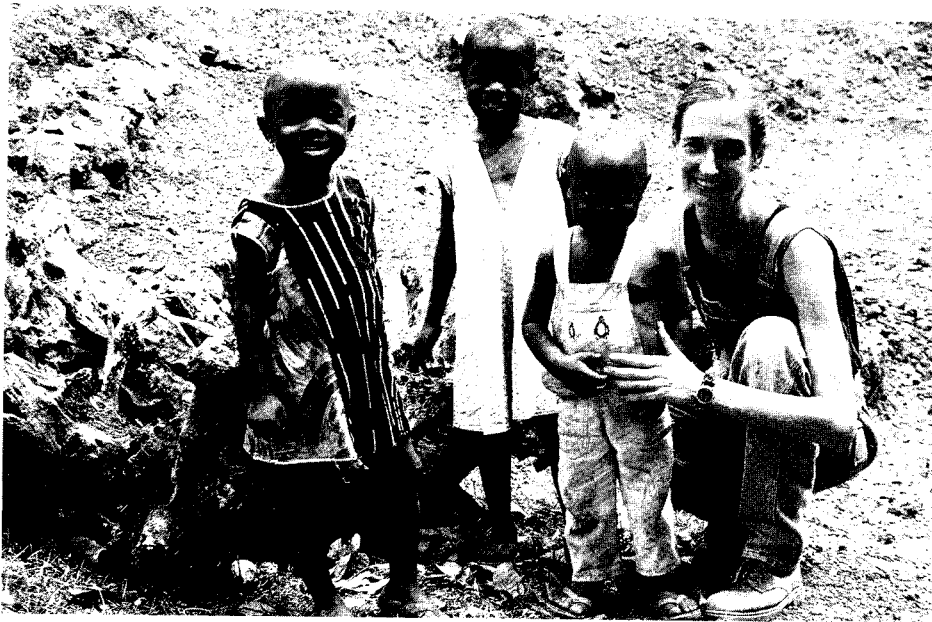
In evaluating the best use of the Centre for its future impact on conservation issues, we determined that we should focus on becoming an education centre. We acknowledge that we are not going to change local culture or completely stop the bushmeat trade overnight.

However, increasing attendance at the centre, and numerous school group visits (many for the second and third time) encourage us to hope that we are sensitizing the people of Cameroon, especially the leaders of tomorrow.

Financial restrictions have stopped us from putting in place the outreach and educational programs that are required. However we continue to reach the surrounding community in a number of ways.

The message that we give to the public comes from a number of sources: dedicated local staff and volunteers, the pride in beautifying the grounds, and most importantly, improving the care and housing of the animals. We have trained the staff in providing educational and informative tours.

Our staff have also spent numerous back-breaking hours enhancing the aesthetic beauty of the Centre. With Mount Cameroon as a backdrop, it truly is a beautiful place. Half of our animals are



Linda Percy with resident caretaker's children

now housed in adequate enclosures, but we still have a long way to go.

The animals who have benefitted from new electrified enclosures have become our visitors' favorites.

The large natural surroundings enhance play and natural social behavior. One visitor commented after standing observing the gorillas for 30 minutes:

I can never chop (eat) a gorilla again, they are too much like us!

The seed has been planted!

With every step forward, we see how far we still have to go. Our main goal for 1998 is to house ALL of our animals properly.

More specifically, we plan to group all our drills into one electrified en-

closure and build a new indoor/outdoor enclosure for the juvenile and adult chimpanzees.

Both of these enclosures will allow us to integrate our entire populations and prepare them for release into a protected area — which is our long-term goal for them all.

We cannot thank IPPL enough for their constant moral and financial support. Without this help, the project would not continue.



Enjoying the Treasure Hunt

THANK YOU

The April issue of **IPPL News** told about two African primate sanctuaries, Tacugama in Sierra Leone, which works with chimpanzees, and CERCOPAN in Nigeria, which works with guenon monkeys.

A copy of this newsletter is available free to new members from **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA.**

As a result of our articles, \$1,186 was raised for CERCOPAN and \$1,272 for Tacugama. Zena Tooze

of CERCOPAN and Rosalind Hanson-Alp of Tacugama send their thanks to all the generous people who helped.

IPPL-UK recently donated an easy-to-use gas anesthesia machine to CERCOPAN to help with care of sick or injured primates. The machine was devised by Dr. John Lewis of the International Zoo Veterinary Group, which helps wildlife rescue centers around the world.

MEET "JAWAYA GUENON"

In February 1998, a Preuss' guenon, a member of an endangered monkey species, arrived at Limbe. She had been found as she was being led around the Limbe Fish Market on a small rope by two young boys. The boys were trying to sell her for US \$100.

Paul Blackmore, who was working at the Limbe Botanic Gardens, noticed the boys and the monkey. He stopped to see what was going on. The boys said that the monkey had been purchased in Bamenda and brought down to Limbe for sale.

Blackmore explained that Cameroon law banned sale of endangered primates and told the boys he would take them to the police station! At this point the boys handed the monkey over.

The unfortunate monkey had one broken arm, probably from being caught in a snare, and her other arm was badly injured. After treatment, the guenon slowly recovered.



Jawaya

The animal caregivers held a contest to name the new monkey. Johnson Matute, who takes care of the baby chimpanzees, won the contest, choos-

ing the name "Jawaya," which means "Gift of God." As soon as she is fully recovered, Jawaya will join Limbe's other Preuss' guenon, Janou.

NOTE: *The Limbe Wildlife Center never pays for animals, as that would serve to encourage poaching and hunting.*

FROM THE "KEEPER'S COLUMN"

In the January-March 1998 issue of the Limbe Wildlife Center's newsletter, gorilla caregiver Ateh Wilson writes:

Gorillas are our neighbors. The fifth commandment of God says that "You shall not kill." In fact, "be kind," so let us love the gorillas as our neighbors.

If human beings know that they have the right to live as God's creatures, gorillas also have the right to live in peace. If we do not respect the fifth commandment and also stop cutting the forest NOW, soon there will be no more gorillas.

At Limbe Wildlife Center we have Nyango, Jumbo, Pitchou and Emma, gorilla girls, and Chella, Evindi, and Benito, gorilla boys.

In most countries where gorillas are found, it is illegal to kill them. In my village, Weh Fungom, the traditional council banned the killing of some endangered species like gorillas, drills and chimpanzees. Join us in the preservation of wild animals by not catching them from their houses.

Thank you, Ateh Wilson.



Wilson and Pitchou

MY YEAR IN CAMEROON

by returned Limbe volunteer Patti Gleason

What a difference a few hours can make!

One crisp October morning in 1996 I boarded a plane in London, England, bound for Cameroon. I took along my first aid kit, a travelers' medical book, a few clothes, and 30 kilograms of much needed veterinary supplies provided by IPPL. Veterinarian John Lewis was in tow!

After weeks of preparation, I was anxious to put to work the knowledge I'd gained of primates through countless hours of self-study, working at IPPL's London office and volunteering at London Zoo.

By the end of the day I was in a totally different world, overwhelmed by the heat, the new people, the new job, and my new home.

Before I had even settled in, I learned just how "hands-on" my experience in Cameroon would be as I looked into the deep brown eyes of my new charge — Benito, a five-month old infant gorilla.

Six times during my first night in Cameroon my new "son" interrupted my much-needed sleep for feeding. Welcome to Limbe!

The Centre

After that first night of rather restless sleep, I was introduced to the Centre and the staff. Slowly I learned all about what the project was doing and how I could help.

Having never seen an African zoo, but having heard horror stories about them, I was very impressed with the standards kept at Limbe. The animals were well cared for and the enclosures built since **Pandrillus**' arrival were a tremendous improvement over the old cages.

All too often, project funds dipped to perilously low levels, with scant hope of new funds on the horizon. Soon after I arrived in Cameroon, Centre funds dipped critically low. As happened many times during my time at Limbe,

IPPL funds came to the rescue, enabling us to purchase food, pay staff and continue operations.

I become senior volunteer!

After Anna Randall's departure from the project in February 1997, I found myself suddenly in the senior volunteer position.

Goals were set amongst the volunteers and staff to improve enrichment as well as to maintain and enhance levels of animal care, and also to look at the place from a visitor's perspective.

We also decided to focus on our audience and efforts were undertaken to make the Centre more educational and aesthetically pleasing to Cameroonian visitors in hopes that they would both enjoy and learn from a visit to the Centre.

New paths and seating areas were constructed. Bushes and flowers were planted and educational signboards were designed and erected.

Positive changes

The appearance of the center changed dramatically during my time in Limbe. All this was due to the staff's hard work, donations from the Limbe Botanic Garden and a little creativity by the

volunteers and keepers.

Judging from visitors' comments, especially those from people who had visited the zoo before, the improvements helped beautify the grounds, as well as enhance the Centre's conservation message.

The Staff

The Cameroonian staff are the true key to the success of the Centre. They serve as animal care-givers, educators, landscapers and construction workers.

Much of the work of the Centre is focused on changing attitudes of Cameroonians about their precious natural resources and that change in attitude is very apparent in the staff.

While many arrive merely looking for a job that will put food on their table, it is remarkable to watch how quickly they become attached to the animals and champion the cause of conservation.

The dedication, determination and commitment of the African staff is even more impressive considering many have grown up in a society that actively hunts and eats endangered species, including many of the primate and other animal species resident at the Centre.



Photo: Shirley McGreal

Patti with fruit vendors

The Animals

Of course, the animals are the whole raison d'être of the Centre.

The sights and sounds of the Centre will be indelibly etched in my mind, such as:

** a gorilla laughing, so distinctive, especially considering their generally silent nature;*

** the alarm calls of the young chimpanzees alerting us when something was wrong or informing us it was time to eat;*

** the lip smacking of the drills and mandrills as they groomed my arm with their tiny yet forceful hands;*

** the elegant beauty and the melodic trill of the Preuss' guenon;*

** the excited smile and jumping of the patas monkey;*

** the grunts and pleading gestures of the baboons wanting to be groomed.*

It is tragic that these animals have been orphaned and are no longer in the wild with their families. It is fortunate, however, that there is a place for them to live in a happy, social environment — a place where they can live with others of their own kind and play a tremendous role in educating Cameroonians about



Photo: Shirley McGreal

Red-eared guenon grooming caregiver

their rich natural environment, and the importance of its conservation.

A Magic Moment

Just prior to leaving Cameroon I had an incredible experience. On the slopes of Mount Cameroon, in the forests north of the Centre, I observed chimpanzees in the wild. Watching a young chimp collecting fruit which he had shaken from a tree was perhaps one of the most magical moments of my time in Cameroon and, in fact, my life.

More than just an isolated experience,

though, seeing chimps in their natural habitat provided a fitting end to my stay in Limbe.

While I enjoyed my time with the animals at the Centre, and I sincerely believe they live in a healthy, happy and social environment, I also know the Centre is not where chimps, gorillas, drills or any of those animals belong.

Their home is in the wild and the conservation education provided by the Limbe Wildlife Centre is critical in helping ensure these animals will survive in their natural habitat.

ZOO MONKEYS IN LAB

For thirty years, troops of rhesus and stump-tail monkeys were housed at the Vilas Park Zoo in Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

The monkeys were owned by the University of Wisconsin Primate Center and were supposedly to be used for non-invasive research only, according to an agreement with Vilas Park zoo director David Hall signed in 1989 by Primate Center director Robert Goy and six senior center officials.

Unfortunately the university cheated and zoo director Hall did not protest. Monkeys of both species were used in invasive experiments at the primate cen-

ter. Many of the monkeys removed from the zoo died. Further, many monkeys supposedly protected under the agreement were sold.

In 1997 the University's shenanigans were exposed. Cheating had been going on for several years. The Madison newspapers ran the story on a daily basis.

The US National Institutes of Health, which funds the US's seven primate centers, then decided to de-fund the monkeys, *not the center officials*.

No humans have been punished. Instead the unfortunate and totally innocent monkeys were punished - and many of them will pay with their

lives for human treachery.

In March 1998 all the rhesus monkeys, numbering around 140, were shipped to Tulane Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana, despite a sanctuary's offer to take them all.

Tulane is directed by experimental extremist Peter Gerone. Gerone has sworn that the monkeys will never leave Tulane, and has also stated that the agreement protecting them is dead, as far as he is concerned.

The 50 stump-tail monkeys were luckier than the rhesus. A decision was made to send them to the Wild Animal Orphanage in San Antonio, Texas.

"NATURE'S BECKON" PRODUCES PRIMATE POSTER


Nature's Beckon is a wildlife protection organization based in the remote area of Assam, India. Assam has many rare primates, including one of the world's rarest, the Golden langur.

IPPL has provided a small grant to help the group, which is headed by Mr. Soumyadeep Datta. Part of the grant was used to produce the educational poster about primates reproduced below.


সম্পদৰ প্ৰতি প্ৰতিবেদন
প্ৰকৃতিৰ প্ৰতিবেদন

প্ৰকৃতিৰ প্ৰতিবেদন


SAVE OUR ARBOREAL NEIGHBOURS SAVE THEIR HABITATS



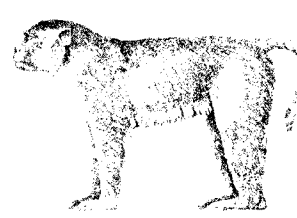
হুলোক বান্দৰ
Hoolock Gibbon
(*Hylobates hoolock*)



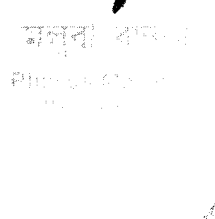
সোণালী বান্দৰ
Golden Langur
(*Presbytis gee*)




লাফকী বান্দৰ
Chlorlangur
(*Presbytis chloris*)




এচামিজ মেকেক
Assamese Macaque
(*Macaca assamensis*)




ফায়েৰী বান্দৰ
Phayre's Gibbon
(*Hylobates phayrei*)



হুলোক বান্দৰ
Hoolock Gibbon
(*Hylobates hoolock*)



Nature's Beckon
Wildlife Conservation Society
Assam Science Technology and Environment Council
Dispur, Assam - 781 005



Acknowledgement:
INTERNATIONAL PRIMATE PROTECTION LEAGUE (IPPL) USA

GUYANA MONKEYS' HORROR TRIP TO JAPAN

On 21 May 1998 IPPL received a tip-off that a large shipment of South American monkeys on its way from Guyana to Japan was stranded in Miami, Florida, USA. At the time Miami was experiencing a severe heat wave.

IPPL contacted relevant US government authorities to express concern over the monkeys' reported plight.

IPPL confirmed that the monkeys were stuck in Miami for 3 days, then shipped back to Guyana, and then shipped a second time from Guyana to Miami. At Miami they were loaded on to a flight going to Taipei, Taiwan and Tokyo, Japan. The monkeys spent a very long time sitting in shipping crates.

IPPL placed a Freedom of Information Act request with the US Fish and Wildlife Service for documents related to the shipment.

We learned that there were four health certificates issued to various exporters.

Health certificates for 10 capuchin monkeys and 9 "midas marmosets" (in fact these are tamarins) and 32 squirrel monkeys were issued to "Animal Farm," Rupunini Street, Bel Air Park, Guyana.

A health certificate for 38 squirrel monkeys was issued to "Van Sertima's Biological Products," Waterloo Street, Georgetown, Guyana.

A health certificate for 32 squirrel monkeys and 9 midas marmosets was issued to Kurt Hertzog of East Coast Demerara, Guyana.

The Japanese importer was the Ishihara Choji firm of Tokyo.

The situation was summarized in a "Report of Refused Clearance" by Miami Supervisory US Fish and Wildlife Service Inspector Janine Marquardt.

Inserting the scientific names in parentheses, Ms Marquardt listed the monkey species as:

- * 102 squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*)
- * 18 marmosets (*Saguinus midas*)
- * 5 white-fronted capuchins (*Cebus albifrons*)
- * 5 tufted capuchins (*Cebus apella*)

According to the USFWS report, the monkeys reached Miami from Guyana

on Amerijet Airlines at 1 a.m. on 19 May 1998. The monkeys were due to leave for Japan at 8 a.m., seven hours later. But they didn't leave.

USFWS stated:

On 5/21/98 SWI Marquardt received a call from Supervisory Inspector MacFarland of the US Public Health that the animals were still in Miami...Action International [the broker] then scheduled the animals to go out on Polar Air...to JFK (New York) on Wednesday the 20th. The flight was scheduled to leave at 8 a.m., but was not into Miami until 1 p.m. The flight was scheduled to depart at 5 p.m. to JFK, but that shipment was canceled due to a bird flying into the wing flap and causing damage to the aircraft. The plane was taken in for repairs.

Action International made arrangements for the monkeys to be housed at Animal Air Services... They were only to be housed at Animal Air Services for one night. However, when Polar Air was canceled, the shipment came back for a second night. At that point they

stayed with Animal Air the night of the 19th and the night of the 20th.

So the monkeys were stranded in Miami in their shipping crates for two nights. Meanwhile IPPL learned about the shipment and started contacting government agencies to express our concern.

USFWS continues:

Action International then booked the animals on a Delta Airlines flight as priority (Delta Dash) but again were bounced off the flight, due to there being no space in the cargo hold. Delta advised Action of this decision 45 minutes prior to close out. Action then tried American Airlines, but American has a heat embargo, no live animal shipments when the outside air temperature exceeds 80° [26.5 F].

Efforts to get Tower Air, USAIR, UPS, Fed Ex and Burlington to carry the monkeys to New York failed. The animals were to be stuck for a third night.

An effort was made to get the University of Miami, which has a large



IPPL file photo

Squirrel monkeys at dealer's compound

primate quarantine program, to take care of the monkeys.

Action International and Variety Airfreight contacted the University of Miami quarantine facility to see if they could house the animals for the third night. U of M wanted \$70 per monkey, totaling \$9100. When Variety advised the consignee as to the cost of housing the monkeys at the University of Miami, the consignee indicated that they did not want to pay that amount. Action then tried a new facility, Primate Products, but it is still under construction and not ready to house animals.

The animals were returned to Animal Air Service where USFWS inspected them.

Upon initial inspection of the animals, WI Marquardt noted that the

shipment was not in a designated quarantine facility. The temperature of the warehouse was 83 degrees fahrenheit [28.3 centigrade]. All the animals were alert and healthy...

Because the animals were in transit for three days, and because the next direct flight to Japan wouldn't be available for two days, Action International and Variety Airfreight Marketing decided to send the shipment back to Guyana on the 22nd May, since the flight back to Guyana is only four and a half hours. The shipper would be able to uncrate, and feed and water the animals prior to sending them out again.

The monkeys stayed in Guyana for a week. New export permits were issued. USFWS states:

On May 29th, 1998, the shipment

came back through Miami via Amerijet. The shipment was transferred to China Airlines. The animals would be flown to Taipei on China Air on 29 May and on to Tokyo on 31 May. New CITES permits and health certificates were issued.

Where are the monkeys?

IPPL has asked Japanese colleagues to try to find out if the Guyana monkeys were sold to labs or pet shops. Japan has many appalling exotic pet shops and South American primates are commonly sold in them. We have no information yet.

Guyana has lovely forests. This is where the 130 monkeys should be — living free — rather than somewhere in Japan. Their long gruelling trip took these monkeys from the joys of the wild to captive misery and suffering.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Please send a courteous letter to the Prime Minister of Guyana telling her that you are very concerned at the ordeal suffered by the 130 monkeys shipped from Guyana to Japan in May 1998. Tell her about the delays and the extreme heat in Miami. Ask why these monkeys are not welcome in the forests of their homeland and are instead robbed of their freedom to be sold overseas where they are likely to live miserable lives. Request that Guyana immediately ban all export of monkeys.

Address:

**President Janet Jagan
Office of the President
New Garden Street
Georgetown, Guyana**

Please write a similar letter to the Ambassador of Guyana in the capital city of your country of residence. Addresses for the embassies in the United States and United Kingdom are below.

**His Excellency the Ambassador of Guyana
Embassy of the Republic of Guyana
2490 Tracy Place NW
Washington DC 20008, USA
Fax: 202-232-1297**

**The High Commissioner
The Guyana High Commission
3 Palace Court
London W2 4LP, United Kingdom**

Air mail postage to Guyana from the USA is 60 cents per half ounce, \$1.00 per ounce.

SPIDER MONKEYS CONFISCATED

On 29 May 1998, the US Customs Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service made a joint announcement about the success of "Project Jungle Trade."

More than 660 endangered animals were seized, including 20 spider monkeys and hundreds of parrots. The monkeys have been placed in zoos. More than 40 individuals were indicted on smuggling charges. The

wildlife, caught from the wild in Mexico or Guatemala, had been smuggled into the United States across the Mexican border.

Kevin Adams, incoming Chief of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, commented:

This type of joint operation sends a powerful message to wildlife smugglers.

It clearly demonstrates the commitment of all US government agencies to wildlife conservation. The Customs Service in many instances is the lead agency in international and border enforcement efforts. We look forward to continuing our support of any enforcement that will ensure wildlife conservation for future generations.

US INVESTIGATION OF DUBIOUS MONKEY DEALS DRAGS ON - and on - and on! INDONESIA CREATES LOOPHOLE FOR DEALERS!

On 10 April and 30 May 1997, two large monkey shipments, each consisting of over 250 crab-eating macaques, reached the United States via Chicago.

Each shipment contained many babies, some just 3-4 weeks old, and nursing mothers. Air France carried both shipments.

Despite US humane shipment regulations banning international transportation of "a nursing mother with young, an unweaned mammal unaccompanied by its mother," a US Fish and

Wildlife Service (USFWS) inspector at the port of Chicago cleared both shipments.

Either this inspector was ignorant of the regulation banning shipment of babies, or was grossly negligent in performance of his duties, or had been told by somebody higher up to let the shipments pass through.

In the case of the April shipment, the Chicago inspector claimed that 100% of the monkeys had been inspected when in reality, as he later admitted, he had

not even seen the monkeys.

From Chicago both shipments were sent by truck to LABS, a monkey breeding facility located 900 miles from Chicago, in Yemassee, South Carolina.

The monkeys were supplied by Inquatex, an Indonesian animal exporting company.

There are suspicions that the company may have been exporting substantial numbers of wild-caught monkeys on documents claiming they were captive-born. **Since 1994 Indonesia has banned export of wild-caught monkeys.**

According to the 18 August 1997 issue of the Indonesian newspaper **Kompas**, the Inquatex facility owned:

500 parent stocks, 50 males and the rest are females, caught in nature.

This same **Kompas** article noted that the Inquatex firm exported over 900 monkeys in 1996 and had exported 473 monkeys as of August 1997.

Monkeys very seldom produce twins. The numbers exported were suggestive that wild-caught monkeys were being exported, along with legitimately captive-born animals.

Further, the tattoo numbers of some of the monkeys exported in 1997 were close in number to those of monkeys exported by Inquatex to another US importer in August 1992 (the shipment consisted of 110 monkeys carried by Lufthansa, all dead on arrival in Miami).

Documents for the 1992 monkeys were quite open in describing the imported monkeys as "wild-caught."

Shipping documents for the April and May 1997 monkeys showed that animals as old as 15-16 years were being exported — all or most of these animals probably born in the wild long before large-scale monkey breeding facilities were established in Indonesia.

Clearly there were grounds for US and Indonesian wildlife officials to investigate the shipments seriously.

In the case of the US, IPPL members contacting the USFWS have been repeatedly assured that an investigation is



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Office of Law Enforcement
P.O. Box 3247
Arlington, VA 22203-3247

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/LE 98-00451

Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison
United States Senate
10440 North Central Expressway
Suite 1160, LB 606
Dallas, Texas 75231

Dear Senator Hutchison:

Thank you for your letter of February 10, 1998, regarding the concerns of your constituent, Mr. [REDACTED] about the apparent unlawful importation of two shipments of macaques from Indonesia that contained nursing mothers and babies. These importations occurred last year at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated port of Chicago, Illinois.

The Assistant Regional Director for Law Enforcement who oversees wildlife inspections in Chicago has completed a review of the inspection process used for the shipments in question. Errors were indeed made by Service wildlife inspectors. New inspection procedures have been established in Chicago to prevent a similar incident from occurring again.

We continue to conduct an in-depth investigation of the two importations. Federal regulations specify that Service clearance of a shipment does not constitute a certification of its legality. Because this investigation is still in progress, however, we cannot offer you or Mr. [REDACTED] any additional information at this time.

The Service has received hundreds of postcards and letters concerning these shipments — including those from Mr. [REDACTED]. Unfortunately, our limited staffing made it impossible for us to individually answer each of these cards and letters. But we can assure you and Mr. [REDACTED] that we acted promptly in response to the information provided.

The Service is committed to enforcing Federal regulations that govern the humane and healthful transport of primates, and we share Mr. [REDACTED]'s concern about the fate of the monkeys in the two shipments that were erroneously cleared. We appreciate his diligence in alerting us to the problems that occurred in Chicago. Investigation of these shipments has increased our awareness of the need for renewed vigilance in the area of primate inspections.

Sincerely,

Kevin R. Adams
Chief, Office of Law Enforcement

Copy to Your Washington Office

under way. A typical letter from USFWS appears on the previous page.

IPPL's confidence in the USFWS claim that a genuine investigation is in progress is increasingly strained as months pass by WITH NOTHING DONE.

The baby monkeys were obviously babies — and it doesn't take over a year to confirm this, as their birthdays were listed on the shipping rosters prepared by the Indonesian exporter!

In the case of Indonesia, there appears to have been no investigation of the questionable captive-born status of many of the animals. Instead Indonesia

created a major "loophole" for its pampered animal dealers!

Indonesia actually set up a 1998 quota for export of 650 wild-caught crab-eating macaques and 100 wild-caught pigtail macaques. The quotas in theory apply to animals declared by animal dealers to be **"unproductive parents from captive breeding operations only."**

In practice any such claims are almost impossible to verify.

"Unproductive parents" could be created by, for example, removing males from the cage!

Under former President Soeharto,

Indonesian wildlife law enforcement was such a joke that 1,000 smuggled highly endangered orangutans ended up in Taiwan, mostly kept as pets. Yet Indonesia has extended "paper protection" to orangutans since the 1930s.

At the 1992 Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, held in Kyoto, Japan, 13 of the official 18-member Indonesian government delegation consisted of animal dealers, including at least one suspected smuggler.

IPPL believes that more letters are necessary — so please write the letters requested below!

MORE LETTERS NEEDED!

1) We request all members (US nationals and overseas members) to send courteous letters to USFWS Director Jamie Rappaport Clark, expressing concern that the investigation of the April and May 1997 monkey shipments from Indonesia to the US, which included baby, nursing and pregnant monkeys and older monkeys of dubious captive birth, is still not completed. Request an update on progress of the investigation.

Jamie Rappaport Clark, Director
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington DC 20240 USA

2) Please request your congressperson to contact Ms. Clark requesting information about the status of the USFWS investigation into the 1997 Indonesian monkey shipments. Representatives can be reached at **House Office Building, Washington DC 20515** and senators at **Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510**.

3) Please send a letter to the Embassy of Indonesia in your home country expressing concern that Indonesia has established a "loophole" to its law banning export of wild-caught monkeys. Request that the new government of Indonesia give a higher priority to control of Indonesia's animal dealers than its predecessor and that **ALL** of Indonesia's wildlife laws be strictly enforced.

His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia
Embassy of Indonesia
2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington DC 20036, USA

His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia
Embassy of Indonesia
38 Grosvenor Square
London W1X 9AD, England

"GREEN PATRIARCH" DECLARES POLLUTION A SIN

His All Holiness Bartholomew I, leader of the world's 300 million Orthodox Christians, declared in October 1997 that polluting air, water and land is a sin against God.

Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, who is known as "The Green Patriarch," declared:

*To commit a crime against the natural world is a sin.
For humans to cause species to become extinct and to
destroy the biological diversity of God's creation, for*

*humans to degrade the integrity of the earth by causing
changes in its climate, by stripping the earth of its natu-
ral forests or destroying its wetlands...for humans to
contaminate the earth's waters, its land, its air and its
life with poisonous substances, these are sins.*

IPPL applauds "The Green Patriarch" for making these enlightened comments at a time when so many religious leaders are silent on environmental and animal protection issues.

**Thanks to IPPL friend Anne La Bastille, a resident of
the Adirondack Mountains of New York, for providing this information to IPPL.
Anne is a well-known author and outdoorswoman.**

TAKING CARE OF PRIMATES - NOW AND FOREVER

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

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

The gentle Igor (right, with Shirley) has already spent 11 happy "retirement" years with us and is loved by all.

These departed members' compassion, thoughtfulness and planning survives their leaving this world.

We hope that you will consider including IPPL in your estate plans, to ensure that primates in need will have our hard-working and experienced organization to stand by them.

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



HERPES B LAWSUIT SETTLED

In 1991, Bill Pollock, a veterinarian employed by the Texas Primate Center, Alice, Texas, USA, died of Herpes B which he caught while performing an autopsy on a dead monkey. Pollock was 33 at the time of his death. Two months later his wife Carolyn gave birth to the couple's first child.

Carolyn Pollock sued Hazelton Labo-

ratories, which operates the Texas Primate Center; Steve Pearson, her husband's supervisor; and various medical defendants.

On 2 June 1998, lawyers working on the case announced a settlement: \$515,000 for Carolyn Pollock and a \$26,780 trust fund for her daughter. It is possible that, if the case had gone to

trial, a jury might have awarded Pollock's widow a multi-million dollar verdict.

Pollock alleged that the primate center did not properly inform workers about the dangers of working with macaque monkeys and that physicians failed to provide reasonable diagnosis and treatment.

YERKES FINED OVER LAB WORKER'S DEATH

On 10 December 1992, Elizabeth Griffin, aged 22, died of Herpes B following exposure while working at the Yerkes Primate Center Field Station, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

In April 1998, the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued 10 citations against Yerkes: these consisted of one "willful" violation, six serious violations and three minor violations. OSHA proposed a fine of \$105,300.

The "willful violation" involved

Yerkes' alleged failure to provide workers with eye and face protection.

Griffin was wearing gloves, a mask and a lab coat, but was not wearing eye protection. She was splashed in the eye by fluid from a monkey and died two months later.

Other violations alleged by OSHA included failure to explain to workers the hazards associated with handling monkeys and failure to train workers on how to use safety equipment.

Yerkes is part of Emory University.

Emory is one of the richest universities in the United States, due to its connections with the Coca-Cola company. No lawsuit has been filed against the university in connection with the incident.

Yerkes officials told the **Atlanta Constitution** that they planned to appeal the OSHA decision.

Note: on page 8 of the April 1998 issue of **IPPL News**, a quotation from the **Atlanta Constitution** should have been attributed to Diane McClure.



WWF World Wide Fund
For Nature

Office of the President Emeritus

Avenue du Mont-Blanc
1196 Gland - Switzerland
Telephone +41-22-364 91 11
Telefax +41-22-364 54 68
Direct Line +41-22-364 92 92

Human concern for the welfare of domestic and wild animals is nothing new. A number of animal protection organisations were in existence over two hundred years ago. What is new in this century is the knowledge that human activities are threatening the survival of many wild species. Probably the most dangerous of those activities is the trade in wild animals or in their parts or products. The extent of this trade has been gradually uncovered and, over the last 40 years, much national legislation and many international conventions have been introduced with the purpose of controlling this trade, but it has not been able to solve all the problems. Poaching, or the illegal capture or killing, of wild animals and smuggling, or the illegal trade in wild animals, continues at an unacceptable level.

Dr. Shirley McGreal has made a quite exceptional contribution to the welfare of individual wild animals and to the survival of whole species through her foundation, 25 years ago, of the International Primate Protection League. She discovered four very important things. First, that many of the problems are due to ignorance and apathy rather than to malice, corruption or greed. Second, that rational argument and persuasion are more effective than aggression and confrontation. Third, that nothing can be achieved without accurate information. Fourth, that gaining public support and using public opinion is absolutely vital for success.

She also discovered, to her considerable cost, that where the motive for poaching and smuggling is economic greed, any attempt to intervene can be extremely dangerous. Needless to say, that has never discouraged her from pursuing the purposes of the League with the utmost courage and persistence.

I am delighted to know that the 25th Anniversary of the Primate Protection League is being celebrated and that Dr. McGreal's personal contribution to its success is being recognised. She fully deserves all the compliments and the praise for her work and I hope she will be spared for many more years to continue this critical program for the welfare, protection and conservation of primates throughout the world.

Shirley



Photo: Noel Rowe

Shirley McGreal (center) with Jean and Peter Martin



Photo: Noel Rowe

Birthday cake

IPPL MEMBERS MEET IN SUMMERVILLE

Over 100 members and speakers attended IPPL's biennial Members' Meeting. The meeting was held at IPPL Headquarters in Summerville from 3-5 April 1998. Because 1998 is IPPL's 25th birthday, it was a very special occasion. Messages came in from all over the world, including one from IPPL's good friend Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

IPPL members flew in from many countries: Kenya, the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Canada and England. Our colleagues at Stichting AAP in the Netherlands generously used donated airline miles to bring in several speakers from Europe.

Shirley McGreal welcomed members and introduced our officers and overseas guests. Diane Walters, IPPL Treasurer, briefed members on IPPL's finances. Dianne Taylor-Snow and Shirley presented a brief history of IPPL, narrating humorous, dramatic and sad events and telling of past victories and challenges ahead.

After a break for homemade snacks, Paula Kahumbu of Kenya talked about her work building bridges over a busy beach highway in Kenya. Not "people bridges," but "monkey bridges!"

Paula's work has saved the lives of many colobus and other monkeys.

Paula's visit was made possible by special donations from IPPL members,

some of whom could not attend, but wanted to help ensure the success of the meeting. Thanks to all who helped bring this wonderful young woman to the United States!

Paula was followed by Lynne Baker, who told about CERCOPAN's work helping the guenon monkeys of Nigeria.

After a lunch break, veterinarian Sheri Speede discussed her primate rescue work in Cameroon. Dr. Viktor Reinhardt, also a veterinarian, discussed the need for, and implementation of, group and pair housing for monkeys unfortunate enough to live in laboratory situations.

Anne Russon told members about orangutan rehabilitation in East Kalimantan and Lee McGlashan spoke about his work with gibbons at the Krabook Koo Rescue Center in Thailand.

The program continued on Sunday with talks by Tina Kaske of the Madison, USA, Alliance for Animals, who discussed the Wisconsin Primate Center/Vilas Park Zoo monkey situation.

Tina shared her time with Rick Bogle who told us about his protests at all the US primate centers. Rosalind Hanson-Alp described the plight of the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Sierra Leone during that nation's civil war.

After our mid-morning break we allocated an hour and a half for reports and statements by IPPL representatives and



Photo: Noel Rowe

Eddie Lama

any members who wanted to speak.

Among our speakers were Melanie Brett of IPPL-UK; David Van Gennep, IPPL's Representative in the Netherlands; Janey Reynolds of People Against Chimpanzee Experiments, a UK-based group; and Bob Ingersoll of Oklahoma, USA, who told us about his work with retired laboratory chimpanzees.

Rachel Weiss told us touchingly about taking care of Jerom, the first chimpanzee to die of lab-induced AIDS, and the delightful Eddie Lama told us about his dynamic pro-animal educational work in the streets of New York.

Then it was good-bye till our next meeting in the year 2000!



Photo: Noel Rowe

IPPL Treasurer Diane Walters (center) with (from left) Sheri Speede, Anne Russon, Lynne Baker and Rosalind Hanson-Alp



Photo: Noel Rowe

Paula Kahumbu

MAKING NEW FRIENDS

IPPL members attending IPPL '98 had many opportunities to make new friends.

On Thursday evening Charleston animal lover Drayton Hastie, who owns the beautiful Magnolia Plantation and Gardens, held a reception at the gardens for conference "early birds" and offered free admission to the gardens throughout the weekend to all members. The hundreds of acres of gardens were ravishingly beautiful with azaleas in full bloom. **Thank you, Drayton.**

On Friday many members got together with IPPL's Board of Directors for lunch at Woodlands, an elegant 5-star resort just 4 miles from IPPL Headquarters.

The resort has a first-class dining room and it even has a "monkey bar" decorated with antique drawings of

monkeys, which also line the ground floor corridors. Woodlands chef Ken Vedrinski prepared delicious lunches for us.

The opening reception was held at the Holiday Inn Express on Friday night. Oscar's Restaurant prepared a delicious vegetarian dinner. Our after-dinner speaker was Ian Redmond, who flew in from England to tell us about his work with gorillas and other animals. Ian gave an excellent presentation, both informative and entertaining.

On Saturday and Sunday we had morning and afternoon snack breaks, and delicious lunches were provided at Headquarters. Thanks to our capable IPPL staff members Betty, Terri, Donetta, Anita and Laura, who baked and served muffins and lots of other treats!



Photo: Donna Balkan

Romantic Magnolia Gardens

BEANIE GIBBON JOINS THE SENIOR LIGHTS!

The coast of the southern United States is protected from tropical storms by barrier islands which run along the coast from North Carolina to Northern Florida. These islands were formerly rice plantations and slaves imported from Africa worked on them. Even when subjected to slavery, the black people of the islands maintained many African traditions and they developed a unique language called "Gullah."

The African-American population of

the southern states developed a unique tradition of singing and story-telling which is now enjoying a revival.

At the Saturday night dinner at IPPL's 1998 meeting (catered by Erimic Associates, an excellent minority-owned company that has catered all four IPPL Members' Meetings), a group of traditional singers, the **Johns Island Senior Lights**, came to sing for us and share anecdotes of plantation life. The group is led by Maggie McGill.

It was a warm night and Beanie, IPPL's blind gibbon, was sleeping in his enclosure on the porch. As you probably know, gibbons are famous for their loud and melodious singing. In the middle of one gospel song, a new voice was heard.

Beanie had decided it was time for him to join in!

The singers were delighted at the turn of events and Beanie Gibbon is now an Honorary Johns Island Senior Light!



Photo: Noel Rowe

The Johns Island Senior Lights



Photo: Shirley McGreal

Beanie Gibbon

REPORT ON SANCTUARY MEETING

Prior to the Members' Meeting, a special meeting was arranged for people involved in sanctuary work, whether in direct hands-on work or funding. This meeting took place on the afternoon of 3 April, 1998. Lynne Baker of CERCOPAN describes the meeting.



Photo: Rosanne Tarantolo

Several controversial and current topics were discussed at the special session on sanctuaries on the afternoon of April 3 at the 1998 IPPL Members' Meeting in Summerville, South Carolina.

Sanctuaries from across the world were represented, including the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Sierra Leone, Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon, CERCOPAN Forest Monkey Rehabilitation and Conservation Center in Nigeria, Krabook Koo Sanctuary in Thailand, Wanariset Orangutan Rehabilitation Center in the Netherlands, Stichting AAP in the Netherlands, and the Primate Rescue Center in Kentucky.

Most of the primates at overseas sanctuaries are obtained as donations by owners who no longer want them, or are confiscated from local or expatriate owners. These animals usually live in abhorrent conditions (lack of proper food, water and shelter) and arrive at the sanctuary sick, underweight, and traumatized. Even with immediate medical care, many do not survive.

However, several sanctuary representatives spoke of animals who were once near death and are now thriving in their new sanctuary home.

Primates residing in Western sanctuaries, such as those in Europe or the

United States, are generally former laboratory animals or "unwanted by-products" of the massive exotic pet trade. These animals often arrive in even worse conditions after having lived in a laboratory (usually in prison-like circumstances, alone with no enrichment), or traveled miles and miles from their native homes prior to confiscation. Rehabilitating these animals is generally a long and difficult process.

TB, Viruses

One of the main issues raised at this session concerned medical testing for tuberculosis (TB) and viruses. A friendly debate arose about how to best handle TB-positive primates or animals testing positive for such viruses as hepatitis or herpes.

One sanctuary noted that it cannot risk infecting its other healthy primates, so any animal testing positive for tuberculosis and certain viruses is humanely destroyed. This policy was generally not followed by other sanctuaries, especially when the animal of concern belonged to an endangered species.

During the session, it was also noted that there are different levels of TB. Some animals may show a low-grade positive reaction to a TB test, for in-

stance, while others are negative, suspicious, or clearly positive — showing a full-blown reaction. This is why it is important to perform more than one, preferably several, TB tests to ensure accurate results.

Even though all sanctuaries have unique circumstances and needs, Dr. Sheri Speede, a veterinarian who has been involved with the Limbe Wildlife Center, said it would help sanctuaries if the wildlife-veterinary community could agree on a general policy regarding TB-positive primates.

Acknowledging the severe resource limitations in many sanctuary settings, Dr. Speede recommended that whenever possible, treatment and segregation of primates into TB-positive groups is the safest and most humane alternative. She also noted that managing TB-positive animals presents unique ethical and practical challenges.

Because TB organisms often lie dormant in the body, for example, many primates who test positive will not get sick and will not spread the disease. However, those who do get sick can be a risk to humans and to other primates.

Captive Breeding

Another important topic discussed was captive breeding. The main ques-

tion raised was: if a primate sanctuary breeds its animals, are the captive-born infants taking up space and resources that wild, orphaned primates could have and need more?

Most session participants agreed that if the ultimate goal of a project is to release its primates back into the wild, then captive breeding was acceptable. Primates functioning as much like a wild group as possible (this includes breeding) will have a better chance of survival after release.

However, breeding was generally not advocated for sanctuaries that mainly serve to rescue and provide a better life for primates that would otherwise live in desolate conditions in villages or as pets of expatriate owners. The argument was raised that captive-born animals at these sanctuaries are prob-

ably destined to live out their lives in cages and merely take up space other wild-caught orphans desperately need.

Fund-raising

Fund-raising was another important topic. As most sanctuaries are based solely on charitable donations, fund-raising is a critical — if not the most important — aspect of running a sanctuary.

IPPL Director Shirley McGreal noted the importance of cultivating relationships with donors and giving donors the type and quantity of recognition they need to sustain an ongoing relationship. She passed out hand-out documents sent by Dr. Carole Noon, who could not attend. These documents related to fund-raising efforts and included a list of World Wide Web

fund-raising-oriented sites and a copy of the Foundation Center's "Proposal Writing Short Course."

Shirley also noted that it is very important for sanctuaries to keep their donors and supporting organizations, such as IPPL and Primate Conservation, informed of project happenings. This can easily be done through such means as newsletters and annual reports. Shirley passed out copies of the Limbe Wildlife Center's "1997 Annual Report" as an example of a thorough, well-done, yet unpretentious report.

Many of those attending this meeting expressed their appreciation to IPPL for arranging this get-together of so many people from such diverse sanctuaries and suggested a follow-up meeting during IPPL's "Year 2000" conference.

MONKEYS USED TO TEST ANTHRAX VACCINE

Anthrax is a disease that affects domestic animals. The pulmonary and intestinal forms of the disease are frequently fatal to humans. According to the 16 December 1997 issue of the *New York Times*;

Anthrax makes a good biological warfare agent because, unlike many other deadly bacteria, it is extremely durable. The anthrax bacterium can convert itself into a spore that is easy to store and disperse. It can last for decades in the soil.

Dr. Philip Russell, former Commander of the United States Army Medical Research and Develop-

ment Command, told the *Times*;

It's an attractive agent because of the hardiness of its spores and because it produces a rapidly progressive illness when spores are inhaled. Anthrax is certainly the No. 1 agent we need to protect against.

According to the *Times*, anthrax has not been used as a biological weapon in warfare but was tested during World War II on a remote Scottish island, where it killed sheep up to 250 yards (228 meters) downwind of the bombs. The island was unsafe until 1990.

In an accidental release of anthrax spores from a biological warfare plant

in the city of Sverdlovsk in the Soviet Union, 96 people were killed and sheep died as far as 30 miles away.

Now an anthrax vaccine has been developed. It is prepared from a relatively nonvirulent form of the anthrax bacterium. Then it is tested by administration to monkeys living in a high bio-containment facility, following which the unfortunate monkeys are exposed to the most virulent form of anthrax.

The US Defense Department has announced plans to inoculate all US military personnel with the vaccine, claiming that the troops might one day end up in a region where an anthrax attack is possible.

GOOD-BYE TO CARROLL SOO-HOO

IPPL has learned with sorrow of the passing of our wonderful San Francisco member Carroll Soo-Hoo, a lifelong animal lover and friend (and sometime critic) of the San Francisco Zoo. Soo-Hoo visited Dr. Albert Schweitzer in Africa and befriended the late Dian Fossey.

During IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal's visits to San Francisco, she was hosted by the Soo-Hoos and one of Shirley's favorite memories is the slender Mr. Soo-Hoo using a bullhorn in an attempt to get San Francisco zoo visitors to behave properly and treat the animals with dignity.

Our condolences go to Carroll's lovely wife Violet.

HOW TO CONTACT IPPL

The International Primate Protection League-USA telephone area code has been changed by the telephone company. The new area code is 843. Please note our new numbers.

Phone: 843-871-2280

Fax: 843-871-7988

IPPL e-mail address: ippl@awod.com

IPPL web page: <http://www.ippl.org>

PLEASE DON'T FORGET TO TELL US IF YOU ARE MOVING!

BIZARRE CHIMPANZEE EXPERIMENTS EXPOSED

With the death of apartheid in South Africa, gruesome facts are coming to light about secret experiments conducted on chimpanzees. The goal of the experiments was to find a way to reduce the birth rate of the country's black population.

Three chimpanzees were purchased from a British zoo by a broker acting for the Johannesburg Zoo, but they were diverted to the "Roodeplaats Research Laboratories." Roodeplaats was actually a "front company" set up and financed by the "dirty tricks" department of South Africa's Department of

Military Intelligence.

Former Roodeplaats Director Daniel Goosen told the Johannesburg **Sunday Independent** that neither the British zoo that supplied the chimpanzees nor the Johannesburg Zoo knew how the animals would be used.

Goosen told the **Independent** that he was recruited by Dr. Wouter Basson, head of the military's biological and chemical warfare program.

Goosen explained:

We were to have carried out important research on inter-species

breeding programs, transferring chimpanzee embryos to baboons.

In transferring the embryo, the recipient baboon may reject it and in the rejection process the immune system becomes involved and immunology leads to vaccinology. The vaccine, had we produced it, could have been clandestinely used on black people.

Four years later the project was canceled and the chimpanzees were returned to Johannesburg Zoo. Only one animal survives.

CHILDREN WRITE LETTERS FOR AIR FORCE CHIMPS

In the 1950s the US Air Force established a colony of wild-caught chimpanzees to test the effects of space travel on humans. After helping scientists win the "space race," the chimpanzees were leased out to non-military scientists for biomedical research, which is where they remain today.

Now, with humans regularly traveling in space, the Air Force has no need for the 140+ chimpanzees which include a few of the originally imported chimpanzees and many of their descendants. Most are now housed at the Coulston Foundation in Alamogordo, New Mexico, a research facility.

In 1997 the Air Force began the pro-

cess of giving away these chimpanzees. According to US Public Law 104-201, the chimpanzees must either continue to serve as research subjects or be retired.

On 19 January 1998, an article describing the chimpanzees' plight appeared in the **Palm Beach Post**, a Florida newspaper.

Sharon Preston, a third grade teacher at Trinity Lutheran School in Delray Beach, read the article to her class and offered the children the opportunity to help the chimpanzees by selling paper bricks to build a refuge for them. The cost of a brick: a letter or drawing.

All the children expressed concern over the future of the chimpanzees and

agreed that they had undergone enough experimentation and now deserved retirement.

Their poignant words and drawings stand in stark contrast to the attitude of the Air Force which, despite the chimpanzees' decades of involuntary service to the United States, now considers them "surplus property."

The Coulston Foundation has put in a bid to take all the chimpanzees.

So have several other groups, including the Center for Chimpanzee Care (web site www.savethechimps.org), which includes among its officers Drs. Carole Noon, Jane Goodall, Alfred Prince and Roger Fouts.

Feb. 3 1998

Dear sirs:

I think these experiments on these poor chimpanzee are horrible. These are God creature, they never did not do any thing to you. What I think is you should give these poor chimpanzee to people that will love they, and take care of them. That is what I think I mean, that's my decision. I don't know about you but these are God creatures and we need to take care of them.



Sincerely,

Lindsay M. Ruston



Feb. 3, 1998

Dear sirs:

I have just heard from my teacher that chimpanzees have been experimented on, by putting diseases into their blood. It made me want shout: "How crule!" God tells us to be kind and loving to the animals, but I don't think this is being very loving. I wish you build a retirement center for the chimps, but then again, I also hear there is a auction on who wants the chimps. I hope a loving person gets them and cares for them, for I really feel that this testing is crule, and plus, what have they done to us that's more harm then what we've done to them? Nothing!

Sincerely,
Emily O'Malley

Feb. 4, 1998

Dear Sirs:

I'm interested in chimpanzees and I don't want them to have any more diseases. I don't want them to be locked in cages anymore. I want them to be cared for. I hope people will give stuff to the chimpanzees to help them. My decision is that I want them to be cared for and in a home that people love them. The experiments are making them get diseases and I don't like it. Please help them and make your decisions right and you will make there life happy. Please don't do any more experiments and please don't lock them up in any more cages.

Sincerely,

Katie Lumley

Feb. 3 1998

Dear sirs:

Please stop doing experiments on the chimpanzee. We might run out of the chimpanzees. I want take care of the chimpanzees. Chimpanzees fun to look at and very funny. I would like them to live in the wild. They are my favorite animals. You are giving them very bad diseases and that's why we are going to run out. I might be a scientist on chimpanzees, but if you do to much experiments and they all die, I cannot be a scientist. Please stop!

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Lumley



IPPL HELPS NEPALESE MONKEY PROTECTORS

On 5 May 1998, IPPL learned of plans to eradicate over 500 monkeys in Mangka Village in the Sindhupalchok District of the remote Himalayan nation of Nepal.

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Chalise, General Secretary of the Natural History Society of Nepal (GPO Box 8402, Kathmandu, Nepal) wrote:

The farmers of Mangkha Village have decided to kill at least 250 rhesus, 150 Hanuman langurs and 100 Assamese monkeys in their forest areas. Their grievances are: the monkeys raid crop fields and human beings are starving. The concerned authorities like the Forest Department and National Park office did not take any action on their complaint.

So at last they decided to kill the monkeys by mass movement by shot-guns, knife and chasing them out of their habitat. They fixed the date for this unbelievable and brutal massacre of 9th May 1998.

The Reuters wire service reported on

4 May 1998:

Armed with home-made guns, daggers, spears, sticks, and stones, residents of a Nepali village are set to declare war on monkeys to save their crops from the marauding primates...

Hindus consider monkeys as the manifestation of the god Hanuman, the faithful companion of Rama, the hero in the Hindu epic Ramayana. The primates scamper at famous shrines in Kathmandu and devotees willingly offer food to them.

But the Mangkha villagers plan to chase the animals away, killing them or driving them across the Sunkoshi River.

Dr. Chalise worked hard to prevent the slaughter and persuade the government to seek alternative methods of resolving the problem in an acceptable way for both humans and monkeys. IPPL suggested consultants who have worked on translocation and other alternatives.

Dr. Chalise also obtained wide coverage in the local press.

IPPL was asked to send letters to the Minister of Forestry and the Minister of Population and Environment. Dr. Shirley McGreal sent the requested letters. Because this crisis occurred between newsletters we asked members on our "E-mail Action Alert" list to help.

On 13 May we received a message from Dr. Chalise telling us that "Monkey killing is postponed." He added:

The alternative I suggested to our authority is alternative farming practices. As they use traditional corn and millet and rice plantation in their fields, better will be some spices like chilly, garlic, cardamon and turmeric. They can earn much better and monkeys also do not raid such crops.

The government should declare the area as a monkey reserve as three species of monkey are living in one area. Right now every concerned institution is trying to control the massacre.

Congratulations to Dr. Chalise for his dedicated efforts to protect Nepal's monkeys and his, and our, thanks to all those members of IPPL's Action Alert team who helped.

JAPAN DEALS WITH CROP-RAIDING MONKEYS

All over the world, monkeys are forced to compete with humans taking over their living-space. Not surprisingly, they find human crops attractive and often become "crop-raiders."

Among the foods preferred by Japanese macaques or snow monkeys are young horseradish, potatoes, turnips and carrots.

In Japan, a novel method has been found to keep monkeys out of fields. The unlikely solution is — **red hot chili peppers!**

A Toyko research team produced a new "weapon" that shoots chili powder up in the air, temporarily irritating the eyes and noses of the monkeys that pass

in front of sensors strategically placed in the fields.

Toshiaki Wada, director of the Tokyo Forestry Experiment Station in western Tokyo, told the press:

We've tried electrified wires, fences and other kinds of preventive measures, but monkeys are smart enough to outwit the tricks.

Although this technique may seem somewhat cruel, it is certainly preferable to other alternatives in use in Japan and around the world, such as shooting monkeys or live-trapping them for research laboratories.



Photo: Shirley McGreal

Snow monkeys

COALITION SEEKS BAN ON ANIMAL TRANSPLANTS

by *Alix Fano, Director, Medical Research Modernization Committee*

Since 1905, some 55 to 60 humans have received tissues and organs from baboons, pigs, goats and other animals. All have died from infections and complications related to hyperacute rejection.

Despite this poor track record, biotechnology companies like the Swiss multinational Novartis and the US-based companies Alexion and DNX, are breeding herds of transgenic pigs with human genes, so that their organs can be harvested and transplanted into humans.

The companies are motivated by the desire to solve the chronic shortage of human organs.

Though a conventional pig heart put into a human will turn black and stop beating in fifteen minutes, it is hoped that these "humanized" pig organs, which allegedly produce human proteins, will not be rejected.

Others, like Leonard Bailey at Loma Linda University, who transplanted a baboon heart into the infant "Baby Fae" in 1984, leading to the baby's death, are hoping to use "genetically clean" baboons as donors in animal-to-human organ transplants or xenotransplants. Loma Linda has a baboon colony "in house."

Prominent physicians and scientists have openly voiced their concerns about the risks of transferring infectious animal viruses to humans through end xenotransplants.

Virologists like Jonathan Allan of the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research have appealed to public health agencies to, at the very least, exclude non-human primates as organ donors, as they harbor numerous lethal endogenous retroviruses.

But officials at the US Centers for Disease Control, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the National Institutes of Health (which continues to fund xenotransplant research with baboons) have denied such requests, and have refused to consider a moratorium on clinical trials with animal organs.

But evidence mounts that xenotransplantation should be banned outright. Instances of human infection

and death from animal viruses that are harmless to their animal hosts are on the rise. In December 1997, a laboratory worker at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta died after she was splashed with body fluids from a rhesus monkey infected with the deadly herpes B virus.

The pathogenic potential of simian foamy viruses, already found in the bloodstream of several laboratory workers in the US, may only become known after they become well established in the human population.

Some scientists theorize that the worldwide spread of HIV infection was caused by a virus that jumped from monkeys to humans.

Pigs are no less of a concern. There are already 25 known diseases that can be acquired from pigs, including leptospirosis and influenza.

The swine flu of 1918 killed 20 million people worldwide; and both the Asian flu of 1957 and the Hong Kong flu virus of 1967 mutated in pigs.

Ann Tibell, a researcher at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden, who is using pig cells in experimental diabetes treatments, has detected swine flu antibodies in ten patients, and porcine parvovirus in five.

Within the last year, scientists have discovered several new viruses in pigs, including pig endogenous retroviruses (PERVs) that infect human cells in vitro.

British virologist Robin Weiss theorizes that the use of genetically modified pigs as organ donors may increase the transfer of dangerous viruses to humans.

Experts admit that surveillance systems to guard against new and emerging infectious diseases are inadequate.

The US General Accounting Office, a government "watchdog" agency, recently faulted the FDA for failing to track patients who may have received human tissues infected with HIV and other viruses.

It is doubtful that FDA could adequately monitor animal tissues transplanted into humans. Moreover, the

latest "bird flu" outbreak in Hong Kong, the result of a virus that jumped directly from chickens to humans, revealed that public health agencies are ill-prepared to deal with global viral epidemics.

The Campaign for Responsible Transplantation (CRT), a coalition of health, consumer advocacy and public interest groups, was formed in January 1998 to halt xenotransplantation because the technology is dangerous, costly and unproven.

In April, CRT initiated a petition campaign to broaden public support for a ban on xenotransplants. Over 40 organizations representing more than 1.5 million people from around the world have already joined the campaign.

CRT is enlisting corporations, non-profits and religious groups to join the growing coalition and aims to collect 100,000 signatures on the petition by the end of the summer.

Of Pigs, Primates and Plagues: A Layperson's Guide to the Problems With Animal-to-Human Organ Transplants (a fully referenced 24-page report, with a 4-page summary) is available for \$5 (US) from the *Medical Research Modernization Committee, PO Box 2751, New York NY, 10163-2751, USA.*



CURIO SHOP OWNER GOES TO PRISON

On 25 June 1998 William Stevens, owner of the **Evolution** store at 12 Spring Street, New York, was sentenced to 16 months in federal prison for wildlife smuggling, with a concurrent 12 month sentence for trafficking in Native American remains.

Stevens was assessed a \$20,000 fine. He was also ordered to pay \$9,000 for the cost of sending the skeletons of Native Americans back to their tribes for burial.

In May 1998 Stevens had received a 90-day sentence for violations of New York state wildlife laws.

An IPPL member had followed the case closely. She had found the store by accident while taking a stroll in downtown New York. Horrified at what she saw, she filed a complaint, tracked the state and federal cases, and attended Stevens' sentencing hearing.

She reported that eight members of the American Indian Alliance were present and were allowed to make a 10-minute presentation during which their spokesperson explained the lack of respect Native Americans face in US society.

When US Fish and Wildlife Service agents executed a search warrant on William Stevens' gruesome New York curio shop on 16 September 1997, they were appalled to learn what he was offering for sale — **remains of Native Americans and parts of bodies of endangered animals, including gorillas.**

Stevens was charged with multiple violations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act.

Among the items seized were:

- * 2 gorilla skulls
- * 2 gorilla foot ashtrays
- * 1 chimpanzee skeleton
- * 1 gibbon arm and hand
- * 1 monkey skeleton
- * 1 common marmoset
- * 1 elephant footstool
- * 35 lion claws
- * 1 tiger rug

- * 1 walrus skull and tusks
- * 1 babirusa skull
- * various bats, turtles and reptiles
- * 100 golden birdwing butterflies
- * 2,841 assorted butterflies
- * 5 Native American skulls
- * 2 bald eagle skulls

In late 1997 an Italian member of IPPL then living in New York had visited the

being offered for sale. This was not true.

Special Agent Ed Grace of the US Fish and Wildlife Service told the **New York Times** that Stevens smuggled the remains of endangered and threatened animals into the United States.

He did this by purchasing them overseas, packing them with false labelling, and mailing them to an employee's home address.

In one instance he shipped two gorilla skulls and one babirusa skull (the babirusa is an endangered species of wild boar) from Paris in boxes marked "Clothing."

In a 19 April letter to Judge David Trager IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, writing on behalf of IPPL's worldwide membership, stated:

Many judges, probably including yourself, deal daily with apparently more serious crimes of violence and drug crime. In this context it is possible that crimes involving greed-driven vandalism of our natural world may seem insignificant. However, trafficking in parts and derivatives of endangered species adds coffin-nails to many species of wildlife already tottering towards extinction. And once a species that has taken millions of years to evolve has gone, it has gone forever.

Therefore IPPL hopes that the defendant will receive a sentence that will both punish him and deter others from conducting similar offenses.

Commenting on the case, Agent Grace stated:

We hope that this sentence sends a message that illegal traffic in Native American remains and in endangered wildlife will not be tolerated...

Illegal wildlife trafficking is one of the major causes of worldwide wildlife loss. In monetary gain, the \$2 billion to \$3.5 billion a year industry exceeds illegal arms dealing and is surpassed only by drug smuggling.



Photo: Bernadette Bresard

Gorilla skull

store and reported that:

In this shop they sell 6 gorilla hands and feet for about \$150-200, 2 orangutan hands, and one gibbon hand. I am wondering how is it possible this shame in USA, where there are the biggest environmental agencies, a person can find such sad and hopefully forbidden things?

A human skeleton hung outside the Evolution store's entrance door. The store featured a prominent sign claiming that all its specimens were legally obtained and that no parts from endangered species were

by *Melanie Brett of IPPL-UK*

NEWS OF "HEAR ALL SEE ALL" CAMPAIGN

In May 1988, IPPL-UK launched a campaign to stop cruelty to primates at tourist attractions around the world.

The aim is to show the travel companies, tourist offices, hotels, local mayors, and others that holiday-makers are appalled at the suffering of these animals and that these "attractions" are damaging to business and tourism in their countries.

Many reports of cruelty have been received, and are under investigation. Each report is sent to the local mayor, tour agencies, tourist offices and major hotels of the respective country and area.

What a response! Many thanks to everyone who sent in a petition and/or report form. Please keep them coming. We need MORE petitions, MORE reports, to put a stop to the misery these animals go through!

If you would like extra leaflets to

hand out to friends, family and work/class mates, or if you would like to display a poster in your local library, pet shop, etc., please phone Richard or Melanie at the UK office (phone 171-833-0661).

Sweet Charities

We have had some tremendous help from other charities and organizations in helping to distribute our leaflet. Special thanks to: Animal Advocates; BUAV; NAVS (UK); Twycross Zoo; Edinburgh Zoo; IAVS; JGI; Woolly Monkey Sanctuary; Monkey World; Animal Aid; Chester Zoo; Tusk Force; Bristol Zoo; Marwell Zoo; Port Lympne; Jersey Zoo; Gentleshaw Sanctuary; Willers Mill; Colchester Zoo; **The Lady and Oldie Magazines.**

Great Campaign

Thank you to all our supporters who

approached their local travel agents. The agents were delighted to hand out leaflets with the ticket wallets to all their customers. If you find your local travel agent would like to help in our campaign, telephone our UK office with the details and we will send some leaflets out immediately.

Holiday companies

Thompson Holidays and Abercrombie & Kent have agreed to hand out IPPL's campaign leaflets to their customers. We are also in discussion with another major "high street" travel agent. So everyone keep your fingers crossed!

The more leaflets we can get distributed through holiday companies and travel agents, the more reports of animal abuse we receive! This will help us compile a thorough report on your objections to animals used in tourism.



SWINGING IN THE RAIN!

Primate sanctuaries are constantly replacing rope in the enclosures, as monkeys love to use it. Currently the monkeys at Burstow Sanctuary are having great fun on 220 metres of rope donated by IPPL-UK.

Many thanks to Spike Marling's Rope Company which has donated rope again and again to help primates in UK sanctuaries.

Penny Boyd of Burstow Wildlife Sanctuary with donated rope

THANK YOU TO...

* Meegan Solly and Kimberly, both aged 9, who made 300 cakes, sold them at school and raised £30 for the IPPL "Hear all, See all" Campaign.

* Jack Horton, aged 8, who made and sold mince pies to neighbours and friends which enabled him to donate a "monkey hamper" filled with delicious fruit and nuts to a UK sanctuary.

* Michael Wilter of Cape Town, South Africa who collected £83 from children in his school. The money was used to provide for orphaned apes, victims of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire).

FREEZER TEEZER!

Cyril Rosen, IPPL's UK Representative, met some old friends in April when he visited Monkey World Ape Rescue Center in Dorset, England. Jim Cronin and his wife Alison, showed Cyril round and pointed out the familiar faces of the chimps IPPL had helped rescue from the Spanish Beach photographers over a decade ago.

The chimps now have a permanent, stable home at Monkey World.

Jim also showed Cyril their new chimp house, built to house two lovable characters, Charlie and Papito. IPPL-UK donated

a new cabinet freezer to Monkey World, which will be used to store all the chimps' food, including nutritious ice lollies made with pieces of fruit.

On warm summer days the chimps love working away at the ice to get to the juicy pieces of fruit.

Monkey World has produced a fabulous video about the sanctuary and its inhabitants - it's wonderful viewing! If you would like information about obtaining a copy, please contact IPPL-UK **116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England.**

UK MEMBERS - BE A TONER DONOR!

IPPL-UK has earned valuable funds through its used cartridge recycling program. Thank you to all UK members who have donated used printer and fax cartridges and to our supporters who have involved their places of work. Many thanks go to Thomson Holidays' head office and to Printzone on Euston Road and in Camden.

IPPL-UK has set up an account with Go Direct Imaging which recycles used cartridges. Once you have collected ten or more, they can be sent by freepost or picked up by

free courier.

The value of the cartridges (which ranges from 30p to £3) is then donated to IPPL when you quote our account number. To donate, please phone Go Direct Imaging at **1993-709007**. Mention Account No. 5 IPP 011.

Please ensure that the cartridges are packed securely, as damaged cartridges are valueless.

If you would like more information please call the UK office at **171-833-0661**. This offer is valid only in the UK.

RECOMMENDED READING

Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals is published by the Animal Welfare Institute. The revised edition is edited by Dr. Viktor Reinhardt, formerly a veterinarian at the University of Wisconsin. There are chapters on housing for New and Old World primates unfortunate enough to be held captive in laboratories.

Copies are available for \$5 (US) postage-paid from the **Animal Welfare Institute, POB 3650, Washington DC**

20007, USA. The Institute accepts both Visa and Master cards.

Animal Experimentation - a Harvest of Shame was written by cardiovascular surgeon Dr. Monein A. Fadali. According to the book's publicist:

Not only does Dr. Fadali reject vivisection but he also explains in depth why it is harmful to humans, doesn't advance medicine and bleeds the taxpayers only to benefit its perpetrators.

Michael Klaper M.D. comments:

It takes a surgeon/scientist of Dr. Fadali's stature, clarity and courage to de-bunk the dogma of the "indispensability of animal research." In this remarkable book, he illuminates the dark dungeons of animal experimentation with the bright lights of reason and compassion.

The book costs \$16.95 (US) and can be obtained from **Hidden Springs Press, POB 29613, Los Angeles, CA 90029, USA**.

USDA NIXES ELECTRIC FENCING FOR PRIMATES

Many zoos and sanctuaries around the world, including England's highly respected Monkey World, use electric perimeter fencing for spacious enclosures for primates, including orangutans and chimpanzees.

When Lesley Day, who is starting a sanctuary for chimpanzees in the state of Oregon, USA, contacted the US De-

partment of Agriculture (USDA) about use of electric fencing, she was told by Ray Flynn DVM, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist for USDA, in a letter dated 19 February 1998, that:

At present USDA Animal Care does not approve electrical fencing as a primary enclosure for nonhuman primates. We require that containment

in primary enclosures be achieved through the use of physical barriers.

This policy does not preclude the use of electrified wires as a backup to physical barriers which would normally be sufficient (alone) to prevent escape. The plans I have reviewed do not provide for this level of containment.

INTERESTING ANIMAL CONFERENCES

The Culture and Animals Foundation will be holding its 13th Annual **Compassionate Living Festival** in Raleigh, North Carolina, USA from 2-4 October 1998. There will be presentations on vegetarianism, direct action, experimentation, deep ecology, theology, and domestic dogs.

The star speakers will be Dave Morris and Helen Steel, penniless English activists who became known as the "McLibel Two" as a result of their long

legal fight against the McDonald's Corporation.

McDonald's sued them for libel for expressing negative opinions about the company's products, spent millions of dollars on the lawsuit and ended up with "egg all over its corporate face."

For further information, contact the IPPL-US office.

The Fourth Annual Conference on Animals and the Law will be held in

New York on 26 September 1998, from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. at 42 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036-6689, USA.

Among the speakers will be Peter Batten, author of the book **Living Trophies**, Roger Fouts, Will Travers of Born Free, philosopher Tom Regan, Valerie Stanley of the Animal Legal Defense Fund, representatives of other animal protection groups, and US zoo and government personnel.

EXPERIMENTERS PLAN TO DEAFEN MONKEYS

Experimenters at the University of California at San Francisco, California, USA (UCSF), plan to deafen squirrel monkeys by exposing them for three hours to a 140-decibel loudspeaker, with sounds in the "very high frequency range." At 120 decibels humans start to experience pain, according to the US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Experimenters Marshal Fong and Stephen Cheung have had trouble obtaining the loudspeakers! Radley Hirsch, founder and owner of San Francisco Audio, refused to sell them any, saying that the experiments are "kind of inhumane." Hirsch called PETA, an animal protection group headquartered in Norfolk, Virginia, USA, which sent a protest fax to the university.

Zach Hall, vice-chancellor for research at UCSF, told the **San Francisco Examiner** that millions of Americans have the same disability that will be inflicted on the monkeys, many as a result of (voluntary) exposure to noisy rock music concerts. Hall confirmed that the monkeys would suffer ear lesions, and that their brains would be examined some months later.

Dr. Sheri Speede, a veterinarian who works for In Defense of Animals, studied the protocol for the experiment and issued a strong critique to several Internet lists, including "Primate Talk." She commented:

These monkeys will undergo extensive brain surgery before they are blasted with three hours of deafening sound and awakened...The project, entitled "Func-

tional Organization of the Auditory Forebrain," has received approval from the UCSF Committee on Animal Research (CAR) for the third year in a row.

*During 1996 and 1997, 24 squirrel monkeys were subjected to a **three day brain surgery**. Each monkey was anesthetized with gas anesthesia, and an endotracheal tube was placed through a hole cut into the trachea — instead of through the mouth and larynx as is usual...*

After an endotracheal tube and IV catheter were placed in each monkey, the gas anesthesia was discontinued. For the next three days, with their heads locked in place by the piercing pins of a stereotaxic vice, the monkeys were maintained on an IV drip of Pentobarbital...

In each monkey, the "investigator" incised the scalp, dissected away the skin and muscles of a section of the skull, drilled and removed a plate of skull bone and placed electrodes in the auditory cortex of the brain.

The investigator then kept each monkey alive, locked in the stereotaxic vice with his/her brain exposed, for three days while he mapped various cortical responses.

During these three days, he claimed that the level of anesthesia was monitored, presumably 24 hours per day, by continual attention to respiratory and heart rate and by checking reflexes and muscle tone every 15 minutes.

Unfortunately, pentobarbital can depress respiratory and heart rate, even in an unconscious animal. Therefore, in my opinion these parameters are not good for assessing depth of anesthesia.

If muscle tone and reflexes were checked as infrequently as every 15 minutes, it is very probable that there were periods of time in which the monkeys were conscious enough to perceive their predicament and suffer terribly.

The investigator as much as acknowledges this probability by stating that the depth of anesthesia could be quickly increased by an injection of ketamine. All monkeys were killed after their ordeal.

In 1998, the CAR-approved protocol was modified to include the recovery experiment...Six monkeys will be subjected to a six-hour brain surgery, followed by exposure to three hours of deafening sound, designed to cause "Tone Induced Hearing Loss" ...

*When the monkeys have awakened after this brain surgery and deafening sound exposure, the investigators will evaluate them "daily" and "in the event of ongoing postoperative discomfort" they will relieve their pain with tylenol, an "over-the-counter" (non-prescription) medication. After peeling the skin and muscles off these monkeys' heads and removing a plate of their skulls, then blasting them with deafening sound for three hours, these researchers will give them **TYLENOL**, if they need it.*

In my opinion this is an extremely callous and insensitive approach to these monkeys' pain, which any reasonable person would expect to be severe and prolonged.

In Defense of Animals has staged several demonstrations outside the University since they learned of the experiment.

HOW TO PROTEST THESE CRUEL EXPERIMENTS

Readers wishing to comment on these cruel experiments may contact:

J. Michael Bishop, Chancellor
University of California - San Francisco
Room S216, 513 Parnassus Avenue
San Francisco CA 94143, USA

Overseas members should also send a protest to the US Embassy in their country of residence. In the United Kingdom, this is **24 Grosvenor Square, London W1A 1AE, England.**

HANOVER ZOO ORANGUTANS IN TROUBLE

On 7 June 1998, IPPL heard from Maria Soledad Garcia Martin, head of ACCEPTAR (Association for the Conservation of Primate Species in Argentina). Ms Martin was worried about the fate of three orangutans exported by the Hanover Zoo, Germany, ("Hanover" is spelled "Hannover" in German) to the Buenos Aires Zoo.

Buenos Aires Zoo only wanted one female orangutan, so two of the three orangutans, one male and one female, were sent to La Plata Zoo, which did not even have housing ready for them. The orangutans were placed in a tiger enclosure, with the tigers relegated to small cages at the back of the zoo.

La Plata Zoo refused to keep the orangutans on a long-term basis and told Buenos Aires Zoo that it was going to send them back to Buenos Aires.

According to Ms Martin, the female orangutan died and the male became extremely sick shortly before they were due to return to Buenos Aires. Martin also claimed that the orangutans were fed "rubbish food," such as candies, at La Plata.

Martin also reports that the incoming female was placed immediately with the Buenos Aires Zoo's male and female orangutans. She pointed out to the Hanover Zoo Director that, in regard to the female housed at Buenos Aires:

If she's not sick, how convenient that the other two were sick and that one of them died just before the two months were over. Don't you agree? I hope you would be more careful next time you send your "surplus" animals to a zoo where they don't have the facilities needed to hold the animals. That's one of the first things you ought to check.

Shirley McGreal also contacted the Hanover zoo director about the orangutans. In a reply dated 22 June 1998, director Dr. Heiner Engel confirmed that there were problems. He pointed out that the orangutans were hybrids (mixed Sumatran/Bornean), and stated:

We received plans and photographs of a very modern orangutan facility which was suitably equipped to provide

all the animals' needs...all documents and all correspondence between the Buenos Aires and Hannover zoo were unequivocal with respect to the Buenos Aires Zoo as being the place of destination and fulfillment. The CITES export permits and the transport permit for the orangutan group all refer specifically to Buenos Aires Zoo. At no point was any other zoo discussed.

Dr. Engel stated that the Hanover Zoo was working to see if there was any way to help the orangutan remaining at La Plata.

Sadly, hybrid orangutans, animals never found in the wild and created by human carelessness, are often treated as "second-class citizens" by the world's zoos, despite the fact that 99.9% of zoo-goers would never know the difference.

In fact, many zoos place their hybrid orangutans on contraception. It is not clear why orangutans would be exported from Germany for breeding in another country.

To IPPL, all orangutans are equally precious beings.

PROTEST LETTERS NEEDED

The director of Buenos Aires Zoo was highly irresponsible to import three orangutans supposedly for Buenos Aires Zoo, and then send two of them to another zoo without the knowledge or consent of the Hanover Zoo Director. Please send your protest letters to:

The Director
Zoologico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Republica de la India 2900
(1425) Capital Federal
Buenos Aires, Argentina

The cost to send an air mail letter from the US to Argentina is 60 cents per half ounce and \$1 per ounce.

WHAT DO THESE US MEN AND CHILDREN HAVE IN COMMON?

Theodore Bundy, mass murderer of young women?

Albert De Salvo, mass murderer and rapist of women of all ages?

Jeffrey Dahmer, who murdered and cannibalized 17 young men and teenage boys?

Charles Manson, thrill killer of many?

Kipland Kinkel, 15 year old American boy who killed his parents and shot 19 school classmates, of whom two died, in 1998?

Luke Woodham, 16 year old boy, who murdered three classmates and his mother in 1998?

...animals. Nobody cared as long as they "only" tortured animals. All started off as cruel and sadistic torturers of animals. **ANSWER:**

GIFT ITEMS



BRAND NEW STYLE!

Orangutan

“Share The World” T

\$14

XXL, XL, L, M

Tan only



Gorilla T: \$14
XXL, XL, L, M
White only



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

Overseas Orders Air Mail
Sweats: \$30 Ts: \$17



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

Gorilla
Orangutan
Chimpanzee
Gibbon
Ring-tailed lemur
Squirrel monkey

Name

Address

City

State/Zip

Mail your order to:

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PO Box 766

**Summerville, SC 29484
USA**

Color	Size	Qty.	Description	Each	Total
All Prices Include Postage					



Chimp Sweat: \$25
Chimp T: \$14
Both in White
XXL, XL, L, M (Sweats)
XXL, XL, L (Ts)

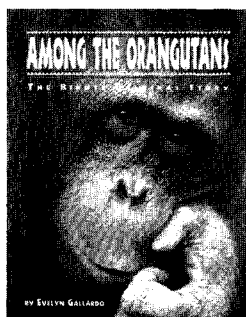
BABOON ORPHAN

In China, Hungary and 11 other countries
 written by Susan B. Allen

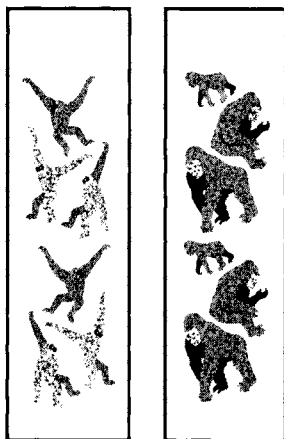


"Baboon Orphan"
Hard cover: \$8
Overseas: \$12

BOOKS FOR SALE



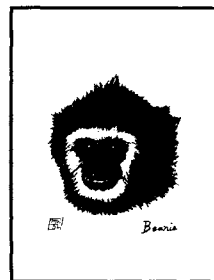
"Among the Orangutans"
Soft cover: \$8
Overseas: \$12



Gibbon and Gorilla Stickers
5 assorted sheets, \$5 US, \$6 overseas



WILDSIGHT VIDEO
Starring Beanie and the
IPPL gibbons
\$19.95 US, \$24 overseas



Lovely note cards featuring IPPL gibbons Beanie,
Igor, Shanti with Michele, and Arun Rangsi
Artwork by Michele Winstanley
12 for \$10 US, \$13 overseas

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AN IPPL TREASURE

Over its 25 years, IPPL has collected many treasures and below you will see one of them. For many years IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal and the late Dian Fossey enjoyed a wonderful correspondence. One letter came in this envelope plastered with primate stamps!



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