



News

ISSN-1040-3027, VOL. 26, NO. 3

NOVEMBER 1998



HAPPY
HOLIDAYS
TO OUR
MEMBERS
FROM ALL
OF US AT
IPPL

SEASONS GREETINGS

INSIDE:

**EXCLUSIVE IPPL
REPORT ON
INDONESIAN
ANIMAL MARKETS**

White-handed gibbon
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HOLIDAY MESSAGE FROM IPPL CHAIRWOMAN SHIRLEY McGREAL

Dear IPPL Member,

This issue of **IPPL News** brings you best wishes from everyone at IPPL for a Happy Holiday Season and for much joy in 1999. "Everyone" means all IPPL staff and officers worldwide and, of course, our 30 wonderful singing, swinging sanctuary gibbons who daily inspire us to work harder!

As you read this issue, you will see that the nonhuman primates of the world still face many problems - problems they never faced before the human "population explosion" that is causing destruction of wild primates' forest homes worldwide and leaving them homeless and exposed to poachers. You will also see that more and more human friends are working hard on behalf of these wonderful animals - **and that IPPL is in the forefront of investigating primate problems and taking remedial action.**



IPPL has been working to make the world a better place for our primate relatives for 25 years now.

We have long known that chimpanzees are near-human. As you will see in this newsletter, recent non-invasive studies have shown that rhesus monkeys can count up to nine.

There is still so much more to learn about our wonderful relatives - and all the more reason for IPPL to stand in the way of anyone who would cause them pain and suffering.

In this issue you will read a report about Indonesia's appalling wildlife markets. This report was produced under an IPPL grant to KSBK ("Animal Conservation for Life"), a small and dedicated Indonesian non-governmental organization. We greatly appreciate the efforts of KSBK's wonderful people who checked the markets so diligently. Their high quality work represents value - **the great value you get for your gifts to IPPL.**

During 1998, IPPL has held a very successful fund-raising drive for the Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon. New animal housing has been built. The educational program for Cameroonian children and adults has been developed. Pitchou, a small gorilla who has been the "ambassador" of Limbe to our supporters, survived early emotional and physical trauma.

She is doing well and recovering from her terribly traumatic start in life. A thank-you letter from the Limbe African staff to IPPL donors is reproduced in **IPPL News**.

An exciting new project IPPL is undertaking in association with our friends at "Chunky Monkey" is the construction of a huge primate mural on the Worldwide Web, to which children all over the world will be invited to contribute.

So 1999 promises to see us all working hard. With your generous support, we will accomplish great things!

Shirley McGreal

P.S. My gibbon friend Igoe spent 26 years in research before coming to Samnerville.

"KSBK" STUDIES INDONESIAN ANIMAL MARKETS

The name of the Indonesian non-governmental organization KSBK means "Animal Conservation for Life." KSBK was founded in 1994. One of its top priority activities is monitoring the internal trade in Indonesian wildlife.

Working with an IPPL grant, KSBK studied the trade in primates on the islands of Java and Bali. The group found primates for sale at many "bird markets" and it recommends that these markets be more strictly monitored. Extracts from the report provided to IPPL by KSBK follow.

Indonesia - Rich in Primates

Indonesia is the second richest country in the world in terms of primate species. There are 36 species living on various Indonesian islands. Five of them live on Java Island, including the crab-eating macaque, the ebony langur, the slow loris, the moloch gibbon and the grizzled leaf monkey.

Although Java has less primate species, it has an important role in Indonesian primate conservation. Java, the center of Indonesian administration, plays an influential role in primate exploitation.

Many primates taken from Sumatra or Kalimantan (Borneo) are traded in Java. The majority of Indonesia's "bird markets" are on the island of Java. Besides selling many birds, market dealers also sell primates on the bird markets, including many brought to Java from other islands.



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Ebony langur

The Study

The domestic wildlife trade in Java is spread around various bird markets in many places. The bird markets range in size; some have one stall and some have hundreds. In Java there are about 10-20 big bird markets (with more than 20 stalls) and hundreds of small bird markets (with less than 20 stalls).

KSBK studied the bird markets during February-July 1998. Among the activities are: recording of numbers, species, prices and origin of animals.

Weekly monitoring is conducted on the Malang and Bratang Surabaya bird markets.

Bird Markets Investigated

We checked the following markets:

- * **Pramuka**, Jakarta, Java, 4 visits,
- * **Barito**, Jakarta, Java, 4 visits,

- * **Sukahaji Bandung**, Java, 2 visits,
- * **Ngasem, Yogyakarta**, Java, 4 visits,
- * **Bratang**, Surabaya, Java, 12 visits,
- * **Pasar Turi**, Surabaya, Java, 6 visits,
- * **Malang**, Java, 26 visits,
- * **Gebang Jember**, Java, 4 visits,
- * **Sapria**, Denpasar, Bali, 22 visits

The biggest bird market is Pramuka, Jakarta, followed by Bratang, Surabaya and Malang. Pramuka Bird Market is considered the biggest in Asia.

Primate Species Traded

Our investigation of 9 bird markets showed that eight primate species were being sold:

- * ebony langur **Trachypithecus aurata**,

- * crab-eating macaque **Macaca fascicularis**,
- * slow loris **Nycticebus coucang**,
- * pigtail macaque **Macaca nemestrina**,
- * agile (dark-handed) gibbon **Hylobates agilis**,
- * Mueller's grey Bornean gibbon **Hylobates muelleri**,
- * siamang **Hylobates syndactylus**,
- * orangutan **Pongo pygmaeus**.

The primate species most commonly traded at the bird markets of Java and Bali are the ebony langur and the crab-eating macaque. Also commonly found is the slow loris, especially at Pramuka and Malang.

As soon as we enter Pramuka, we are approached by vendors offering slow

lorises which they often hold in their hands. The shy nocturnal primates look stressed because they are forced to be active by day.

Gibbons are not traded at all markets. Some of the markets selling gibbons are Pramuka, Baratang, Pasar Turi, Gebang Jember and Malang.

Only two bird markets sell orangutans: Pramuka and Malang. The trade in these species is often kept secret because gibbons and orangutans are protected by law, whereas the ebony langurs and crab-eating monkeys are not.

Available Only on Order!

Some markets do not appear to be selling gibbons and orangutans but, if we pretend to be interested in buying them, the trader will enthusiastically claim to be able to obtain them, in any quantity. This happens at Bratang, Pasar Turi and Gebang Jember.

People wanting to buy gibbons just order them, paying the trader in advance. Within a week a gibbon can be delivered to the buyer's home or picked up at the market.

One trader at Gebang Jember said that home delivery would be safer because the PHPA [the government agency enforcing wildlife laws] might seize the animal if he/she was offered openly for sale. But gibbons are traded openly at Pramuka and Malang.

The markets with the largest number of gibbons for sale are Pramuka and Malang.

Volume of Trade

We estimate that approximately 172 primates were traded at the bird markets



©Michael Turco

Slow loris at Pramuka



Slow loris skins at Denpasar, Bali

during our study. Of these, 47% were crab-eating macaques.

The bird market with the largest number of primates being sold is Pramuka, followed by Sapria Denpasar. The markets where the smallest numbers of primates are sold are Gebang Jember with 4 individual animals and Sukahaji with 6.

Two Mueller's gibbons and two agile gibbons were seen at the Malang Bird Market in March 1998. In April 1998, one orangutan was offered at Malang and in July, two orangutans.

In June 1998 the Bratang bird market in Surabaya, which normally had a low volume of primate sales, had a relative glut of primates: 11 crab-eating macaques, 4 ebony langurs, 1 agile gibbon, and 1 Mueller's gibbon.

The large number of primates sold at Pramuka included 1 agile gibbon and one orangutan.

Prices

Prices for primates vary from market to market. Crab-eating macaques are often sold for US \$10, but for less at some markets. Pigtail macaques sell at a higher price (US \$25). The ebony langur is more expensive. The reasons are that the

pigtail monkey is caught outside Java and it has a short tail.

Prices for gibbons range from US \$50-100 and, for orangutans, US \$200-300.

Besides the species, the price range depends on the animal's age. The younger primate is usually more expensive than the adult. Younger primates are usually easier to tame than adults. That is why most of the primates sold at the bird markets are young animals or even babies. A juvenile or baby ebony langur is usually sold for \$10 or more, an older one for only \$2.50. A baby orangutan is offered for \$300, but an adult sells for only \$100.

Condition of Primates

Most of the primates sold at the bird markets are kept in small bird cages. The size of the cage is usually around 1 x 0.5 x 0.5 meters. Some are kept in cages 1 x 1 x 0.5 meters. The primates are usually in bad condition. They seem to be dirty, pale and skinny. Many of them are sick or even dead.

Two to five individual primates are put in a small bird cage. The crab-eating macaques and ebony langurs are usually babies. Often these babies are dead from thirst. They are kept in a cage or cardboard box in the open sun.

The market gibbons are bathed by the

trader. They are bathed with soapy water. The gibbon often looks cold and has irritated eyes. After they are bathed, they are placed in the sun.

Trade Routes

Around 80% of the traders at Java's bird markets are ethnic Madura. Primate traders in Sapria-Denpasar are mostly ethnic Javanese with a few Madura. The origin of the dealers affects what primates are sold.

The ebony langurs and crab-eating macaques on sale at Pramuka, Malang and Surabaya are mostly taken from locations in East Java, with some coming from West Java. Those at Denpasar come mainly from Central Java.

From the capture location, the primates are usually collected by traders who deliver them to bird markets. They are usually carried in a cardboard box or small cage by public transportation.

Gibbons and orangutans traded in Java are caught in Sumatra and Kalimantan. They are sent to Java by ferry. Usually these ferries dock in Tanjung Perak, Surabaya, or Tanjung Periak, Jakarta. From the port, the gibbons and orangutans are delivered to collectors by car. Then they are sold at the bird markets.

The orangutans sold at Malang Bird Market originate from Pramuka Market traders.

Ebony langurs and crab-eating macaques are caught in conservation areas and nearby areas. Among the capture areas are:

- * Merubetiri National Park, East Java,
- * Baluran National Park, East Java,
- * Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park,
- * South Malang, East Java,
- * Mt. Lamongan, Lumajang, East Java,
- * Alas Purwa National Park, East Java,
- * Kaliurang, Yogyakarta,
- * Mt. Slamet, Central Java,
- * Sukabumi, West Java,
- * Halimun National Park, West Java.

Capture Methods in Java

Sometimes primates are netted. Some hunters use trained dogs. Sometimes food with high alcohol content such as fermented cassava is used to catch macaques. Primates are also shot for meat.

Siamang - only \$5

There is a great difference between primate prices at the capture location and in the bird markets. A crab-eating monkey sells for an average of US \$1 at Merubetiri and \$10 at a bird market. An ebony langur sells for \$1.50-2.50 at the source and \$12.50 at the market.

A young siamang sells for \$5 at Bengkulu, Sumatra, and \$50 at the market.

The forest fires in Kalimantan have also caused an increase in the orangutan trade. The increasing numbers result from the orangutans fleeing the fires, which makes hunting and capture easier.

Fate of the Primates

Has the primates' travel ordeal finished once they reach the bird markets? No, because once the primate is sold it will move to the buyer's residence.

Actually it is difficult to understand why people keep primates in cages. Many people say they enjoy keeping primates because their behavior is so like human

behavior, so they pay a lot of money for them.

There is also another reason to keep primates - that is to have them as "status symbols." This especially applies to gibbons and orangutans.

From our survey of primate owners, we conclude:

- * Mostly the primates are placed in small cages. For crab-eating macaques, they are sometimes tied up by the waist.

- * Gibbons and orangutans are usually placed in an individual cage. Sometimes there are two individuals in one cage, usually both males. It is rare for a cage to consist of a pair of orangutans or gibbons.

- * The primates are fed food such as bananas, rice, bread, fruits, etc.

- * For crab-eating macaques or ebony langurs, the cage is usually placed in front of or alongside their owner's home. In contrast, the protected species such as orangutans and gibbons are usually placed behind or inside the house.

Who Keeps Pet Primates?

The answer to this question varies. Anyone can own a crab-eating macaque or ebony langur - owners may be traders, farmers, teachers, soldiers or students at college or high school. The low price of these species means that most people in



Baby siamang at Pramuka



Baby orangutan at Malang

Java can afford them.

It is different for orangutans and gibbons for two reasons. Firstly, these primates are expensive and, secondly, they are protected species. Usually owners of these species are high government officials, army personnel, artists and hotel owners. These kinds of people have more money and often they have immunity from the law, so they can easily keep these primates.

Keeping of Pet Primates

The primates kept as pets serve merely as objects of entertainment. It is b***s*** [total nonsense!] to claim the keeping of pet primates is for conservation or breeding reasons. How can they breed if they have animals of just one sex or only one individual!

Frequently the primates are beaten, harassed, dragged around, or forced to take walks with their owners, even though the primates dislike being used this way. The more upset the primate gets, the more the owners like it, because they think it is very entertaining.

KSBK learned during its 1994 investigation of the primate trade that, between macaques' or langurs' capture and arrival at the bird markets, 20% of them were dead. So if there are 100 primates at the bird market, then 20 primates died useless deaths.

Primates at Shopping Centers

Currently, primate trade is going on not just at the bird markets but also at shopping centers and department stores in the large cities of Java. It is not unusual to be entering a department store and suddenly find oneself offered a baby slow loris by primate traders in the area.

Usually the primates are sold in front of the entrance to the store. The primate traders offer their primates to visitors.

This primate trading is a threat to primate conservation in Indonesia. Why? Because most of the shoppers are wealthy, and can afford the primates. Moreover, there are a lot of wealthy people who previously had no interest in primates but, when they are offered a cute baby, they get interested.

Some of the department stores and shopping centers where primates are often traded are:

* **Tunjungan Plaza**, a shopping center in Surabaya, East Java (sells animals from Bratang Bird Market),

* **Bandung Indah Plaza**, Bandung, a shopping center in West Java (sells animals from Pramuka Bird Market),

* **Blok M Plaza**, a large shopping center in Jakarta.

Not only is there selling of primates outside department stores, there is now a

legal stall for selling pets inside the Fontana Supermarket in Surabaya, East Java. Here we saw a slow loris, a python, a sulphur crested cockatoo and a palm cockatoo for sale.

Usually prices are higher at the department stores than at the bird markets.

Some of the primate traders lie to potential customers. Sometimes baby crab-eating macaques are sold as endangered "dwarf monkeys" ("monyet kubu"). The buyer is going to have a surprise when he finds out that the monkey will grow much larger.

Primates at Hotels

To attract visitors, some hotels establish mini-zoos. Among the facilities exhibiting primates in Malang are:

* **The Kusuma Agro Wisata Hotel, Malang**, which has 4 ebony langurs, 2 crab-eating macaques, 2 siamangs, 3 pig-tail macaques and 3 agile gibbons,

* **The Royal Orchid Hotel, Malang**, which has crab-eating monkeys and ebony langurs,

* **The Kantri Restaurant, Malang**, which has an orangutan.

The Kusuma Agro Wisata Hotel has no PHPA licenses for any of its primates. There is a sign in front of the cage which states that the animals belong to an army colonel.



Slow loris on sale at Tunjungan Plaza

The growing number of primates traded at shopping centers, department stores and hotels is a serious and growing threat to conservation of Indonesia's primates. KSBK is protesting strongly as part of its "Don't Buy Wild Animals" campaign.

Slaughter of ebony langurs

Besides being sold as a pet at the bird markets, the ebony langur is being slaughtered for medical reasons. Many Javanese people believe that the meat of the ebony langur cures asthma. People buy langurs from hunters in order to get them at a cheaper price.

Ebony langur meat is used not just for medicine but as a snack along with alcoholic beverages.

PHPA Officer May be Involved

In the course of investigating primate hunting in Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, we found to our surprise that the PHPA Forestry Department ranger is apparently involved in ebony langur hunting.

According to one of the hunters in Darungan Village, on the edge of the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, the ranger doesn't forbid them to hunt wild animals around the national park area, but they have to give half what they hunt to the ranger.

The slaughter of ebony langurs, which appears to be condoned by that forest officer, probably happens around other conservation areas of Indonesia.

For if there is no strict control from top leadership, it makes the forest officer a "little king" in his territory. Nobody knows what the forest officer does in isolated national conservation areas.

Lorises

In Denpasar we can find a medicine trader who sells skins and bones of slow lorises. According to the trader, skins of the slow loris can be used as a "magical tool" to prevent disaster. The method used is to hang the skin of the slow loris above the door of the house.

Lack of Control at Bird Markets

The Indonesian government institution

which is responsible for controlling the trade in Indonesian wildlife is the PHPA (Forestry Protection and Nature Conservation Agency).

Unfortunately PHPA control over the animal markets is weak. At most bird markets there is never any control.

During our weekly observations at Malang and Bratang bird markets, it was rare to find a PHPA officer doing his job controlling the trading. As a result, trading of protected species was relatively easy.

Although control is weak, it doesn't mean that PHPA does not do anything to control the primate trade at the bird market. Frequently the PHPA officer does check the bird market, but the protected species are never found there.

After the monitoring work is completed, the trading in protected species resumes.

In some bird markets, each trader reportedly pays a certain amount to the PHPA officer each month - for example at Pramuka Jakarta and Malang Market. The result is that, if there is to be a seizure operation, the officer will tell the traders. Thus the traders will have time to hide their protected animals.

The response of the PHPA to the increasing amount of trading around the department stores seems very slow. Al-

though trade information has been given many times, the local PHPA officer always waits for orders from the central office which is in Jakarta.

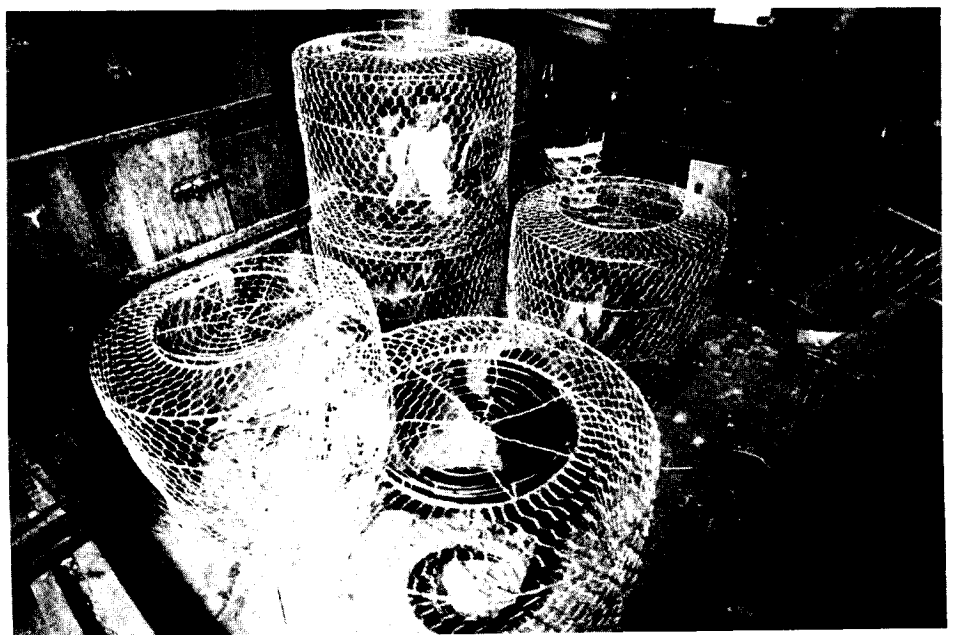
Poor Control in Protected Areas

Although the ebony langur and crab-eating macaque are not protected species, their status is definitely protected if they live in a nature conservation (protected) area. This means that no primate may be hunted or poached for any purpose. But primate poaching still exists in the nature conservation areas.

The number of rangers is not adequate compared with the wide area to be protected, which is one reason why poaching continues. The unwillingness of the rangers to patrol the area periodically makes the condition worse. The rangers mostly stay at the entry post or at the ticket office.

The populations of ebony langurs and crab-eating macaques are safe in some places but, with the high degree of exploitation, the populations will decline drastically very soon.

Moreover, almost all the primates traded on Java and Bali bird markets are not born in captivity but are taken directly from nature. The high mortality of primates during transport serves to increase the losses from nature.



Primates on sale at Pramuka

The Slow Loris Mystery

There is a big question among Indonesian conservationists regarding the population of slow loris in nature. Concern is increased because of the high volume of loris trade on the bird markets. The volume of trade is second only to that of crab-eating macaques.

We can conclude that the slow lorises sold on bird markets were caught in nature. However, the slow loris is one of the primate species protected by Indonesian law.

The nocturnal behavior of the slow loris and its small size make it complicated to study the status of the species in nature.

Gibbons and Orangutans

All species of gibbons and orangutans are protected, which means that buying, selling or owning them is prohibited by law (Indonesian Law 5/1990 concerning conservation of living resources and their ecosystems). According to the act, whoever intentionally violates regulations regarding trading or possession of endangered species shall be liable to punishment up to a maximum of 5 years and a fine up to US \$10,000.

Keeping of orangutans requires special authorization by the President of Indonesia.

Unfortunately, the act isn't enforced - it is just a slogan. The high rate of ownership of gibbons and orangutans by government high officials and army officials has not been affected by the new law. These people keep these species without any permits from PHPA.

Many Indonesian artists and singers also like to keep primates, especially orangutans, and this encourages others to do so. It is common for performers to pose for photos or TV with their pet primates.



“KSBK” MAKES THESE RECOMMENDATIONS

1) The trade in protected and endangered primates continues at bird markets in Java and Bali. Control and monitoring by government agencies are required. This monitoring should involve NGOs (non governmental organizations).

2) PHPA should increase its supervision of PHPA rangers, especially those who work inside the nature conservation areas and bird markets. There are a lot of PHPA rangers who are still in collusion with hunters or primate traders. The government should consider involving NGOs in this control.

3) PHPA should consider adding rangers to work outside the conservation areas. These areas are in danger from wildlife poachers. This should be done to develop accurate information about the status of the affected species in nature.

4) We can anticipate an increase in the number of primates offered for sale at Java's shopping centers and department stores. If this is not controlled, the future of primate conservation in nature will be seriously affected.

5) It is necessary to intensify education of government and army officials who are fond of keeping endangered and protected primates. This campaign should be nationwide.

6) It is necessary to conduct an intensive survey of the wild slow loris population.



Los Angeles Zoo photo

Siamang

INDONESIAN ANIMALS URGENTLY NEED YOUR HELP

The wildlife of Indonesia urgently needs your help. Please send letters to the President of Indonesia and the Ambassador of Indonesia to your country of residence. Among the points to make are:

- 1) Please place a high priority on protecting Indonesia's wildlife for future generations by enforcing all wildlife protection laws strictly. Please ban all sale of primates on bird markets.
- 2) Please end wildlife suffering and the sale of legally protected species on the bird markets, preferably by closing these markets down.
- 3) Please establish and enforce laws to protect all captive wildlife.

President Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie
President of the Republic of Indonesia
Istana Negara, Gedung Binagraha
Jl. Veteran, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia

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

Postage: Postage from the US to Indonesia is 60 cents per half ounce, \$1 per ounce.

GREAT IPPL "HALF-VICTORY"

NEW AIRLINE REGS BAN SHIPMENT OF SOME BABY MONKEYS

The International Air Transport Association publishes its manual **Live Animals Regulations** annually. Shippers are given precise instructions regarding shipping of animals.

In mid-1997 IPPL uncovered a series of shipments of monkeys from Indonesia to the United States, two of which included babies and nursing mothers.

One shipment of 253 monkeys reached Chicago on Air France on 10 April 1997. It included 20 babies shipped with their nursing mothers and 19 pregnant monkeys. One baby was just four weeks old.

A shipment reaching Chicago on 30 May included 19 babies shipped with their nursing mothers and 6 pregnant monkeys.

One nursing mother was dead on ar-

rival at Charles de Gaulle Airport, Paris, France. Her tiny baby was killed when his life had barely begun. One of the babies in this shipment was just three weeks old.

These shipments violated US humane shipment laws. A new-on-the-job Chicago wildlife inspector had cleared them. IPPL immediately requested the US Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct an investigation of the self-evidently illegal shipment of babies and of whether all the monkeys had indeed been born in captivity, as claimed on the Indonesian export documents. This investigation is ongoing.

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman of IPPL, immediately established contact with Mr. Joseph Chan of the IATA Live Animals Board. The Board was prepar-

ing new regulations to be implemented on 1 October 1998.

Among the new clauses in the primate section:

**** Pregnant females and females with suckling young must not be accepted for air transport...***

**** Applicable to Rhesus or other monkeys for laboratory use. Unweaned animals must not be shipped by air.***

Unfortunately, baby monkeys "pulled" from their mothers for sale can apparently still be shipped around the world for the international pet trade.

That is why we call this a "half-victory."

RHESUS MONKEYS CAN COUNT!

In October 1998, scientists Elizabeth Brannon and Herbert Terrace of Columbia University, New York, USA, made an announcement that grabbed headlines around the world: **Rhesus monkeys can count.**

The monkeys who proved this were named Rosencrantz and Macduff, after two Shakespearean characters. Adding up numbers used to be considered a trait

unique to human beings.

The testing conducted on the monkeys was not invasive. As they learned, monkeys got food rewards. The animals learned to count up to 9.

Brannon commented:

Monkeys...share with humans the capacity to master simple arithmetic, to at least the level of a two-year-old child.

This research should cause scientists to reconsider the use of rhesus monkeys in painful experiments that could not ethically be conducted on two year old human children.

These findings strengthen the arguments that IPPL has been making for 25 years. Our monkey cousins deserve better treatment.

WILDLIFE DEVASTATION IN INDONESIA

Indonesia is one of the most biologically diverse nations on earth. Sadly, political conditions and massive plundering of the nation's forests, minerals and oil and unfettered local and international wildlife trade has resulted in many of its wonderful species careening towards extinction.

On 26 October 1998, the **Wall Street Journal**, a US business-oriented newspaper, told the sad story of the threats to Indonesian wildlife, including the plight of the macaque monkeys of Sulawesi, monkeys found nowhere else on earth.

The story headline was **"Taste of Death: Desperate Indonesians Devour Country's Trove Of Endangered Species."** There was a sub-heading, **"Global Efforts to Preserve Rare Animals and Plants Overwhelmed by Panic"** and even a sub-sub heading, **"Brains, Served Fresh and Raw."**

Writer Peter Waldman told how the people of Indonesia are "hungry, hurting and scared," with the result that, "Down the food chain, elephants, monkeys and other wildlife are dying."

Waldman filed his story from the port of Bitung, on the island of Sulawesi. Sulawesi, formerly known as the Celebes, has many species found nowhere else on earth. Of this island's 127 mammal species, 62% live only on Sulawesi. Here, says the **Journal**:

Along the docks... Taiwanese fishermen feast on fruit-bat curry, fried forest rat and barbecued snake... One captain of a big tuna trawler orders a dozen young crested black macaques — an endangered species of primate — delivered to his boat, alive.

The "black macaques," among the rarest and most localized primate species in the world, are in high demand as food. Waldman comments:

Aboard the trawler, galley hands bind the monkeys' hands and feet. Then, using sharp bamboo sticks, the Taiwanese punc-

ture the babies' soft skulls. As the convulsions ebb, brains are served raw.

In the past, eating of raw monkey meat was prevalent in China and other parts of East Asia but IPPL has been unable to verify allegations. IPPL believes that this sensational paragraph of the **Wall Street Journal** article requires further investigation.

Local residents of Sulawesi have long eaten macaques. However, an IPPL investigator who visited the island in 1996 found no macaques on the market, but was told that they could be supplied. It appeared that at that time an effort was being made to enforce wildlife laws.

Indonesian conservationist Tony Sumampau told the **Journal**:

We're about to lose a lot more species, no doubt about it. It's worse than losing money; animals we can't get back.



©Tom Cajacob

Sulawesi macaque family

Indonesia has 200 million residents living on its thousands of islands. Efforts have

been made to solve over-crowding by sending Java's surplus population to outer islands. This strengthened the hold of Java's powerful elite on the entire archipelago and led to massive environmental destruction and hostility between modern and traditional cultures.

In recent years, Indonesia began to make an effort to protect its environment. Now, according to Emil Salim, former Minister of the Environment:

It's back to every species for itself.

Much of Indonesia's unique wildlife is found nowhere else. Timothy Jesup of the World Wildlife Fund in Indonesia told the **Journal**:

The destruction of Indonesia's ecosystems is a biological tragedy without parallel in human history. In terms of species extinction, nothing on this scale has happened since an asteroid impact wiped out the dinosaurs 60 million years ago.

Rob Lee, a biologist now with the Bronx Zoo's Wildlife Conservation Society, studied Sulawesi's wildlife for many years. Lee also received an IPPL small grant to study the commerce in Sulawesi monkeys. According to the **Journal**:

At the bigger reserve of Manem-bonembo, seven of eight animals studied by Mr. Lee - including macaques, anoa and babirusas - are vanishing so fast that he expects they will be gone early into next century. "That's a sign of what's coming all over," Mr. Lee says.

Yet North Sulawesi's food markets offer a smorgasbord of endangered species, dead and alive. Outside one market in Manado, the provincial capital, three macaques chained to a rail hiss and beg for food, beckoning passers-by with toothy smiles and human-like hands.

NOTE: Please refer to our Indonesia Action Block on page 9 for suggested letters.

MONKEY WORLD - SAFE HAVEN FOR CHIMPANZEES

by Shirley McGreal

IPPL has worked closely for many years with the dynamic Jim Cronin of Monkey World in Dorset, England. More recently we have also been working with Jim's vivacious wife Alison.

Monkey World is home to over 50 chimpanzees. Over thirty of them are veterans of the Spanish beach chimpanzee racket prevalent in the early 1980's. Others have arrived from Israel, Austria, Greece and France. One chimpanzee is held as "evidence" in a court battle.

The late Simon and Peggy Templer, Spanish residents of British extraction, fought vigorously to end the abuse inflicted on beach chimpanzees. Baby chimpanzees caught by the killing of their mothers were imported to Spain from Africa to supply this sickening trade.

The babies would be dressed in human clothing and passed to tourists on beaches or in bars, so the tourists could be photographed holding a chimpanzee baby, for which they paid a high price.

Often the chimpanzees' teeth would be hammered out with chisels to prevent them inflicting serious bites. The constant popping of flash-bulbs often harmed the chimpanzees' eye-sight. Chimpanzees would be tranquillized to keep them docile.

The Templers worked to get beach chimpanzees confiscated and several animals were kept on their spacious property outside Barcelona, which they converted

into a sanctuary.

The campaign to get chimpanzees and other wild animals off the Spanish beaches was a long gruelling campaign that lasted many years. The photographers made so much money they could buy Mercedes, and they fought hard to protect their rackets. The Templers' lives were threatened.

However, many animals were confiscated. After some years, the Templers realized they could not handle so many chimpanzees on their premises and, worse, their enclosures were full and there was no room for not-yet-confiscated animals. They started looking for a solution.

The solution was Jim Cronin, a resident of England who was raised in the United States. Jim, an animal-lover, founded Monkey World Sanctuary in 1987. Jim offered to take every single chimpanzee rescued from the Spanish beaches and to provide them with lifelong first-class care.

IPPL has found that, in animal work, many promises can't be kept despite good intentions. But Jim was as good as his word. He has never said "No" to a chimpanzee needing a home. He has provided a home to several laboratory veterans.

Once chimpanzees arrive at Monkey World, their social rehabilitation starts. Compatible animals live in groups in very spacious living areas surrounded by electric fencing and loaded with things



Monkey World sign

to keep them busy. Visiting Monkey World is a thrilling experience. Besides the chimpanzees, there are ring-tailed and ruffed lemurs and a group of retired research monkeys.

If you plan to visit the United Kingdom, be sure to visit Monkey World. Go to Paddington Station and take the train to Wool.

From Wool it is a short taxi ride to Monkey World. You are sure to have a memorable day.



Ringtail lemurs at Monkey World



Alison and Shirley visit chimpanzees

MONKEY WORLD - SAFE HAVEN FOR CHIMPANZEES

by Shirley McGreal

IPPL has worked closely for many years with the dynamic Jim Cronin of Monkey World in Dorset, England. More recently we have also been working with Jim's vivacious wife Alison.

Monkey World is home to over 50 chimpanzees. Over thirty of them are veterans of the Spanish beach chimpanzee racket prevalent in the early 1980's. Others have arrived from Israel, Austria, Greece and France. One chimpanzee is held as "evidence" in a court battle.

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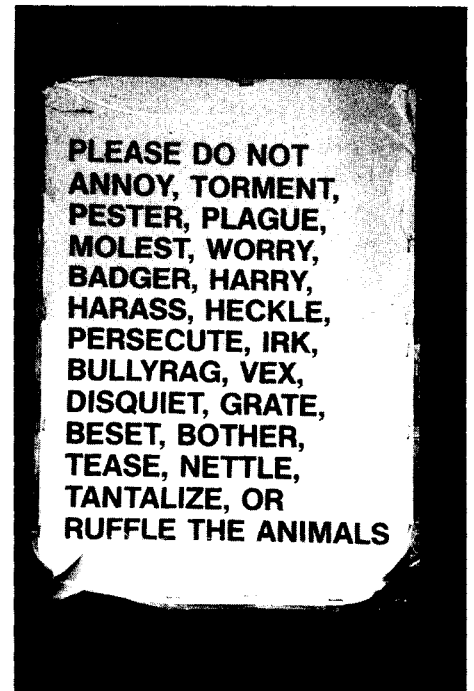
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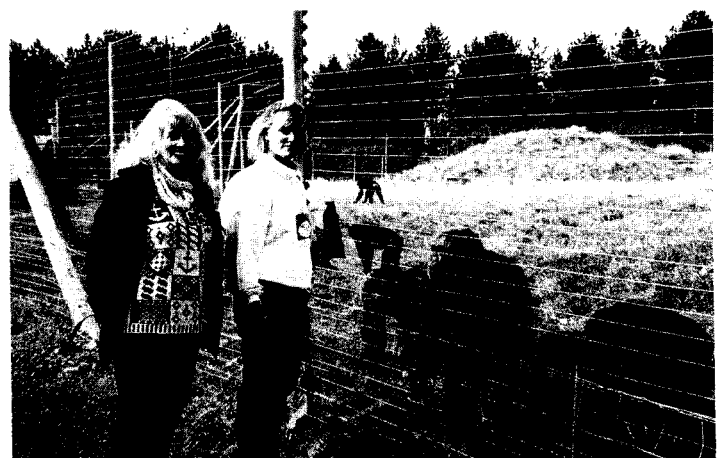
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Ringtail lemurs at Monkey World



Alison and Shirley visit chimpanzees

Unfortunately, Garip and Romeo are still in Turkey. The Turkish government claims they are "evidence" in court cases which much be concluded before the animals can leave Turkey. The cases are likely to be long and drawn out.

Living animals are not inanimate, like most evidence in criminal cases, and it

would make more sense to make a video of the animals, rather than prolong their suffering and risk possible death by holding them captive.

As Jim commented:

Chimpanzees don't understand bureaucracy. They just die.

It is good that two chimpanzees have already been confiscated. However, more chimpanzees remain in dealer and private hands. The Government of Turkey must be praised for its efforts so far - but also be encouraged to pursue an aggressive confiscation and placement policy.

HOW YOU CAN HELP END "THE TURKISH CONNECTION"

Please send a friendly letter to Mrs. Imren Aykut, Turkey's Minister of the Environment. Thank her for confiscating the young chimpanzees Romeo and Garip and request that they be sent as soon as possible to Monkey World in England for rehabilitation.

Request that an effort be made to locate other chimpanzees that have been smuggled into Turkey and that any smugglers, including foreigners, caught bringing chimpanzees or other endangered wildlife into Turkey be sent to prison. Request that a law be passed to make it illegal to sell endangered wildlife or to keep any wildlife in cruel conditions.

***Mrs. Imren Aykut, Minister of the Environment
Government of Turkey
Eskisehir Yolu 8. Km. 06530
Ankara, Turkey***

Please contact the Ambassador of Turkey to your country. Addresses:

***His Excellency the Ambassador of Turkey
1714 Massachusetts Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20036, USA***

***His Excellency the Ambassador of Turkey
43 Belgrave Square
London SW1X 8PA, England***

Postage from the US to Turkey is 60 cents per half ounce, \$1 per ounce. From England, the cost is 30 pence for letters under 20 grams, 44 pence for 40 grams.



**Alison with recently smuggled baby chimpanzee.
She has no name yet.**

Thank You

IPPL thanks Ginger Gay for a generous donation to IPPL. The donation was made "In memory of Dr. John H. Corcoran, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Devoted father, husband, grandfather."

"EVOLUTION" - WHERE DEATH SURROUNDS YOU

Despite the incarceration of its owner, the **Evolution** store in New York is still in the grisly business of selling dead wildlife.

The August 1998 issue of **IPPL News** told how store owner William Stevens was sentenced to imprisonment for offering gorilla skulls, gorilla foot ashtrays, a chimpanzee skeleton, a gibbon arm and hand, monkey parts, and various other rare and endangered wildlife for sale.

Stevens was also convicted of selling body parts of Native Americans. He received a 90 day sentence on state charges and 16 months on the federal charges. IPPL had written the judge requesting a tough sentence and members of the American Indian Alliance had testified at

the sentencing hearing.

In October 1998 IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal visited **Evolution**, which is located at 120 Spring Street in Soho, New York. It was a grisly experience. A model of a human skeleton stood outside the front door.

The store was full of local people and tourists. Fortunately most were "gawkers," just looking at the offerings, but there were a few buyers.

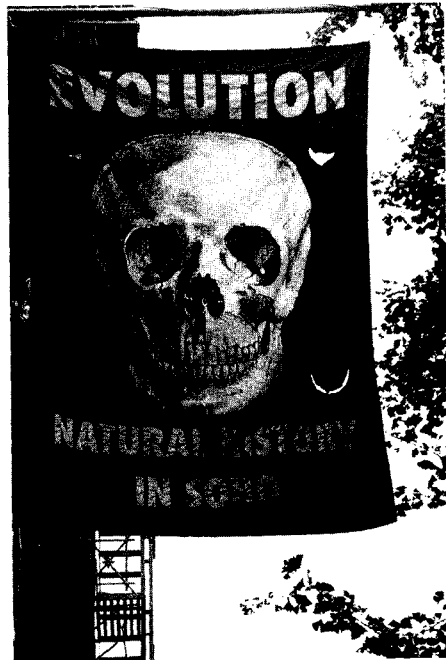
There were no visible illegalities. The saddest thing was seeing the mounted butterfly corpses - including stunning blue Morpho butterflies from South America and spectacular birdwings from Southeast Asia.

On 15 August 1998, the New York or-

ganization **Environmentalists for Animal Rights** held a protest outside Evolution. Their flier stated:

Investigators uncovered Stevens' plot to sell more than 3,000 endangered species products, such as an ash tray made from a gorilla's foot, a stool made from an elephant's foot, and a tiger's skin.

This illicit trade was highly profitable - he made over \$750,000 per year. Shockingly his store is still open - he sells products of animal cruelty which are completely legal. These items include zebra skins, water buffalo trophy heads, and taxidermied porcupines, to name but a few.



ATTENTION - IPPL ON-LINE KIDS

IPPL's friends at "Chunky Monkey" are looking for 6-15 year old kids around the world to help construct a giant primate mural to show the world just how much kids care about primates and the environment. The "Kids for Primates" mural will be launched on 25 November 1998.

Each week, the "Chunky Monkey" web site will be posting messages about what parts of the mural are being worked on. Everyone is asked to contribute something - a tree, a monkey, whatever! All the artwork will be assembled by the people at "Chunky Monkey." IPPL will publish the mural on our web site when it's finished, and there will be a list of artists with your first name and country!

There will be prizes - among them, "Chunky Monkey" stuffed monkey toys, of course.

The web site is located at <http://www.chunkymonkey.com> and you can get more information by e-mailing drawinghelp@chunkymonkey.com

WISCONSIN STUMPTAILS - SAFE AT LAST

Fifty-five stumptail macaques once housed at the Vilas Park Zoo in Madison, Wisconsin, USA, are now living at the Wild Animal Orphanage in San Antonio, Texas, USA. They have joined over one hundred monkeys already living at the orphanage.

The 100+ rhesus monkeys living at the Vilas Park Zoo were not so lucky. In March 1998, all of them were shipped to the Tulane Regional Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana, where they will join thousands of macaques used or bred for experiments.

Center Director Peter Gerone has sworn the monkeys will never leave Tulane, and has stated that the agreement protecting them is dead, as far as he is concerned.

The Vilas Park Zoo never owned the monkeys who had lived there for 30 years. The animals belonged to the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center. Center scientists studied the behavior of the animals.

Meanwhile, monkeys were being "pulled" from the zoo for use in the center's experiments, even though this violated a written agreement between the primate center and the zoo. No questions were asked about the cheating which went on for years, and the public was unaware of the goings-on.

Finally the Madison press and public were informed by IPPL and the Madison Alliance for Animals about the breach of the agreement.

This resulted in the US National Institutes of Health, which funds the US's seven primate centers, deciding to de-fund the monkeys, **not the center's treacherous officials.**

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

All the male monkeys were vasectomized. Spacious housing was constructed and the monkeys were shipped to Texas in September 1998.

Sanctuary director Carol Asvestas told IPPL that all the stumptail monkeys, including one elderly blind grandmother, have adjusted well to their new environment.



Stumptails at Wild Animal Orphanage

MADISON EDITOR DENOUNCES PRIMATE CENTER

It is very rare for the US press to criticize the seven federally-funded US primate centers. Most have their own public relations staff who make sure that the centers receive favorable coverage and that critics are not given a voice.

However, the misuse of the Wisconsin Primate Center macaques and their subsequent disposal really disturbed the **Capital Times**, Madison's leading daily newspaper. The Madison public was well informed by the press and strongly supported efforts to keep the monkeys at the zoo. However, all are now gone from their home of 30 years. Public opinion didn't matter to the center or zoo officials.

Disillusioned **Capital Times** editor Dave Zweifel commented in a 17 August 1998 editorial:

The round monkey house at the zoo can be torn down and soon the banter and laughter of thousands of area kids who daily gathered around that house with their teachers and parents will be but a distant memory.

Sorry, but a lot of people around town aren't going to forget quickly - no matter how much the whole sorry episode is dis-

missed as being about "just a bunch of monkeys."

Frankly the UW's Primate Center, the center's overseers in the UW administration and those who run the zoo ought to be ashamed. Their callousness in dealing with the monkey affair speaks volumes. The way the Primate Center dealt with the so-called monkey affair underscores

perfectly why some folks are driven to militancy to protect the animals they love...

When the feds [US federal government] cut off the money, the monkeys, despite some 35 years of "service" to the UW, became a used and disposable commodity, to be thrown away like an empty soda bottle.

MEETING THE WOOLLY MONKEYS OF CORNWALL

by IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal

In September 1998, I was in England to attend the conference of the Species Survival Network held at Oxford University. After the conference I visited two wonderful facilities, the Woolly Monkey Sanctuary in Looe, Cornwall and Monkey World in Dorset.

The Woolly Monkey Sanctuary was established in 1964 by the late Leonard Williams. It occupies a spectacular hillside property overlooking the ocean. The founder monkeys were mainly ex-pets. In general, woolly monkeys fare badly in captivity, but there are now 4th generation Cornwall-born monkeys. Woolly monkeys are large South American primates with thick prehensile tails.

Since Williams' death, the Woolly Monkey Sanctuary has been run as a co-operative by the animal caregivers.

The 16 resident monkeys have extensive outdoor housing as well as indoor units. Many are allowed to play in the trees on the premises. The monkeys forage and obtain much of their own food. The rest of their diet is fresh local produce.

Visitors are given talks about the Looe monkeys and about the plight of the woolly monkeys of the Amazon, who are hunted for food and the pet trade. They are also told why primates should not be kept as pets.

A museum educates visitors about the problems of wild woolly monkeys and the history of the sanctuary.

Besides carrying on its work in Cornwall, the sanctuary is expanding its work to include care of confiscated woolly monkeys in South America and hopes to possibly return all or some of the Cornwall-born monkeys to the wild, most probably in Brazil.

There are also plans to "twin" schools in Britain with schools in South America so that young people of these nations can interact.

The Sanctuary statement of aims includes the following interesting comments:

Our attitude towards the monkeys is very different from that of many places keeping animals in captivity. Our approach is to respect each monkey as an individual with individual needs and to regard their physical and emotional needs as being perfectly adapted to the rainforest rather than to captivity.

In fact we are basically opposed to the concept of animals in captivity and we try to be realistic and honest in our explanation of the Sanctuary to visitors.

Among the sanctuary monkeys was a blind monkey named Laura. This gentle monkey knew her way around the sanctuary grounds. It was interesting to compare her with IPPL's blind gibbon Beanie, also very skilled in finding his way around familiar areas.

The visitors to the sanctuary seemed unlike the visitors at regular zoos. They were quiet and respectful and listened carefully to the excellent presentations given by the caregivers. Not one visitor I saw made any attempt to feed the monkeys rubbish.

Thanks to Health Care Co-ordinator, Rachel Hevesi, Research Co-ordinator Jordi Casamitjana, and everyone at the Woolly Monkey Sanctuary for their wonderful welcome!

Jordi is such an excellent and articulate talker that, to raise funds, he once talked non-stop for 14 hours!

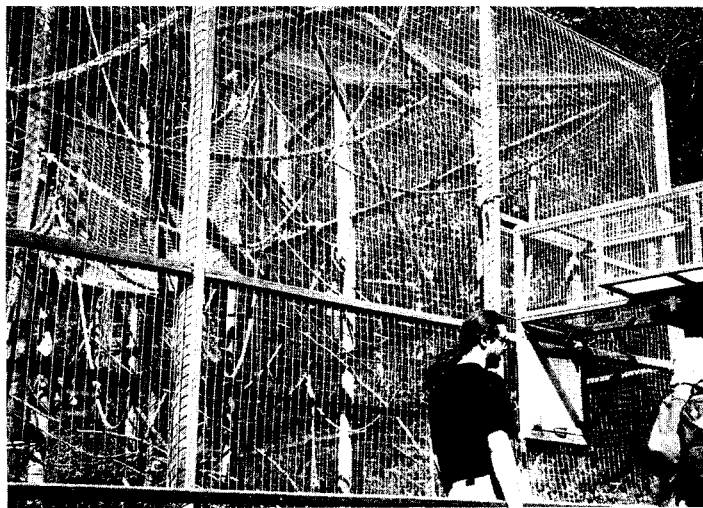
Be sure to visit the Woolly Monkey Sanctuary if you are ever in Cornwall!



Woolly monkey enjoys fresh fruit



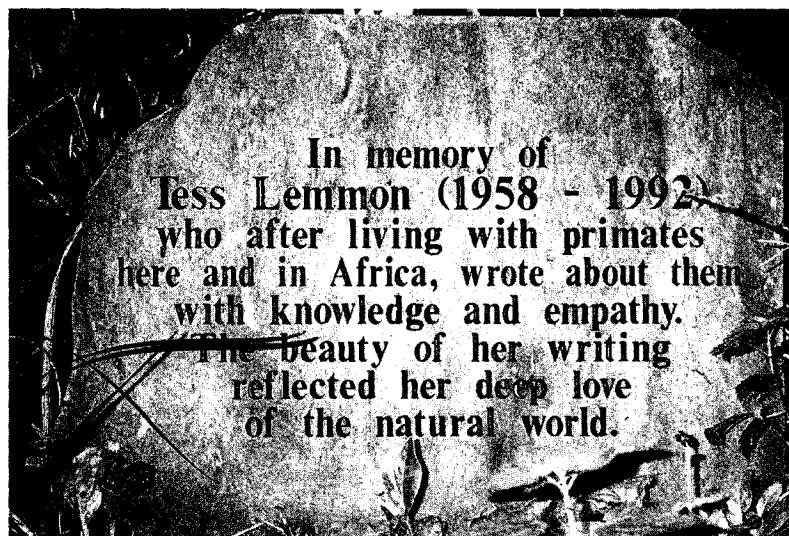
Jigsaw puzzle at Education Center



Jordi educates visitors

TESS LEMMON

In a quiet corner of the sanctuary grounds, the ashes of the late Tess Lemmon are scattered, and there is a plaque in her honor alongside a silver birch tree. Tess, an author of books about primates and a great friend to all primates, died in October 1992 at the young age of 34. Tess was a Council Member of IPPL-UK. She is still greatly missed. Tess had spent many months as a Woolly Monkey Sanctuary volunteer and it is fitting that her ashes are part of the place where she spent some of the happiest days of her all too short life.



“PRIMATE TALK” KILLED

For several years the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center ran an Internet “chat list” called **Primate Talk**.

Topics discussed were wide-ranging and included such controversial subjects as primate pet ownership and the ethics of primate experimentation.

News items about the primate trade and conservation problems were published, as well as action alerts.

Primate Talk readers were made aware of the use of Vilas Park Zoo monkeys in invasive experiments conducted at the University of Wisconsin Regional

Primate Center, in violation of an agreement between the zoo and the center.

In mid-1998, new guidelines were established to ban criticism of individuals and institutions, and several people were ejected from the list. But the criticism of primate experimentation did not end.

In August 1998, the University of Wisconsin ended the criticism for good by putting an end to **Primate Talk**. It has been replaced by a list called **Primate Science**.

It appears that those in charge of **Pri-**

mate Talk did not view debate or dialogue about possibly abusive situations as desirable.

Primate Science is a closed list. According to primate center library employee Larry Jacobsen:

We hope that the new list will effectively serve the needs of the research community.

Primate activists who have tried to join the list have, unsurprisingly, been rejected.

IPPL HELPS RELOCATE MONKEYS

When the Oak Ridge Associated Universities in Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States, lost funding for its colony of over 200 marmosets and tamarins, the animals needed new homes.

Because marmosets and tamarins are popular pets in the US, animal breeders and dealers tried to get the animals. Concerned, IPPL got in touch with the University.

IPPL was promptly contacted by Dr. Charles Moss, the university's senior associate vice president for business and finance, who handles “surplus property.”

Moss received offers from what he called “devious characters looking to turn big bucks on the private pet market.” He

told the **Knoxville News** that one institution wanted to obtain them for use in tobacco testing, but that:

We certainly weren't going to put them in a room full of tobacco smoke to see if they got cancer.

IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal provided Moss with the names of sanctuaries and zoos working with the various species. Moss and his associates visited facilities all round the nation. In the end not one of the 200 small primates ended up with animal dealers.

Among the recipients were the Roger Williams Park Zoo in Rhode Island; the Prospect Park Zoo in Brooklyn, NY, and several other zoos, as well as two sanctu-

aries, the Pacific Primate Sanctuary in Maui, Hawaii and Primarily Primates in San Antonio, Texas.

IPPL found Dr. Moss, who is an educational administrator **NOT** an experimenter, a pleasure to work with. He was genuinely concerned about the future of the animals and had no interest in playing politics.

In a letter to IPPL dated 13 February 1998, Moss commented:

I sometimes wonder if, when I come to the end of my professional life, I'll be most remembered for being a “hero” to a bunch of monkeys - not too bad a legacy when you think of the possible consequences of them not having a champion.

BLEAK FUTURE FACES OVER 100 AIR FORCE CHIMPS

In June 1997, the United States Air Force declared its colony of 141 chimpanzees "surplus to requirements" and began the process of giving them away.

The chimpanzees, who are the survivors and descendants of the United States' space program, have been the subject of a controversial, year-long battle to decide their future.

According to Public Law 104-201, the chimpanzees were either to be given to a research facility where they would continue to serve as research subjects, or to be permanently retired.

On June 3, 1998, the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care, directed by Jane Goodall, Roger Fouts, Carole Noon, and other experts, submitted a retirement bid to the Air Force for some of the chimpanzees.

On August 6, 1998, the Air Force announced the results of its divestment process at a press conference in Washington, DC.

Colonel Jack Blackhurst, project manager for the divestment, prefaced the announcement by stating that:

The Air Force's primary interest throughout this entire effort has been the overall welfare of the chimps.

He then went on to award 111 of the chimpanzees to the Coulston Foundation, a New Mexico-based laboratory with arguably one of the worst animal care records of any primate research facilities in the 32 year history of the US Animal

Welfare Act.

In 1996, the Coulston Foundation paid \$40,000 in a settlement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for multiple violations of the Act, including the negligent deaths of three chimpanzees and four monkeys. A second set of charges against the lab was filed by USDA in March 1998. They included the negligent deaths of two more chimps. At the time of the Air Force's press conference announcing the awards, USDA was investigating the lab, for a third time, regarding possible new violations of the Act.

Thirty of the 141 chimpanzees were awarded to Primarily Primates, a primate sanctuary in San Antonio, Texas, to be permanently retired. While the retirement of 30 of the chimpanzees is a victory for those individuals, the fate of the majority of the Air Force chimpanzees, including Little Mini, the youngest, is of real concern.

The Air Force's announcement that 111 of the chimpanzees were going to the Coulston Foundation created an outcry of shock and anger.

According to Jane Goodall:

It is incomprehensible that the Air Force would give these remarkable creatures to the Coulston Foundation, a laboratory with a remarkably poor animal care record. These chimpanzees deserve peaceful retirement. I am astounded by this announcement.

Dr. Goodall's sentiments were echoed by Representative Tom Lantos (Democrat-California) who has championed this issue on Capitol Hill. Lantos commented:

It is absolutely mind-boggling that the Air Force awarded custody of 111 of the chimpanzees to the Coulston Foundation. How can an institution like Coulston, which has an unacceptable record of animal care, be judged a satisfactory bidder in this process?

My colleagues in the Congress and I demanded a fair and competitive bid process, but the Air Force obviously has ignored Congress... this issue is certainly not over yet.

Indeed, on 23 September 1998, Lantos and dozens of Members of Congress requested the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee to conduct hearings to investigate the Air Force's award of the chimpanzees to the Coulston Foundation.

On 8 October 1998, the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care filed a lawsuit against the Air Force over the fate of the 111 chimpanzees.

The Center's lawsuit, filed by the Washington DC law firm Spriggs and Hollingsworth, on a **pro bono** (free) basis, argues that the Air Force's decision to award chimpanzees to the Coulston Foundation violates both federal law and the Air Force's own Request for Proposals. The Center is asking the court to overturn the award.

LETTERS NEEDED!

You can help by writing to your Member of Congress, Senators, and to the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Whitten Peters (sample letter and addresses below).

Suggested letter

I am writing to express my anger and concern at the Air Force's decision to award 111 chimpanzees to The Coulston Foundation. The laboratory has a deplorable animal care record, and is not a suitable recipient of the chimpanzees. These individuals have served our country, and deserve nothing less than peaceful retirement.

Please do all you can to ensure that this disgraceful decision is overturned.

Addresses:

United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515, USA

United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510, USA

Mr. F. Whitten Peters
Acting Secretary of the United States Air Force
SAF/OS, The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330, USA

FLORIDA RESIDENTS SAVE SQUIRREL MONKEYS FROM TRAPPER

Thanks to the combined efforts of residents of Naples, Florida, USA, the Florida organization ICARE, and the International Primate Protection League, a group of around 50 squirrel monkeys living free along the Gordon River near the Collier Athletic Club won a reprieve from a local monkey trapper.

The troop had lived in the area for 50 years. The problem is that the trapper is likely to return once public attention moves on to other issues.

Squirrel monkeys weigh around 2 pounds each. The entire troop of monkeys weighs around 100 pounds - less than the weight of many readers! Further, their diet is high in mosquitoes and other pesky insects! Any claim that the small troop of monkeys is harming the Florida environment is nonsense.

Many people think that too many human beings are ruining Florida! Fortunately for the Naples monkeys, local residents love having them around. Once they heard that a trapper was after their monkey friends, residents banded together to protect them.

Monkey supporters Dolores and James Brandon worked with Naples attorney Mike Carr to obtain an injunction against Gary Rosenblum, the trapper, who does business as "World Exotics Zoo Supply."

Attorney Carr told the press:

The monkeys don't hurt anyone, and to trap them for no reason is cruel and unimaginable. I don't know what moron in the county government got the idea it was a good idea to start trapping monkeys.

Dolores Brandon commented:

No one has any permission from us to go in there and especially not to take the monkeys. This really is a Garden of Eden. I'm so hoping the monkeys can be left alone.

Florida state representative Ralph Livingston also took up the monkeys' cause and complained to the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, which had issued the trapping permit to Rosenblum.

Rosenblum had linked up with Thomas Goldsmith, a Miami exotic animal

would not be able to catch. Rosenblum's lawyer said that each monkey was worth \$2,500 - which suggests he intended to cash in on them.

On 11 August, Rosenblum had his point of view published in the **Naples Daily News**. He stated:

If anyone had bothered to ask me, they would have found that my intention was to humanely relocate these monkeys and donate them to an environment that is as close to being as natural as what they are living in now, at my own expense as I have often done in the past.

I never intended to sell them as pets, and I have never sold an animal to a lab for experimentation and never will.

Rosenblum's subsequent claim for \$75,000 led Mike Carr to comment:

Whatever happened to his humanitarian concern and his good-natured love and concern for monkeys? He went on and on in open court saying I was a bad guy

and everyone was picking on him and he never intended to profit off the monkeys and now all of a sudden he wants \$75,000 for them.

On learning of the plans to catch the monkeys, IPPL contacted our E-Mail Emergency Alert Action Team which has members all around the world (to join, contact ippl@awod.com). The Florida Game Commission received hundreds of faxed protests. The Collier Athletic Club launched its own campaign and lawsuit.

Thanks to all IPPL Alert List members who helped.



Squirrel monkey

veterinarian, who was going to assist in the trapping. Rosenblum told the press he could not believe how much media attention and public concern his plans had attracted.

Rosenblum told the **Naples Daily News** that he trades monkeys through his company World Exotics, and refused to say what he planned to do with the captured animals.

On 12 August, Michael Carr was successful in obtaining an injunction to prevent Rosenblum from trapping the monkeys on private property.

Rosenblum later asked the judge to award him \$75,000 for the monkeys he

NAPLES MONKEYS FIND HUMAN FRIENDS!

Here are extracts from letters about the Naples monkey controversy that appeared in the 5 August 1998 issue of the **Naples Daily News**.

The Gordon River squirrel monkeys really have wonderful friends in attorney Mike Carr and the Brandon family who are fighting for their right to live free.

Squirrel monkeys are small and harmless animals.

During a visit to Florida (Miami) some years ago, I was mugged - and it wasn't by a monkey! I'd take my chances with the squirrel monkeys any day! Any claims that these monkeys are a public health or ecological "emergency" are total nonsense! The only "emergency" may be in the bank account of the animal dealer wanting to make money off them!

Baby squirrel monkeys kidnapped from their loving mothers by breeders for the exotic pet trade are sold for thousands of dollars, often to people with no idea how to care for them.

The monkey group, if trapped, could be an IRA [individual retirement account] for some greedy person!

The monkeys have been there 50 years. May they and their descendants swing free in the trees for 50 more years and then more ...

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, IPPL

In the land of the free and the home of the brave, my sincere thanks go to Mr. and Mrs. James Brandon and to attorney Mike Carr for protecting the rights and freedom of Naples' monkeys! Hooray for people who stand up for defenseless and innocent animals...

Long may the Naples monkeys live. They were born free! It's great to read good news!

Helen LeGrande, Naples

I work at Collier Radiation Therapy, which is back in the Commons, next to the Collier Athletic Club.

Many employees have seen these monkeys hanging out in the trees. That's one of the beauties of living in Naples...

A big, big, big "thank you" to attorney Mike Carr for standing up and supporting the rights of these beautiful monkeys. They deserve to be free and allowed to live happily in their natural environment.

I'm an animal lover, as I am sure many others are in this city, and to have supportive people such as this is a blessing.

We are truly blessed to have the monkeys and people like Mike.

Chris Riccardi, Naples

It's the case of "monkey see, monkey do" if you consider the facts that the Gordon River area has become home to several new exotics: monkeys and the ever-evolving snowbird ["snowbird" is a name used for people from the cold Northern United States who spend the winters in Florida].

It could very well be that the squirrel monkeys found thriving in the area are a nuisance to native wildlife, but most of the humans who move here from different climates are even worse.

If these monkeys are trapped and forced to live in captivity, then traps should also be set for those human offenders that feed the wildlife of Collier County, thus making a species potentially dangerous to humans. Force these offenders to take classes and live under the captivity of education.

It is possible to live peaceably with other species and not upset the balance of paradise, but the species with the higher powers of reason must use that natural resource called "the brain."

We are a part of nature too - not its god.

Kim Edward Adair, Golden Gate Estates

Three cheers for the folks in favor of the "uptown monkeys." I doubt if they pose any more danger to humans than the rabbit, squirrel, raccoon or any other wildlife. Methinks the little monkeys could be doomed to line someone's pocket.

Incidentally, you can send some of these little critters over to grace our garden and trees.

Again - three loud cheers!

Dolores A. Thoele, Naples

The government has called for the capture and deportation of the Gordon River monkeys.

Who's next?

Jim Masco, Naples

PLEASE THANK MONKEY FRIENDS

Please send friendly holiday greeting cards or letters thanking them for their help for the Naples monkeys, and requesting them to monitor the situation so that the trapper does not return, to:

Rep. Ralph Livingston
12811 Kenwood Lane, Suite 112
Ft. Myers FL 33907, USA

The Collier County Athletic Club
710 Goodlette Rd. N.
Naples FL 34102, USA

Mike Carr, Attorney
2641 Airport Pulling Road S
Naples FL 34102, USA

UPDATE ON THE GUYANA MONKEYS

First, thank you to everyone who sent letters to the President of Guyana asking that Guyana stop exporting its wild monkeys following our article "Guyana Monkeys' Horror Trip to Japan" in the August 1998 issue of **IPPL News**.

The shipment that led us to ask you to send protest letters passed through Miami twice in May 1998. It consisted of around 200 squirrel monkeys, capuchin monkeys and marmosets. They were on their way to the animal dealership, the Ishiware Choju Company, in Japan. The monkeys reached Miami on 19 May 1998 and were shipped back to Guyana on 22 May. On 29 May the shipment passed through Miami again and the monkeys reached the Japanese importer.

Since the August 1998 issue of **IPPL News**, IPPL has learned more about the shipment through a document obtained from the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC). According to a CDC memo filed by David Rogers:

The broker...contacted the importer's representative in California and told him the price for quarantine services would be \$50

per animal per day, and that he would not unload the truck until the importer agreed or a federal agency seizes them and takes responsibility for quarantine costs.

Meanwhile, Fred is frantically making phone calls to see how much FWS and/or USDA wants to become involved.

And while that's happening, the importer decides to just send them back to Guyana, so the truck will return to MIA [Miami] and the critters will go out early tomorrow (Fri.) morning.

There may be more to this than is obvious. The animals are two to a compartment, in a non air-conditioned truck, in 92 degree [33 degrees centigrade] heat, with a high smog alert going on. There are unconfirmed reports that there's more than one species in the shipment and that there are infants along for the ride.

Our staff, plus FWS and USDA will inspect the rolling menagerie at 2 a.m. at Miami, and videotape what

they find to make sure everything and everyone is covered.

The Government of Guyana sent out a form letter to IPPL members claiming that, "None of the species exported is listed as rare or endangered in Guyana," and that, "The monkeys all arrived in a state of robust good health in Japan."

Of course this statement ignores the question of what happens to the monkeys on arrival in Japan. Japan has a flourishing local pet trade in primates. The pet shops often keep animals in appalling conditions. Another possibility is that the animals might end up in Japanese laboratories.

Further, all monkeys have the capacity for suffering – whether endangered or common. All are precious sentient beings.

It is distressing that the Government of Guyana did not address the reason why it feels that beautiful primates have to be removed from their forest homes to live in a country (Japan) which provides such poor protection to its own wild monkeys – all so that people at both ends of the deal can make money off the animals' precious lives.

US COURT VICTORY FOR ANIMALS

On 1 September 1998, a US federal appeals court ruled that animal activists can challenge the validity of US Department of Agriculture rules governing humane treatment of animals.

The plaintiff in the case, which was filed in 1996 and named "**Animal Legal Defense Fund versus Secretary of Agriculture**" was Marc Jurnove. Jurnove claimed that he suffered direct harm when he witnessed the living conditions of several primates at a Long Island zoo, and that the harm was caused by the department's failure to adopt tougher

regulations.

Seven of the 11-judge panel of judges accepted Jurnove's contention and agreed that he had standing to sue. During the events in question, IPPL had received many complaints and videotapes from Mr. Jurnove that confirmed the sincerity of his concern.

One chimpanzee at the facility was housed alone in a cage. The unfortunate animal escaped and was shot to death by zoo staff.

The case will now be considered on its merits. Opening the door to activists

to seek to use the law to force the Agriculture Department to provide better protection is a wonderful precedent.

Predictably, the decision upset lobbyists for the research industry. But animal-lovers were thrilled. Valerie Stanley, an attorney with the Animal Legal Defense Fund, commented:

This is a landmark decision for anyone concerned about promoting humane treatment of animals. When federal agencies fail to protect animals, citizens are now able to go to court and seek a legal remedy.

IPPL OFFICER KEEPS BUSY!

Professor Vernon Reynolds of Oxford University, England, teaches in the Department of Biological Anthropology. In recent years he has been devoting most of his time to the Budongo Forest Project in Western Uganda, which he founded and where he studied chimpanzees early in his career. Vernon has been an advisor to IPPL since it was founded in 1973. Thank you, Vernon. Vernon's daughter Janey runs the British group People Against Chimpanzee Experiments.

STUPID ZOO-GOERS CAUSE ORANGUTAN'S DEATH

On 29 July 1998, a healthy young orangutan died needlessly at Toronto Zoo in Canada.

A stupid family ignored the prominent "No Feeding" signs and threw cookies and bread into the orangutan enclosure. This led to a dispute among the animals, during which Kartiko, an eight year old male Sumatran orangutan, fell into the moat surrounding the enclosure.

Orangutans cannot swim. Kartiko's parents stood by helplessly as their precious son drowned.

A former lifeguard and his girl-friend were visiting the zoo. They managed to drag the animal out of the water. The woman attempted artificial respiration and got him breathing again. Sadly, his condition deteriorated and he died several days later.

In earlier incidents, Toronto Zoo lost several penguins to idiotic people who threw coins into their enclosure. The unfortunate penguins choked to death trying to swallow the coins.

IF YOU ARE A ZOO-GOER

If you are visiting a zoo and see a member of the public (adult or child) feeding animals or throwing ANY foreign objects (plastic bags, coins, etc.) into animal enclosures, tell them to stop **IN A LOUD VOICE**.

These people are endangering the lives of precious animals.

Do your utmost to embarrass these people! If there are any zoo personnel around, report the incident. But don't wait for a zoo staff member as they are sometimes hard to find.

If you are normally a shy person, please find the courage to speak out. You may save a life.

"BUY GREEN, SELL GREEN, BE GREEN"

Steven Urow of "Green People," an organization based in Santa Monica, California, USA, has set up an on-line "green" directory at the web site:

<http://www.GreenPeople.org>

The site provides a free business search directory of small non-corporate businesses that are owned by people who are likely to be ethical and compassionate. The purpose of the site is to make it easier for anyone to buy products and services from companies run by environmentalists, animal rights activists, vegetarians, etc.

Green People's motto is:

Patronize the businesses of individuals who act to help our environment.

NEW MEMBER HAPPY WITH IPPL

Wendy Else of New York is a new member of IPPL. She made everyone in the IPPL office so happy with a friendly postcard she sent us on receiving her August issue of **IPPL News**.

*I've just received my first **IPPL News** (August 1998) and I am so impressed with it that I thought I should write and let you know! It is really informative, interesting and clearly presented. You are doing such wonderful work. I am glad to have discovered you!*

Thank you, Wendy. Preparing **IPPL News** is a major task and it's nice to know our efforts are appreciated!



ANIMALS LOSE FRIENDS

Cleveland Amory

Cleveland Amory, President of the Fund for Animals, died on 14 October 1998 at his New York home. He was 81. Amory will be buried at the Fund's Black Beauty Ranch outside Dallas, Texas, alongside his beloved cat Polar Bear.

Before taking up the animals' cause, Amory was a best-selling writer and social critic.

The Fund has worked on many issues: it fought the clubbing of baby seals in Canada and rescued burros scheduled for destruction by the US National Park Service. The burros were living free in the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona.

Among Cleveland's favorite animals were the primates: several chimpanzees reside at the Black Beauty Ranch. In 1987 Cleveland visited IPPL Headquarters, where he met IPPL sanctuary gibbon Elizabeth, then still a baby. Cleveland and Elizabeth had a friendly "wrestling match," which was won by Miss Elizabeth who proceeded to give Cleveland a friendly gibbon-hug!

Henry Spira

Henry Spira, known for his advocacy on behalf of farm animals, died on 12 September. He had fought cancer for several years. Spira was 71.

Initially a merchant marine worker, then a worker for human rights causes, then a schoolteacher, Spira became interested in animals when he acquired a pet cat, and wondered "why we cuddle some



Cleveland Amory (left), Henry Spira (right) with Shirley McGreal and Elizabeth Gibbon

animals and put a fork in others."

Spira's first campaign was against cruel experiments involving cats. These experiments were conducted at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, USA.

Later Spira fought the Draize test, which involved putting new cosmetics into rabbits' eyes, and the LD/50, a cruel test used to determine what level of exposure to a substance kills 50% of tested animals.

In the 1980s, Spira became more active in the movement to protect farm animals. Although he was a vegetarian,

Spira was sometimes criticized for his tactic of trying to cooperate with the meat industry to change practices.

Henry visited IPPL in 1987. Like Cleveland, he enjoyed meeting the IPPL gibbons.

Helen Jones

Helen Jones, founder of the International Society for Animal Rights, died in a fire on 14 August 1998. Jones had worked for the animals' cause since 1954.

One of her many accomplishments was to start Homeless Animals Day in 1992.

REMEMBERING CLEVELAND AMORY

by Bob Ingersoll, Volunteer, Black Beauty Ranch

Long before it was "politically correct", Cleveland Amory did what he thought was right when it came to animals. Cleveland, known early in his career as the youngest editor of the **Saturday Evening Post**, went on to create and lead what most of us now know him for - **The Fund for Animals**.

Under his leadership the efforts of "The Fund" became legendary. The Grand Canyon Burro rescue or the goat rescue on San Clemente Island are only a small portion of the important work that Cleveland and "The Fund" have accomplished.

The "Fund," through the wise leadership of Cleveland, not only rescued animals, it also provided and maintained a network of sanctuaries where the animals live out their lives. The Black Beauty Ranch (BBR) outside Dallas, Texas, is one of those sanctuaries. Cody the horse, Peg the three legged cat, and my long-time friend, Nim the retired signing chimpanzee and over 900 other animals saved by Cleveland and the "Fund" live on the Ranch.

The sign over the Ranch entrance reads, **"I have nothing to fear; and here my story ends. My troubles are over, and I am at home."** Now Cleveland is at home - and his troubles are over. However Cleveland's story will not end. His story and his inspiration will last forever.

THANKS FROM LIMBE'S AFRICAN STAFF

Between 1 January and 30 October 1998, IPPL raised over \$25,000 (US) for the Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon. The money has been used for all aspects of the animal care and educational programs. IPPL was delighted to receive the letter below signed by all the center's wonderful African staff members. Thank you to everyone who made our fund-raising campaign, with "Pitchou Gorilla" as "Project Ambassador" (she is just fine), so successful.



Limbe Wildlife Centre

Limbe Zoological Garden

PO Box 878 * Limbe * Southwest Province * Cameroon * Fax(237) 43.18.83 ext 381

Madam Shirley McGreal
Chair Lady IPPL
PO Box 766
Summerville, SC 27484
USA

Thank you letter from the staff of Limbe Wildlife Centre to Shirley McGreal for the IPPL "Pitchou" campaign and continuous support of LWC

Dear Madam,

We deeply appreciate your continuous efforts to the welfare of the animals and staff of LWC. Our recent arrival "Pitchou" was brought to us by a lady from Kribi who bought her for 10,000 cfa. Pitchou was malnourished, sick and helpless. Due to your greatest efforts and giving financial support to LWC, Pitchou received the medical attention, nutritious foods and proper care by our staff to survive. She can now play with the rest of our gorillas in their enclosure and only needs minimal staff supervision.

Madam, the work here needs your continuous attention and we appreciate your great efforts for fund raising for the rest of the animals and staff salaries. The T-shirts you gave us last year have not been forgotten and we all say thank you. We wear them with pride.

Now due to your continuous assistance we are embarking on various projects for the welfare of the animals at the centre. A new enclosure for the Drills will soon be completed. This will allow us to join all the Juvenile and adult Drills together. Maintenance work on our other enclosures through repairs, mending holes, cementing etc. is also being done. The financial assistance also has helped our education program. We can continue our Nature's Club, guided tours to visitors, etc. We have also put up many sign-boards and held a school holiday workshop on Wildlife Conservation Awareness for children between 12-16 years of age. It has been understood that the population is responding to our message of conservation. We still hope to further develop our education program to reach villagers, students, groups and individuals, then hopefully conservation of endangered species will be achieved.

The rest of the animals at the Centre are doing fine today due to your continuous efforts as the animals are able to be feed four times per day. Working materials and equipment is also available to maintain quality hygienic and sanitation measures for the welfare of the animals and staff.

We are enthusiastic for your efforts and want to let you know we remain hard working, courageous and collaborative in conserving our endangered species. Thank you.

Kind Regards from the LWC Staff,

Mbong Andreas
Abang Joseph
Veseke Victor
Matute Stephen
Ateh Wilson
Jonathan Kang
Akamin Victor
Bama Alfred
Matute Johnson
Tebbo Jacob
Tatuh Abraham
Fongeha Emilia
Ning Simon
Ikwo Abam (from Pandrillus Calabar, Nigeria on an exchange program)
Ngwang Abel (Education Volunteer)
Ngonmanji Tele Felicia (Education Volunteer)



Okon, adult male drill



Pitchou playing with toy donated by IPPL member Jane Dewar



Limbe staff

ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT DATABASE

Information about enriching the environments of captive primates is now on the World Wide Web, at:

http://www.animalwelfare.com/Lab_animals/biblio/enrich.htm

The site was prepared by Viktor and Annie Reinhardt, viktor@animalwelfare.com and afreinha@facstaff.wisc.edu of the Animal Welfare Institute, Washington, DC, USA.

Purpose

This database disseminates information published between 1925 and 1998 on all aspects of the field of environmental enrichment. It is of interest to everybody who is responsible and/or concerned for the species-appropriate care, handling and housing of captive nonhuman primates.

Scope

The database consists of published articles, abstracts, book chapters, books, as well as published photographs, slide sets, videotapes, and web site information. All entries have been read by the authors to guarantee their relevance to the topic of primate environmental enrichment.

Features

Each of the 1190 entries is briefly annotated and indexed by searchable keywords. Eleven percent of entries have links to their FULL TEXT documents. This is an ongoing project; new records will be entered on a regular basis and an attempt made to link as many entries as possible to their full texts.

The database includes 284 primary keywords (including species names) such as:

- Animate enrichment (e.g., group-housing, pair formation),
- Behavioral disorder (e.g., self-biting),
- Cage design (e.g., grooming-contact bars),
- Feeding enrichment (e.g., puzzle feeder),
- General considerations and descriptions,
- Guidelines & regulations,
- Inanimate enrichment (e.g., perch, space, toys),
- Management and practical issues (e.g., safety),
- Photo documentation (e.g., photo: grooming),
- Review
- Training (e.g., blood collection)

PET MONKEYS - DISPOSABLE FAMILY MEMBERS

IPPL frequently receives requests for assistance from people wanting to "get rid of" the responsibility of pet primates. The following request, received recently, was particularly infuriating!

My name is [name omitted] and I have a three year old Java monkey (long tailed macaque). I have had him since he was just over a year old.

I have enjoyed living with him, but unfortunately I can no longer provide the care he needs because my wife and I are expecting a child in December of this year.

The responsibility and the added financial burden will make it impossible to continue sharing my home with the monkey. If you can help, or advise me in any way towards finding a suitable place for Paco, one where he would have the kind of living space and environment that a primate needs, I would greatly appreciate it.

Three years are about 10% of a monkey's life-span. Yet people buy baby monkeys (normally pulled by animal dealers from their distraught mothers to be sold as pets) to enjoy their "pethood" years (there will only be 3-4 years of them) while the baby is cute, clingy and cuddly.

Inevitably, the monkey grows up and starts to bite and become independent. There are very few sanctuaries for primates.

Sadly, most of these are already full of "dumped" primates who can live 30 more years, at the expense of compassionate donors to animal protection groups. Few "primate dumpers" maintain any interest in the animals who were once part of their family.

Yet pet monkey breeders still churn out hundreds of monkeys, most of whom will end up as "surplus" within a few years.

Unfortunately, people in the United

States line up to buy babies - because the media does not tell the terrible truth about unwanted exotics and glamorizes ownership of exotic pets. Further, the Internet is a happy hunting ground for dealers wanting to sell monkeys.

Zoos seldom accept former pet monkeys as the animals are often neurotic and incapable of living normal primate lives.

Please do not participate in this sickening primate trade.

If you can't resist or have already obtained a monkey, remember that animals are family members, just as children are. They should never be disposed of for "convenience" reasons.

People who obtain ANY pets have a lifelong obligation to care for and cherish them. After all, the buyer "inconvenienced" the mother monkey when he/she instigated the kidnapping of her clinging baby by being ready to pay a monkey dealer for a novelty pet.

MEMORIAL GIFTS

In future issues of **IPPL News**, we will be pleased to acknowledge memorial gifts to IPPL. Donations may be made in memory of human beings (whether friends or people you admire) or animals. Public acknowledgement will not be done automatically for privacy reasons. Please make your request in writing. Thank you.

CANADIAN SANCTUARY CARES FOR RETIRED LABORATORY CHIMPANZEES

Gloria Grow and her veterinarian partner Richard Allen have founded the first and only chimpanzee sanctuary in Canada. It is located on a 43 hectare property at Carignan in the province of Quebec. Carignan is 23 kilometers south of Montreal.

Grow and Allen have provided a home to 15 chimpanzees left homeless when the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, part of the New York University Medical Center, USA, was closed down in 1997.

The sanctuary is run by the Fauna Foundation which the couple established.

Gloria comments:

Sometimes their behavior is really wonderful, and sometimes it's terrible. Remember, they're still in jail and a prisoner has a right to be angry.

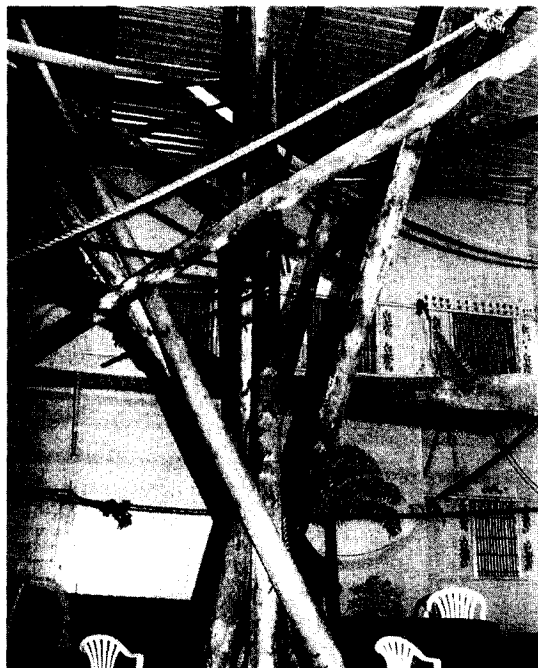
Seven of the chimpanzees cared for by Gloria are healthy, but eight had been infected with the HIV (AIDS) virus at the laboratory. Grow comments:

I don't have a problem with sick chimpanzees, they're the ones I

WANT to help. The risks are minimal. But you wouldn't believe the phobias.

Describing an adult male chimpanzee called Yoko, Grow commented that he had endured 137 painful liver biopsies. Another chimpanzee, 9 year old Regis, had been tranquillized 279 times.

Incredibly, several of the chimpanzees had been sent to the laboratory after living as family pets or performing animals. One female ex-pet arrived at the lab being held by her owner's hand - once there, she was infected with the AIDS virus.



Climbing structure enjoyed by chimpanzees



Regis loves to ham it up!

HOW TO CONTACT IPPL

UK Headquarters: IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London, United Kingdom, phone 171- 833-0661, fax 171-278-3317

International Headquarters: IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA, phone 843-871-2280, fax 843-871-7988

E-mail: ippl@awod.com

Web site: <http://www.ippl.org>

MONKEYS REACH ATLANTA

Another in a long series of monkey shipments from the Indonesian firm Inquatex to the US firm LABS reached Hartsfield, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, at 2 a.m. on 8 October 1998. The shipment consisted of 188 monkeys, many wild-caught. The number of monkeys shipped has now exceeded 1,000.

The latest shipment's itinerary was Jakarta-Taipei-Anchorage-Atlanta. The US Department of Agriculture inspected the shipment as it was loaded on a truck to deliver it to LABS, a South Carolina facility which breeds monkeys for experimentation.

Earlier shipments had entered the United States at Chicago and Los Angeles and were carried by Air France (Chicago) and Garuda (Los Angeles). This time the truck ride was far shorter since Atlanta is around 300 miles from Yemassee, South Carolina, where LABS is located. The airline carrying the monkeys was China Air, a Taiwanese airline. Some of the earlier shipments included baby monkeys and nursing mothers and are under investigation by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, according to the Service.

Extracts from the USDA's inspection report follow.

INSPECTION REPORT

Spencer Ellis
Kritter Krates
4907 Top Way
Spring TX 77373

Site: Hartsfield Atlanta International
Airport
Atlanta GA 30320

License 74-B-0245
October 8, 1998, 0200
Routine

Narrative

This inspection was performed at Atlanta Hartsfield Airport on a shipment of non human primates. The shipment originated in Jakarta, Indonesia, with stops in Taipei and Anchorage, Alaska, arriving at approximately 0200 AM. The animals were in the rear of the middle cargo hold and were taken off the plane after several large shipping containers. The animals were on 2 pallets, each containing 21 crates, and were loaded into the transport vehicle (24' X 8') at plane side and then transported to the Alliance Airline cargo area for further inspection, feeding and watering.

CATEGORY III: Non-compliant items(s) identified this inspection:

Feeding 3.82(a) The feed provided to animals was being sliced on the exterior surface of the animal crates. This type of

food preparation area is not acceptable as it allows for the contamination of feed provided to the non human primates. Correct for all future shipments.

Primary Enclosures 3.87(a)(10) The primary enclosures did not contain enough litter to suitably absorb and cover excreta. The amount of material on the floor of each enclosure was inadequate and in some cases only covered a small portion of the floor surface. Correct for all future shipments.

CATEGORY IV: Non-compliant item(s) previously identified that have not been corrected.

Construction Requirements 3.87(a)(2) The water/feed receptacles were screwed into the wooden sides of each animal enclosure. In several animal enclosures the feed/water receptacles were unattached from the side of the enclosure leaving exposed sharp screws attached to the receptacles. Several of these feed/water containers had sharp jagged edges at their uppermost portion that could cause injury to the animals in the enclosure. The original correction date was for all future shipments.

Primary Conveyance/Care in Transit 3.88(g)/3.90(a) Placement and numbers of crates in the transport vehicle would make observation of animals in distress

difficult, if not impossible. Removal of crates in case of emergency could not be done quickly and easily. The original correction date was for all future shipments.

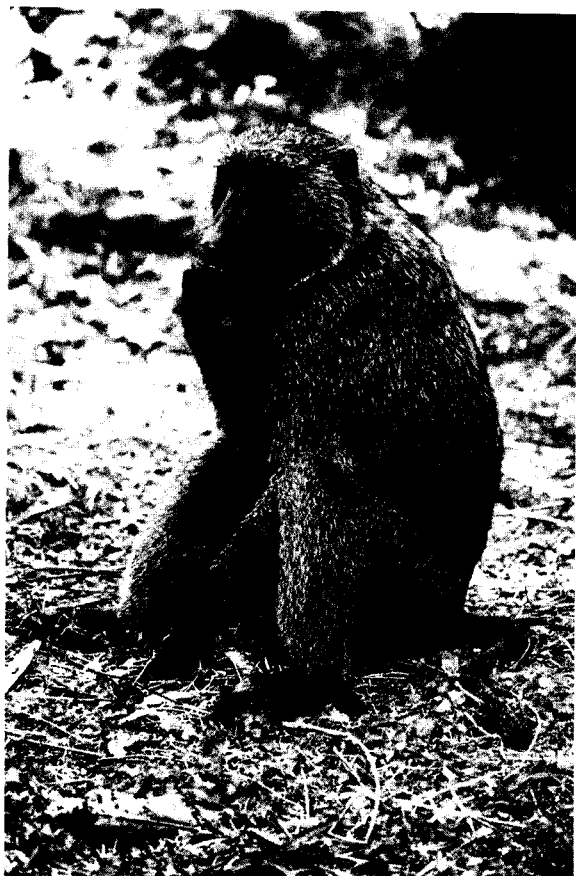
Feeding and Watering 3.89(c) The food and water containers were not properly attached inside the crates, and the effectiveness of watering primates was inconsistent, time consuming and difficult. The original correction date was all future shipments.

Handling 3.92(b)(2) The crates when placed in the transport vehicle were stacked 3 high on the outside walls and 2 high on the inside 2 rows. The crates on the outside wall were tied down while the 2 center rows were improperly tied down. All transport enclosures must be properly secured to prevent movement during transport. The original correction date was for all future shipments.

Inspector: Michael J. Smith DVM, also hand-signed by Betty Walters DVM, Kathleen Garland DVM, John F. (name illegible) DVM, Ralph Ayers ACI, Myron (?) E. Littrell ACS

OUT OF (SOUTH) AFRICA...

Report by Gien Elsas of CARE



FIRST, THE GOOD NEWS:

At C.A.R.E. (Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education), a centre which specialises in the rehabilitation of baboons which is situated on the banks of the Olifants River near Phalaborwa in South Africa, we have a lot to be grateful for.

First of all, we have the IPPL readers who have really been generous in their response after an article on "our" research baboons which appeared in one of the past newsletters!

Then we have exciting news. We are going to release our next troop of hand-reared baboons this summer! This is the first troop release in a few years. Firstly we had the drought to contend with.

Then we had the "red tape" of the authorities to hassle us. We were not being given permission to release any troops of baboons as, it was maintained by the authorities, they were convinced that there were sub-species of the **Papio ursinus** or chacma baboon as it is commonly known.

This problem has been solved for us

by the reclassification of the chacma baboon. In newly introduced taxonomy our good old **Papio ursinus** does not exist anymore, it has now become a sub-species of the **Papio hamadryas** baboon - the **Papio hamadryas ursinus**.

As one cannot have a sub-species of a sub-species (it then becomes a new race) we are hoping that the authorities will give up their meaningless quest to thwart our work!

Our troop of baboons will be released in ideal baboon country in a nature conservancy on the high veld and we are really excited about this. The Discovery Television Channel is filming an hour-long documentary on the whole release!

Our research baboons are all doing so well and little Gerald, born to one of them, Guinny, is growing more handsome every day!

Our Samango Monkey Breeding Project (they are on the Red Data List) is also doing well and we had our first birth with the arrival of baby Sam earlier this

year. This was a world first and, once again, something we were told would not happen in captivity!

THE BAD NEWS

We were asked to go and inspect a research laboratory in Pretoria. They have 130 baboons waiting for experiments to be done on them. These 130 baboons are enough to keep the laboratory supplied for the next six or seven years! How absolutely cruel!

We are trying to find a solution to this situation and want to take in as many of these animals as we can to offer them a better life, either in a sanctuary or, if we can, back in the wild.

Among these baboons are several under two years of age. We have demanded their release into our care so that we can rehabilitate them.

Another situation which has arisen is one at a disreputable animal trader's. Mr X catches primates - mainly baboons - for research laboratories around the world. He

has 25 adult, wild-caught female baboons for which he has no buyers. He claims they are all from the same troop.

If we don't take them, they will be killed! We would not be able to release them immediately, as there are no males so we would have to introduce males to the troop and only release them when the whole troop is settled. Which means that they would probably be with us for a year or so before release!

The drought at our main centre is horrific to see. We are feeding numerous wild animals as well as our own. We have warthog, kudu, impala, bushbuck and hippos virtually begging for food on our doorstep. We have had to watch some die of hunger and this has, obviously, strained our very limited financial resources.

IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare) has stepped in to help with some of the finances, for which we are

really grateful.

We have even found baboons dead and dying as they struggle to find food. One really old baboon was put to sleep by us, as she was already half eaten by some predator when we found her.

THE UGLY

Money is unfortunately what makes the world turn round (don't believe any of that other stuff about the pull of the moon, the sun etc!). At C.A.R.E., which is one of the oldest rehabilitation centres in the country, we barely have enough money to scrape through every month.

Other "rehabilitation centres" are actually glorified zoos that allow busloads of money-bearing tourists through their centres. We don't encourage visitors as we are a true rehabilitation centre and too many people interfere with the rehabilitation process. We are one of the few

centres in the world that can boast of successfully rehabilitating whole troops of hand-reared baboons!

The drought has meant that we have had to buy more food which has obviously stretched our budget beyond its limits! We have to take in whatever baboons we can from research institutions and disreputable animal traders - otherwise these animals have no future! It's all a vicious circle.

We need new vehicles with which to fetch the food as our present vehicles have turned the clock several times as far as mileage is concerned. If we don't get help from all over the world, the ugly conclusion we might have to face is the closure of our centre!

C.A.R.E. can be e-mailed at: elsas@iafrica.com

Our postal address is **PO Box 244, Paardekraal, 1752, South Africa.**

RUFUS ORANGUTAN DIES

In 1998, IPPL learned that the New Iberia Research Center, New Iberia, Louisiana, was in possession of a male orangutan. His name was Rufus.

IPPL contacted the research center and learned that poor Rufus was confiscated as a juvenile and sent to a US zoo which sent him off to a research facility.

In a letter to IPPL dated 12 August 1998, Johnny Hardcastle, Head of Animal Resources at New Iberia, told IPPL Rufus' sad story - which was to become sadder still.

In December 1973, a request was made by the Curator of the Philadelphia Zoological Garden to this facility (which was then Gulf South Research Institute) to accept the transfer and ownership of a juvenile male

orangutan.

Documentation specifies that the US Department of Interior's Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife had confiscated the animal earlier that year, and had subsequently placed the orangutan on a temporary custody basis with the Philadelphia Zoo.

Indications are that the Philadelphia Zoo was unable to provide appropriate long-term animal care and housing, and therefore, requested and received authorization from the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife to transfer the orangutan. This facility acknowledged receipt and acceptance of the animal on 7 December 1973.

Since 1973, the orangutan has been and continues to be housed at this facility. The

animal has not been actively used in any research protocol, nor are there any plans to do so. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to transfer the orangutan to an established and reputable zoological park.

Finally, 25 years too late, a zoo home was found for the lonely orangutan. The zoo wanted health and genetic testing carried out. Rufus was tranquillized, woke up briefly, then died from cardiac arrest. Never will he enjoy the companionship of his own species.

It is outrageous that the Philadelphia Zoo sent this orangutan to a research facility in the first place. It is equally outrageous that the "zoo community" left him stuck in a lab for 25 years.

NOELL'S ARK CHARGED

Throughout the 25 years of our existence, one facility has been the cause of more complaints to IPPL than any other. This is the Noell's Ark Chimp Farm in Tarpon Springs, Florida, USA.

The facility houses two adult male gorillas, each living alone, (one of them was castrated years ago), two orangutans (there used to be three) and many chimpanzees, as well as an assortment of monkeys and other wild animal species. The facility supports itself by entrance fees and, regrettably, sale of baby chim-

panzees born at the facility.

On 22 September 1998, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) filed multiple charges against Noell's Ark. USDA alleged mistreatment of two chimpanzees "in a way that caused unnecessary discomfort."

Noell's Ark was also charged with failure to provide adequate veterinary care; failure to keep proper records; failure to provide proper distance between the public and the animals; lack of responsible personnel during periods of public con-

tact, and failure to provide structurally sound facilities. Cages were alleged to be rusty and to have sharp jagged edges that could harm primates. The primates' environment was alleged to be insufficiently enriched.

The facility reportedly did not store food in a way to protect it from deterioration, vermin infestation, and mould. Drainage of primate cages was inadequate.

News of this case will appear in future issues of **IPPL News**.

GREETINGS FROM IPPL OFFICERS

Many IPPL advisers and field representatives have sent messages to members celebrating our 25 years of efforts to help the world's primates. Here are some of them.



Katriona

Katriona Bradley, Hong Kong

"I am sometimes involved with the primates at the Hong Kong Zoological Gardens and with the wild macaques. I am a Scottish veterinarian and have been working in Hong Kong for eight years. I was at the SPCA for seven years and am now part owner and full time worker at a small animal and exotic hospital. I am involved with all sorts of animals including primates, and am proud to be the IPPL officer for Hong Kong."

ing thoughtless people and exciting those prepared for love of animals.

My best wishes to all at IPPL. May your star continue to shine.

Dr. Ranjen Fernando, Sri Lanka

Dr. Ranjen Fernando of Sri Lanka is a fearless and uncompromising naturalist who advocates the concept that all living beings should have their rightful share of this earth. Ranjen has been active in wildlife protection for 30 years and was President of the Wildlife and Nature Society of Sri Lanka for 13 years. In 1992, Ranjen was awarded the Global 500 Roll of Honor at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Ranjen comments:

Let me take the opportunity to congratulate IPPL and its dedicated staff for making the earth a safer place for "voice-less" primates and for bringing to book those who have fattened themselves on the flesh and blood of thousands of voiceless primates from the corners of the world. Those who survived the ordeals, thanks to your efforts, will all join me in the chorus of wishing IPPL "Many, many, Happy Returns."

Rosanne Tarantolo, USA

"Over the years, I have looked for a positive way to counteract the negative thoughts and feelings that can become overwhelming in dealing with, and being aware of, the obscene and totally repulsive practice of animal research. I have used one particular image to energize me. This is a mental picture of a primate holding his empty eye socket. One can only imagine his fright and hurt. This hurt transfers to me as I damn the researcher who did it. To balance this, I have found a Buddhist loving-kindness prayer which I would like to pass on to others.

May all beings be happy, contented, and fulfilled.

May all beings be healed and whole.

May all have whatever they want and need.

May all be protected from harm and free from fear.

May all beings enjoy inner peace and ease.

May all be liberated and free.

May there be peace in the world, and throughout the entire universe.

When you open my business card you see the face of a cat and next to it Christina Rossetti's words: 'And other eyes than ours were made to look on flowers.' I hope that these words will make people stop and think."



Rosanne

Dr. Barbara Harrisson, Netherlands

Barbara Harrisson has been associated with IPPL since it was founded. In the 1960s, while living in Sarawak, she led a courageous battle against international orangutan smugglers and founded the first orangutan rehabilitation center. Barbara writes:

I don't even dare to think about orangutans and their fate under current conditions. Even Birute [Galdikas] will find it hard to think of new ways to stem the tide of disaster.

You are one of the few stars that kept on finding new ways, partly by giving an example to and driving others along the thorny pass of lawsuits, by contradict-



Ranjen



Valerie

Valerie Sackey, Ghana

Valerie Sackey has represented IPPL in Ghana since 1976. She has helped organize letter-writing campaigns to US judges working on cases involving illegal trade in African wildlife. She comments:

The Ghana Wildlife Society's junior branch has over 500 Wildlife Clubs in schools throughout the country. Their many letters to US justice authorities on cases published in IPPL News may have helped in getting custodial sentences imposed on some US wildlife offenders.

I am currently Acting Chairperson of the Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust which, among other things, has helped develop the Kakum National Park, a high forest area in Southern Ghana. Among the facilities is the only forest canopy walkway in Africa.

We also help communities around the park to develop new sources of income.

Dr. Colin Groves, Australia

"What an extraordinary record of achievement over the last quarter century. Largely due to IPPL - to Shirley and her dedicated team - we have seen a real turnaround in the smuggling of primates, their abuse in research, the very way we view them. There's a long, long way to go, but so much has been achieved. Congratulations on 25 years of real gains."

Stella Brewer, Gambia and UK

"I would like to say congratulations to IPPL for coming through the last 25 years so successfully and for achieving so much in that time through sheer hard work and tenacity. Thank you also for your constant support both in spirit and funds for our chimpanzee rehabilitation project in the Gambia. We are trying to "do our bit" in our various ways - IPPL has truly been an inspiration to us all. Keep it up!"



Stella with friend

Carole Noon, USA

"Congratulations on IPPL's 25th Anniversary. You must be very proud of the key role IPPL has played over the years in saving the lives of countless primates. Your courage and determination, in spite of sometimes daunting odds, amaze and inspire so many of us. Primates throughout the world, in captivity and in their natural habitats, are better off because of your efforts."

Dr. Andre Menache, Israel

"Congratulations, IPPL and Shirley McGreal, on 25 years of hard work! Among our successes in Israel have been getting a pair of hamadryas baboons transferred from a laboratory to a good zoo and getting a guenon monkey confiscated from a pet shop and placed in a small zoo. We are also fighting to get use of monkeys for tissue samples replaced by a cell culture equivalent."

Dr. Iqbal Malik, India

Iqbal Malik is not only the first woman in India to receive a doctorate in monkey behavior in the wild, but her long term research has led to a more compassionate relationship between humans and monkeys.

At present whenever there are confrontations between humans and monkeys, Iqbal is called. If needed she translocates monkeys through her non-governmental organization "Vatavaran." She educates the public about how to co-exist with monkeys. Iqbal is referred to as "The Monkey Mother of India" and IPPL is very proud to have her as our Field Representative.



Iqbal

Dr. Bill McGrew, USA

"I am proud to be associated with IPPL since its earliest days. It may be hard to imagine the opposition that we faced within primatology back in the mid-70's, but thanks to Shirley's strong leadership, we survived and thrived."



Andre

Ann Koros, Texas, USA

"During my 15 years as an IPPL advisor, I've seen Shirley demonstrate courage, toughness and political savvy in the face of opponents who would exploit or abuse primates. The organization I lead, Animal Rights Kinship (ARK), has a local action focus; however, our strategies and motivations have been affected profoundly by observing Shirley's approach.

In fact, Shirley and another strong personality, the late Henry Spira, have been guiding lights as I sought to chart the best course for ARK. Although very different personalities, their fierce intelligence and integrity are common threads that link them in my mind.

Both Shirley and Henry taught me the importance of gathering all the facts involved in each case and how to use these facts most effectively. Henry taught me to focus on my own community, Shirley showed me how to expand my concern for animals to reach the far corners of the world.

Congratulations to Shirley McGreal and IPPL for 25 great years!"



Ann

Dr. Linda Wolfe, USA

"Shirley, congratulations on your 25th anniversary. You have saved countless primates from a life of total misery. I am

in awe of your ability to continue the work you have dedicated your life to and I value our friendship. I wish you many more years of successfully working to better the lives of our primate cousins."

Bonnie Brown, USA

Long-time IPPL member and Advisor Bonnie Brown grew up in upstate New York in a family that included dogs, cats, chickens, guinea pigs and numerous orphaned and injured wildlife. She now lives in the Washington DC area.

In Washington, Bonnie has worked primarily on Capitol Hill, home of the US Congress. Now working with a trade association, she plans to return to "the Hill" soon, because "there is a particular need for animal friends on Capitol Hill."

Bonnie volunteers at a Virginia hospice and at Washington National Zoo. She has long been a special friend of IPPL's retired research gibbon Igor and looks forward to being part of IPPL's next 25 years.



Bonnie



Roland and friends

Roland Corluy, Belgium

"I am growing older, and my 'field activities' may not be as spectacular as in the early 80's, such as checking arriving SABENA flights for smuggled wildlife, infiltrating the premises of the smugglers Munro and Corten, and exposing King Baudouin's wildlife shipment that included a live chimpanzee, ivory, etc.

I am proud of having inspired my student Michel Vandebosch to found Gaia, an animal rights organization. I am also President of a scientific jury awarding prizes for research projects using non-animal methods of research, especially in the field of toxicology."

Olga Feliu, Spain

"I have been representing IPPL in Spain since 1997. Simon and Peggy Templer, the former field representatives, both sadly deceased, did an exceptional job in Spain eliminating almost all the use of chimpanzees as photo-props on the Spanish beaches.

My main job now is looking for a new place to set up a sanctuary. Spain still has a lot of monkeys in terrible conditions waiting for a good home to live the rest of their lives with a little dignity."



**Olga at
1998 IPPL
meeting with
Johns Island
Senior Lights**

UK NEWS***UK NEWS***UK NEWS

by *Melanie Brett of IPPL-UK*

HAPPY HOLIDAYS TO EVERYONE!

Hear All See All Campaign

As you may know, IPPL-UK launched a campaign to stop the use and abuse of primates and other animals in tourism.

The aim is to show travel companies, tourist offices, major hotels, local mayors, etc., that holiday makers are appalled at the suffering of these animals as "tourist" attractions.

The holiday company, Origins Travel, approached the UK office to ask if they could distribute our campaign leaflet with their holiday packs. This is great news.

Please keep those reports coming in, this will help us compile a thorough report on your objections to animals used in tourism and help us put a stop to the misery these animals go through.

Keep Fighting - Keep Writing for the Chimps

Your response has been fantastic! Thank you to everyone who sent their petition, distributed leaflets or supported this campaign in any way they could. We have had some great news. The Dutch government was to review future funding

towards Biomedical Primate Research Center this October 1998 but, thanks to IPPL pressure, this has been postponed to a later date. Help sway their decision.

Keep Fighting - Keep Writing!

If you would like to distribute leaflets or fund raise for the campaign then please call Melanie or Richard at the UK office.

Are You Toner Donoring?

IPPL-UK has a new recycling cartridge company called Office Green who will deal with your toner cartridge collections from now on. The new number to call is 0800 833 480.

A minimum of ten cartridges will be collected at one time and tell them you would like the value of the cartridges to be donated to IPPL-UK. If you have any problems please call Melanie or Richard in the UK office.

Thank You To ...

* **Julie Brown** and friends who raised £150 for the HIV chimp campaign at Enfield Fair. Julie had face painting for the children and a "tombola" contest for

the adults. Both were a great success, but apparently it was Julie's two dogs who were the stars of the show with the amount of petting they received. "Next time we'll start charging to raise funds," said Julie.

* **Meegan Solly** for her wonderful picture printed on this page and for becoming our youngest member in September 1998.

* **Frankie Armstrong** who said in his letter: "Reading through the achievements of IPPL over the past 25 years, I am amazed at the power of good your organization has been. Long may it last and grow in its effectiveness and awareness raising."

* **Kendra, John, Zoe, Franchesca, Reg & Derek** who very kindly helped us out during the campaign in the UK office.

If anyone would like to do some voluntary work in our busy periods at the UK office, please contact us at:

IPPL-UK
116 Judd Street
London WC1H9NS, England
Phone 0171 833 0661



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Silver, Beige



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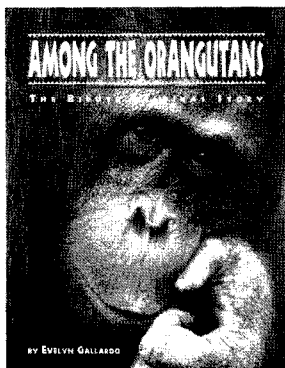
Chimp Sweat: \$25
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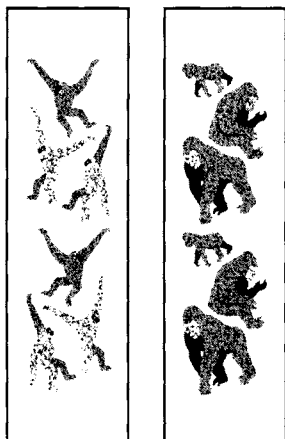
BABOON ORPHAN
 The Distant and Dangerous World of Baboons
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Igor, Shanti with Michele, and Arun Rangsi
Artwork by Michele Winstanley
12 for \$10 US, \$13 overseas

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THE SPECTACLED LEAF MONKEY

French artist Laurence Nivault specializes in primate paintings.

Laurence comments, "*Mes primates pensent et ne sont pas des statues.*" ("My primates think and are not statues").

This beautiful painting shows a spectacled leaf monkey and her exquisite baby. The adults have beautiful white circles around their eyes, which is how this species gets its name.

Babies are born bright orange—one theory of why they are colored so brilliantly is that grown-ups can keep better track of their babies in the green leafy jungles of Southeast Asia which are this species' natural home.

Laurence and her husband live with their young son Antoine.



© Laurence Nivault

Entelles à lunettes (détail)

International Primate Protection League
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