



News

ISSN-1040-3027, VOL. 26, NO. 2

AUGUST 1999



©Michael Turco

Orangutan baby clinging to mother

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MESSAGE FROM SHIRLEY McGREAL

We hope you will find this issue of **IPPL News** interesting. We are delighted that several Japanese groups are working on the case of the four baby orangutans recently confiscated from an Osaka exotic pet shop. Our long-time Japanese Representative, Dr. Akira Suzuki, is part of the coalition working to tighten up Japanese wildlife trade laws and get them enforced.

We hope you'll enjoy Jane Dewar's article about Limbe Wildlife Center. **Pitchou**, a baby gorilla rescued in 1998, is now a full member of the Limbe gorilla group! **All the progress Jane describes was made possible by generous donations from IPPL members.**

Here in South Carolina we are enduring our long hot summer and hoping that we don't get hit by a hurricane this year – forecasters think 1999 will be a bad season. We still have nightmare memories of getting hit by Hurricane Hugo in September 1989.

Thanks to a generous bequest from Swan and Mary Henningson and a donation from a friendly foundation, IPPL is building a cottage ("Swan and Mary's Cottage") which will serve as an education center and provide accommodation for short-term volunteers.

We hope some of you will also consider including IPPL in your estate plans so that we can continue and expand our compassionate work for all primates great and small.

Shirley McGreal



IPPL 2000 CALENDAR

Thanks to IPPL's friend Michael Turco, you will be able to enjoy a lovely IPPL calendar for the year 2000.

Michael is a famous nature photographer who travels the world taking photos. He frequently donates photos for **IPPL News**. The photo opposite shows Michael taking pictures in a marsh!

Every year you will find several different Michael Turco calendars in US stores; some of frogs; some of insects; and some of great apes.

This year there will be a monkey calendar. You don't often see monkey calendars in the US, due to the public preference for great apes.

Please refer to page 35 of this issue of **IPPL News** to see how the calendar cover will look and learn how to order your copy.

Don't miss this one!



ORANGUTANS CONFISCATED FROM JAPANESE PET SHOP

On the morning of 24 May 1999, the Japanese police confiscated four orangutans and several other primates; one siamang gibbon, three talapoin monkeys, one greater white-nosed guenon, and two patas monkeys, from the Wan Wan Land pet shop in Osaka, Japan. "Wan Wan" is Japanese for "Bow Wow!"

That same evening, a TV documentary program featured the crackdown as a headline story. It was also publicized in the newspaper Yomiuri's Kansai Regional Edition.

Pet shop's ad

The pet shop had taken a full-page ad in a Japanese exotic animal magazine (reproduced on this page). Many endangered species, including orangutans, siamangs, and gibbons were offered for sale. Look carefully and you will even see poor little prairie dogs kidnapped from their homes on the prairies of the Western United States for sale as household pets in Japan, a very sad fate for these wonderful sociable animals!

Impunity

Until May 1999, the Japanese pet shops had operated with apparent impunity.

When in Kyoto for a 1992 wildlife conference, I was taken by a student group visit to several appalling pet shops. The animals were kept in filth, heat, and noise; some of the cages lined the street. Some animals were dead in their cages.

Many marmosets flown in from South America were on sale. I was told by the young people that the stores were run by gangsters and that everyone in and out of government was afraid of challenging them.

Students forced to apologize

At that time during the CITES meeting, the student group handed out a critique of the pet shops to those present, but very few people bothered to go and look at them. Later, the students were forced to hand out a withdrawal of their criticisms, along with an apology (for tell-

ing the truth) to the dealers who, they later said, had been threatening them.

Fearless opponents

Fortunately, the animal dealers have now met with fearless and formidable opponents and the confiscated animals are reportedly receiving good care.

A hearing was held in Osaka on 2 July. Many members of IPPL's E-Mail alert list were able to fax the prosecutor expressing their approval of the confiscation of the animals and requesting that the case against Wan Wan Land be vigorously prosecuted.

Action gets results

IPPL received news about the hearing from our friends at ALIVE, a Japanese animal protection organization.

ALIVE's comments

Thanks to all the letters sent from all over the world, the Osaka District Prosecutors Office, especially Mr. Kano, the Chief Prosecutor, were fully aware of the importance of this case when they prepared the indictment for the formal prosecution on Monday.

The pet shop owner and the manager have now formally been charged with the violation of "Law of Protection of Species Preservation" as the purchasers of the species protected by CITES.

Also the Osaka Police have obtained an arrest warrant for another person (obviously those two didn't keep their mouths shut!) and are going to submit a request to the Interpol to take action for the search of this Japanese man, who lives in Jakarta, for the violation of the



Wan Wan ("Bow Wow") Land ad

same law as the seller. This man allegedly administered some kind of drug to the orangutans to make them unconscious and then put them in a big suitcase and smuggled them into Japan.

Nobody has been charged with the violation of "LPSP" in Japan before, nor have the Japanese police contacted the Interpol for an international search.

This IS unprecedented.

Some people have expressed concern, or rather doubts, about the effectiveness of writing letters. This case is proof that each of us CAN make a difference with just one letter.

Still more to do

We have come to the "Phase II" of our campaign. Three organizations – the Japanese Wildlife Conservation Society (JWCS), ALIVE, and the Orangutan Protection Research Committee, which is run by Dr. Akira Suzuki, IPPL's Japanese representative (with the support of TRAFFIC-Japan), are involved.

Joint statement

We have released a joint statement, in

which we request:

- that the Ministry of the International Trade and Industry (MITI), and the Environmental Agency (EA) will establish a system to enable provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to be effective in this country and any illegally imported animals be returned to their native countries.

- that the National Police Agency (NPA) and the Public Prosecutors Office (PPO) will seek a way to put stricter control over illegal wildlife trade and charge an offender with a severe penalty for a preventive purpose.

- that the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and EA will make efforts to revise the existing law, so a dealer involved in import/export/sale of wildlife, including endangered species, will be required to obtain a license for the business, as well as enabling the authorities to enter private property for inspections and to revoke licenses if necessary.

- that PMO, EA, and the Ministry of Public Welfare (MPW) will promote public education on protection of en-

dangered wildlife and on the danger of transmissible diseases between human and animals to discourage the public from selling/purchasing/keeping of wildlife as pets.

- that MITI, EA, MOFA, NPA, and MF (the Ministry of Finance) will make efforts to establish international systems to exchange information and to cooperate between countries to prevent illegal wildlife trade in the future.

Public awareness campaign

We have sent the above to the media as well as to MITI, EA, and MOFA.

We have also launched a public fund-raising campaign here for the rehabilitation of the orangutans and conservation of their natural habitat; we do not expect to be able to raise enough money to cover all the expenses but it is a good way to promote the public awareness.

STOP PRESS NEWS:

The Japanese resident of Jakarta allegedly involved in supplying the orangutans has turned himself in to Osaka prosecutors.

HOW YOU CAN HELP "THE OSAKA FOUR"

Please send courteous letters to the following Japanese officials thanking the government of Japan for confiscating wild animals from the Osaka pet shop, Wan Wan Land, and for initiating prosecution of those involved in the illegal animal trade. Express support for the campaign of the Japanese animal protection groups working to discourage the trade in wild animals as pets.

*The Honorable Keizo Obuchi, Prime Minister
Prime Minister's Office
2-3-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-0014, Japan*

*Mr. Shunsuke Kano, Chief Prosecutor
The Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office
1-12-7 Nishi-tenma
Kita-ku, Osaka-shi 530
Osaka, Japan*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan
Embassy of Japan
2520 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington DC 20008, USA*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan
Embassy of Japan
101-104 Piccadilly
London W1V, England*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan
Embassy of Japan
112 Empire Circuit
Yarralumla ACT 2600, Australia*

PROBOSCIS MONKEY DEMONSTRATION

On 6 April 1999, the Indonesian group KSBK (Animal Conservation for Life), which works closely with IPPL, held a protest outside Surabaya Zoo, which had been involved in the capture of proboscis monkeys ("bekantan" in the Indonesian language) from the Pulau Kaget Nature Reserve in Indonesia.

Many monkeys had died during capture and at the zoo.

The protestors were expressing their concern at the deaths of so many monkeys and their opposition to plans to breed this species in captivity. They held a meeting with zoo officials, including director Stany Subakir. Zoo officials blamed the Indonesian Forestry Department for the fiasco.

KSBK also organized a worldwide petition drive against plans to breed proboscis monkeys in captivity. This petition was signed by over 1,700 people and 30 organizations.

Proboscis monkeys live only on the island of Borneo. The Indonesian part of Borneo is Kalimantan. Conservation groups based in South Kalimantan, the province where Pulau Kaget is located, held a "Solidarity for Proboscis Monkeys" Preservation Forum, at which the groups made a statement opposing the captive breeding plans.

In April 1999, a coalition of Kalimantan groups held a "Love proboscis monkey"

demonstration and went to the South Kalimantan Governor's office to express their concern about the monkey deaths at Surabaya.

Coalition leader Muhammed Saleh of LPMA urged that the surviving animals be rehabilitated. Syamsuri from Mapala Yustitia suspected the motives behind the capture of the monkeys and demanded an investigation.

Dr. Armain Djanit, Chief of Conservation of the South Kalimantan Regional Development Agency, agreed with the protestors that those responsible for removing the monkeys from South Kalimantan should be prosecuted.

Also in April 1999, Gusti Hasan Aman, Governor of South Kalimantan, demanded that all surviving proboscis monkeys be returned to South Kalimantan.

Canadians oppose Toronto plan

A consortium of Canadian animal protection groups is opposing plans by Toronto Zoo to import ten proboscis monkeys from Surabaya Zoo. Among the coalition members are Zoo Check, IPPL, WSPA and the Animal Alliance as well as Canadian primatologists Drs. Frances Burton and Ann Russon.

Although the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) bans commercial trade in

Appendix I species like proboscis monkeys, zoos have always enjoyed a special status, as if they are not commercial entities.

In a Toronto Zoo internal memorandum dated 24 March 1999, zoo officials were surprisingly candid in admitting the zoo's desire to make money off proboscis monkeys, stating:

The proboscis monkey is a large, sexually dimorphic, leaf eating primate...the outstanding feature of this species is the protruding nose, which becomes large and pendulous in old males...

The proboscis monkeys have qualities that make them a special attraction at the Zoo. Not only are they rare in the wild but they are extremely rare in captivity (only 3 at one zoo, outside of the newly captured animals in Indonesia). They have never been displayed in Canada and have a physical characteristic that any marketing firm would exploit to attract visitors. Proboscis monkeys will be the zoo's featured exhibit for 1999.

At the time of this memo, Toronto Zoo was holding a permit issued by the Canadian Government for import of ten proboscis monkeys. However, the permit expired before any animals could be obtained and now the zoo has to decide whether to apply again.

Bronx Zoo's application

In early 1999, the Wildlife Conservation Park, New York, USA (formerly known as the Bronx Zoo) applied to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to import 10 proboscis monkeys (4 males and 6 females) from Indonesia. IPPL obtained a copy of the application and sent detailed comments to USFWS. Extracts from IPPL's comments follow:

Although the application weighs a pound, it is short on substantive information about 1) the wild population of proboscis monkeys, 2) the background of the individual animals to be imported, 3) the capture operations in Indonesia, and 4) the reasons for the decline and fall of the zoo population in North America and Europe...



Protestors outside Surabaya Zoo

IPPL has been informed of... alleged circumstances associated with the capture which we believe should be investigated by OMA, as removal of monkeys from the wild appears to have been conducted in a disastrous manner, with heavy losses of animals at the capture site and at Surabaya Zoo...

A table prepared by Dr. Anne Russon of York University shows that only three proboscis monkeys survive in Western zoos at the present time.

Groups at San Diego, Dallas, Milwaukee, the National Zoo (USA), Berlin and Stuttgart (Germany), Basel (Switzerland), and Twycross (UK) no longer exist...if one accepts a conser-

vative estimate of 5 proboscis monkeys dying for each one successfully brought into overseas captivity, for the 1975 zoo population of 54 animals, over 300 animals would have been lost from the wild.

*Therefore the current world zoo population should number 300+ **animals** not **THREE**...*

The Bronx Zoo claims to have had 26 captive births since 1970. Where are all these animals now? Where is the next generation?

After considering information provided by KSBK, IPPL and other organizations, the Bronx Zoo withdrew its application to import proboscis monkeys.



KSBK demonstrator

A VISIT WITH WASHOE AND FAMILY

by IPPL members Gene and Sandy Prosnitz

In March 1999, we joined a team of Earthwatch volunteers and went to the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute (CHCI) at Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington.

The CHCI is home for Washoe and her family, consisting of two young adult females, Tatu and Moja, and two young adult males, Dar and Loulis. Loulis is Washoe's adopted son.

All of the chimpanzees speak American Sign Language. Loulis learned sign language from Washoe; he is the only known non-human primate to learn sign language from another non-human primate.

The next highest ranking primates at the CHCI, after Washoe, Loulis, Dar, Tatu, and Moja, are Roger and Debbie Fouts.

Roger and Debbie have created a wonderful place. The chimpanzees have a large 5000 square foot outdoor enclosure, with two adjacent indoor enclosures. There is plenty of vertical climbing space, with many nets, ropes, hammocks, and tree type structures. In contrast to zoos, which create exhibits which look "natural," in these enclosures the emphasis is on what is most fun for the chimps (even if the trees don't look real).

We were really impressed by the atmosphere at CHCI. The chimpanzees definitely come first, and Roger and Debbie and all of the graduate students work for their welfare first. That was the spirit at CHCI, it was not mostly about getting research grants or PhD degrees.

Research projects consist of observing the chimps' behavior to learn what will make life better for other chimps in captivity. The chimpanzees are not forced to do anything.

In our project, first we had to pass tests to make sure that we could identify each chimpanzee and each different type of behavior.

Then we got started. At the beginning of each day, while the chimpanzees were still in their night area, we put 50 objects in the chimpanzees' daytime enclosures. These were toys, clothes, containers, tubes, and grooming objects. During the day, we observed which objects the chimpanzees played with, and what they did with each object, and recorded the results in a computerized data bank. During each observation session, each volunteer would follow and observe one chimp for 15 minutes. Sometimes this would mean running back and forth from the indoor to the outdoor area.

Each chimpanzee has its own personal likes and dislikes. Moja likes to dress up in all sorts of clothes. Tatu wears many different face masks.

Loulis is the mischievous young prince, coming up to the glass window to talk to us. When we were in the night cage area, Loulis spit a mouthful of water on Gene and on Chris, the other male volunteer, making sure that we knew who was the dominant male. After he had educated us, he became very friendly.

Dar is the strong silent type.

Washoe is very much the matriarch, protecting her family. If we went too close to the window of the enclosure, she would move up to the window and start displaying and pounding the window, telling us to move back.

Earthwatch volunteers have gone on to do other important work. Gloria Grow, director of the Fauna Foundation, started out as an Earthwatch volunteer at CHCI. The Fauna Foundation is a chimpanzee sanctuary based in Carignan, Quebec, Canada.

For more information, please feel free to contact Gene and Sandy Prosnitz, 2600 Netherland Ave, Riverdale, NY 10463.

INVESTIGATORS FIND PRIMATES ON BIRD MARKETS

The 1998 KSBK study of Indonesia's wildlife markets was repeated in 1999 in order to see whether changes in trading patterns were observed. Unfortunately, KSBK found that things are getting worse for the unfortunate animals traded at these hot and noisy markets.

Extracts from KSBK's new report follow. Please contact IPPL if you would like a copy of the complete report. The title of the English-language version is "Monitoring of Primate Trade At Supermarkets and Bird Markets in East Java." The Bahasa title is "Monitoring Perdagangan Primata di Supermarket dan Pasar Burung di Jawa Timur."

Introduction

In the last four years, KSBK has been continually monitoring wildlife trade at bird markets in Java and Bali. The result of this monitoring shows the species, the numbers traded, prices, etc. The information is very valuable for the arrangement of wildlife conservation strategy and preservation campaign.

Many people are not aware that the activity of wildlife traders threatens wildlife preservation in nature. But, collection of accurate data about the wildlife trade will diminish the reason for not paying serious attention to this activity. The government should have given more serious attention toward wildlife trade practices.

The centers of wildlife trade center in Java and Bali are the "bird markets" which are found in many places. In Java there are about 10-20 big bird markets (each with more than 20 stalls) and hundreds of small bird markets. Although the name is bird market, these markets also sell other wildlife species, including primates (KSBK, 1998).

In the last three years, there is a tendency towards increased primate trade. This has not only occurred in traditional bird markets, but now is also seen at supermarkets or shopping malls. This is seen in the big cities of Java, such as Jakarta and Surabaya.

Wildlife trade activity in supermarkets is a growing threat to wildlife preservation in nature. Most of the visitors to supermarkets come from wealthy levels of society, people with a high ability to purchase.

Therefore KSBK with IPPL's support conducted primate trade monitoring in some supermarkets in East Java. Monitoring was also conducted at the three biggest bird markets in East Java (the biggest are Pramuka in Jakarta, Bratang in Surabaya, and Malang Market).

Time of study

The continued investigation was conducted once a week from January-May 1999. Data gathered included species, number of animals, prices,

and origin of the primate species traded. Additional data about another wildlife species was also collected.

Supermarkets, a new place for primate trading

Along with the advance of economic and industrial development in Java, a lot of luxury supermarkets appear, especially in big cities such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung. These supermarkets provide all kinds of necessities. Supermarkets become the center of business in big cities and people from the middle and upper classes prefer shopping in supermarkets over traditional markets.

In the last three years, wildlife trade in and around supermarkets is increasing both in the formal stalls within the supermarket, and in front of the supermarket entrance. In the past most animals sold in supermarkets were cats, fish, and dogs. But more recently one sees various kinds of endangered and protected animals.

Since most of the supermarket patrons



Baby gibbon on sale



Stuffed animals for sale

are well-off, trade in endangered species at and around supermarkets can be a serious threat to wildlife preservation.

Tunjungan Plaza

This plaza is located at Jl. Jendral Basuki Rahmat 2-12 Surabaya.

Three species of primates were observed here: the slow loris, the ebony langur, and the long-tailed macaque.

The trader in Tunjungan Plaza claims he can fill orders for protected primate species, such as the slow loris or gibbon, easily – we just leave our telephone number and the trader will call us.

In front of the supermarket entry, we can see many primates being sold, such as the slow loris, the ebony langur, and the long-tailed macaque. These traders (who trade outside Tunjungan Plaza) actively offer these animals to the visitors. Most primates which were on sale were still babies.

Surabaya Plaza

This plaza is located at Jl. Pemuda 31-37 Surabaya.

Primate trading in Surabaya Plaza is divided between two locations. First location is inside Surabaya Plaza. The second location is outside Surabaya Plaza. Inside the plaza, all primates traded were stuffed specimens, including ebony langurs and red langurs.

Outside Surabaya Plaza many live primates were sold. During January-May 1999, we noted 47 monkeys and 10 slow lorises.

Surabaya Mall Business Center

This mall is located at Jl. Kusuma Bnagsa 116-118 Surabaya.

The animals sold inside Surabaya Mall were all stuffed animals, including leopard cats and water monitors. During January-May, we saw no primates, alive or stuffed, at this mall.

Sinar Fontana Surabaya

This is located at Jl. Raya Margorejo Indah Surabaya.

At Sinar Fontana we saw mainly pets, but also some endangered or protected species such as the black napped lory

and palm cockatoo. During January-May 1999, the investigator did not find any primates traded.

Bird Markets—not just birds!

The three biggest bird markets of Java are Pramuka, Jakarta; Bratang, Surabaya; and the Malang bird market. Bird markets, contrary to their name, not only sell birds but also other species of wildlife, especially primates, reptiles, and fishes. In March 1999, we started monitoring Kupang bird market in Surabaya which we had not previously studied.

Malang Bird Market

This market is located at Jl. Mojopahit, Malang.

Malang bird market is a very large bird market. There are about 80 legally permitted stalls, but there were many illegal stalls, so the total number of traders was around 299. Some stalls sold primates.

One primate trader is Mr. Sutikno (his stall name is Morodadi 66). He often sells protected wildlife. Some other traders often sell primates, especially the slow loris. In addition to Mr. Sutikno, the trader whose stall is located in front of the Malang bird market entrance also sells primates.

Most of primates traded at Malang are long-tailed Macaques (we saw 95) and slow loris (we saw 38). We also saw one grizzled leaf monkey and one siamang.

Three orangutans were traded at Malang during our study. They were still babies. Buyers interested in buying orangutans have to make advance payment. According to the trader, it would be better to make the transaction at his home or else he can send the orangutan directly to the buyer's home.

The trader's name is Mr. Sadikin, lives on Jl. Selat Sunda D1 No.40 Malang. Sadikin said he could also provide permits to keep orangutans for RP 100.000,00 per animal (US \$15). However by law only the Indonesian President can issue permits to keep orangutans. If anyone had a permit to keep orangutan, it can be concluded that this permit is illegal or a fake.

At Malang bird market, slow lorises

were traded quite often. In 1998, KSBK built a big information board illustrating the slow loris with a warning message saying that the slow loris is protected by law and that the activity of selling, buying, and trading the species could result in a prison sentence or a fine up to 100 million rupiahs (US \$15,000), based on act. no. 5 1990.

Ironically, slow loris traders often sell his animal right under the information board. One of the slow loris traders interviewed by KSBK's undercover investigator posing as a buyer said, "Please don't worry about buying slow loris, it is not protected yet and there are still plenty in nature. The billboard is untrue. There is no fine at all..."

The "cut-tail monkey"

Another primate species traded at the Malang bird market is the pig-tail macaque. The pig-tail macaque comes from the island of Sumatra. Pigtail macaques cost more. Maybe this is why many of the long-tailed macaques' tails are amputated. The trader who usually sells the "cut-tail monkey" is Mr. Sutikno.

Bratang Bird Market

This market is located in Surabaya next to Bratang Bus Station.

Bratang bird market is the largest bird market in Surabaya. 151 primates were sold in this bird market during January-May 1999. The most commonly traded primates are the long-tailed macaque (76) and the slow loris (42). We have also seen a silvery (Javan) gibbon, a highly endangered species, and some ebony langurs, pig-tail macaques, and Borneo gibbon.

Kupang Bird Market

Located in Kupang, Surabaya, this small bird market has about 10 stalls, two of which specialize in primates. The primate species mostly sold in Kupang bird market are ebony langurs (133), long-tailed macaques (97) and Borneo gibbons (7).

One Kupang trader supplies primates to the other bird markets and super markets (Mr. Urip Jl. Banyu Urip Wetan III/9

Surabaya). According to him, he sometimes delivers primates to buyers in Middle Java and also Jakarta.

Many rare animals can be found at Mr. Urip's home. The endangered animals are hidden on purpose; they are not displayed in public to avoid official attention from the BKSDA (Department of Forestry) officer. People interested in buying protected animals will be brought to his home.

Most of the primates sold at bird markets are still babies. They are kept in small cages. The apes and orangutans are chained by the neck. Prices are highest for the rarest species such as orangutans and gibbons.

Number of primates traded

The total amount of primates traded at the bird markets and some of the super-markets in East Java during January-May 1999, is estimated at 632 animals. The place which trades the largest number of primates is Kupang bird market, which sold 234 animals.

The most commonly traded species is the long tail macaque (264) followed by the black ebony langur (222), the slow loris (109) and the pig tail macaque (24).

The economic crisis and the primate trade

From February-July 1998, KSBK, supported by IPPL, conducted weekly monitoring of primate trade at Malang and Bratang bird markets. The same

monitoring method was used in 1999. Unfortunately, a significant increase in the number of primates traded was observed.

The increase in the number of primates traded may be linked to the economic crisis in Indonesia. Increasing unemployment and higher prices for basic necessities stimulates the vast exploitation of natural resources, with no consideration to the great loss in the future. This situation is aggravated by the weak enforcement of Indonesia's wildlife protection laws.

Report on Denpasar, Bali

On five occasions during the period January-May 1999, KSBK surveyed the Satria bird market, Denpasar, the biggest bird market in Bali. There were three species of primates sold: long-tail macaques (25), ebony langurs, and pig-tail macaques.

The Titiles Sausage Company, Bali

Bali is the major tourist attraction in Indonesia. This has increased the economic level of the Balinese people and the newcomers who work in Bali. Many wealthy and well-known people in Bali like to keep various kinds of endangered or protected animals.

Titiles company is one example. The company address is Titiles, Jl. Diponegoro 7/6, Denpasar, Bali.

Many Indonesians and tourists send letters to KSBK asking why

Titiles keeps so many endangered animals.

Therefore KSBK conducted an investigation of the animals at Titiles to check if they were being held by the owner or sold.

The KSBK observers found orangutans, Sumatran tigers, a lion, a sun bear, a water monitor, and various reptiles and bird species.

Most of the animals kept by Titiles Company are protected by law. These animals are put in cages in front of show room of the Titiles company. The company sells sausages, ham, and jerked meat. People buying sausages at Titiles see the animals.

We concluded that the animals at Titiles company are not for sale. They are kept as pets. According to neighbors, Titiles company never sold animals. The three orangutans are often taken for walks by the owner.

Titiles Raided – orangutans seized

In April 1999, a team from Wanariset-East Borneo and BKSDA/Bali Forestry Department confiscated the three orangutans kept by Titiles. The three orangutans would enter an orangutan rehabilitation program in Wanariset, East Borneo.

Unfortunately, other protected species such as the Sumatran tiger and sun bear were not included in the confiscation, only the orangutans.

KSBK RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Trade in protected animals at supermarkets and bird markets should be stopped. The PKA (Forestry Department) officers should take stricter action against traders in protected animals.
- 2) The government should restrict or ban domestic trade in protected primate species since the primate trade is increasing from year to year.
- 3) The ebony langur should be declared a protected species. This species lives only on Java and Bali and is found only in the small remaining forest areas of Java. Many ebony langurs are traded and the trade goes on openly. This poses a serious threat to the survival of the ebony langur in nature.

KSBK (Animal Conservation for Life) thanks IPPL, USA, for the funding support and good cooperation and also KSBK's members and investigators.

See page 10 for how you can help → → → → →

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.
- 2) Please end wildlife suffering and the sale of legally protected species on bird markets, preferably by closing them down.
- 3) Please establish and enforce laws to protect 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*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia
Embassy of Indonesia
8 Darwin Avenue
Yarralumla ACT 2600, Australia*



KSBK poster

HELP SUPPORT KSBK!

As long-term members know, IPPL has worked hard for many years to help end the suffering on Indonesia's notorious bird markets.

In the past we had no local non-governmental groups to work with. Our pleas for the animals fell on deaf ears.

Now, finally, we have found allies in KSBK. KSBK is formed of people who undertake risky investigations and who feel compassion for the suffering of animals. KSBK holds protests and demands changes from the government.

We hope some of you will consider making a "restricted gift" for this group so that it can continue and expand its wonderful work.

Please send a donation to *IPPL*, *POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA*, with a notation that your gift is for *KSBK*.

IPPL PREPARES FOR HURRICANE SEASON

THANKS TO NAVS FOR HELP GETTING READY

In 1989, IPPL was hit hard by Hurricane Hugo. We took a direct hit from this terrible storm that caused severe damage in the Caribbean and along the South Carolina coast. The result was tens of thousands of dollars of property damages to IPPL but, fortunately, no loss of animal life.

In 1998, two hurricanes narrowly missed Summerville, veering northwards at the last minute.

Weather forecasters have predicted a severe hurricane season in 1999, with larger numbers of storms, and the storms more likely to be destructive.

The IPPL gibbon sanctuary has 30 resident gibbons on our ten-acre premises. We are already working on strengthening our gibbon houses. As well as outdoor enclosures, all gibbons have indoor houses where they stay at night and during severe weather.

Thanks to a generous \$5,000 grant from the Chicago-based National Anti-Vivisection Society's Sanctuary Support Fund, all gibbon housing units are being strengthened.

IPPL extends its sincere thanks to the NAVS Board of Directors and NAVS members for their generous help.



Shanti

Among the IPPL resident gibbons are eight retired laboratory animals:

- **Arun Rangsi** arrived at IPPL on 9 August 1981, his second birthday. He was born at a California cancer laboratory, abandoned by his mother at birth, and reared with an artificial mother made of wire. On arrival he banged his head constantly.

- **Helen** was 2 years old on arrival in 1983 from the now-defunct Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) of New York University Medi-

cal Center. Helen was born at the same California laboratory as **Arun Rangsi** and was sent to New York when this lab closed down.

- **Peppy** was 2 years old on arrival in 1983 from LEMSIP. Peppy was also born at the California laboratory. He was unsuccessfully inoculated with a fatal cancer virus. Peppy is a friendly gibbon and still sucks his thumb.

- **Shanti** was 2 years old when she reached IPPL in 1983 from LEMSIP, where she was born. Shanti arrived with bald patches on her arms, legs and belly. Her coat grew back and she is a beautiful gibbon. Shanti is Arun Rangsi's companion.

- **Blackie** is Shanti's dad. He reached IPPL in 1984 from LEMSIP, where he had lived for 25 years. Blackie reportedly reached LEMSIP as an adult, so he is well over 40 years old now.

- **Penny**, Shanti's mom and Blackie's long-time companion. She came to IPPL from LEMSIP with her long-time mate Blackie and newborn baby. Penny is in her late 40s.

- **E.T.**, Blackie and Penny's daughter, came to IPPL as a newborn baby. E.T. was raised lovingly by her parents, and is now grown up.

- **Igor** came to IPPL in 1987 from LEMSIP where he had lived for 21 years. He had reached LEMSIP after several years at another lab. Igor would self-mutilate whenever he saw another gibbon so his cage was covered by black plexiglass. He lives in a remote corner of IPPL's property. Igor loves human and canine companionship and watching sports on his TV.

All these retired research gibbons are still alive and well. They were among the first – if not the first – primates retired from research laboratories to sanctuaries.



Peppy

MONKEYS REHABILITATED IN VENEZUELA

by Lucy Wolfensohn de Alio of APROA

The Venezuelan environmental organization APROA has been operating a "Rescue, Rehabilitation and Release Center" since the end of 1995. It has released ten mammals (eight of them primates), 54 tortoises and turtles, one iguana, and 32 birds (parrots, falcons, buteos and others).

APROA is a non-profit organization dealing with animal protection since 1983. It is located in Caracas, Venezuela.

On August 1, 1998, APROA released 5 wedge-capped capuchin monkeys (scientific name *Cebus olivacea*). They had been our guests for periods ranging from several weeks to over a year, being prepared for release in the Venezuelan central plains (*Llanos Centrales*), where our Rescue, Rehabilitation and Release Center is located.

These animals, four males and one female, were turned in by their owners, once they became mature and started to be a burden for their "adoptive parents." The fifth was confiscated by the police from his owner, who had been mistreating him.

After the compulsory quarantine, they were put in three big inter-connected cages with local fruit trees inside, where climbing was a new experience for some of them. Chained or caged had been their usual living conditions.

Rehabilitation involves a monkey learning locomotion skills, what to eat, and how to socialize. Getting to know the fruits, buds, leaves and insects that nature has provided for them and eating them, was easily reached. Sociability was more difficult, since their companions had been humans. The quarantine holding cage was always first placed inside the rehabilitation cage for one or two days, in order for the older inmates to accept the newcomer. This procedure has proved excellent, since there were no fights among them.



Rehabilitated capuchin monkey

Then the long-anticipated day arrived. They were put into two kennels and were transported to Monkey Island on a tractor. Since it was in the midst of the rainy season, no other vehicle could get there. A float locally built served the purpose of taking us from the land to the island, both on a private farm where the Rescue Center is located. The rehabilitator and the person in charge of the feeding had the privilege of accompanying the monkeys.

One of the kennels was opened and Domingo, the mistreated male, walked out first. He looked around, but undertook no initiative.

Afterwards, the rest followed, climbing immediately into the trees. Instinct made them start working on the bark and eating little insects, mainly termites. Buds and leaves came next, a whole new experience.

Food has also been provided on a

limited basis so that the change in diet would not affect their health. Soon they climbed on different trees and said good-bye to us for the day.

The fact that the Rescue Center is located in the midst of their natural habitat is very important, since the animals do not have to adjust to new climates and surroundings.

Our friends will be staying on this island for several months, until waters recede during the dry season and the island disappears.

Then they will be free to choose their way of life, either staying together or joining other groups. The area houses several groups of wedge-capped capuchins and red howlers, who do not interfere with each other since they live at different tree altitudes and have different diets.

Due to the efforts of APROA's staff, these five primates are now enjoying freedom.

CORRECT IPPL NEWS VOLUME NUMBERS

If you save your back issues of IPPL News, please note the following:

- The November 1998 issue should have been identified as Volume 25, No. 3.
- The April 1999 issue should have been identified as Volume 26, No. 1.

We apologize for any inconvenience this has caused any members or subscribers.

MY SUNDAY VISITOR

by Shirley McGreal

It was a lovely sunny Sunday in March when a car drove up to IPPL Headquarters. Inside were a man, a woman, their two young children and a baby in diapers.

But the baby wasn't a human baby. It was a tiny African green (grivet) monkey just three weeks old. The couple had been directed to IPPL for advice on primate care.

The story that emerged was a sad one and I hear it all too often. The husband and wife said they had always dreamed of owning a pet monkey. So they searched the Internet and located an animal dealer in Missouri who was offering captive-born baby monkeys for sale. They paid \$2,700 for their baby monkey.

The monkey, then weighing just six ounces, was shipped to South Carolina by "airline dash" service a week before the couple's visit. At the time she was shipped, the baby was, according to the owners, **JUST TWO WEEKS OLD.**

Can you imagine her terror at being stuffed into a shipping crate and placed in the noisy hold of a jet plane?

The "owners" gave the baby monkey the lovely name "Jasmine."

Why do I put the word "owners" in quotation marks? The reason is that there is another owner – this one the REAL owner of baby Jasmine – her monkey mother, from whom her baby had no doubt been "pulled" and whom Jasmine would never see again.

The bond between a baby monkey and his/her mother (and often the bond between the entire monkey social group) is very strong from birth. In nature it would not be broken till the monkey reached the age of 4-5 years.

Monkey mothers who lose babies in nature often carry the bodies around for several days, desperately trying to bring them back to life.

Baby monkeys are born with the ability to cling, and they hang on to their mothers round the clock. Her owners said that at night the artificially-orphaned monkey Jasmine slept in a crate.

Jasmine was garbed in preemie baby diapers (with a hole cut for her tail) and

a yellow knitted sweater.

I discussed with the owners how baby monkeys are kidnapped from their mothers by animal dealers, and how Jasmine might well live 30 years. People who buy pet monkeys don't seem to think in the time-frame of a monkey's entire life-time.

Things will have changed in their lives decades down the line. An adult monkey with a mind of his/her own may not fit in.

Unfortunately, thanks to the Internet and publications catering to exotic animal fanciers, there are plenty of baby monkeys available to meet the growing demand.

Television programs like **Friends** and **The Chimp Channel** and movies like **Dunston Checks In** (about an orangutan wrecking a hotel) have added glamor and fun to the idea of owning pet monkeys and apes.

A "reality check" would show that there is very little real "glamor" to monkey ownership.

- Monkeys can carry diseases that can make humans sick or, at worse, can kill them. More than 50% of macaque monkeys carry the Herpes B virus, which does not harm them but can and does kill humans. In December 1997, a young animal caregiver at Yerkes Primate Center outside Atlanta died a horrifying death after being infected with Herpes B by fluid splashed into her eye – it seemed so minor at the time that the victim did not even report the incident.

- Monkeys cannot be toilet-trained and can wreck a home.

- Monkeys can catch most human diseases, and it is very difficult to find a veterinarian willing or able to care for them.

- Monkeys can and do bite. They grow long canine teeth. They will inevitably bite their owners. Worse, they can bite friends and children. Many monkey owners

use their pets as "status symbols" and like to show them off. The result can be injured friends or family members who run first to their doctors, then to their lawyers!

- Most monkey owners keep just one monkey. Living solely with humans is an unnatural way of life for an animal as sociable as a primate. The result is a psychologically aberrant animal with no future as a "near-human" or as a member of his/her own species. I know of no zoo that will accept cast-off primates – they are considered too "neurotic" for life in a group.

- Many pet primates die before the age of two years so their long-term future may not be a problem for the owner. But this is tragic for all concerned – the only beneficiary is the animal dealer who lives off the human and animal tragedies most of his dealings cause.

- Only a minority of the lucky survivors will get lifelong care from their human caregivers. Often, when pet monkeys reach the biting stage, the



Baby Jasmine

owners look for a new home. Because of the glut of primates on the exotic pet market, the number of unwanted primates in need of homes is staggering. Sadly, those sanctuaries that accept cast-off pets are full.

The couple clearly adored their new family member. One of the children was scared. When they were about to leave, their car would not start. Once we got them going, they left for their home in a mobile home community.

I was left saddened by this experience – these people clearly meant well but were not well-informed on primate care.

They had spent precious money that could have been used for their family on a very perishable commodity – Baby Jasmine. What will the future hold for her?

NOTE: the US Centers for Disease Control has banned import of monkeys for the pet trade since 1975, and sale as pets of monkeys born to animals imported since 1975 is also banned. However CDC has no enforcement powers.

Some monkeys are smuggled into the United States for sale as pets, especially

South American species smuggled across the Mexican border. Unfortunately, many of the primate breeders are obtaining their stock from US zoos.

The **San Jose Mercury News** recently ran a brilliant series by investigative reporter Linda Goldston on how many of the nation's zoos (including the famous San Diego Zoo) are allowing surplus primates and hoof stock to fall into the hands of animal dealers and canned hunts. If you didn't already, check out the **Mercury News** web site:

<http://www.mercurycenter.com/nation/zoo>

FIVE GORILLAS HELD BY KANO BUSINESSMAN

IPPL has learned that a Lebanese businessman in Kano, Nigeria, is in possession of five young gorillas. The origin of these gorillas is likely to have been Cameroon. Kano, a city in the north of Nigeria, has long been a center for illegal wildlife trafficking of animals smuggled across the border from Cameroon.

In the past, gorillas, including the "Manila Gorilla," have been exported from Kano on fraudulent documents. One gorilla named "Gorio" was shipped from Kano to Manila by Pakistani smugglers, via Karachi, along with two drills and a variety of monkeys.

IPPL is still investigating this situation. We would like to see these gorillas confiscated and transferred to a sanctuary in Cameroon or Nigeria.



BULLET AND BEANIE MAKE FRIENDS

The April 1999 issue of **IPPL News** introduced readers to Bullet, a blind mixed-breed dog who is the newest member of the IPPL family.

In November 1998, Bullet was found by IPPL staff members after Patou and Ivy, our Great Pyrenees dogs, started barking. He was lying against our back fence, whimpering. The young dog was half-starved, dehydrated, and covered with ticks. He had a gaping wound on his left side.

His eyes were red and he could not see.

After picking off over 100 ticks, we took our new dog to the vet's who treated him for a variety of parasites. He had a shotgun pellet lodged in his abdomen. An eye vet determined that he was blind.

IPPL has a blind gibbon named Beanie. Beanie was born at the Lube Foundation in Florida on 22 August 1989. His tenth birthday is this month.

When he was just a year old, Beanie was bitten by a mosquito and developed encephalitis. Sadly, this left him permanently blind and he was sent to IPPL for life-long care.

We are happy to report that Bullet and Beanie have developed a close bond of affection. They love to romp together. This picture shows them at play under the supervision of IPPL's Animal Care Director Donetta.

REMEMBER THE BABY MONKEYS!

CASE MAY BE "BURIED"—MORE ACTION NEEDED

In late May 1997, IPPL received a tip-off from an eye-witness that a large shipment of hundreds of crab-eating macaques from Indonesia had passed through Charles De Gaulle Airport, Paris, on its way to O'Hare Airport, Chicago, USA, and that the shipment contained many pathetic baby monkeys. Air France carried the animals.

Shipment of baby monkeys would be in clear violation of 50 CFR Sec. 14.105 Title 50 Ch. 1, Subchapter B, Part 14, Subpart J. This US regulation, which implements the Lacey Act, a US wildlife law, states that:

A nursing mother with young, an unweaned mammal unaccompanied by its mother...shall be transported only if the primary purpose is for needed medical treatment and upon certification by the examining veterinarian that the treatment is necessary and the animal is able to withstand the normal rigors of transport.

Such an unweaned mammal...shall not be transported to the United States for medical treatment unless it is accompanied at all times and completely accessible to a veterinary attendant.

Following the tip-off, IPPL submitted Freedom of Information Act requests to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) seeking documents pertaining to 1997 crab-eating macaque importations.

We received documents confirming that at least two shipments containing baby monkeys, both shipped by the Indonesian animal dealing firm Inquatex, had been shipped to the US importer LABS, a firm with animal facilities in Yemassee, South Carolina, in April and May 1997.

April 10, 1997 shipment

This shipment consisted of 253 monkeys, of whom 20 were babies shipped with their nursing mothers. This was a clear violation of US regulations and International Air Transport Association (IATA) Guidelines. **Some of the babies were just 4 weeks old.** Nineteen mon-

keys were pregnant.

Monkeys as old as 16 years formed part of this shipment, despite Indonesia's ban on export of wild-caught monkeys and the extreme unlikelihood of hundreds of monkeys being born in captivity at the exporter's facility prior to 1994, the year Indonesia's ban on export of wild-caught monkeys was instituted.

May 30, 1997 shipment

This shipment consisted of 255 monkeys when it left Jakarta. There were 19 babies with their mothers and 6 pregnant monkeys. **One baby was just three weeks old, several four weeks old.**

One nursing mother monkey was dead on arrival at Charles de Gaulle Airport, Paris. Her baby was killed. Another monkey escaped. The sub-standard crates were covered in extra chicken wire at Paris to prevent further escapes.

A Centers for Disease Control inspector named Sena Blumensaadt checked the crates at Chicago and commented:

These crates were a MESS. Many of them had sections as large as 4 inch circles chewed out by the NHPs. They were made of 1/4 inch plywood with ends that barely met at the corners.

The windows were meshed with 3 layers of chicken wire. The handles were

black heavy metal on each side and were the only item I can describe as being free of sharp projections!

In France, someone also nailed another layer of chicken wire around the entire cage (not the top or bottom but around the sides).

Unfortunately, Ms. Blumensaadt did not inform the Fish and Wildlife Service about the presence of the babies or the sub-standard crates. In IPPL's opinion Ms. Blumensaadt showed a serious absence of professionalism.

CDC appears to have a frivolous, uncompassionate, approach to the monkey trade. Documents obtained by IPPL show that Tom De Marcus, head of the CDC inspection program, signed an e-mail as "The Monkey Man!"

Further, CDC experiments on monkeys itself and is obviously totally supportive of the international monkey trade.

The agency's only interest in monkey shipments seems to be to prevent diseased monkeys entering the United States.

Flagrant violations meet official inertia

These two shipments violated US humane shipment regulations banning shipment of infant animals. They also violated the International Air Transport



Courtesy: BUAV

Monkeys at rural holding center in Lebong, Sumatra, Indonesia

Association standards for crate construction and the organization's guidelines against shipping infants and pregnant animals.

IPPL requested the Division of Law Enforcement of USFWS to conduct an investigation and take action against any parties responsible criminally or civilly

for the shipments. We thought it would be a simple and straightforward case, **over in weeks.**

Two years later

Since 1997, IPPL has conducted a long-term letter-writing and postcard campaign requesting action in the case. Two years

later, USFWS still claims that it has an ongoing investigation. Unfortunately, IPPL feels little confidence in this agency.

IPPL believes that the US government needs to be made aware that the baby monkeys have not been forgotten by US and international animal-lovers and that we want action in this case.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1) US and overseas members, please send letters to Ms. Jamie Rappaport Clark, Director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, expressing your disappointment that no action has been taken in the case of the baby monkeys shipped from Indonesia to the United States in 1997. Request Ms. Clark to insist that USFWS place a high priority on resolving this case.

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

2) US members, please send a letter to your Representative (**House Office Building, Washington DC 20515**) and your two senators (**Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510**), telling them that you want to know the status of the US Fish and Wildlife Service investigation of two shipments of monkeys from Indonesia that reached the United States in April and May of 1997. Mention that both shipments included baby monkeys, which is a violation of US law, but that the Fish and Wildlife Service has as yet taken no enforcement action in this case. Request your representatives to ask the US Fish and Wildlife Service why its Law Enforcement Division appears to have whitewashed these tragic incidents.

3) Non-US members, please send a letter to the US Embassy in the capital city of your country of residence. This is very important as embassies relay enquiries back to the US via the State Department and this gets another US agency involved.

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

His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States
Moonah Place
Yarralumla ACT 2600
Australia

PRIMATE BUS TOUR CONTINUES

During the Summer 1999 Primate Freedom Tour, Israeli animal activist Noam Lazarus sat for four days in a small 6 x 3 foot (2 x 1 meter) wire cage outside the Coulston Foundation, which holds the world's largest colony of captive chimpanzees.

Lazarus, 20, commented:

Yesterday evening after spending days inside this small cage I felt I was starting to go crazy. I started crying thinking of the 650 chimpanzees. I was looking at the beautiful mountains surrounding

Alamogordo thinking how those chimps will never be able to see the world without having those metal bars blocking their view. That alone is one of the most horrible things we can do to these intelligent feeling beings.

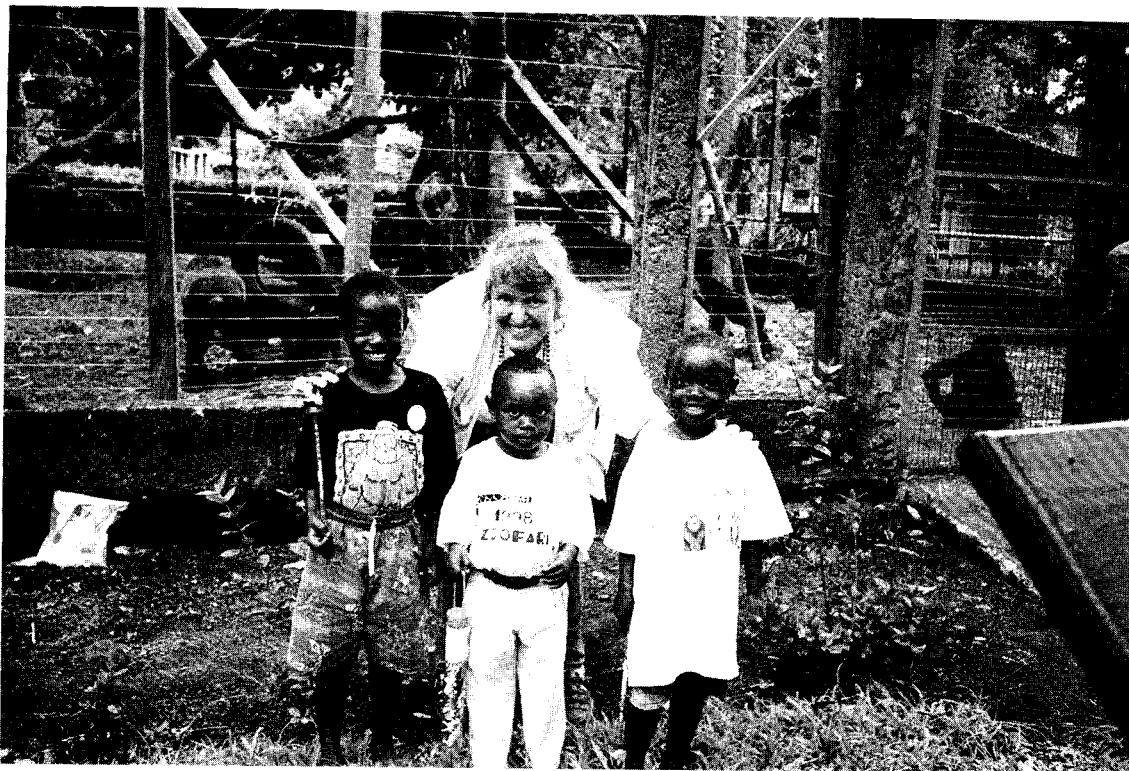
The protestors are holding demonstrations at 24 primate research and breeding facilities from June through September. The four-day Alamogordo protest ran from Tuesday to Friday and was the sixth stop on the tour.

The Coulston Foundation is under in-

vestigation by the US Department of Agriculture because of alleged abuses of primates in its care.

The primate tour is sponsored by CEPE (the Coalition to End Primate Experimentation), which includes concerned members of the public and physicians and other medical professionals opposed to the use of primates in research.

The Coalition alleges that primate experimentation is cruel, lacking in scientific value, and a waste of US taxpayers' dollars.



Jane with young Cameroonian friends

LIMBE WILDLIFE CENTER

THE PEOPLE AND THE GORILLAS

by Jane Dewar

Long-time IPPL member Jane Dewar, who has a special interest in gorillas, is the founder of Gorilla Haven, a nonprofit organization which is establishing a sanctuary for surplus captive gorillas in the United States.

Before I left for Cameroon, West Africa, I was strongly advised: "*Don't spend all your time with just the gorillas! There are other wonderful animals there, like the drills and lovely guenon and mangabey monkeys!*"

Well, I took heed of this advice and visited **all** the Limbe animals at least twice daily, often with treats of raisins, granola and sunflower seeds.

But my main reason to travel to Cameroon was to get to know the gorillas at Limbe. As is the case with all the animals at Limbe, the 7 gorillas started life as victims of the bushmeat trade, survivors of massacres that killed their families. Such survivals are rare, making their stories even more special.

Gorilla Haven (see our website at www.gorilla-haven.org for more information) is designed to help captive gorillas lead more enriched lives. It makes sense that we also be actively

involved in helping gorillas in their native Africa, where gorillas are extremely rare in captivity, and where their numbers in the wild are dwindling fast, due to deforestation, human population encroachment and the bushmeat trade.

Unlike chimps or monkeys, gorillas seem to give up and die rather than endure the hellish lives captive primates often face in Africa and elsewhere.

The goal of Limbe is to release all animals back to the wild, if and as possible, but with great apes this is problematic, if not impossible, since hand-reared or captive animals cannot survive in the wild. Hopefully, if funds are raised, Limbe will be able to release these gorillas (as well as their other animals) to a large, free-living preserve, where the animals can be protected from hunters and provisioned, but left alone to live a life as free as possible.

A little money goes a long way

Gorilla Haven has supported Limbe through IPPL for several years and I wanted to see first hand just how and if our money was being put to good use. This was immediately confirmed when I met the people and animals at Limbe, and saw how much could be done with relatively little money.

Zoos spend millions of dollars on fancy exhibits, which is a great way to inspire and educate the public about the plight of animals in their native habitats, as well as to provide a better life for their captive charges. However, if a mere fraction of such spending could be sent to help Limbe, the effects could/would be astounding.

- For \$50,000 a year, Limbe can operate.
- For \$100,000 a year, Limbe can build larger, better enclosures.



Bama Alfred with an armload of chimps

• For \$250,000 a year, Limbe can thrive and also expand its unique and effective education program, the Limbe Wildlife Center Nature Club, into other parts of Cameroon, including the bush where hunting endangered animals is unfortunately still an accepted way of life. Alas, currently Limbe has trouble raising operating costs and each day is a struggle for survival.

In good hands

Limbe's staff is remarkable. Linda Percy and Tony Chasar, two American volunteers, work tirelessly, assisting and training a staff of wonderful Cameroonians.

Gorilla keepers Wilson, Bama and Jonathan are loving, eager and intelligent men anxious to learn more. Jonathan went to the Wildlife Training Program at Jersey Zoo in the United Kingdom for some training. No one at Limbe, except Jonathan, has ever seen a silverback gorilla!

Andreas, Johnson, Abraham, Mr. Abang, Jacob, Evelyn, Simon and Stephen are the chimp, monkey, baboon, mandrill and drill keepers, who have the same keen sense of pride and eagerness to learn. Abel heads the Nature Club, where school children from all over can come to the zoo (free of charge) to learn about the animals and the environment.

Many of the Limbe staff started working there as volunteers.

The concept of volunteering is usually a concept of wealthier nations, where each day isn't spent just trying to survive. Since Limbe, like so many people in Africa, struggles to get by with the bare necessities (food, shelter, health care, etc.), the idea that someone with the same struggles would offer their time to work with no monetary reward in return is truly remarkable. But remarkable people is why Limbe is so unique.

Stephen's story is classic. Raised in a hunting village, where bushmeat and killing gorillas and chimps was routine, Stephen caught a viper (snake) one day and brought it to the zoo in the hopes of selling it. The zoo had no money, but they said they'd take the snake and Stephen agreed to come back later when they had money to give him.

He kept returning to the zoo for money that was never there, but in the process he started to talk to the staff and observe the animals. Then he started volunteering, helping around the zoo and before he knew it, he had a job working with the drills.

Today Stephen is a converted conservationist, who doesn't eat meat and who returns home to his village to tell his father and the village elders why bushmeat is not a good thing!! His brother, Johnson, is now a chimp keeper, so perhaps there will be at least one less village hunting bushmeat!

The pride in their positions as animal caregivers is apparent, whenever groups come to the zoo. Usually, a staff member will escort groups or interested parties around the zoo, teaching them a bit about the animals in their care, as well as how they came to be there.

Lessons for a lifetime

A group of school children were being shown around by Abel and their teachers as I watched and listened. Abel explained how gorillas, like monkeys, chimps and other endangered animals, were being hunted as bushmeat, which people bought in markets in towns.

Then he asked the children to count the fingers on the gorillas' hands. In unison, the children chanted, "One, two, three, four, FIVE!" looking down at their own hands and seeing the amazing similarity. Abel explained how gorillas were just like them and so they should go home to tell their parents NOT to eat bushmeat, since that would be like eating their own family!

One teacher asked how they could tell if it was gorilla or chimp they were buying, when buying bushmeat. Abel explained how all bushmeat is smoked and cut in strips and pieces, so that it was difficult to differentiate between species, so it was best to simply not buy any bushmeat to stop the slaughter!

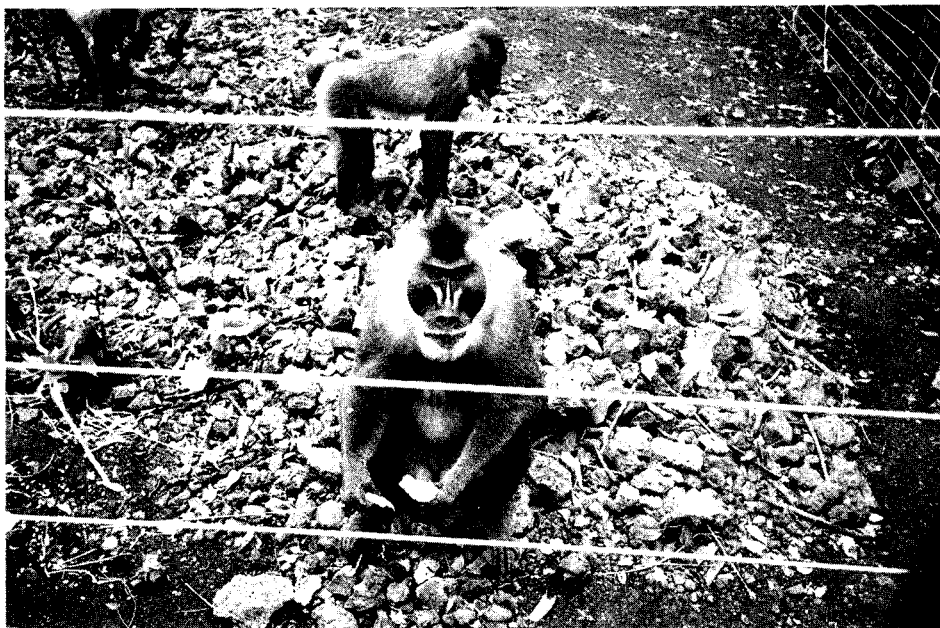
Then Abel introduced me, as a gorilla lover who'd traveled all the way from America to visit Cameroon. All eyes were upon me, as I explained to the children how lucky they were to have such wonderful animals living in their own country. I said while America was thought to be a rich country, we didn't have any gorillas or chimpanzees or monkeys living there in the wild, like Cameroon, and I stressed how blessed they all were to live in a place where these wonderful animals lived free.

I also said I hoped they would recognize how fortunate they were and grow up to care for and protect their wildlife heritage and environment, which I had to travel so very far to come and see.

I pointed to one little girl and then another on the other side of the group, saying I thought they must be the same child: both had dark skin, brown eyes, were about the same height, etc. The kids giggled at my suggestion they were the same. I then pointed to Benito and Emma, two small gorillas watching behind me and said:

Just like you two little girls are very different, unique and wonderful in your own way, so are these two gorillas—who have their own likes and dislikes and personalities.

A soft wave of "ooohs" went across the group of kids and their teachers, as they watched as I pointed out the differences between Emma, whose long face and sad eyes made her look different than Benito's rounder face and eyes. And while Emma sat quietly as Benito rough-housed with



Drill enclosure

Chella, even the differences in their personalities became apparent. The kids could see the differences! And so, unlike herd animals, gorillas started to be seen as unique personalities like people!

Spreading the word

Later I was interviewed for the Yaoundé Herald, one of Cameroon's main (if not only?) major newspapers. A reporter for the paper was visiting Limbe on Sunday with his wife and two small daughters. He couldn't believe a woman from America would travel so far just to sit by some gorillas all day for days at a time, so we struck up a conversation.

The next day, he brought a photographer back to the zoo and interviewed me for about an hour, asking me what I thought about Cameroon. I took the opportunity to reiterate what I had said to the school children – about how lucky they were to have such a wealth of wildlife, and how proud they should be.

And I stressed how the government should take advantage of their heritage to preserve and protect it, by limiting logging, which fuels the bushmeat crisis and enforcing laws in place to protect endangered species. Linda Percy has seen a copy of the article (I have not seen it yet) and said it was very good publicity for Limbe, so I'm glad I could help.

But the gorillas were my main reason for going. Reading in **IPPL News** about Pitchou's struggle to survive, I wanted to

see her for myself. I will confess I fought back tears several times during my 7 day stay at Limbe, but they were all tears of joy tinged with the sadness that such stories of survival were so rare. Pitchou was everything and more than I thought she'd be. But so were the others, to whom we assigned nicknames on our last day.

Nyango, "The Queen"

Nyango, a female gorilla, was born around 1990.

The oldest at 9 years old, Nyango is the queen and she knows it. Raised by missionaries the first 3 or 4 years of her life, she ate meals at a table with a fork and spoon and still has difficulty understanding why she's shut inside an enclosure with other gorillas, instead of wandering around the rest of the zoo with her loyal subjects, the people who are there to admire and love her.

Nyango adores her Cameroonian keepers. And she's wonderful with the six younger gorillas now sharing her royal abode. As a gorilla singer, Nyango's up there with the best, humming a high pitched song of delight when served special treats like roasted corn on the cob or mangoes.

Towards the end of my visit, Nyango couldn't decide if she loved or hated me, and so she gave me a royal order: "*Feed me treats or leave.*"

Since I limited the treats to avoid tummy troubles for everyone and I refused

to leave, the Queen got perturbed at times, throwing small stones my way, but hitting someone else each time. I'm not convinced this wasn't deliberate either.

Nyango saw me as another dominant female and possibly a threat to her, so I reassured her constantly, purring and rumbling, bowing my head to reflect my royal regard for her superiority, and this would calm her down. She was never too far from me, knowing full well, that was where the action was!

On the day we left, Nyango had just been given a whole coconut, which she transported the entire length of the enclosure (about 120 feet or so), to bring it to the keeper door area, which has a cement stoop.

With all 6 babies watching her every move, Nyango smashed the coconut on the only really hard surface in the exhibit, humming and singing her excitement. After a few close calls as she whacked the coconut as baby gorilla heads peered perilously close to get a better look, Nyango succeeded in cracking the coconut slightly, so the sweet milk started to drip out all over her hands and arms.

The babies started licking up the milk from the stoop and off of Nyango's hands, as she sucked the juices and sang louder. It was a lovely farewell image to have of the Queen.

Pitchou, "The Princess"

Pitchou, a female gorilla, was born around 1997.

As the youngest gorilla at Limbe, Pitchou is also the one who seems to know shes a gorilla the best, teaching the others tricks of the gorilla trade. After watching the keepers the first day or so, I noticed they'd hand feed or place all the food in one spot, creating a gorilla buffet.

I suggested they spread things out a bit, to make the gorillas forage, like they'd do in the wild. At first, Nyango was shocked: "*Why on earth are my servants not handing me food??*" she seemed to be thinking. But then she noticed little Pitchou, quickly and efficiently finding all sorts of goodies buried between the blades of grass in the enclosure, and soon caught on. Even so, hours later, Pitchou would re-visit the scene of the goody-fest and discover more treats, whereas



Photo: Linda Percy

Pitchou on arrival

Nyango maintained more or an "out of sight means it doesn't exist" attitude.

Pitchou simply melts my heart, and not just because her survival is so miraculous. It's the feisty will to survive against all odds, combined with a confidence and sweetness that makes her so special. At one moment, she'd pout and whimper when milk wasn't given to her quickly enough or go to Nyango or Chella for reassurance or a ride, just like the baby she still is.

The next moment, she'd cough a warning at Nyango or any other gorilla who got in her way, and if treated too roughly, she'd attack the aggressor to give them a piece of her mind, instead of being a victim.

In reviewing my video, there's a snippet of film where Pitchou is visiting everyone, at the end of the day when the keepers go in for a final play and cuddle session, before everyone is put in their night quarters. Pitchou is strolling bipedally, swinging her arms to and fro, her head tilted and her lips pouting ever so slightly as she strides towards Linda for a hug. ...She reminded me of little Shirley Temple and I swear when I see this footage I can hear her singing "On The Good Ship Lollipop!"

Chella, the "Robin Williams" of gorillas

Chella, a male gorilla, was born around 1994.

The actor/comedian Robin Williams uses his quick wit and facial expressions to create hysteria and uncontrollable laughter for all around him, and Chella, the oldest (I'd guess he was closer to 6 years old) male at Limbe is his gorilla reincarnation.

I've never seen so many silly play faces and goofy gestures combined with a gentle, sweet nature in any other gorilla. Chella would smile then swipe his hands over his face in a "Three Stooges" nyah-nyah-nyah gesture, before rolling into a backwards somersault.

When I put up a mirror, Chella chest-beat to it, stuck his tongue out, smiled, twirled and basically did a show for his reflection, making my sides hurt from laughter.

Like many comedians, their humor borne of tragedy, Chella's beginnings in life are horrific. He arrived at a logging camp, clinging terrified to the dead body of his mother, killed with the rest of his family for bushmeat. They couldn't pry him off his mother and when they finally did, his Limbe keepers held and cared for him 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for months, before he was able to slowly accept his new lot in life.

Most gorillas simply give up, after this kind of a trauma, and I'm convinced if the Limbe staff hadn't spent the time and efforts, holding and reassuring this young baby gorilla, Chella wouldn't be here. And a world without Chella would be a crime. I can't wait to see Chella as a silverback.

Chella's good natured sweetness made him the favorite of the other gorillas too. Once, when Nyango was playing too roughly with Pitchou, Chella, Evindi and Benito (the 3 boys), all ran over to hit Nyango or push her away from Pitchou. But Chella took Pitchou and carried her on his back, reassuring and comforting her until she was ready to go off again to play.

While I've seen other male gorillas pay this kind of maternal care towards youngsters, it always thrills and amazes me. After playing the "Mr. Sensitive-In-Touch-With-His-Feminine-Side" role, Chella was rough-housing with Nyango—almost as if he was reminding her in play that he's still the stronger one and the boss.

Chella's full name is Rambo Chella, after the Italian logger who brought him to Limbe. It's his combination of sweetness and strength that makes him so special.

Emma, "Miss Demure"

Emma, a female gorilla, was born around 1996.

Emma's life also began with the trauma of her capture, and medical woes have seen her several times on death's door, with IV drips and just the determination and love of the Limbe staff and prayers keeping her alive.

She seemed depressed to me, and would often sit sucking the hair on her arm while the other gorillas played around her. But other times she'd climb and laugh and play like the others. Her status is likely to be low-ranking by virtue of her quiet yet extremely sweet personality.

Sometimes, Emma would play and invent her own silly games, hanging

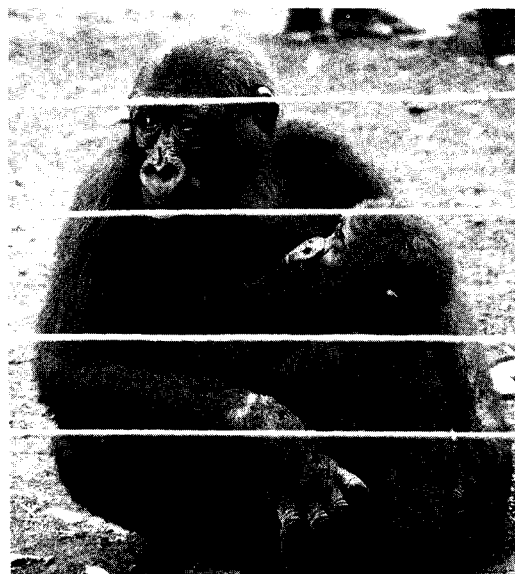


Photo: Michelle Davis

Pitchou being cuddled by Chella



Limbe staff with their Gorilla Haven certificates of appreciation

upside down from a tree and chest beating half-heartedly with an open play face, as if she had an imaginary friend with her.

In the morning, we'd order sandwiches from our hotel to bring to the zoo for lunch, which we'd then eat on a bench across from the gorilla enclosure. We'd try to be subtle, but inevitably, Emma would know we were there and would stand bipedally looking over at us as if to ask, "*Is any of that for me?*"

Often, we simply couldn't finish all the tomato or bread in the sandwich and sure enough, there'd be something to share, if the keeper said OK.

During the milk breaks, little Emma would patiently wait as the 6 other gorillas usually got their milk cups first, tolerating the spilling or dripping milk over her until her milk arrived. It was heart-rending to watch how Emma accepted her role and still maintained her dignity. Sometimes the keeper would give Emma milk after Nyango and Chella got theirs, which seemed to give her a little boost of morale, or maybe that was just my wishful thinking.

Emma's sad eyes haunt me, but I'm comforted in seeing her and Pitchou or Benito cuddling and playing together and knowing there's hope.

Evindi, a.k.a. "Romeo"

Evindi, a male gorilla, was born around 1994.

If Emma's eyes were sad, Evindi's eyes could melt the coldest heart. He's smaller than Chella, but a lover boy who would follow us around with his eyes wherever we went, and come to sit near us, just to be close. Evindi might decide to be dominant if he and Chella mature together, but the jury's still out on that one.

Evindi, like so many young male gorillas I've observed, would alternate between strutting around like a big boy and then act childish, pushing away other gorillas getting too much attention (in Evindi's mind), as his jealousy took over. At the moment, he's very focused on human females, but hopefully with time this will change.

In reviewing all my photographs, Evindi seems to be in almost every one—he was in love with Michele, the lady with whom I traveled to Limbe, and so wherever we went, so did he.

Jumbo, "The Little Mermaid"

Jumbo, a female gorilla, was born around 1996.

The enclosure at Limbe has a small wading pool as well as a water fountain that the gorillas can operate by pressing down, starting a stream of water.

Jumbo spent a lot of her time sitting on top of the water fountain, washing her toys, food, self, etc., or playing in the pool. And Jumbo was always in the thick of things when food or games were involved, a very confident and curious young heroine, like Ariel, of Disney's "Little Mermaid" story – hence her nickname.

"Jumbala Bumbala," as her keepers affectionately call her, does a little dance, shaking her arms from her shoulders down,

whenever she's excited – the arrival of food or milk, for example.

I blew bubbles in the enclosure and Jumbo was the first to try to catch them, doing the Jumbo-dance when she caught one in her mouth, startled and thrilled when it popped. She danced and twirled, telling me, "More bubbles, faster, faster!" and I accommodated her until I nearly hyperventilated from blowing and laughing.

Benito, the "Gary Cooper" of Gorillas

Benito, a male gorilla, was born around April 1996.

Like the movie actor of yesterday, Benito is a classic, handsome, strong and silent type – a man's man... uh, I mean a gorilla's gorilla. The youngest of the three males, Benito arrived at Limbe with Emma, and spent his first months there in the constant care of his human caregivers, who selflessly gave him 24 hour care and attention.

Again, I'm convinced this is the secret to his survival. Whether rough-housing with Chella, Emma or Evindi or playing by himself, Benito doesn't wear his heart on his sleeve, uh, arm like the other gorillas at Limbe. He remains a mystery to me. But an incredibly handsome mystery.

I'd traveled to Africa at least a dozen times, to southern and eastern African countries. This was my first time to West/Central Africa and I was amazed at the potential of Cameroon's people, the country and the wildlife. The setting is magical, with Mt. Cameroon looming over Limbe, a coastal village where the Atlantic Ocean gently laps against the shores and Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea silhouettes the sunsets each night. That such a magical place is also

the setting for the slaughter of so many animals and the destruction of so much diversity, so forests can be logged to meet the supply of ignorant or selfish western countries is heart breaking. But ignorance doesn't have to have fatal consequences. The problems of Africa are huge and often I hear people sighing that it's too much for one person to handle. But one person CAN make a difference. I saw the difference my money made at Limbe, in the smiles of the staff

and the well adjusted behaviors of the gorillas, who should be basket-cases or dead, given their unfortunate histories. Even a small donation \$5 to \$50 - goes much further in Cameroon than it might in a western country.

The mere thought of Pitchou brings a smile to my heart and the money we sent to help her more than a year ago remains the best investment we've ever made.

HELPING LIMBE'S PRECIOUS ANIMALS

During 1998, the International Primate Protection League raised \$35,000 for housing and care of the primates at the Limbe Wildlife Center, around 70% of the project's budget. Old cages have been replaced by electric fenced enclosures. The mandrill **Man Alone**, who was once housed in a small cage, now lives with a companion in a large, spacious living area, all thanks to IPPL's generous members. The juvenile chimpanzees have a brand-new enclosure. IPPL will be raising funds for Limbe indefinitely. Please send your donation, with an annotation that it is for Limbe, to **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA** or **IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England**. Both branches accept credit card donations as well as checks. Be sure to provide the name of your bank, card number and expiration date of the card.

GOOD NEWS FROM SIERRA LEONE

by Rosalind Alp, Director, Step by Step

Step by Step works for the protection of the chimpanzees of Sierra Leone

This time I am sending out a letter of good news concerning the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Sierra Leone. Many of you sent donations and warm messages, all of which were sent to the sanctuary during the January war in Freetown which claimed well over 3,000 lives.

Your donations and messages were deeply appreciated by all of us, particularly in showing the sanctuary staff that they were NOT completely alone.

Those who sent messages helped to boost the moral of the staff who were fast losing everything and watching their country being destroyed.

Those who sent donations directly helped to give food to the chimps.

None of the chimps were hurt or became sick during the Freetown crisis and the staff were miraculously able to get food to the chimps and make sure they were safe and comforted while bombs and gunfire exploded around them.

Although it may not be the ideal situation some of us would have hoped for, on July 7th the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels and the Government of Sierra Leone signed a peace accord based on a power sharing government.

Although this may not seem the best option, for Sierra Leone it means an immediate end to the slaughter and mutilation which has directly affected virtually every village in the country.

After nearly nine years of war, everyone is tired of fighting and ready to settle in to peace.

Since funds became available earlier this year, Tacugama has already started preparing construction of 3 initial electric fence enclosures where the chimps can finally be released in to the forest as a single community.

To all those who have shown your care for Tacugama and Sierra Leone, an enormous thanks and I hope you will share in some of the relief that comes with peace.

BORNEAN AND SUMATRAN FORESTS IN PERIL

The island of Sumatra is part of the nation of Indonesia. The island of Borneo consists of Kalimantan, which belongs to Indonesia; the independent sultanate of Brunei; and Sarawak and Sabah, which form East Malaysia.

Sumatra is home to one of the two species of orangutan; white handed and agile gibbons; siamangs; many species of leaf monkeys; and two species of macaque. The off-shore Mentawi Islands are home to primate species found nowhere else in the whole world.

Borneo is home to the Bornean species of orangutan, the endangered proboscis monkey, several species of leaf monkeys, macaques, and many other unique wildlife species.

Tragically, both these islands are being subjected to an onslaught of ferocious habitat destruction. IPPL and other organizations have received reports from people on the front lines of these battles.

REPORT FROM BORNEO

An Indonesian observer of the destruction of the Tanjung Puting National Park, in Kalimantan, Indonesia, described the unfolding tragedy affecting this wonderful park in an unsigned Internet post.

My name is [name omitted]. Here is information we get about Tanjung Puting National Park...

The main reason why we are very concerned about this Orangutan Sanctuary, because years ago we have worked as volunteers, not for [famed orangutan researcher Dr. Birute] Galdikas but for Edi Hendras and other young scientists of Indonesia Orangutan Foundation in Pangkalan Bun, Central Kalimantan.

So, since years ago, where a huge part of Kalimantan had already become a forest clearing area, Tanjung Puting National Park is become a "challenge" for the **LOG BOSSES**, since it is very close to the big river where the big ship or tug boats could pick up the stolen logs. Many types of commercial wood are easily found in this 300.040 hectare area.

Also at several spots inside this area, illegal gold diggers have already operated for years. In Aspai, which is part of the intensive use zone of the park, we could easily find the huge traditional gold mining.

So, as soon as our last President (Suharto) fell, the illegal loggers, poachers and gold diggers, backed up by and supported by Log Bosses and some government people, "attacked" the park.

Friends in Pangkalan Bun that I trust said, **"Even the rangers are involved in this illegal operation."**

Things become very difficult in al-

most all parts of Indonesia during this economy crisis. Rice and other staples have become very difficult to find and expensive. Many companies or factories have shut down.

Government people, police and even rangers of national parks can not afford ...to feed the family, we also must count the school and medical costs...

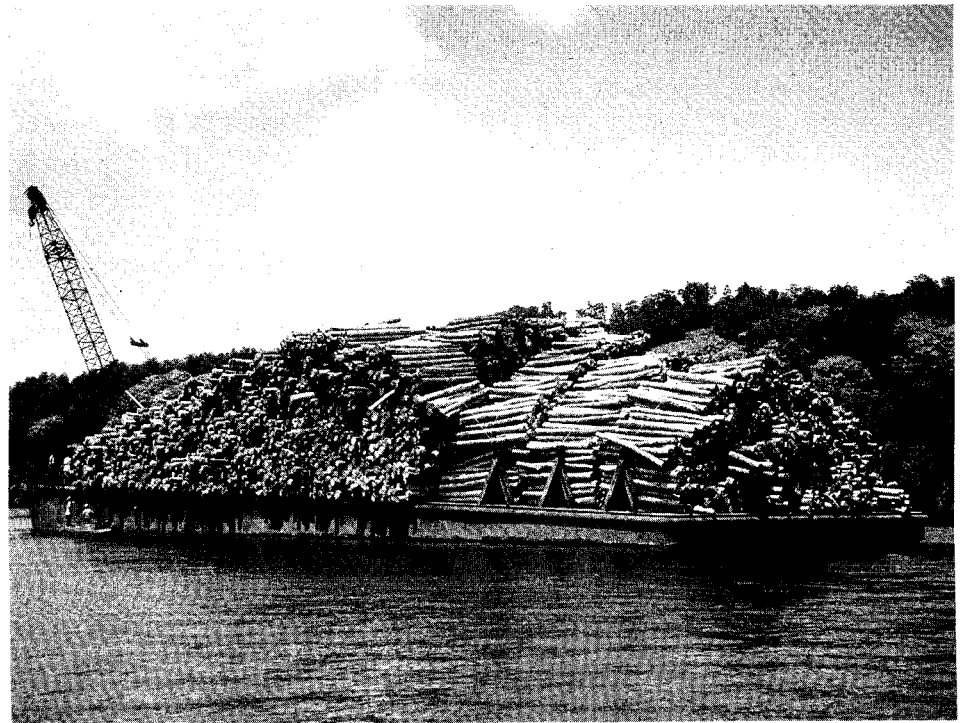
The scary thing is, we believe this terrible situation will continue until the new, clean and legitimate government come after the Parliament meets on November 10

to elect a new president.

But, can the Tanjung Puting National Park still remain a paradise of Orangutan, Agile Gibbon, Proboscis Monkey, Birds and other flora and fauna of this area?

We just worry when the clean and strong government is in action later end of this year, everything is gone...

That's all for now...we need a direct active action before the Orangutan and other animals are gone. That's all for now guys, God help us.



©Michael Turco

Logs going downriver

REPORT FROM SUMATRA

This plea for help, extracts from which follow, was written in June 1999, was circulated widely on the internet. It was prepared by Michelle Y. Merrill, a Ph.D. student at the Department of Biological Anthropology and Anatomy of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA. Ms. Merrill is studying in the Leuser Management Unit of Gunung Leuser National Park. She wrote:

I wish to inform you of a dire situation currently developing in the rainforests of Sumatra, Indonesia. Suaq Balimbing Research Station is being illegally logged.

It is within Gunung Leuser National Park, and is supposed to be a protected area, but there is no local enforcement, in spite of repeated requests from our station and the Leuser Management Unit/Leuser Development Programme.

The situation has become critical in the last few weeks, as threats are made against research assistants, and logging continues to invade the research area.

In the last two months, about 144,000,000 square meters within the established trail system have been affected by logging. This is about one-quarter of the entire research area. Large areas directly adjacent to the study area have been logged as well.

An important area

I can barely begin to describe how unique and valuable Suaq Balimbing is as a research and wildlife conservation site. Suaq Balimbing has a very high density of Sumatran orangutans (7 individuals per square kilometer), and the orangutans here are found in social groups more often than anywhere else they have been studied.

In addition, the site is home to four species of monkey...two species of gibbon...siamangs, plus Sumatran tigers, sun bears, wild pigs and a remarkable diversity of other wildlife.

Chainsaws at work near dock

Yesterday, chainsaws were felling trees within only about 25 meters of the dock...It is estimated that all of the trees over about 20 centimeters in diameter were being removed...

Noise and disruption

The noise and disruption from the

logging also has a direct effect on the behavior of some animals. While logging was going on along the river near camp, many hornbill birds were disturbed, fluttering around and squawking in distress. The sound of crashing trees evoked a long-call response from an adult male orangutan.

Loggers' contempt for law

The loggers are making no effort to hide their illegal activities within the park, because they believe the regulations will not be enforced...

The current logging is also making further research nearly impossible. Several research assistants have been threatened. They were told that if they were to interfere with the logging, the chainsaws would be used on them.

These research assistants...are not armed beyond a small knife to help them keep the trails clear...They have avoided confronting the loggers...

Orangutan tool use

Suaq Balimbing is one of the world's most important research sites for primate behavior, as it is the only site where orangutans are known to regularly use feeding tools.

Though the use of tools by wild chimpanzees has been well-documented, we have just begun to investigate orangutan tool use and its implications for understanding the origins of human material culture...

They must be saved!

These animals must be saved.

Taking action in defense of the forest in and around the Suaq Balimbing research situation is vitally important, and it must be done quickly if there is to be anything left. Please give any assistance you can to help preserve this amazing and threatened resource.

Extracts from a 6 July 1999 update from Ms. Merrill

Although the intensity of the logging within the study area has been reduced, there is still some activity within the research area and heavier logging continues in surrounding portions of Gunung Leuser National Park...

The sounds of chainsaws indicate that intensive logging activities persist in the surrounding area, well within park boundaries...

Thanks in part to letters written by concerned outsiders, there was a series of meetings between those responsible for the logging and various authorities from 18-23 June.

No arrests were made, but the authorities and the loggers reached an agreement. As part of the agreement, the loggers were allowed to take the timber from trees that had already been felled, but they were to stop cutting live trees, and their activities in the research area were to cease 29 June...

The resolution of the crisis could be interpreted as a case of successful environmental extortion. Though the logging was in violation of existing laws, there were no punitive measures against the involved parties...

It is important to recognize that this is not simply a case of poor local people using the only means available to them to put food on the table. There are clearly organized outsiders profiting from these illegal logging activities...

The available undisturbed habitat for the orangutans, tigers, sun bears and other wildlife continues to diminish...

Please, if you care about the orangutans and other wildlife at Suaq, **WRITE LETTERS!**

For further information, please see the website:

<http://www.duke.edu/~mym1/suaq.htm>

ADDRESSES FOR LETTERS ARE ON PAGE 25, COLUMN 1

LETTERS URGENTLY NEEDED

The situation in Gunung Leuser and Tanjung Puting National Parks is being repeated in many of the less well-known parks. BUT your letters may help! A statement in your own words expressing the importance of Indonesia's National Parks will show the authorities that we care, and that we are tracking events there. Also, it may lead authorities in Indonesia to take more positive steps to bring the situation under control.

1) Please contact Mr. James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank, to ensure that any international funding to Indonesia is accompanied by strict environmental and social conditions, and that the Bank's policies help to conserve Indonesia's forests and wildlife. Also express your concern for what is happening in the nation's National Parks.

**Mr. James Wolfensohn, President
World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA
FAX: (202) 522-3031**

2) Please contact Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry, preferably by fax since letters take so long to reach Indonesia. Please write a *very respectful* expression of understanding of the current difficult situation in Indonesia, along with a statement of the importance of the National Parks to Indonesia and the world. Please ask that everything possible be done to protect the parks and the wildlife for future generations. If you have ever visited, or plan one day to visit, the beautiful land of Indonesia, please mention this.

**Dr. Muslimin Nasution, Minister
of Forestry
Menteri Kehutanan Republik
Indonesia
c/o Gedung Manggala Wanabakti
Senayan- Jakarta, Indonesia
FAX: 62-21-5700226**

LATE NEWS - US PRIMATE POLICY

On 15 July 1999, the US **Federal Register** published a "Draft Policy in Environment Enhancement for Non-human Primates" along with a lengthy background document.

The US Animal Welfare Act requires that dealers, exhibitors and research facilities holding nonhuman primates takes steps "to promote the psychological well-being" of the animals in their care.

Readers with Internet access may find the draft policy at:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ac/ee.html>

and the full background report at:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ac/eejuly15.html>

The regulations on psychological well-being have been in effect since 1991. Due to pressure from primate users, the initial regulations set what was called "performance standards," under which an outcome – psychological well-being – was identified. Each facility was allowed to write its own plan which it was to maintain at its own site, making it impossible for people concerned about the suffering of captive primates to review a facility's plan.

During the 1991 comment period, IPPL expressed its opposition to the concept of "performance standards," preferring instead standards that were specific and enforceable.

Now, eight years later, the USDA review panel that was established in 1996 has concluded that "performance standards" vary from location to location and that "*dealers, exhibitors and research facilities did not necessarily understand how to prepare an environment enhancement plan that would adequately promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates.*" USDA inspectors reported that they had trouble judging facilities' compliance.

However, rather than replacing the "performance standards" with objective standards, USDA is trying to clarify the regulations.

The new policy addresses five areas:

- **Social grouping:** the policy states that primates are "clearly social beings" and should preferably be housed in social groups. The policy states that this

is especially important for chimpanzees, gorillas, gibbons and siamangs.

- **Social needs of infants:** the policy states the importance of infant primates being raised by their mothers until weaning age. Other methods of raising may lead to poor social and parenting skills when the infants grow up. The policy states:

Infants should not be permanently removed from the care-giving parent(s) before an age that approximates the age of infant independence in nature, except where necessary for the health and well-being of the infant or mother.

- **Structure and substrate:** the policy emphasizes the need for elevated resting structure for primates. Primates with long tails (these include crab-eating, vervet and squirrel monkeys) should have sufficient vertical space to permit tails to hang freely. This would require a major increase of the height specified in the minimum cage sizes, which the policy did not seek.

- **Foraging opportunities:** because wild primates spend so much time foraging for food, primate facilities should provide a variety of food presented in interesting ways.

- **Manipulanda:** facilities should provide toys so that primates can use their manual skills.

The public is invited to submit comments. The deadline is 13 September. We suggest you request that specific, enforceable standards applicable to all facilities should be prepared to replace the "performance standards."

Please express the importance of baby monkeys remaining with their mothers, at least until weaning. Request larger cage sizes and express opposition to solitary housing of primates.

Please send your comments (USDA prefers an original and 3 copies) to:

**Docket No. 98-121-1
Regulatory Analysis and Development,
PPD, APHIS, Suite 3C03
4700 River Road, Unit 118
Riverdale MD 20737-1238, USA**

THE CHIMP CHANNEL

by Hope Walker, founder of "Primates Online," an Internet site dedicated to primate protection

On June 10th, the US-based Turner Broadcasting Station (TBS) premiered **The Chimp Channel**. The program is a half-hour, 15-episode series which TBS bills as **Show Business Meets Monkey Business**. According to TBS, the theme of the series is to "chronicle life at an all-appe cable television network."

The premiere episode featured chimpanzees and orangutans dressed up in various costumes, wearing wigs, with their faces contorted in pseudo-human expressions, with a slightly grainy voice-over spouting half-baked jokes with pathetic sexual undertones.

The Chimp Channel is a bizarre twist in the usual programming on TBS. TBS generally features film and sports.

TBS also airs **National Geographic Explorer**, as well as hundreds of other award-winning natural history documentaries. TBS claims that the reason for producing the series is the popularity of its previous **Monkey-ed Movies** – television shorts (short films) in which chimpanzees "acted" out scenes from hit films such as **Titanic**.

Senior Vice-President of Original Programming at TBS, Jim Head, told **The Hollywood Reporter** on 10 June:

We are now creating original programming that fits the personality of the network...For original series, it's fun, unique, contemporary programming that brands our network as an entertainment leader.

I find Mr. Head's sense of humor rather strange! **The Chimp Channel** is in my opinion a poorly-written, novice attempt at a comedy series and nothing about the program is funny – in fact most of the dialogue insults the intelligence of the viewing public.

The **Post & Courier** (Charleston, SC) says the series "takes another evolutionary step – backward," while the **Los Angeles Times** called the show "unabashedly lowbrow."

Aside from the lack of humor, **The Chimp Channel** uses young chimpanzees and orangutans as its main actors.

As I watched the premier episode I began to wonder who was watching out for their welfare and who was supplying and "training" the apes. I have worked in television in the recent past and I know exactly how hot, stressful, and truly tough film work really is. So my first question was, "Who is on set to protect the chimpanzees and orangutans and watch out for their welfare?"

I learned that the only "watchdog" is the American Humane Association (AHA). According to its literature:

[AHA is] the only organization authorized by the entertainment industry to monitor the use of animals in film and Television production per Screen Actors Guild (SAG) Producers Codified Agreement.

AHA has lengthy guidelines for use of animals in entertainment, but there are no special guidelines for primates.

Karen Rosa, AHA's media representative, told me that AHA representatives are on set when **The Chimp Channel** is being filmed. The trouble with this is that most training does not occur on the set, so the AHA representative present could possibly miss observing the majority of training that takes place off-set.

Rosa told me that productions which do not treat the animals well on the set are denied the AHA "end credit" in the film. I don't know about you, but when the end credits are running in the movie theater, I'm putting my jacket on and moving toward the door along with everyone else.

Knowing a bit about the training techniques used for entertainment animals, I also began to look into who was training the animals. Bob Dunn's Animal Services is listed on the program credits. In a 1988 interview with a **Los Angeles Times** reporter Dunn was quoted as saying:

In zoos animals get bored to death. But these guys love working – it makes them twice as smart. They get to go places and see things...

Dunn's maintains a website at www.animalservices.com which con-

tains photos of many of his performing animals.

Jane Goodall recently commented about **The Chimp Channel**.

I am sad and disappointed that this station, which has been such a great supporter of wildlife and the environment, is now backing the use of chimps and other apes in entertainment.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Rumor has it that TBS has had a great deal of positive feedback about **The Chimp Channel**. We need to let TBS know that not everyone thinks that using chimpanzees and orangutans for entertainment is a great idea (or even a good one). Please send comments to:

Gerald Levine, Chairman
Time Warner
75 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10019 USA

Bill Burke, President
TBS Superstation
1050 Techwood Drive N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30318, USA



Marino (top right), the twentysomething blonde diva of TCC, is ruthless and power-mad, but deep down, longing for a normal family life. She stars with Buck Hammond in *Freeride* (bottom), a city dark version of *Baywatch* featuring primates rescuing victims stuck in trees and other mishaps.



Chimp Channel promo photo

GIBBON RESCUED – see Stop Press page 28

by Ashok Kumar, Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI)

The Hoolock gibbon is an endangered primate with a limited distribution in evergreen forests of north-eastern India.

There was a time when keeping wild animals, especially primates, at home as pets was considered “love for wildlife.” Such people were called “wildlife hobbyists.”

Little did anyone realize that for this expression of “love,” the wild animal was caught from its true home by a trader in live wild animals. Many died in the process of catching and transportation.

Even now there is a demand for such expression of “love” in many countries. [Keeping primates as pets is unfortunately a fad in the USA].

It was due to the wisdom of authors of India’s Wildlife (Protection) Act that keeping wild animals as pets was banned, and with good reason.

Gibbon pet

Yet, it is a wonder that in today’s day and age, a Hoolock gibbon could be a pet in Vadodara in a private house of one Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel.

This was discovered by Snehel Bhatt, an Honorary Wildlife Warden. She turned heaven and earth to invoke the law, and has carried on a lone battle against the system.

In desperation, she went on hunger strike, the first and the only person in India so far to have gone on hunger strike for wildlife. This is not the only battle she is fighting.

This was not liked by “the system.” Her name has been removed as an Honorary Wildlife Warden and the gibbon was still with Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel at the time of writing (10 July 1999).

This is a shame to the fair name of Gujarat!

No one has asked the question, how did Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel acquire the gibbon, a Schedule I species, and why has he not been arrested for illegally possessing the gibbon?

There are rumors that he bought the gibbon from the infamous Crawford market

of Bombay. No one has pursued this lead.

The Central Zoo Authority of India (CZA) has offered to pay for transportation of the gibbon and the travel expenses of Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel to travel to the Lucknow Zoo, where the gibbon will join three others of her species.

Yet nothing happened – despite letter

bon was sick and attached to him personally, and if it was taken away at that stage she will die.

The court ordered that there should be a medical examination of the gibbon, after which the Government should take it over.

The medical examination has been completed and the gibbon is in good health. An order was issued that the animal be transferred to Lucknow zoo, which has three hoolock gibbons.

Thereafter on some pretext or the other, officials did not send the gibbon to Lucknow, even though CZA agreed to pay for Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel to go to Lucknow by air-conditioned train.

There is also the question of filing a case against Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel for acquiring and keeping the gibbon. Since the forest authorities of Gujarat have not done so, for reasons best known to them, a criminal case should be filed by GSPCA and WPSI has offered to assist them.

Another interesting aspect has come up. Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel has stated that this female gibbon has been with him for about ten years and that she is therefore attached to him personally.

Quoting Prater’s **Indian Animals** the coloration of female Gibbons is as follows:

Males and young females are black; on reaching maturity, between the age of 5 to 6, the female’s coat fades to a yellowish grey.

Therefore this gibbon should have changed color by now but she is still black. There can be a valid suspicion that Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel may be acquiring a new gibbon when an older one dies. If so, he is supporting illegal trade in gibbons.

Section 55C of Wildlife (Protection) Act permits individuals and NGOs to file a criminal case if the authorities do not do so. So we hope that Shri Patel will be punished.



©Thomas Geissman

Hoolock gibbon

no. F.No.27-1/99-CZA dt. 23rd April, 99 issued by CZA asking the State Government to take action.

WPSI repeatedly reminded the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, CZA, and the Gujarat Government that the gibbon should be sent to Lucknow.

Legal action

The Gujarat Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (GSPCA) did in fact file a case in the High Court and Shri Ashwin Bhai Patel pleaded that the gibbon

STOP PRESS – GIBBON RESCUED

IPPL just heard from Ashok Kumar, Vice-President of the Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI) that the gibbon has finally been rescued. Mr. Kumar reports:

The Hoolock gibbon left Baroda on Thursday 22 July. As the train was about to leave, commotion was created by Ashwin Bhai Patel and his men to prevent the gibbon from leaving. Ms. Snehel Bhatt was manhandled and suffered injuries... the government will file a case against him.

The gibbon arrived at New Delhi railway station on Friday 23 July. Three staff members of WPSI were at the station and indeed the gibbon in his cage was the strangest passenger in the waiting room. The gibbon has been transferred safely to Lucknow Zoo and is doing well.

The Gujarat Government has agreed to file a complaint against Ashwin Bhai Patel for acquiring the animal in the first place. During the confiscation two patas monkeys from Africa were also seen in his house... the land of Mahatma Gandhi has been used by Ashwin Bhai Patel to enslave a large number of endangered animals.

Congratulations to everyone at WPSI on this victory!

CYRIL ROSEN JOINS ADVISORY BOARD

Cyril Rosen served as IPPL Representative in the United Kingdom from 1974 to 1999. Cyril has recently handed over the daily running of IPPL's UK branch to Steve Brend and will now serve on the Advisory Board.

Cyril's interest in primates resulted from his rescue of a mistreated young Mona monkey named Sousa, who lived with Cyril until passing on in 1975 at the age of 14 years. Cyril and Sousa developed a close bond. It was Sousa who inspired Cyril to become IPPL's UK Representative.

In the subsequent 25 years, IPPL-UK has sponsored many overseas volunteers and students and rescued monkeys from abusive situations and placed them in more appropriate environments. The young people sponsored by IPPL have learned, says Cyril, that "monkeys have morality, sensitivity and courage."

Cyril has served as an expert witness in many animal cruelty trials. In these situations he envisages himself standing in Sousa's footprints and speaking on his behalf.

Sousa died in 1975 and his influence has lived on through Cyril's dedicated

work for all primates, carried on through IPPL for a quarter of a century. Cyril comments:

Surely that is true immortality – achieved only by those who have touched other lives so deeply that their essence lives on, from generation to generation, for as long as there are receptive souls to appreciate, absorb, and pass on the imperishable comeliness of their brief time with

us...Sousa's story is not over...only he would have the courage, the complete freedom from cant and inhibition, to cross all barriers – of species, of experience, if life itself, to show humanity how to live and how to die, with dignity.

All of us at IPPL wish Cyril a happy "semi-retirement" with his wonderful wife Gina and we extend a hearty welcome to Steve Brend.



EGGS AND PEANUTS FOR PRIMATES

by Lynette Shanley

Lynette Shanley is President of the Australian organization Primates for Primates and a long-time friend of IPPL.

On 26 March 1999, Primates for Primates, along with the Anti-Vivisection Union of South Australia (AVU), delivered 80 dozen free range eggs and 80 kilos of peanuts in the shell to the 150 macaques held by the University of Melbourne.

The colony is part of the National Breeding colony of macaques owned by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC).

We were able to obtain a copy of a report under the Freedom of Information (FOI) act which stated that peanuts and eggs for the 150 monkeys had ceased as it cost the University too much. This is despite the fact that the NHMRC literally hands out millions and millions of dollars every year for research.

We worked out that it would cost them approx \$5,000 per year to supply eggs and peanuts. How miserable can Melbourne University and NHMRC be! Of course the primates cannot speak out about these cuts.

The report also goes on to say that some suffer prolapsed rectums, and outbreaks of Giardia, an intestinal parasite.

I visited the colony in June 1998 and noted there was no privacy for the animals and no behavioral enrichment.

There was one tree trunk in the middle of each cage which appeared to have been there for years. There was nothing else except shelving to sit on and four miserable walls to look at all day.

In my opinion the animals were bored and possibly suffering severe depression. Sometimes they are placed in an outside enclosure but again there was no behavioral enrichment—only concrete floor and concrete walls.

Litter on the floor was removed because they all suffered diarrhea when it was in place. It is believed that this is because of the number of animals in each enclosure. The report stated that there is overcrowding.

The premises need updating urgently. I have been informed that the NHMRC has applied for \$250,000 from the Wellcome Drug company to upgrade the premises. They are obviously not going to upgrade the facilities themselves.

But eliminating peanuts and eggs from their diets—just how miserable can any one be? They use the monkeys as breeding machines and send others off to research, but are too tight-fisted to give them peanuts and eggs. Shame on Melbourne University and NHMRC!

When we arrived we were asked where the eggs and peanuts came from. They were advised that they came from Primates for Primates and AVU.

One staff member raised his voice and said, "We want nothing from that Lynette Shanley" and that our offering would not be accepted!

We informed them that the eggs and peanuts were for the primates and it was up to the primates to refuse the boxes of goodies.

Then everyone disappeared and closed all windows and doors. We unloaded the eggs and peanuts. One staff member came out and said they were only accepting under protest. We replied that we are only delivering under protest.

We then left and have not heard from either Melbourne University or NHMRC again. We hope the monkeys got the eggs and peanuts!

Even though the NHMRC and Melbourne university state that they are too poor to give the monkeys peanuts and eggs and too poor to upgrade the premises, they have issued a document stating they are looking at spending \$4,000,000 for a primate cloning center.

Are Melbourne University and NHMRC completely morally bankrupt?



Liz Dealey lends a hand

PRIMATES FOR PRIMATES CONFERENCE

Primates for Primates will be holding a conference at Sydney, Australia, on 11 November 1999.

Among the speakers will be IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal; Dr. Arnold Chamove of Massey University, New Zealand; and Dr. Colin Groves of the Australian National University. The Hon. Richard Jones M.P. will open the conference.

Please contact conference organizer Lynette Shanley for more details. Lynette can be reached by e-mail at ippl@lisp.com.au or by mail at GPO 60, Portland NSW 2847 Australia.

BABOON SLAUGHTERHOUSE PLAN KILLED FOR NOW

by Stephen Brend, IPPL-UK

In May, IPPL was outraged to learn of plans to open a "baboon abattoir" in the South African town of Warmbaths. The planned abattoir was to process wild caught baboons into meat for human consumption. The meat would be offered to markets in West Africa and Europe. Baboon parts would also be sold in Asia as sex stimulants.

The slaughterhouse's design was supposedly based on a pig abattoir. The baboons would have to have been moved along a conveyor belt before being stunned, after which their throats would be slit.

It was not clear how the captured baboons would be restrained, so that the stunning blow could be delivered accurately. Certainly, the animals would need to have been caged prior to "processing."

The developers claimed that only "problem animals" would be caught. Yet, in the negotiations over the plant's development, no reference was made to animal welfare or conservation. Nor was any evidence given to show that numbers of "nuisance animals" would make the plant commercially viable.

No justifying it

The developers' claim that marketing monkey meat would help protect endangered primate populations in Central and

West Africa was also dismissed as a cynical ploy. It appears that the developers were trying to ride on the back of the world campaign against the eating of "bush meat."

IPPL and other campaigners fear that offering a substitute to forest monkeys, in the form of baboon meat, would simply perpetuate the demand; adding fuel to the fire.

There is general agreement on the principle that the "bush meat" trade will only be controlled by tougher legislation world wide, locally enforced laws and working with the communities concerned to find alternative foods.

Furthermore, at a time when efforts are underway to control the adverse effects on wildlife of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), the last thing that is needed is a new product. Not only would baboon meat be a new commodity, baboon parts have never been used in traditional Asian Medicine.

There are alternatives

No one denies that baboons can become a problem, but baboons that become a nuisance can be controlled by deterrents such as scare guns and electric fencing. Other strategies such as relocation, vasectomy, or selective culling have been successfully tried elsewhere in Africa.

IPPL Volunteer Julie Anderson, working at the Wakuluzu Friends of the Colobus Trust in Kenya, has helped with a pioneering study on the use of male vasectomy to slow baboon population growth rates.

Work done by Atlanta Zoo, Georgia, USA, using negative reinforcement, in which the animals do not return to crop-raid because of a prior bad experience, also has promise.

Successfully thwarted

Upon learning of the planned abattoir, conservationists and animal welfare activists immediately organized a massive protest.

A widespread letter writing campaign, an Internet petition and local protests in South Africa all served to ensure the plans were put on hold. All discussion then stopped for the South African elections held on 2 June 1999.

A recent communication from IPPL member Brenda Santon (whose family runs Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia) indicated that the plans were unlikely ever to be given the go-ahead.

IPPL would like to thank all its members who added their voices to the calls to stop the plans from going ahead and to congratulate President Mbeki on his decision to halt the scheme.

UPDATE ON THE BUSH MEAT TRADE CAMPAIGN

by Stephen Brend, IPPL-UK

IPPL-UK is an active participant in the Ape Alliance, a coalition of conservation and welfare organizations dedicated to helping the Great Apes. The Alliance is divided into a number of working groups, the most active of which are the "Apes in Entertainment" and "Bushmeat" working groups. IPPL participates in both. The bushmeat group has met twice since the last issue of **IPPL News**.

Work in progress

The current focus of our work is to build upon the foundations laid after the pub-

lication of the report **The African Bushmeat Trade—A Recipe For Extinction** (Bowen-Jones, 1998).

In devising a strategy on how to take the campaign further we are looking at important dates in both the Timber Industry and European Union's calendars.

A Recipe For Extinction was presented at a meeting of the UK's Tropical Forest Forum. Subsequently, a Tropical Forest Forum meeting has been convened especially to discuss the bush meat issue.

This meeting will be hosted by the British Government's Department of

Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR). It is good that the issue is getting such high-level attention.

Challenges

Unfortunately, the connection between bushmeat and the logging industry means the problem is more of a European issue than one for the UK alone.

Most of the logging companies operating in West Africa are either Asian or European, with French logging companies being especially prominent.

This was brought home when

Greenpeace found a shipment of illegal timber in Belgium.

That discovery came less than a month after chimpanzee and monkey meat had been found in a Brussels restaurant. The restaurateurs claimed they were supplying the expatriate African community living in Belgium and were completely unashamed about their activities. One restaurant even wrote monkey meat on the menu. In another restaurant, two chimpanzees were found dead and butchered in the freezer.

Self regulation

A question about possible regulation of European logging companies operating in Africa, has now been raised in the European Parliament. There is growing insistence that all logging companies should be forced to adhere to the National Laws of the countries in which they are operating, even if the laws are not being locally enforced.

Most primate species, are after all, classified as endangered and to have company employees openly eating monkey meat or, worse, having logging companies actually pay hunters to feed their logging crews with illegal meat, is farcical.

Tighter conditions should be attached

to the awarding of logging concessions, including the right to cancel the concession, if the conditions are broken.

Statement agreement

The last issue tackled by the bushmeat-working group was the possible effect of the American Zoological Association's (AZA) consensus statement on bushmeat.

The statement was drafted after the annual AZA conference, which this year included a number of academic biomedical researchers. The original AZA Statement contained the following paragraph:

The African great apes – chimpanzees, gorillas and bonobos – are at particular risk. In fact, this illegal trade is destroying free-ranging populations of chimpanzees just when their protection in the wild is being recognized as important for understanding how to control the spread of HIV and other emerging infectious diseases in humans.

Moreover, the killing and dressing of chimpanzee meat in the bush may present a human health risk for those engaged in this trade and is a potential point of entry for new diseases into the global human population.

Many members of the Ape Alliance felt that signing up to this statement condoned invasive research into wild populations, something IPPL would never agree to.

After much discussion it was decided that the Ape Alliance could not sign this statement. As an alternative, a second statement was drafted which supported the general aim of the AZA move, but precluded any invasive use of primates. IPPL-UK signed this statement, which read:

We, the under-signed, support the call for immediate steps to be taken to halt the negative consequences of the illegal trade in endangered and threatened species. We agree that the "Bushmeat Trade" is a particular threat to Africa's great apes and that stopping this trade demands particular attention.

In supporting this call, we do so because of our recognition of the imperilled state of Africa's great ape populations and their habitat, and NOT because of the apes' utility or potential utility to humankind. As their preservation is imperative, no invasive research or exploitative use of the great apes, especially in the wild, can be considered acceptable.

THE TULI ORANGUTAN

The terrible plight of 30 young elephants captured in the Tuli Game Reserve, Botswana, in 1998 has been in the headlines for many months. There has been extensive coverage in South Africa of allegations of extreme cruelty against the recipient, an animal dealer named Richard Ghiazza, who has already sold some elephants to overseas zoos.

Less well known is that Ghiazza also owns a baby orangutan which he apparently keeps as a pet. IPPL has no information about the source of the orangutan, who is clearly seen on a South African television program videotape obtained by IPPL.

MEMORIAL DONATIONS

In memory of Sequoia Davis from Steve Brennan and Heather Davis

In memory of Lt. Commander James Witherspoon, a World War II veteran of Pearl Harbor, a generous donation for improved housing for "Man Alone,"

a mandrill housed at Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon, from Pattie Reber.

Man Alone's housing has been expanded, and he is now living with a female companion.

CREDIT CARDS AND MONTHLY BANK DRAFTS

IPPL can now take credit cards for payment of membership dues, monthly pledges and purchase of merchandise. We accept Visa, Mastercard, American Express and Discover cards. When making donations always provide the name of the company you are using, the card number and the expiration date.

Members who prefer the safety and convenience of sending donations electronically may do so using a one-time or monthly bank draft. Contact US Headquarters for more details.

LOLA THE CHIMPANZEE

by Lynette Shanley, Primates for Primates, Box 60 Portland, NSW 2847, Australia

Lola the chimp was born at Taronga Zoo, Sydney, Australia, in the 1960s. In Taronga's own words she was kept apart from other chimps. The zoo commented during Lola's youth:

Lola is kept separately from other chimps as she has been set aside for educational and photographic purposes.

Several years later Taronga sent Lola to Ridgeways Circus in New Zealand and for more than 25 years she has been with the circus.

In 1997 Primates for Primates became aware that there were plans to euthanise Lola as "primate experts" claimed she was too old and had no quality of life.

Even though the "experts" visited Lola and examined her, not one picked up at the time that she was pregnant!

Lola had sunk into a deep depression because her mate "Charlie" had been euthanised by Ridgeways. She was suddenly left without her long-time companion – and was pregnant.

Officials decided not to kill Lola. **Pri-**

mates for Primates started a campaign to have Lola's new baby (Buddy) left with his mother.

Ridgeways usually separated the baby chimps from Lola at 18 months to start training them for the circus. We supplied much information to the Ministry of Agriculture (MAF) in New Zealand and have remained in touch with them since 1997. The result is that the baby boy "Buddy" is still with Lola. Over the years MAF reports recommended that Lola's housing be upgraded and that more behavioral enrichment should be put into place.

The latest development is that Lola and Buddy have been sold to a circus in Fiji, an island nation in the South Pacific ocean. The circus tours the islands, so Buddy will be on the move constantly again.

It now appears that Lola will be separated from her son Buddy by the new owners, and that she will be retired or maybe even euthanised, as the circus in Fiji has no need for poor Lola.

Primates for Primates again raised the alarm on the Internet and on several primate e-mail lists. This has resulted in many people around the world taking up Lola's cause. The Ministries of Agriculture in New Zealand and Fiji have received many letters of complaint.

In 1997 Shirley McGreal supplied us with the names of two sanctuaries that would possibly take Lola. Both sanctuaries said "Yes," – they would love to give BOTH Lola and Buddy a home. The move to a sanctuary had the full support of the New Zealand government.

Auckland Zoo agreed that they would carry out all medical tests for us and supply caging for the journey. They would also take care of a lot of the CITES documentation whilst our organization raised the money.

However, Ridgeways Circus said Lola was too old to be removed and claimed that she was too weak to leave New Zealand for a sanctuary – yet they are willing to send her to Fiji.

LETTERS FOR LOLA!

Primates for Primates requests that you write to the following addresses to protest and ask the New Zealand government to support our campaign to have Lola and her baby removed to a sanctuary. Among the points to raise in your letter:

- Lola's health would probably deteriorate if she and Buddy were to be separated. She would most likely become depressed again, having no companion and no interest in life. She suffered severely when Charlie was killed. She obviously needs the social stimulation of another chimpanzee for her own well being.
- Lola's physical and emotional needs must be met. This would be unlikely to happen if she were sent to a circus that travels around the Pacific Islands. Many of these islands have no animal welfare regulations. This means that Lola and Buddy's accommodation could deteriorate even more – and there would be nothing that anyone could do about it.

Dr. Nuimaia Tabunakawai, B.V.Sc.
Permanent Secretary for Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests,
Private Mail Bag, Raiwaqa
Suva, FIJI

Dr. Barry O'Neill, Chief Veterinary Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PO Box 2526
Wellington, New Zealand

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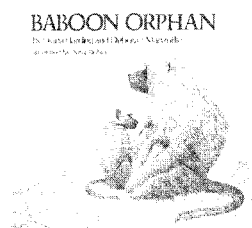
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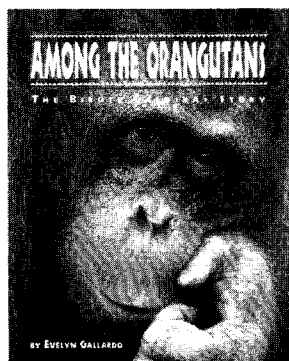


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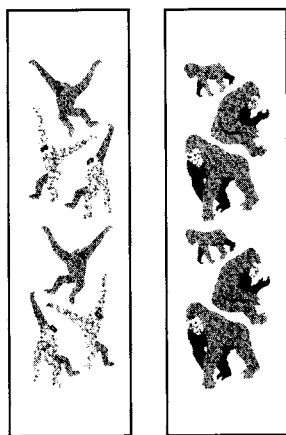
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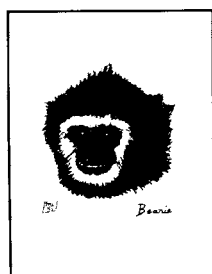
"Among the Orangutans"
 Soft cover: \$8
 Overseas: \$12



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



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



**Lovely note cards featuring IPPL gibbons Beanie,
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Artwork by Michele Winstanley
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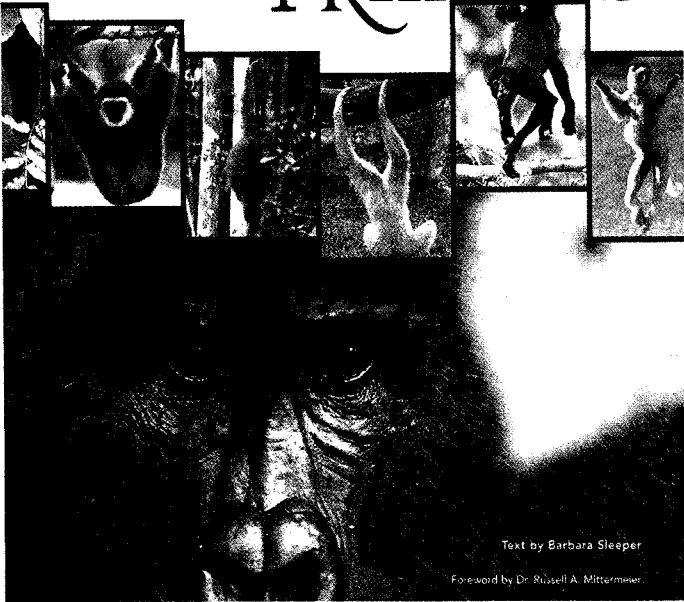
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NEW GIFT ITEMS

photography by **ART WOLFE**

THE AMAZING WORLD OF LEMURS, MONKEYS, AND APES

Primates



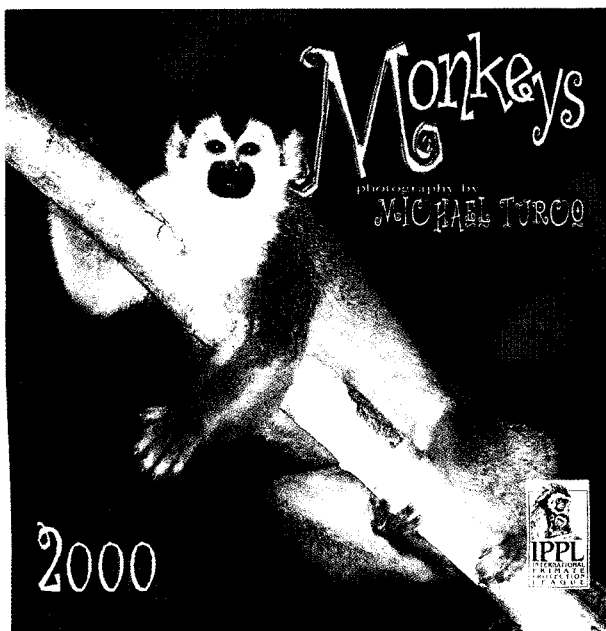
GREAT PRIMATE BOOK!

Award-winning wildlife photographer Art Wolfe takes wonderful photos and Barbara Sleeper is a first-class writer. Together they created **Primates** – sub-titled **The Amazing World of Lemurs, Monkeys and Apes**. This book is a delight to read and suitable for people of all ages.

It contains hundreds of the most spectacular and colorful primate photos you'll ever see. The book costs \$20, plus \$4 shipping and handling (US), or \$10 (overseas). You can use your credit card to place your order. Contact **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**.

GIBBON PENDANTS

Ann Wilson, an old friend of IPPL, makes lovely gibbon pendants by hand. Each ceramic pendant is made to order. The cost is \$60 (US), plus \$5 shipping and handling for US orders (\$10 overseas). Ann will donate \$10 to IPPL for each pendant sold. To place an order, contact **Ann Wilson, 8360 Eckhert Road #14, San Antonio, TX 78240, USA**. Ann also makes pendants of elephants, chimps, pigs, horses, and many other animals.



MONKEY CALENDAR

For the very first time, there will be an IPPL calendar on sale in bookstores, thanks to photographer Michael Turco. The calendar features monkey photographs. It is produced by Browntrout Calendars and is available directly from IPPL. The calendar costs US \$11.50. For US orders, add \$4 for postage and handling, for overseas orders add US \$7 (air mail), US \$3 (surface). **Reserve your IPPL calendar now.**

MEET THE BONOBO!

The Bonobo was formerly known as the Pygmy chimpanzee.

This endangered primate species lives only in the forests of the Democratic Republic of Congo, formerly known as Zaire.

The Bonobo is known for its peaceable group living. In captivity bonobos have been trained to communicate with humans by sign language and with the help of computers.



Young bonobo

©Michael Turco

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

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

