



News

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NOVEMBER 1999



HAPPY
HOLIDAYS
TO OUR
MEMBERS
FROM ALL
OF US AT
IPPL

SEASONS GREETINGS

INSIDE:

**VIETNAM'S
PRIMATES IN
PERIL**

**HURRICANE
UPDATE**

Red Uakari Monkey
©Art Wolfe

HAPPY HOLIDAYS FROM EVERYONE AT IPPL

In 1973 I founded IPPL while living in Thailand. I moved to Summerville in Lowcountry South Carolina in 1977. Summerville is a lovely small town, especially beautiful in the springtime when the dogwoods, azaleas, and wisteria are in bloom.

Thirty gibbons live with us at Headquarters, each with his or her own unique personality. One thing they all have in common is that they're always hungry! I am personally very opposed to feeding primates "monkey chow" pellets. I tried to eat one once, and decided that what I wouldn't eat should not be given to our retired laboratory, zoo, and pet gibbons. They deserve only the best.

We are very lucky that our state is a major grower of produce. Every Saturday I leave home for downtown Summerville where a weekly Farmers' Market is held. Farmers from the surrounding areas come into town in trucks loaded with delicious fresh fruits and vegetables.

As a small organization, IPPL likes to buy from small farmers whenever possible, rather than from huge supermarket chains. I have a friendly relationship with many of the vendors, who are fine country folks. They give us great price breaks for gibbon food.

Friendly Mrs. Happy and her family save crowder peas for me when they're in season. The Rivers family stand always has good deals on peaches and red and green peppers. As a bonus, there is always someone to carry my purchases to our IPPL van!

While working hard on so many international issues, we at IPPL are so happy to have sunk deep roots in the South Carolina Lowcountry.

We very much appreciate the support of so many IPPL members of all ages and living in so many parts of the world! We hope you'll continue to help wonderful primates in such faraway places as Cameroon, Nigeria and Indonesia – as well as our own swinging, singing gibbons in Summerville.

Happy Holidays to all of you,

Shirley McGreal

Shirley McGreal and the IPPL gibbons



HURRICANES DENNIS AND FLOYD

by Shirley McGreal

Summerville, South Carolina, USA, is about 30 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. So far in 1999 two hurricanes have affected our area.

During the last week of August 1999 Hurricane Dennis, a Category 3 storm with winds up to 130 miles (210 km.) per hour, moved to the northwest of IPPL Headquarters, but left our property soaked with several inches of rain.

During the second week of September 1999 Hurricane Floyd, a Category 4 storm with maximum sustained winds of 155 miles (250 km.) per hour, moved northwards close to the coast and made landfall at Cape Fear, North Carolina.

We escaped the worst winds but, because our area was under an official hurricane warning for several days, we had to take precautions, boarding up windows, securing hurricane straps, moving any potential flying objects, buying supplies, trying out our generator, etc.

Thanks to generous gifts from IPPL members, we were able to secure a second generator and new chain saws.

On 14 September the winds were not yet strong but we lost electrical power and phones at 2 p.m. Later the wind strength increased to 78 miles (125 km.) per hour. When I stepped out-

side, they seemed more like 100 miles an hour than 78 and debris was flying everywhere! The property, already wet from Dennis, got soaked with eight more inches of rain.

The next morning our entire 10 acres was carpeted wall-to-wall with fallen tree limbs and branches and assorted debris. Amazingly our wild birds had survived, including the tiny ruby throated hummingbirds.

Of course we all groaned at the sight, realizing the clean-up job required. But we also rejoiced because all the 30 IPPL gibbons were safe and sound. Their houses had held up, just as they did during Hurricane Hugo in 1989. A neighbor's home was destroyed when two trees fell on it so, all in all, we felt fortunate. A huge tree also fell across Central Avenue, making it hard for staff to get to work the morning after the storm.

The hurricane season will end in mid-November and we will all breathe a sigh of relief!

Thank you so much to all of our wonderful members who have helped with the costs of the 1999 storm season – especially to everyone who sent positive thoughts or prayers our way, and to those who called after the storm to see if we were O.K.

A FRIENDLY LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

At IPPL Headquarters in Summerville, South Carolina, a highlight of the day is opening our mail. We love to hear from members. Last week we heard from our member Cheryl Lea of Craighall, South Africa. Cheryl commented on the article about the friendship between Beanie, IPPL's blind gibbon, and Bullet, IPPL's blind dog:

Just a note to tell you that the August IPPL magazine has just arrived – and is full of its usual high quality, interesting articles. Thank you! I was deeply moved by the story of Beanie and Bullet. One wonders how human beings can exist with such callousness to leave an animal helpless and in pain. And one wonders how many tragic cases are never saved by wonderful people like yourselves.

Thank you for giving these two lovely beings such a happy life after their painful backgrounds: what a joy to read about yourselves.

Thank you again. And again. And again! With blessings, Cheryl Lea



IPPL's blind dog Bullet supervises grape picking while Elizabeth and Ahimsa look on

PROBOSCIS MONKEY NEWS

Past issues of **IPPL News** have told how Indonesian authorities allowed the destruction of a proboscis monkey nature reserve on Kaget Island. Kaget island is located at the mouth of the Barito River downriver from the city of Banjarmasin.

The unfortunate monkeys, members of a highly endangered species found only on the island of Borneo, saw their green home destroyed under the eyes of officials supposed to protect the island's forest.

Many of the surviving monkeys were rounded up and sent to Surabaya Zoo. The town of Surabaya is located in the eastern part of Java, the most densely populated of Indonesia's 17,000 islands. Plans were made to export many of them to Western zoos, including Toronto Zoo, Canada and Bronx Zoo, New York.

Exports might well have happened, except for KSBK's determination to keep the monkeys in their homeland.

Proboscis monkeys have fared extremely poorly in North American and European zoos. The Bronx Zoo, New York, imported a group of wild-caught monkeys many years ago. The zoo reported 26 births over the years, but by 1999 the colony consisted of only three non-breeding animals. To make things worse, **every single animal at other Western zoos that owned this species had died.**

KSBK learned in early 1999 that half of at least 60 monkeys that reached Surabaya in late 1998 were already dead. The numbers are unclear because KSBK was told various differing stories by zoo personnel and government officials.

An eye-witness informed KSBK that the round-up was conducted in an extremely cruel manner, with some animals dying at the capture site.

On learning of the removal of these endangered primates from a nature reserve, KSBK protested vigorously and held a

demonstration at the Surabaya Zoo. The issue received national publicity.

The protests were successful. On 20 September 1999, five of the surviving monkeys (2 males and 3 females) were returned by plane from Surabaya to Borneo. They were immediately released to the wild in Kuala Lupak, Batola District, an area about 25 km. (15 miles) from Banjarmasin.

On release, the animals climbed directly into "rambai" trees, (the leaves of this tree are the species' favorite food) and started to eat leaves.

Mr. Asikin Sunarya, Chief of Forestry for East Java, accompanied the animals to South Kalimantan and stated that, if the five monkeys were still alive in two weeks, the remaining monkeys would be released.

Rosek Nursahid of KSBK informed IPPL that KSBK members in South Kalimantan would monitor the animals' well-being.

THANK YOU TO KSBK DONORS

Following an article in the August issue of **IPPL News** about pioneering animal protection work conducted by the Indonesian youth group KSBK (Animal Conservation for Life), IPPL

members donated \$1,047 to help this wonderful organization. IPPL increased this gift to \$2,000 which has been transferred to KSBK.

Rosek Nursahid sends his warm thanks

to everyone who helped. KSBK staff and members work really hard on several of Indonesia's islands, checking out appalling animal markets and campaigning against cruelty to wild animals.

OUR CHALLENGE TO IPPL MEMBERS

HELP SUPPORT KSBK! WE WILL DOUBLE DONATIONS!

IPPL wants to see KSBK continue and expand its programs. KSBK works in a country where animals have traditionally been treated cruelly and traded as if they were objects, not living beings. In the past IPPL had no local non-governmental groups to work with. The few that existed were fearful of the powerful well-connected animal dealers.

Now, finally, the animals of Indonesia have real friends – the fearless young people of KSBK. The staff and members of KSBK undertake risky investigations. They feel compassion for the suffering of animals. KSBK holds protests and demands changes from the government.

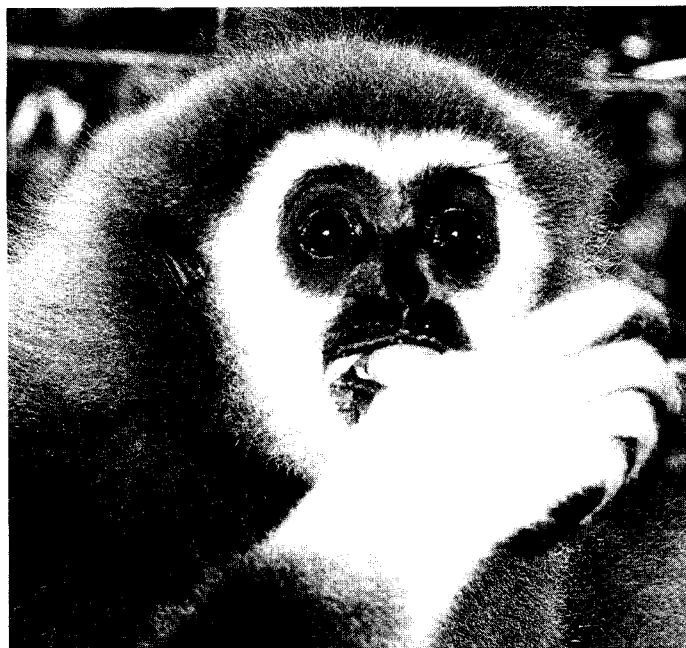
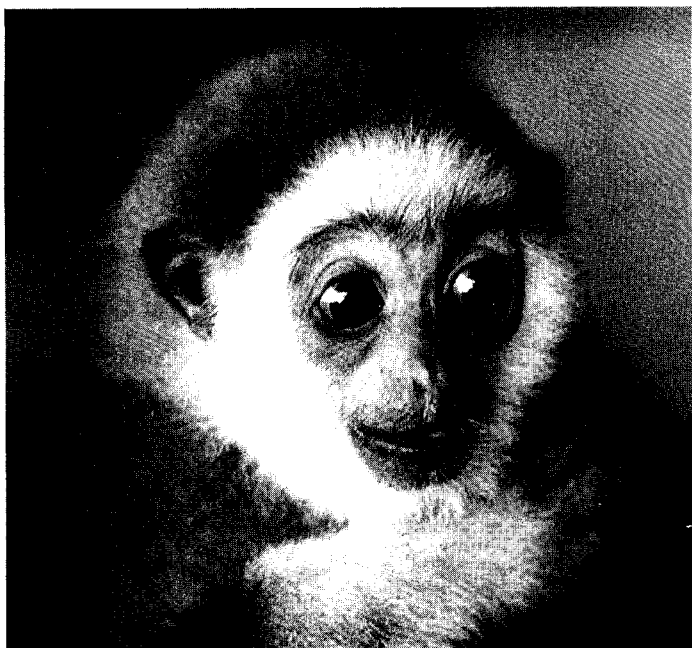
We hope some of you will consider making a generous gift for this wonderful group so that it can continue to make a real difference for the animals and so that the animals will have compassionate people speaking up for them.

For this reason, IPPL will double all gifts you send for KSBK as a result of reading the November issue of **IPPL News**.

Please send your donation to **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**, or **IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London, WC1H9NS, England**, with a notation that your gift is earmarked for KSBK.

INTERNET CONTACT INFORMATION

Members can contact IPPL by e-mail at ippl@awod.com and you can find us on the web at <http://www.ippl.org/>



IPPL GIBBONS HAVE SPECIAL BIRTHDAYS

Two of IPPL's wonderful gibbons have just celebrated "zero-ending" birthdays. These are **Arun Rangsi** (shown above) and **Beanie** (shown below). **Arun Rangsi** reached the age of 20 on 9 August 1999 and **Beanie** was 10 on 22 August 1999. Both these gibbons are real "survivors."

Arun Rangsi was born at a California laboratory that used gibbons in cruel and fatal cancer experiments. At the lab the little ape had no name, just the number HL-98. He was raised alone with a swinging wire "surrogate mother."

When the laboratory lost its federal

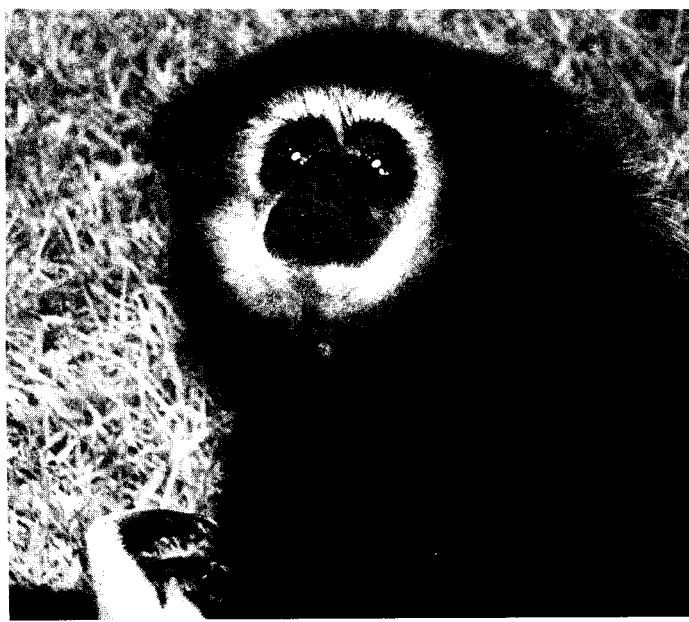
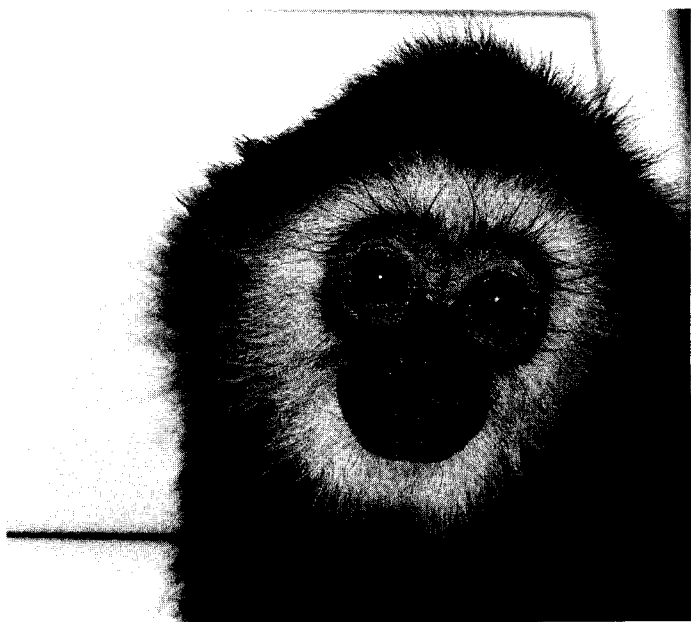
funding, none of the laboratories, dealers and zoos that took the other gibbons was interested in taking HL-98 because he was considered "metabolically abnormal" and "mentally retarded."

IPPL heard the little ape might be killed and offered funds for his upkeep. The lab director said he'd spend the money instead on the gibbon's one-way fare to IPPL. So HL-98 joined us on 9 August 1981, his second birthday.

On arrival he banged his head constantly – he had a callus above his ear from this self-mutilation. It was easy to understand why the lab people thought

he was mad – when the reality was that he was just a sad little ape in need of love. Now he is fully recovered mentally and physically and has his own gibbon family.

Beanie was born in 1989 at a foundation in Florida. In 1990 he was bitten by a mosquito carrying the encephalitis virus and almost died. He survived but was left blind and suffering from **grand mal** epilepsy. **Beanie** has been with IPPL for nine years. He is a delightful fun-loving gibbon loved by all of us, including his dog friends; Bullet, Ivy and Patou.



TACKLING THE BUSHMEAT TRADE

by Stephen Brend

The problem of “bushmeat” is now high on the agenda in Europe and the U.S.A. The U.K. Government’s representatives to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) presented the subject for discussion at the recent meeting of the CITES Standing Committee and in the US the “Bushmeat Crisis Task Force” has been formed.

With all the different parties involved in this issue there is a need for coordinated action. IPPL was involved in the latest move to achieve just that.

World Bank Meeting

On 11 October, Stephen Brend, IPPL’s U.K. Representative, and Ian Redmond, chairman of the Ape Alliance, attended a meeting that represented a big step forward in tackling the bushmeat problem.

The meeting is the latest in a series of **ad hoc** working groups hosted by the World Bank to bring the chief executive officers (CEOs) of the top European timber companies operating in Africa into discussion with the conservation/animal protection community.

To say the meeting was charged is an understatement! However, every party took the issue seriously and there was a sense of progress. The aim of the meeting was to discuss a Code of Conduct acceptable to the logging companies that would guide their activities in the field.

The Ape Alliance’s proposed Code of Conduct was used as the basis for discussion and compared with a draft code being developed by IFIA (Inter-African Forest Industries Association, a coalition of 19 logging companies).

Major sticking point

The timber companies agreed with many points but felt there were some that were impossible to achieve.

A major sticking point was the role African governments (many of them not democratically elected) and local authorities have to play. The companies stated fairly that they cannot be expected to enforce laws that a Government itself does

not enforce. This despite what it might sound like – was not actually presented as an excuse; there are real limits to what the companies can do.

In essence, their freedom of action is limited to their employees and concerns such as hiring/firing, rewarding/penalizing and whether they provide accommodation or not. Those simple obligations leave large loopholes that are frequently exploited, hence the problem.

Sad realities

In the background was the unavoidable **realpolitik** of the situation: timber extraction is sought by a number of Governments (logging is a major source of revenue and is not going to stop in the near future).

The timber companies are commercial operations that have to remain competitive and, if the European companies pull out of Africa, they will be replaced by Asian firms, which have an even worse environmental record.

That puts conservationists and wildlife protectors smack in between the proverbial rock and a hard place!

Encouraging sign

The most encouraging outcome was the companies’ stated willingness to cooperate. They claimed openly that they do not have the expertise to manage the transition to Low Impact Forestry (LIF) as well as the agricultural and conservation concerns, though they recognize the need for them.

The most practical solution may be for logging companies to form partnerships with NGOs or other specialists who can advise and supervise the conservation aspects of an operation. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), a New York-based organization, is already engaged in one such project in the Congo. Their progress, reported at the meeting, appeared to be encouraging.

WCS’ experiences will be incorporated into the final Code of Conduct, which should be ready for implementation by the

end of March 2000. A more promising sign could hardly have been hoped for.

There is now a proposal to invite conservation organizations to form partnerships with responsible loggers to run anti-poaching and education programmes among the workforce in concessions bordering national parks. If successful, this would create a broad swathe of conservation-managed forests from Central African Republic to the West Coast.

Nothing happens overnight...

Nothing happens overnight, however, and meetings such as these always make you face uncomfortable questions to which there are no black and white answers. How much do you expect? Unfortunately it is totally impossible to prevent all logging.

So should we encourage Governments to give out twenty year or more logging concessions, to encourage sensible long term management, rather than the more common “Hit and Run” five year concessions? Should those of us working for conservation and protection of wildlife work on the actual logging concessions to put ourselves in the best possible position to affect what goes on, or is that too close to collaborating with “the enemy”?

The situation is so dire that any avenue must be explored or we face the real possibility of primate, and other, species extinctions.

There is a long way to go but this meeting appears to have opened up one of the most promising avenues yet found.

HOW TO REACH IPPL-U.K.

The address for IPPL-U.K. is *116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England*. The office phone number is 44-171-837-7227 and the fax is 44-171-278-3317. Stephen Brend can be reached by e-mail at **ukrep@ippl-uk.org**, Melanie at **melanie@ippl-uk.org** and Richard at **richard@ippl-uk.org**

FULFILLING MY DREAM – RESCUING THREE CHIMPANZEES

Sheri Speede, a veterinarian from Portland, Oregon, USA, who is employed by our colleagues at In Defense of Animals, recently spent nine months in Cameroon establishing a primate rescue center. In 1996 IPPL drew Sheri's attention to the Limbe Wildlife Center and Sheri visited Cameroon to help with veterinary care of the Limbe animals in January 1997. Sheri stayed at the Atlantic Beach Hotel in the town of Limbe. When she returned home she was haunted by the predicament of three adult chimpanzees held for over two decades in depressing small single cages behind the hotel. Thanks to Sheri's determination and dedication, the chimps' story had a happy ending, as you will see from Sheri's 8 October 1999 letter to IPPL.

Dear Shirley,

I hope you'll forgive my long silence, as I've been very busy in Cameroon.

On August 31, we moved the first three chimpanzees to In Defense of Animals' new sanctuary in the forest of central Cameroon.

As you well know, Jacky, Pepe and Becky had lived for decades in small separate cages at a resort hotel. I promised them in 1997 that I would get them

out of those cages and to a better life, not knowing at the time how difficult it would be – that it would ultimately require building a new sanctuary for them. During the last two years, your friendship and the support of IPPL have meant so much to me.

We raced to get the camp and the first satellite enclosure of the sanctuary finished in time to move the chimps before the heavy rains in September made the

roads impassable. We barely made it. We rented a bush taxi and removed the seats to make room for the transport cages.

The three chimps had been in single cages but within one another's sight for two decades, so I wanted them all to go together in the same vehicle. Since they had closed the roads to big trucks due to rains, the bush taxi was the only way we could arrange it.



Safe: Jacky, Atlantic Beach Hotel chimpanzee

Awaiting rescue: Dorothy, chained at Luna Park

The roads were terrible but we made it, having to get out and push the bus a couple of times. The hotel paid for a military policeman to ride with us, so we didn't get hassled at road stops. Even so, the trip took 18 hours of non-stop driving.

The three chimps are now all together in our first satellite cage, which is adjacent to where we are building the five acre electric enclosure – two of the sliding doors will open into the enclosure. The satellite is 25 feet long, 17 feet wide and 13 feet high (about 8 x 6 x 4 meters) with lots of places for nesting and sitting high. It's the beginning!

The chimps are already much happier and more active. Jacky, the "crazy" guy who was locked in his hotel cage for over 30 years, has made a remarkable turn around. From the first day he was

comforting the other chimps, grooming my face and giving kisses to Estelle (our coordinator).

He's the favorite of villagers who visit because he swaggers around on two legs and they think he's so much like a human.

Becky and Pepe were together as infants, living as pets of an expatriate, but since they were dumped at the hotel in 1980, they haven't been able to touch one another. Now they wrestle and romp with big play faces!

Jacky watches their games closely and tries to join in, but he's still a little confused about how to do it. Jacky and Pepe still haven't figured out who's going to be king, so we have occasional fighting but that's to be expected.

Seeing them all together and so much happier is more rewarding for me than I can ever tell you. The next step is getting

them into the electric enclosure, which will incorporate about five acres of virgin forest where there are lots of fruit trees and hanging vines. They will love it.

During our early travels around Cameroon looking for an appropriate sanctuary location, we encountered many other captive adult chimps living in terrible conditions, all with extremely sad histories.

In December, I hope to rescue two females, Dorothy and Nama, who are chained by their necks at an amusement park. Dorothy has been on her chain since 1975 and Nama has been on hers since 1984. The day we move them will be another great one for me.

Again, thank you so much for IPPL's support of our project and bless you for all you do for primates. I'll keep you updated on our progress.



Construction of chimpanzee enclosure under way. It is now complete but Sheri doesn't have any photos yet. IPPL has recently awarded Sheri a \$1,000 grant to help the Atlantic Beach chimpanzees.

GUYANA WILDLIFE TRADE CLOSED DOWN

In a step taken only rarely, the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) has slapped a trade ban on wildlife of Guyanan origin, stating that Guyana has no regulations to regulate the animal trade. The decision was taken on 28 September 1999 at the committee's meeting held in Lisbon, Portugal.

In the past, Guyana's animal dealers have prospered. Guyanan government delegates at CITES conferences have

been observed consorting openly with large animal dealer delegations and have read speeches from the floor opposing any efforts to protect wildlife.

Guyana's wildlife traders, many wealthy on animal trade profits, were predictably furious! For decades birds, monkeys and many wildlife species have poured out of Guyana, some likely to have been removed from the wild in neighboring countries.

Although they took advantage of the

wide-open wildlife export policy, Guyanan dealers such as Louis Marins and Lawrence Van Sertima complained to the world press that Guyana had no wildlife trade regulations in place, despite CITES having extended the deadline for Guyana to pass legislation on three occasions over an 18 month period.

An embargo was also declared on Senegal, which exports huge numbers of wild birds drawn from all over West Africa.



The Primate Freedom bus



Bus Tour participants

PRIMATE TOUR OF UNITED STATES ENDS WITH RALLY

After three months protesting at primate laboratories around the United States, the attractive Primate Freedom Tour bus reached its final destination in late August 1999.

The tour started at the Washington Regional Primate Center, Seattle, Washington in the far northwest of the United States on 1 June 1999, criss-crossed the country, and ended up in Washington, DC, the nation's capital. The tour was organized by the Committee to End Primate Experimentation (CEPE).

On board were 50 demonstrators, some of whom had given up their entire summer to the cause of primate protection. Among the primate facilities targeted by the tour were:

* *The Coulston Foundation, Alamogordo, New Mexico,*

* *The Tulane Regional Primate Center, Covington, Louisiana,*

* *The Wisconsin Regional Primate Center, Madison, Wisconsin,*

* *The Yerkes Regional Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia,*

* *The Washington Regional Primate Center, Seattle, Washington,*

* *The New England Regional Primate Center, Southboro, Massachusetts,*

* *The Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, San Antonio, Texas,*

* *The California Regional Primate Center, Davis, California,*

* *The Oregon Regional Primate Center, Beaverton, Oregon,*

* *The New Iberia Primate Center, New Iberia, Louisiana,*

* *LABS of Virginia, Yemassee, South Carolina,*

The protestors held vigils at each stop. At some stops an individual protestor took up residence for several days in a tiny laboratory-style cage to show solidarity with, and concern for, the monkeys inside the facility.

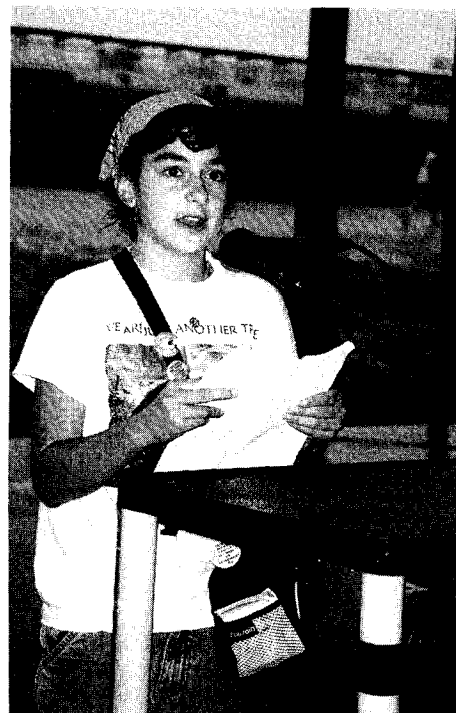
Bus tour supporters around the world have been wearing "Freedom Tags," metal necklaces or bracelets with the identification number of a primate held at a primate laboratory, along with the animal's location and species. Many purchasers of freedom tags have been contacting the lab where their primate is living, to check on the animal's well-being!

Even the tour dog, who travelled on the bus for the full three months, wore one! During the final week of the tour, protestors focused on the U.S. government's National Institutes of Health, which spend hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars annually on primate experimentation.

On 4 September 1999, a closing rally was held at the Sylvan Theater in Washington. Many animal groups had booths.

Dr. Elliot Katz of In Defense of Animals (IDA) chaired the rally.

Among the speakers were **Rick Bogle** of IDA and CEPE; **Ray Greek**, MD, CEPE's Scientific Advisor; **Valerie Stanley** of the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF); **Ingrid Newkirk** of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA); **Gloria Grow** of the Fauna Foundation; **Neal Barnard** of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM); **Murry Cohen** of the Medical Research



Samantha Hellman speaks

Modernization Committee (MRMC); and 12 year old **Samantha Hellman** of One Family Kids for Chimps.

The Sylvan Theater is close to the Washington Monument which is cur-

rently being repaired. In mid-afternoon, protestors climbed the scaffolding and unfurled a banner with the wording "NIH Wastes Millions on Fraudulent Primate Research."

The climbers, one of whom handcuffed himself to the scaffolding, were removed by park police. The entire tour had been closely monitored by local and federal police personnel.



Protesters drop banner



Tour mascot wearing freedom tag

WORDS FROM BUS RIDERS

People on this trip constantly ask me why I am spending my summer doing what I am doing. When I first heard about the Primate Freedom Tour there was no question as to whether I was going to participate or not, I was going and that was all there was to it! I can't think of anything more fulfilling than to know that I have some part in stopping this madness, that I might have some part in saving a being's life, or simply that I am educating someone on the facts about primate research.

– Will Mangum, Austin, Texas

Going on the tour is something I knew I just had to do. I knew it was the best way to reach people and help them to understand what horrors are performed in these labs every day. Most people don't even know these labs are in their own town. Life on the bus has been hard, but it is nothing compared to what these beautiful beings go through on a daily basis for their entire lives. How anyone can look into their beautiful knowing eyes and do the inhumane things these doctors do is mind-blowing. I'm happy to know I could be a part of something so powerful and positive. I hope the tour will motivate others to stand up and fight.

– Staci Palpant, Austin, Texas

NEWS FROM TACUGAMA SANCTUARY

For several years the West African country of Sierra Leone was plunged into civil war. Currently the nation has returned to relative calm. Caught in the middle of the human misery was the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary. Somehow the sanctuary survived. The animals were kept alive through the courage, dedication, and persistence of the African staff. Moses Kapia, Head of Tacugama Care Staff, tells how humans worked to save precious animal lives during the second of several crises.

As determined as ever before, the sanctuary staff succeeded for the second time, in an all out drive to protect the chimps and the project from the invading rebel/junta forces. A week after Christmas the rebels attacked the ECOMOG peace-keeping forces at Kosho Town in a night-long battle which caused panic in Freetown. This battle took place just 3 miles from the sanctuary and forced people living in the towns to flee.

From past experience gained during the 1997 rebel rule, we knew the capability of these marauding rebels. As they continued their attacks, we pulled out of the sanctuary briefly to move our families to safer areas.

The project director, Bala Amarasekaran, was in touch with us by radio on an hourly basis. It was a great relief for both parties to exchange information during the worst of the fighting which lasted 10 days.

We were determined to stay in Regent Town and shuttle between there and the sanctuary. Burning, killing, maiming and looting were going on in most parts of Freetown and there was a 24 hour curfew for 8 days.

Although it was a security measure, we could not let the chimps starve so we decided to risk it by traveling up to the site. After we talked to security forces explaining our problem, they allowed us free movement, but gave no guarantee of

our safety.

However, we vowed to do everything in our power to make sure the chimps were safe, as we did the last time. On two occasions, we narrowly escaped death when two bombs exploded close to the site.



Wille Tucker and school group

I would like to mention the spirit of the staff and Director, as it was quite incredible under the circumstances. Mr. Amarasekaran gave us the much needed financial support for feeding the chimps and words of courage to boost our morale in executing our duties. We gave him feedback on our day-to-day activities. We were in constant touch with him as the only telephone was in the Regent Health Clinic, which was made available to us.

We ran out of food after some time and there were no vehicles or any way to get food. Mr. Amarasekaran told us to take food on credit from the gardeners in the

area and we did so for as long as they had food to sell.

However, they too needed money and we decided to brave it through the forest to visit the Directory for money to buy food. We continued to do this despite the serious risk we were taking.

Mr. Amarasekaran also braved it through many checkpoints to visit us and was the first person to drive the route from Freetown to us. As he arrived, the people of Regent came and were clapping. He briefed us on how to get supplies and after that we met every two days. We were able to get all the necessary food and supplies the chimps needed.

As the situation gradually improved, we patrolled the area to find out what had been destroyed. We discovered four places where bombs had exploded, two of which were only 100 yards from camp! We also found that rebels had camped only 300-400 yards from the chimps!

Regardless of the heavy bombardment, all the chimps remained healthy and secure. I am glad to report that, though things were really rough, and to be alive from sunrise to sunset was a blessing, not one of the chimps was lost. I take pleasure and at the same time the pride in saying that I personally admire the role each and every member of the staff played to keep the project going.

MEMORIAL GIFTS FROM IPPL MEMBERS

From Roy and Judy Skidmore in memory of Dr. James Erickson

• • •

Gifts for IPPL and KSBK from Jim and Sidney Martin in loving memory of their son Sam who died of hereditary hemochromatosis in December 1998, at the age of 32.

• • •

From Ruth Feldman in memory of her father, Jack R. Stone

"ANIMAL UNDERWORLD"

Alan Green exposes sordid zoo dealings

The April 1999 issue of **IPPL News** discussed Linda Goldston's brilliant exposé of US zoos' trafficking in surplus animals. The series appeared in the **San Jose Mercury News** between 7-10 February 1999. The articles can be found on the Worldwide Web at:

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

Now investigator Alan Green of the non-profit Center for Public Integrity, Washington DC, USA, has written an entire book titled **Animal Underworld** which delves into the same subject.

The sub-title of the book is **Inside America's Black Market for Rare and Exotic Species**. Green, who spent two years studying the subject, visited IPPL Headquarters in Summerville, South Carolina, and was given access to our files.

The introduction to **Animal Underworld** tells how Green drove cross-country by car following a truck which was hauling two eight month old black bears and a group of nilgai antelope from Reston Zoo to an unknown destination.

Green knew that Reston Zoo had obtained the baby bears from a Wisconsin animal dealer named Mark Schoebel who had earlier sent bears to Korea, where their gall bladders are used in traditional medicine.

He was rightly concerned about the Reston Zoo bears' future. Sadly Green was doomed never to learn their fate as he lost track of the zoo truck outside Columbus, Ohio.

Green shows that some of the nation's most prestigious zoos such as San Diego Zoo; the National Zoo, Washington DC; Buffalo Zoo; Columbus Zoo; Lincoln Park Zoo; Miami Metro Zoo; Cleveland Zoo; and Milwaukee Zoo have supplied dealers such as Jim Fouts, Earl Tatum, Burton Sipp, Edward Novack, Larry Johnson, Buddy Jordan, Bob Brackett and the International Animal Exchange.

was once affiliated with the American Zoo Association (AZA). Many AZA zoos sent Troumbley their unwanted primates. Duke University Primate Center sent him endangered brown lemurs, reports Green.

In 1992 Troumbley was indicted on wildlife trafficking charges, along with Miami dealer Antonio Alentado and Georgia dealer Thomas Nichols. Nichols was sentenced to one year in prison. In

1993 Troumbley entered a guilty plea on one count. Even after his guilty plea, several zoos continued to send Troumbley surplus primates.

Nichols had received animals from Duke University Primate Center, Cincinnati Zoo, The Zoo in Gulf Breeze, Florida, and the San Diego Zoo.

The Memphis bushbabies

A publication very popular with animal dealers is the **Primate Supply Information Clearinghouse**

(PSIC), a publication funded by the US National Institutes of Health. PSIC advertises "used" research primates. Advertisers often receive calls from friendly animal dealers, sometimes posing as operators of sanctuaries. One of these dealers was Robert Crowe.

Dr. Jeanette Ward of the University of Memphis had a colony of 100+ bushbabies. She placed an ad in PSIC and soon heard from Crowe. Ward sold Crowe several bushbabies at U.S. \$350 each and thought that the animals would "live happily ever after."



Bushbabies by Kamol Komolphalin

Green explains how the American Zoo Association publishes a secret **AZA Animal Exchange** listing animals no longer wanted by their own zoos. Green was able to get into the AZA computer site. He learned that zoos were trying to get rid of staggering numbers of mammals, birds and reptiles – and that often several zoos are trying to unload the same species at the same time, making it unlikely that animals will be placed in AZA zoo homes.

Bob Troumbley and associates

Bob Troumbley's Northland Wildlife

But it was more a case of the animals going "from the frying-pan into the fire." Within two weeks Ward reportedly learned that the bushbabies were being peddled at \$2,500 each and that Crowe had been seen offering them for sale at auctions in Texas, Missouri and Ohio. Others were offered for sale in the exotic pet trade "bible," the **Animal Finders' Guide**.

The New England cottontops

There are only 2-3,000 cottontop tamarins remaining in the wild in their only home, the forests of Colombia. In 1976 the species was added to the US Endangered Species List, which meant that further imports would be banned.

The New England Regional Primate Research Center, part of Harvard University's Medical School, had a large colony of cottontop tamarins, which it used in experiments. In 1995 the Center sold over 300 primates. According to Green, half were cottontops.

It was not long before this species started to appear in the pet trade. By late October 150 cottontops and 31 common marmosets had been sent to the "Tanganyika Wildlife Park" in Kansas. In fact the "park" is an animal dealership run by Jim Fouts.

In 1990 Fouts had been exposed on the U.S. television program "60 Minutes" for having sold surplus zoo animals at auctions. Although this gave him a bad reputation, that did not deter the primate center.

Soon ads for cottontops began to appear in the **Animal Finders' Guide**. By February 1995, reports Green, 32 of the tamarins had died. Green could only trace one animal that went to an AZA zoo: the rest went to an assortment of dealers, roadside zoos, individuals, etc.

Two of the tamarins went to Iowa primate collector Sue Kriz whose animals were confiscated in 1995 after inspectors found them living in appalling conditions at Kriz' stinking residence.

Ninety-one cottontops went from Fouts to Florida animal dealer James Anderson. Fouts claimed he had "donated" them to Anderson. Sale would have been illegal under the Endangered

Species Act.

Sadly, thanks to the Harvard Medical School, cottontops are now firmly entrenched in the exotic pet trade.

The Primate Center doesn't seem to care. Don Gibbons, director of the medical school's office of Public Affairs, refused to give Green a copy of the contract with Fouts, but commented;

We can't help it if someone does that.

The Tulane mangabeys

In the late 1980s Bobby Gormus of Tulane University obtained an Endangered Species permit from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to import mangabeys for leprosy studies.

Gormus (working part of the time with Miami animal dealer Matthew Block who was later sent to prison for managing an orangutan smuggling conspiracy) obtained 49 mangabeys from various African suppliers.

However, Gormus lost his funding in 1993 and Tulane decided to "get rid of" the mangabeys.

Sixteen mangabeys were "donated" (Green uses the quote marks) to Grindstone Valley Zoo in Chatham, Illinois, which was in actuality a menagerie/dealership run by Brad Reynolds.

According to Green, Tulane "donated" 22 mangabeys to Jim Fouts' Tanganyika Wildlife Company. Two days later, Fouts "donated" ten breeding pairs of mangabeys to Wisconsin dealer Mark Schoebel, a man notorious for his bear dealings.

Tulane director Peter Gerone commented:

Although we were prohibited from selling the monkeys, there was nothing that prevented us from giving them away.

In April 1999, mangabeys were seen for the first time at Lolli Brothers Exotic Animal Auction. Tulane had handed over an endangered species to the pet trade profiteers.

Margaret Cook's mission

Margaret Cook once raised baby apes at the Kansas City Zoo. In 1984 she quit her job and embarked on a long crusade to find the current whereabouts of the

now grown-up babies. She found that most of them had gone to animal dealers and animal trainers.

Cook asked the AZA "Ethics Committee" to investigate. The Committee amazingly concluded that nobody had done anything wrong – except Margaret Cook, whose "crime" was having made a public protest.

Disease time-bombs

An entire chapter of **Animal Underground** is devoted to the potential for transmission of disease from wild animals to humans. Some of these diseases are fatal to humans, including Herpes B, which affects most macaque monkeys.

Nonetheless, claims Green, US zoos such as Columbus, Kansas City, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Syracuse, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Binghamton, and Los Angeles have sold macaques to animal dealers, as did Bucknell University and the California Regional Primate Center.

Buddy Jordan's NBJ Ranch

According to Green, licensed Texas dealer Buddy Jordan has obtained endangered ring-tailed and ruffed lemurs from zoos. Some of these lemurs were later sent to other dealers.

Perhaps by coincidence, the Sunrise Exotic Ranch and Noah's Land, both based in Texas, later advertised these same species for sale in the **Animal Finders' Guide**. Intrastate sales of endangered primates are unfortunately legal.

In 1998 the California Department of Fish and Game confiscated two adult chimpanzees and seven capuchin monkeys from a couple keeping them as pets.

Animal welfare groups tried to locate sanctuary homes, but the California authorities gave the nine primates to Jordan. Jordan told the press that he maintained a "primate preserve for rare, endangered species."

According to Green, the female chimpanzee died four weeks after arrival in Texas and the male was sent to a Kansas animal dealer.

Green also found that Jordan sold Eld's deer and Arabian oryx to Y.O.

Ranch, a Texas facility with a web site proclaiming its possession of such animals as eland, oryx and sika deer, and calling itself a "taunting hunter's paradise."

Solutions

Green proposes various solutions to the surplus animal problem. He believes that the status quo is unacceptable. He mentions euthanasia of surplus animals, but

writes that idea off as "repugnant." One acceptable solution he proposes would be selective breeding of zoo animals, so as not to produce a surplus, but this would require the public to become less obsessed with viewing babies.

Another option would be for zoos to provide cradle-to-grave care for their animals, allowing them to live out their final years in peace after lives spent pleasing the public. The animal retirement areas could be

located at individual zoos. Alternatively statewide or regional facilities serving many zoos could be established.

IPPL strongly recommends that readers obtain a copy of this excellent expose of the sordid underside of U.S. zoos. We applaud the Center for Public Integrity for sponsoring this in-depth study.

HOW TO OBTAIN YOUR COPY OF ANIMAL UNDERWORLD

You can buy *Animal Underworld* for a discounted price directly from the Center for Public Integrity. The cost in U.S. dollars, including shipping and handling, is \$21.25 (U.S.); \$22.50 (Canada); \$32.50 (overseas air mail). Checks should be made out to the Center for Public Integrity. If ordering by credit card, provide your name as it appears on the card, your street address, the bank name, and the card number and expiration date.

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You can also order the book through the Center's web site:

<http://animalunderworld.org>

PROTEST OUTSIDE RINGLING BROTHERS CIRCUS

On 10 September 1999 many of those attending the Performing Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) conference joined a protest outside the arena where the Ringlings' Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus was performing. The PAWS conference was held in Sacramento, California. Both Shirley McGreal and Dianne Taylor-Snow, who were attending the conference,

joined the demonstration.

Circus life is abnormal and stressful for any animals. Among primates used in circuses are chimpanzees, baboons and rhesus monkeys. We don't know what primate species, if any, were in use at Ringlings because the circus site was surrounded by security guards. We were able to observe camels and elephants.

In the United States, those who enjoy circuses but don't like seeing animals exploited now have a variety of circuses to attend, including the *Cirque du Soleil*, *Circus Chimera*, *Cirque Eloize*, *Cirque Ingenieux*, *Circus Millennia*, and *Velocity Circus Troupe*.

Overseas members, please tell us if you know of any cruelty-free circuses in your country.

JAPANESE MONKEY MARAUDERS TO BE SHOCKED

According to a BBC story dated 1 October 1999, wild monkeys living in Japan's Nikko National Park north of Tokyo are to be subjected to electric shock if they attack tourists or raid local farms.

Local officials plan to catch monkeys causing problems and subject them to two-hour electric shock sessions to train them to

avoid people. Then they would be released.

A spokesman for the Tochigi prefectural government claimed that an expert from Utsunomiya University had been consulted on the proposed measures. But he could not say exactly how many volts would be used.

Japanese primatologist Dr. Tetsuro Matsuzawa warned that shocking the

monkeys might not work – and could be very traumatic for them. He suggested as an alternative method injecting the monkeys with drugs to make them feel sick and then offering them preferred foods that they often steal from farms, such as apples, to build aversion to the taste.

Dr Matsuzawa reported success in experimental use of this training.

THE PLIGHT OF VIETNAM'S PRIMATES

As extinction of Vietnam's wildlife looms near, the Endangered Primate Rescue Center, known as EPRC, is giving monkeys a fighting chance

by Lynne R. Baker

IPPL member Lynne Baker worked as a volunteer for the EPRC from October 1998 to July 1999. She was involved in primate field surveys sponsored by the Frankfurt Zoological Society, public relations, and fund-raising for the center.

To the scientific community, Vietnam intrigues and entices. It is the country's unknowns – the allure of a new discovery – that attract many to this place. And with good reason.

As recently as 1997, a new primate species was described from Vietnam: the Grey-shanked douc langur (scientific name *Pygathrix cinereus*). There was also the discovery of the Sao La (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*) in 1992 and the Giant Muntjac (*Megamuntiacus vuquangensis*) in 1994.

In fact, of the seven large mammal species discovered worldwide in this century, four were described from Vietnam in the 1990s. All this excitement over new species comes with strings, however: Now that we've found this rare and endangered animal, how do we save it?

Conservation efforts are underway, although many are relatively new. Due to the constant presence of war in Vietnam for years, many conservation organizations and researchers stayed clear. Today progress is being made, but the demise of Vietnam's wildlife continues to threaten all too near.

Space at a Premium

Nearly 80 million people live in Vietnam, a country a little larger than the U.S. state of New Mexico and slightly smaller than Japan. Neighboring Laos is about 3/4 the size of Vietnam and has 1/16 of the population. With 225 people per square kilometer, Vietnam's overall population density is one of the highest worldwide for an agriculture-based nation.

This means that Vietnam's remaining forests and woodlands are regularly under siege – the same predicament facing

many other developing nations.

Habitat destruction runs rampant, fueled by logging efforts and slash-

and-burn farming. Occasionally this burning gets out of hand. In October 1998 forest fires had already qua-



Three Delacour's langurs at the EPRC. Left is Short Tail, and right is Madame Delacouri with their baby. The EPRC has welcomed three captive-born Delacour's monkeys. (Photo: Tilo Nadler)



Young Southern white-cheeked gibbon at the EPRC. She was bought by a well-meaning, though uninformed, foreign tourist and brought to the EPRC. (Photo: Tilo Nadler)

drupled from the previous year. Some 1,289 fires wiped out 17,757 hectares of forest, as compared to 295 fires that burned 1,424 hectares in 1997, according to Vietnam's Forest Protection Department (FPD) (*Vietnam Investment Review*, 1998).

Vietnam cannot afford such injury. Data from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) reveals that logging, cutting and burning for farmland and firewood, combined with the effects of defoliants used by the U.S. military during the 1960s and 1970s have reduced Vietnam's

forest coverage to less than 30 percent.

Only 10 percent of this remaining coverage constitutes primary, intact forest. This shrinking forest area must provide sanctuary to Vietnam's 275 mammal species, nearly 800 bird species, and 260 species of reptiles and amphibians.

Pressure from all sides remains high. The country's divorce from the old Soviet Bloc placed it in a precarious financial position. Although economic progress has been made in recent years, Vietnam is still one of the poorest na-

tions in Asia. At the end of 1997, the country faced a \$3.3 billion trade deficit. While most of Vietnam's population is poor, there is one get-rich-quick business that is thriving: the illegal wildlife trade.

With market prices fetching U.S. \$30 to \$50 for a live macaque, nearly \$200 for a live bear cub, and \$150 to \$375 per kilogram of tiger bone, wildlife protectors clearly have an uphill battle (prices as per *Borderline*, a recent WWF Indochina report by James Compton on the wildlife trade in Vietnam).

Need for Sanctuary

Primates are a favored item on the market and in the trade. Vietnam boasts some 25 primate forms, including some of the most endangered species and subspecies in the world.

For example, the Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*), a species found only in Vietnam, numbers about 250 in the wild. The population of the Tonkin snub-nosed langur (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), which survives only in two small forest reserves in North Vietnam, is estimated at 150. And it is suspected that fewer than 100 Golden-headed langurs (*Trachypithecus francoisi poliocephalus*) remain, living only on Cat Ba Island off the coast of North Vietnam. In such cases, desperate is an understatement.

But in one way, 1993 marked a good year for Vietnam's primates: The Endangered Primate Rescue Center (EPRC) was established. It is the only rescue and breeding center for primates in all of Indochina.

Directed by Tilo Nadler, the EPRC is based in Cuc Phuong National Park, 120 kilometers south of Hanoi. Nadler operates the Cuc Phuong Conservation Programme on behalf of the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), Germany.

The primate sanctuary is a nonprofit project that is one department of the national park, under the auspices of the FPD of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Initial administrative and financial support – which continues to this day – came from the FZS, the Zoological Soci-

ety for the Conservation of Species and Populations (ZSCSP-Germany), and Allwetterzoo Münster (Germany).

Cuc Phuong National Park contributed land for the center, but to build facilities and enclosures, additional funding was required. This support came from overseas, particularly from the German organizations and North American zoos led by Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo (USA).

The real founders of the EPRC, however, were two Delacour's langurs. Confiscated in 1993 from a village on the outskirts of Cuc Phuong, the highly endangered langurs were placed in Nadler's care (their condition did not permit their immediate release back to the wild).

As part of his work for the FZS, Nadler conducted surveys on Delacour's langurs to find out more about their distribution and population. From 1993 to 1996, his findings revealed that this species survives in very small numbers in isolated, limestone forest areas in North Vietnam and is on the decline due to heavy hunting pressure.

When Nadler agreed to take on the two Delacour's, he had no idea the EPRC would evolve into a highly respected sanctuary and captive-breeding facility for several of Vietnam's endangered primates.

Long Road Home

The rescue center is now home to 60+ animals – langurs, gibbons, and loris – belonging to 14 species and subspecies. Five of these primate forms are found only at the EPRC and nowhere else in captivity in the world.

They are the Delacour's langur, Grey-shanked douc langur, Golden-headed langur, Hatinh langur (*Trachypithecus*

francoisi hatinhensis), and Black langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi ebenus*). The center's Black langur is the first known living specimen ever.

Other species and subspecies held at the center include the Laos langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi laotum*), Phayre's langur (*Trachypithecus*

these primates.

As colobine (leaf-eating) monkeys, langurs have complex, sacculated stomachs and can digest mainly leaves. Through careful monitoring and diet analysis and by feeding leaves from the forest, the center allows its captive langurs to eat the same types of food consumed by their wild cousins.

Unfortunately, many of the confiscated langurs that arrive at the center have been fed foods that their complex stomachs cannot handle by hunters and traders. As a result, they have suffered too much damage to their digestive systems to survive.

A well-equipped veterinary room and quarantine station at the EPRC facilitate top-notch treatment of ill or injured monkeys and keep healthy ones at a safe distance.

Promoting *in-situ* (country of origin) captive breeding has also proven successful for the EPRC. The center has established several breeding groups and bred rare species – two of them for the first time in captivity: the Delacour's langur with three births and the Hatinh langur with seven births. The EPRC also recently welcomed its first captive-born Southern white-cheeked gibbon.

The success of the center can also be attributed to the expertise of its animal care staff. Since its inception the EPRC has worked with professional zoo keepers from the Leipzig Zoo-Germany. Sponsored by Deutsches Tierhilfswerk (Germany), Manuela Klöden, Roland Männel, and Marco Mehner have alternated time at the center to advise and train the Vietnamese animal-keeping staff.

In 1998 a German veterinarian, Ulrike Streicher (sponsored by the Andreas Stihl Foundation-Germany), began working



Male Grey-shanked douc langur. This species was described from Vietnam in only 1997. The EPRC holds four Grey-shanked doucs. (Photo: Tilo Nadler)

phayrei), Red-shanked douc langur (*Pygathrix nemaeus*), Black-shanked douc langur (*Pygathrix nigripes*), White-cheeked gibbon (*Hylobates leucogenys leucogenys*), Southern white-cheeked gibbon (*Hylobates leucogenys siki*), Gabriella's crested gibbon (*Hylobates gabriellae*), Slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), and Pygmy loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*).

The majority of the EPRC's monkeys are langurs. As a result, the center has developed a strong expertise in keeping



Young Golden-headed langur at the EPRC. This female is the only such langur in captivity in the world. Golden-headed langurs occur only on Cat Ba Island in North Vietnam. (Photo: Tilo Nadler)

on-site to care for the EPRC's primates.

In the long term, the center plans to release the offspring of several of its stable primate groups back to the wild. The eventual release of these captive primates will hopefully strengthen the wild populations.

Because success relies heavily on the conditions in which the release animals are kept in captivity, the EPRC goes to great lengths to provide sufficient housing environments – designed to mimic wild groups and their natural habitats as much as possible.

The EPRC has also created a "training" facility for primates that are good candidates for release. A 2-hectare hill of primary forest, adjacent to the center's main enclosures, has been turned into a semi-wild enclosure surrounded by

electrical fencing. This natural environment is now home to a pair of Southern white-cheeked gibbons and three Hatinh langurs.

Maintaining appropriate and sufficient housing is one of the ongoing obstacles faced by the EPRC. The center's temperature-sensitive douc langurs, for example, whose natural range is Central to South Vietnam, are not accustomed to the cold winters of the north. Their enclosures require heating units to keep them warm enough during the winters.

Thanks to recent funding from the Environment, Science, and Energy Department of the Foreign Office (London), in conjunction with the British Embassy (Hanoi), a new douc-langur house is currently underway.

This enclosure will relieve the stress ex-

perienced by both animals and humans last winter, when adequate housing for the doucs was not available.

Housing is a continual problem because more and more animals continue to arrive at the EPRC.

These orphans are victims of the wildlife trade and hunting pressure. They are generally confiscated from hunters, animal traders, or illegal animal shipments, or they are even brought by tourists, who usually buy them at animal markets. Some are illegally kept in private households or institutions.

The Lucrative Trade

Calculating the quantity of wildlife traded in Vietnam is essentially impossible. The trade continues to claim thousands of animals each year. Most of these animals will never be accounted for.

According to the *Borderline* report, between June 1996 and June 1997, Vietnam's FPD detected 1,270 cases of illegal wildlife trade. These involved 69,000 animals intercepted en route to markets in Vietnam and abroad.

However, FPD officials admit that these numbers represent a mere fraction of the total traffic in Vietnam.

The report points out that traders and their networks are often much better equipped than under-staffed enforcement agencies with very tight budgets. One typical example was provided: A \$115 fine was willingly paid by one trader on his way to Hanoi. The trader was carrying 23 kilograms of tiger bone worth thousands of dollars.

Animals are traded for a variety of reasons, but they are mainly used within Vietnam as food, especially in exotic animal restaurants, or to supply the booming demand for live animals and animal parts for use in traditional medicine – particularly the demand from China.

Up to 90 percent of Vietnam's wildlife trade is for export to international markets, according to *Borderline*. A few years ago, the trade with China began to elevate dramatically following improvements in political relations between the two countries and the subsequent opening of cross-border traffic.

Indeed, Vietnam's geographical position and transportation infrastructure have made it the principal conduit for the animal trade, much of which originates in Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos, according to *Wildlife rescue centers and problems of confiscated wild animals in Vietnam* (a 1998 report by Tilo Nadler and Shane Rosenthal).

Here are a few of the staggering statistics from this report:

* **In 1993** 102 Pygmy loris were smuggled from Vietnam, discovered at the Taiwan International Airport, and then returned.

* **In 1994** one lorry carrying 300 pangolins traveled from Hanoi to China every week.

* **In December 1994** forest guards at

one crossing point to China confiscated 2.3 tons of turtles, 100 parrots, 200 pigeons, and 200 pangolins.

* **In November 1996** the same station stopped a transport containing 200 macaques.

* **In November 1996** guards at another station confiscated an animal transport with more than 100 civets, some 1,000 snakes, and 100 pangolins.

* **In 1997** the same station stopped a transport with more than 750 monitor lizards that measured longer than 1.5 meters in body-tail length.

While primates do not make up the bulk of animals in the trade, they are widely desired. According to the Nadler-Rosenthal report, primates in the trade

are generally used in this way; Loris are used for medicine or sold as pets. Macaques are used for medicine, mainly to produce balm, and for food. (Although not common, some restaurants still serve the brains of live macaques.) Langurs are usually used to prepare balm, while gibbons are normally sold as pets. As adults, gibbons lose their cute and cuddly attraction and are often destroyed or severely neglected.

Ironically, strong laws and a clear system of penalties are in place to protect wildlife. However, enforcement is deficient and plagued by problems.

The main law is Decree No. 18 (1992), which makes the exploitation of protected animals and/or destruction of their habitat illegal. Additionally, three other government regulations – issued from 1993 to 1996 – forbid selling wild animals (protected or not) or wild-animal



Young Red-shanked douc langur being openly sold in Dong Xuan market in Hanoi. Douc langurs are fully protected by law in Vietnam. (Photo: Tilo Nadler)



Dong Xuan vendor selling a young Red-shanked douc langur. Behind him he displays stuffed animals and horns – many from protected species. He is known to regularly sell protected primates. (Photo: Tilo Nadler)



EPRC animal-keeping staff and German head keeper Manuela Kloden with an infant Red-shanked douc langur. (Photo: Tilo Nadler)



EPRC director Tilo Nadler with Daisy, a Southern white-cheeked gibbon, and her new baby. (Photo: Manuela Kloden)

parts, producing products made from protected animals, and serving food made with wild animals in restaurants without special permission.

Furthermore, Vietnam signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) treaty in 1994.

On paper, Vietnam is making a strong effort; in practice, it appears to be another story.

The Dong Xuan Campaign

While corruption is commonplace, there are honest and effective Vietnamese officials and rangers who do enforce the laws and work toward conservation, but these individuals cannot do the job alone. The EPRC gets involved in such efforts when it can.

The center realizes it cannot only rescue primates from the trade, but it must also work to stop the problem.

The Dong Xuan market in Hanoi, for instance, is a well-known pet market that had gone untouched by law enforcement for years. According to personal observations by Nadler, the estimation of animals sold in Dong Xuan in 1993 were:

300 pangolins

80 lorises

160 macaques

15 gibbons

100 civets

30 cats

250 pythons (body length 2+ meters)

400 geckos

150 monitor lizards

700 turtles

In late 1998 a young Red-shanked douc langur was openly sold in Dong Xuan. Douc langurs are List 1 protected species as per Decree 18 and are fully protected. The EPRC subsequently initiated a letter-writing campaign, complete with photos and a copy of the sales receipt, to forestry officials, the People's Committee of Hanoi (which oversees the market), and numerous foreign embassies in Hanoi.

The letter-writing campaign proved a success. A flurry of letters from embassies received a quick response and action from People's Committee officials. While it is possible the animals were simply moved elsewhere, on the surface it appeared that Dong Xuan market was being cleaned up. Subsequent visits to Dong Xuan by interested parties revealed that almost no protected

species were for sale.

Thanks to Supporters

Successes like these are important to the EPRC, which although is a primate sanctuary, is also interested in working toward the protection of all wildlife and forest habitats in Vietnam. The EPRC has even taken in injured and ill wild cats, forest ungulates, and other animals needing help.

As a result, the EPRC has earned a positive reputation for its conservation efforts and its contribution to protecting Vietnam's endangered wildlife and diminishing habitats.

The rescue center is open – free of charge – to everyone. Anyone visiting Cuc Phuong or just making a trip to the rescue center has the opportunity to see and learn about some of the rarest primates in the world and discover why these animals and their habitats are worth protecting.

As a nonprofit operation, the EPRC functions on donations and funding from concerned organizations and individuals. Without such charitable assistance, the EPRC could not continue its work toward preserving biodiversity in Vietnam.

The EPRC would like to thank its sup-

porters for operational, administrative, financial, and moral support. Thanks goes to Cuc Phuong National Park and the Vietnam FPD for their support, as well as the community of Cuc Phuong village.

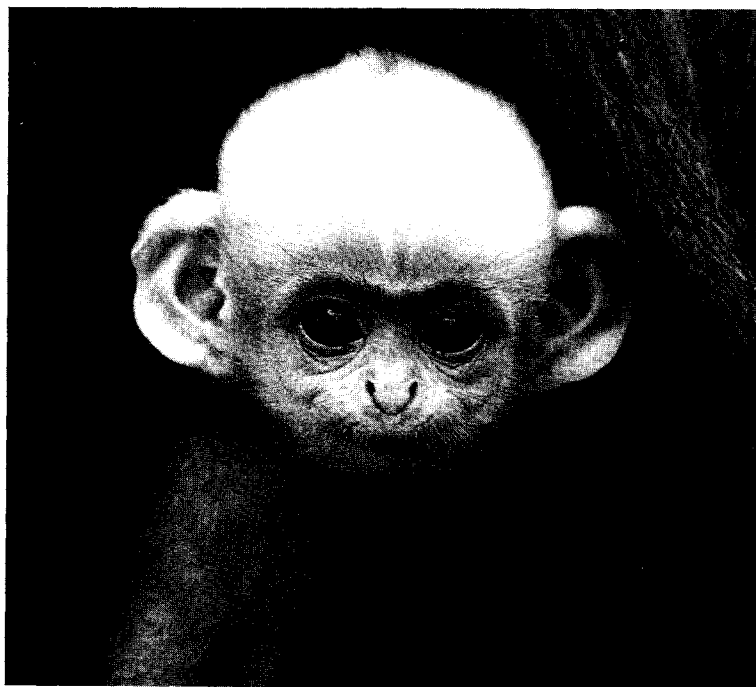
In-country financial support was re-

ceived for the first time in 1999. Help was provided from Hanoi – from the British Embassy, the New Zealand Embassy, and the Royal Netherlands Embassy.

Also, funding from the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation will be secured

if matching funds from several North American zoos are also acquired.

Thanks to IPPL for helping to spread the word about the EPRC.



Week-old Hatinh langur at the EPRC. Since its inception the center has successfully bred seven Hatinh langurs. (Photo: Tilo Nadler)

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE SANCTUARY PRIMATES

Taking care of sanctuary primates is expensive. So much conservation work needs to be done in Vietnam – and the Endangered Primate Rescue Center is at the forefront of this effort.

If you would like to help the rescued monkeys, please consider making a restricted donation to IPPL for their care. Every cent raised will be given to the project for care of the rescued monkeys.

Donations earmarked “**For Vietnam Sanctuary Primates**” may be sent to *IPPL, POB 766, Summerville SC 29484, USA* or *IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England.*

TAKING CARE OF PRIMATES - NOW AND FOR EVER

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

Recently we were able to build a small education center thanks to a bequest from Swan and Mary Henningson.

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

The gentle Igor (right, with Shirley) has already spent 12 happy “retirement” years with us and is loved by all.

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

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

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



RECOMMENDED READING

***My Gorilla Journey* by Helen Attwater**

My Gorilla Journey was recently published in England by Sidgwick and Jackson and should be available in the U.S. soon.

For a long time, IPPL has encouraged primate sanctuaries around the world. Sanctuaries, we believe, are one of the most obvious links between welfare and conservation work.

Nowhere is this more true than in Africa, where Limbe, Pandrillus, Cercopan, Chimfunshi and other sanctuaries all work to save the lives of individual primates whilst preserving some of the continents most endangered species.

At last a book has appeared that describes what it is really like to work in an African sanctuary. Helen Attwater has just published ***My Gorilla Journey***, an account of the six years she and her husband, Mark, spent working in the Congo, establishing an orphanage and reintroduction program for lowland gorillas.

Their project was funded by John Aspinall, who runs Howletts zoo in the U.K.

Helen's writing style is emotional yet clear-eyed. She describes the conditions they worked in: the illnesses; the lack of privacy; the humidity; the constant presence of demanding orphans; as well as the political reality of the situation they were in.

In humorous but understated terms she describes the bureaucracy and the hassles of working in a country whose governmental institutions sometimes seemed ill-equipped to receive the conservation message the Attwaters were trying to deliver.

So much rested in the hands of concerned individuals, like the Congolese Wildlife Services Director, the dapper Mr. Ndinga Assitou. Assitou became a formidable ally, even defending the Attwaters after the controversial confiscation of a mandrill.

Rather more worrying were the problems imposed on the Attwaters from outside the country. As if the local situa-

tion were not enough to contend with, the Attwaters suffered from constraints imposed from the UK.

Incredibly, at times the project's function and organization seemed dictated by the demands of foreign film crews.

The book ends on an upbeat note, with the successful rehabilitation of a small group of gorillas. The ending provides a testimony to both the Attwaters' dedication and strength of spirit, as well as the importance of sanctuaries in saving individual lives and establishing the social groups for release.

There are other lessons: the need for dedicated funding; the need to plan on a time scale totally divorced from that of the donor country; the need to maintain the health of all staff. But the most important lesson, perhaps, is that it can be done. There is hope for these orphans of the bushmeat trade.

Helen's book tells us about the difficulties of converting hopes into reality. It should be considered essential reading for anyone considering working in a primate sanctuary in Africa and for anyone who wants to read a personal account of the stories behind the headlines that you read in magazines like **IPPL News**.

My Gorilla Journey is not available directly in the U.S. but can be ordered from www.amazon.co.uk/ and will be offered in the Holiday Season merchandise list available from IPPL-U.K.

Reviewed by Steven Brend

Brutal Kinship

Brutal Kinship is a collection of powerful chimpanzee photographs taken by wildlife photographer Michael Nichols, who specializes in taking pictures of gorillas and other primates.

The photographs themselves present the argument that chimpanzees deserve human protection far more effectively than words can – even when Jane Goodall writes the text.

Brutal Kinship is available from the Aperture Foundation for U.S. \$25.

U.S. readers can obtain their copies of *Brutal Kinship* by phoning 1-800-929-

2323. All other inquiries should be addressed to the foundation:

Aperture Foundation
20 East 23rd St.
New York NY 10010, USA

Books by Stephanie Laland

Stephanie Laland is the author of two books about animals:

* *Peaceful Kingdom*, subtitled *Random Acts of Kindness by Animals*, and

* *Animal Angels*, subtitled *Amazing Acts of Love and Compassion*.

Both books are suitable for people of all ages. *Peaceful Kingdom* chronicles stories of devotion and bravery from the animal world. Some of the stories are well-known, including that of a zoo gorilla who rescued a child who fell into her enclosure. The book presents a view of animals as compassionate thinking beings who experience genuine emotions.

Animal Angels describes beautiful deeds by animals. The author is trying "to show how our reawakening to the animals is key to revealing compassion to our children and healing our violence-wrecked society."

Both books can be ordered from your favorite bookstore or via the Internet at:

<http://www.amazon.com>

NEW IPPL BASEBALL CAPS

IPPL now has baseball caps for sale. They feature IPPL's name and a swinging chimp. One size fits all: the color is khaki. Caps cost \$10, plus \$2 postage (U.S.), \$5 (overseas). Use the order form on page 29.



MY WONDERFUL YEAR IN NIGERIA

CERCOPAN volunteer Jennifer Schell tells us about her volunteer work in Nigeria

"Madame, I beg, the luggage is finished," said a small man, finally getting my attention.

"What do you mean, the luggage is finished? Where's my luggage?" I answered.

A wave of panic flashed over me and a knot began to twist painfully in my gut. Suddenly the reality of my situation hit me even harder than the humidity had hit me upon leaving the aircraft. I had just left my friends and family behind for a year to take on a position as volunteer manager for a forest monkey conservation and rehabilitation centre in Calabar, Nigeria. One whole year.

"I'm sorry but the luggage is not coming," he repeated. I stared blankly at the man in disbelief, my mouth hanging open. "Follow me," he finally said.

I got off my perch on the luggage trolley where I had been sitting on for the last 20 minutes patiently watching as the scores of suitcases, taped-up cardboard boxes and rucksacks made their way around the conveyor belt.

Following the man to a rather disorganized looking counter, I was informed that my luggage had decided not to accompany me to Nigeria and was currently enjoying a stop over in Paris. Little did I know this was only the first of many unpredictable events that would fill my year in Nigeria.

Quest to fulfil a dream

The sequence of events that led me to Nigeria was nothing less than fate. After a trip to East Africa I decided that I wanted to play an active role in the conservation of African wildlife and their habitats, and that I also wanted to fulfil a lifelong dream of working with primates.

So I began the search—I knew there must be a project looking for a veterinary technician *somewhere* in Africa and after a year and a half of searching I came across a web page that allowed you to place an advertisement. As a last ditch effort, I banged away at the keyboard writing to an unknown person

about my desire to work with primates in Africa.

Three months later the unknown "someone" I was writing to turned out to be Lynne Baker, a former **CERCOPAN** volunteer. After corresponding with her and pouring over the **CERCOPAN** web page, I discovered that the director and I were from the same small town! Following an interview with Dr. Frances Burton, [Canadian primatologist and IPPL Advisor], I was asked to come to Nigeria.

My own personal paradise

My luggage finally arrived. After 5 days of being marooned – but very well looked after – in Lagos, I was on my way to Calabar and **CERCOPAN**. The car arrived at the gates and as they swung open I was overwhelmed by the sensation of being carefully scrutinised by many sets of eyes. I was surrounded by monkeys, I had found my own personal paradise.

The first two weeks of my position at **CERCOPAN** are a total blur. I had to absorb the names of dozens of people and the places to buy mesh, angle iron, medication, food, etc. My first time at the market was an unforgettable experience, bargaining for prices while fumbling my way through a rough attempt at pidgin English. I found myself overwhelmed and a little unsure of my ability to handle all that I was to be responsible for. But very soon, things began to fall into place and it was already time for the previous volunteers, Deborah Goin and Laszlo Paule, to leave.

The morning they left I watched their car pull out of the compound, looked around at the 65 faces I had already come to know, and knew that I wouldn't be able to leave in a year. My one year anniversary passed more than two weeks ago and I am now looking ahead at the year to come at **CERCOPAN**.

You're going to be fine!

Although I came to Nigeria as a Veterinary Technician with a diploma and

some experience under my belt, nothing could prepare me for the types of things I would encounter. The volunteer handing over to me, Laszlo Paule, had years of experience working with primates and handled medical emergencies with ease – he tried to assure me, "Don't worry honey, you're going to be fine!" I put on a brave face but the truth was, I was terrified and wondered if I'd ever feel that confident.

It was not long after my arrival that I found myself repairing three torn up hands, one of which had the palm almost completely ripped off after a run-in through the mesh of a competing adult male's cage. These would not be the last monkeys I would have to stitch.

Within my first week, I experienced the great escape. It was 5:30 in the morning and I was still in deep slumber when the sound of my door flying open roused me. Laszlo was shouting something but, not being a morning person, and less than functional before coffee, all I heard was, "Jennifer, blah blah blah, monkey!"



Jennifer with Duncan, a putty nosed guenon

Not knowing what he had said, but knowing it was indeed an emergency, I fumbled for my shoes and ran outside into the darkness, following Laszlo, completely blind because in all the excitement I had forgotten to put on my glasses. It seemed that two of the monkeys had escaped and because it was still dark we couldn't see from where they had made their escape. Two hours later, one monkey was back in the enclosure and the other was feeling a bit hung over

from the tranquilizer dart he'd received in the rump.

Everything I hoped for and more

A year ago, as I sat in Lagos Airport wondering if my luggage would decide to join me, the upcoming year seemed like it would be an eternity. But, time began to fly by and soon all that had seemed overwhelming became almost second nature. Life in Calabar, which had been so foreign and strange at first, became nor-

mal. Soon, I found myself referring to Nigeria as home.

It's difficult to summarize a year in Nigeria without writing a novel (my 400-page journal is now full!), except to say it has been exciting, stressful, exhilarating, challenging and in short, everything I hoped for and more. It's a rare thing that you get what you wish for in life, and even rarer to follow a life dream and find it to be more than you expected.

MEET TWO CERCOPAN MONKEYS!

Duncan's Story

Although everything I have had to learn has been challenging, probably the most difficult part of working in Nigeria with a project like **CERCOPAN** is the daily struggle with a country to which conservation is in its infancy.

Convincing Nigerians that if the hunting, logging and farming that currently affects primate populations doesn't stop, there will not be any more monkeys left in the wild is not an easy task. But for all the times you feel like you are banging your head against a wall, something happens to reaffirm your reasons for being involved.

CERCOPAN's education assistant, Jerry Akparawa, and myself had just come from delivering the conservation game board and teaching manual to one of the area schools. As we approached the gates to **CERCOPAN** we saw a man walking in front of us. "Look there, see the tail?" said Jerry pointing at the long black tail hanging through the man's arm.

As we approached he turned to look at us and my eyes met the wide stare, black face and little white nose of a baby putty-nosed guenon. A wave of adrenaline passed over me, this was the first baby to arrive at **CERCOPAN** since I had come. I was filled with a mix of excitement and disappointment. Another mother had been killed.

The man carrying the little creature, whom he had named Duncan, explained to us that he was the hunter who had killed the mother. He had taken Duncan to his village with the intention of making him a pet for his children. The

children, however, would not have it. They had been visited by **CERCOPAN** earlier that year and informed their father, as they had learned from us, that baby monkeys should not be pets so he should take the monkey to **CERCOPAN**.

It took some convincing and a very timely episode of diarrhea from Duncan on the hunter's lap, but he eventually handed him over without payment. Education *does* work.

Duncan is now just over a year old and has been my reminder, during the difficult and frustrating times, that what we are doing at **CERCOPAN** does have a definite and positive impact. The hunter who shot Duncan's mother visits occasionally and maintains that he no longer hunts monkeys.

Jimmy's Story

Jimmy is a 1½ year old Crowned Guenon. Jimmy is a very special monkey as he is completely blind. He came to us only 2 weeks ago, grossly underweight from living on a diet of mostly banana and the occasional mango, and missing most of his hair. But those problems are reversible with food, patience and lots of TLC (tender loving care).

Jimmy's main problem that cannot be fixed is that he is completely blind. He lost his sight when he received a pellet wound to his head, causing one eye to recede and the other to become sightless.

Jimmy was meant for the din-

ner table until someone informed his owners that they shouldn't eat him because he looked diseased. His pathetic appearance saved his life.

Over the two weeks that he has been with us, we've discovered just how well adapted Jimmy is to his condition. Following sounds and feeling his way with his hands in front of him flat on the ground, he can still climb and could probably find his way through a maze if he had to! He has already gained weight.

Although his hair is slowly coming back, on rainy days and in the mornings Jimmy wears a special jacket, designed just for him, to keep him warm. He has adjusted well so far to his life at **CERCOPAN** and we have high hopes that Jimmy will live up to his African name "Beautiful Monkey" very soon!



Jimmy

JAPANESE NATURE PARK MONKEYS END UP IN LABS

by Miyako Masaji, Campaign Coordinator, ALIVE
(Japanese animal protection organization)

Japanese macaques are the only primate species in Japan, which is their one and only habitat in the world. Once hunted to the brink of extinction, they are now listed in the international **Red Data Book** of endangered species as vulnerable to extinction. But there is no national protection policy for these macaques in Japan and they have already become extinct in many parts of the country.

Oita City's Takasaki Nature Park, which opened in 1953, is a home of wild Japanese macaques and a major tourist attraction of this area. Tourists have been encouraged to feed the monkeys and this has resulted in their abundant reproduction.

Tokyo Newspaper, dated 27 August 1999, revealed that the Park authority has captured and transferred 500 Japanese macaques to a local medical school over some years. Later, it was also reported in the local newspaper that the capture of 200 macaques between 1994 through 1996 had been done without obtaining permission from the proper authority, which made the capture illegal.

This particular population at Takasaki has been designated as a local natural treasure, which **on paper** prevents them from being hunted and killed. So the Park authority deliberately chased some of the monkeys out of the park area in order to

capture them alive.

Because of their close relationship to humans, macaque monkeys are used for painful and torturous psychological and neurological experimentation. There is no law regarding animal experimentation in Japan. There are not even any measures to ensure the welfare of the animals used in laboratories.

Concerned citizens and animal protection groups are raising their voices against this conduct, but the Park authorities have no intention of canceling the capture and transfer of the macaques to the laboratory and they have already agreed to transfer up to 70 macaques to the medical school this year.

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE TAKASAKI MONKEYS

Please write letters requesting that no further Takasaki Park monkeys be captured for lives of experimentation, to:

Mr. Keinosuke Kinosita, Mayor of Oita City
2-21 Niagemachi, Oita City, 870-8504
Japan
Fax 81-97-537-5656

Mr. Morihito Hiramatsu, Governor of Oita Prefecture
3-1-1 Otemachi, Oita City, 870-0022
Japan
Fax 81-97-532-5650

ANIMALS LOSE FRIENDS

Ndyakira Amooti, Uganda

Ndyakira Amooti died on 25 August 1999 after a protracted illness.

IPPL first established contact with Amooti in 1988 when we contacted his newspaper **New Vision** about wildlife trafficking issues. He was a remarkable person, and showed outstanding courage in driving a U.S. wildlife trafficker, who wanted to export Uganda's wildlife, from the country.

Amooti also worked with IPPL on a case involving the smuggling of 5 baby chimpanzees from Uganda to Russia. Eventually the chimpanzees were returned to Uganda.



He also wrote several stories about illegal mining, poaching and tree-cutting in Uganda's Impenetrable Forest, which later became the Bwindi National Park. Amooti was the author of several childrens' books: *What a Country Without Birds*; *What a Country without Animals*; *What a Country without Grasslands*; *What a Country without Trees*, and *What a Country without Wetlands*.

In 1992 IPPL received a foundation grant to sponsor Amooti's attendance at CITES-Kyoto. He dogged the Ugandan delegates, and faxed home stories every day about how they voted.

In 1991 IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal began to worry for his safety. Thinking that elevating his profile in his own country might deter those who might harm him, she contacted Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, asking him to send Amooti a letter commending his work. Prince Philip agreed to help.

When signing letters, Prince Philip uses just his first name "Philip." We heard later that, the day he got his letter from Buckingham Palace, Amooti went into his editor's office, saying he had received this friendly letter from a man who didn't sign his last name!

In 1996 Amooti received the Goldman Prize for the African region. The prize, established by Richard and the late Rhoda Goldman, honors ordinary people in all regions of the world. Honorees are selected on the basis of their remarkable accomplishments.

While searching IPPL files for information about Amooti, we found we had five thick files of articles and letters.

We at IPPL will greatly miss our wonderful and irreplaceable friend Ndyakira, the scourge of the destroyers of Uganda's natural heritage.

Samson Werikhe, Kenya

Samson Werikhe of Kenya died on 9 August 1999 in Mombasa, Kenya. Werikhe attracted worldwide attention to the plight of the rhinoceros through walks across the continents of Africa and North America. In 1990 Werikhe won the Goldman Prize.

Judge Kames Kehoe

US District Court Senior Judge James W. Kehoe died on 13 December 1998 in Miami, Florida, USA.

Judge Kehoe won international respect for his handling of the case of

Miami orangutan smuggler Matthew Block. Block was involved with numerous conspirators in the smuggling of 6 baby orangutans and 2 siamangs confiscated at Bangkok Airport on 19 February 1990.

The animals had been loaded on a Thai Airways flight leaving Singapore, stuffed into tightly-sealed crates labelled "Birds." Nobody could see inside the shipping crates – they had been designed for concealment of the contents, even though this resulted in insufficient ventilation.

The animals had all been tranquillized but woke up and started crying at Bangkok Airport. The crates were x-rayed and the profiles of the orangutans and siamangs were revealed. Thai authorities confiscated the animals.

IPPL was notified of the seizure by Leonie Vejajiva of the Wildlife Rescue Foundation of Thailand. IPPL and the Orangutan Foundation sent Dianne Taylor-Snow, an experienced orangutan caregiver, to help with the animals' care. The animals became known as **"The Bangkok Six."**

All the orangutans and siamangs were in appalling condition when confiscated. Several later died.

Working with German wildlife authorities, IPPL learned that the deal had been planned by Matthew Block of Miami, Florida, USA; Kurt Schafer, a German resident of Bangkok, Thailand; Dutch animal dealer Krijn Dekker; Singapore dealer James Lee; Belgrade Zoo Director Vuk Bojovic; and parties in Indonesia and Thailand, who were never charged.

IPPL requested the US Government to investigate the role of Matthew Block in the sordid affair, and requested other governments to investigate the roles of their

nationals.

The US Government at first refused to indict Matthew Block and IPPL protests led to congressional inquiries. In early February 1990 McGreal and Taylor-Snow went to Washington to testify before a congressional committee about the government's inertia.

Block was indicted on 20 February 1992, just three weeks after the hearing. In November 1992 Miami federal prosecutors offered Block a "cushy" misdemeanor/probation plea-bargain that would have meant he would likely serve no prison time.

IPPL was tipped off just three weeks before a hearing on the government's plea bargain that Block's lawyers had engineered a soft "deal."

IPPL officers and members, and leaders of many animal protection organizations, deluged Judge Kehoe with hundreds of letters asking him to take the case seriously – and to administer a meaningful punishment to Block.

We did not feel optimistic as plea bargains are normally ratified by judges because it makes their work calendar lighter. But Judge Kehoe was a thoughtful hard-working judge.

To our surprise, he rejected the government's plea bargain, denouncing the illegal wildlife trade as a threat to the world's wildlife.

Later Block pled guilty to a felony conspiracy charge and went to prison.

After the plea-bargain was rejected, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, sent a letter to Judge Kehoe at IPPL's request, praising him for his handling of the "Bangkok Six" case.

Judge Kehoe showed his dedication to justice by taking wildlife crime for what it is – **extremely serious crime with real victims.**

ATTENTION NEW MEMBERS

If you want to know more about the famous **"Bangkok Six"** case, IPPL will be pleased to send you a free copy of the November 1995 issue of **IPPL News** where you can read about the case and view many of the most important case documents – some of which suggest that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Law Enforcement viewed IPPL as **"the enemy"** – **rather than the wildlife criminal they were supposedly investigating.**

GREETINGS FROM LIMBE

by volunteer Jackie Belle

“Feng Shui” for Gorillas!!

Greetings from Limbe, for all those avid IPPL Limbe-a-philes who wait for updates of little Pitchou and Big Boy Evindi, here is the latest gorilla gossip. Seven gorillas in two bedrooms turned out to be quite a squeeze, so major bedroom reconstruction has begun and is almost completed. We now have two large double bedrooms that can be divided by sliding doors to create four bedrooms.

This means that the older gorillas can be separated from the youngsters at night and prevent Evindi's increasing habit of squashing the little ones into comfy pillow shapes!

The rooms have new furniture welded to the walls, and both the interior and exterior have been painted inside and out (a rich emerald green, nicely framed with Indian bamboo).

The extra night space has helped strengthen the group and provided some privacy. We have also created a major new path and moved all the gorilla barriers back a further 10 meters. The public now views the gorillas from an extended shelter close to our stream. Distance is very important; enclosures that allow the public easy reach can cause so many management problems.

The new route enhances other areas of the zoo as it steers the public past our magnificent guenons and mangabeys, who so often get overlooked by visitors wishing to see the great apes.

Chimp Uplift

The Chimp Nursery has also had an uplift – it has a new roof and has been repainted throughout. Not one member of staff is free from blue and green paint splashes!

Loko is doing fine – you may recall she is our smallest newcomer. She was found living in a bird cage and rescued. I promised the Kirman family that Loko would get a mention – thank you for supporting her! She loves her new furniture, especially the wooden milk bar bench on

which the chimps take their milk. It is a great success.

Moussa Blues

Moussa, the mandrill, gave birth to an infant “Speede” in early June, despite her mate having undergone a vasectomy. Moussa is Man Alone's wife.

Moussa is the sweet natured mandrill who arrived as a juvenile with one hand missing. I'm sure that stump could tell a snare tale! Moussa fell sick soon after giving birth and has been in our infirmary ever since.

We have had terrible rains – it is that season. She developed bacterial pneumonia and subsequent fungal secondaries. On two occasions she nearly died – being resuscitated on one occasion after a coughing fit ended in respiratory arrest.

In August we were blessed with a visit from Dr. John Lewis and a film crew from Granada TV which sponsored his visit. Dr. Lewis brought along many drugs donated by British zoos – gifts we greatly appreciated.

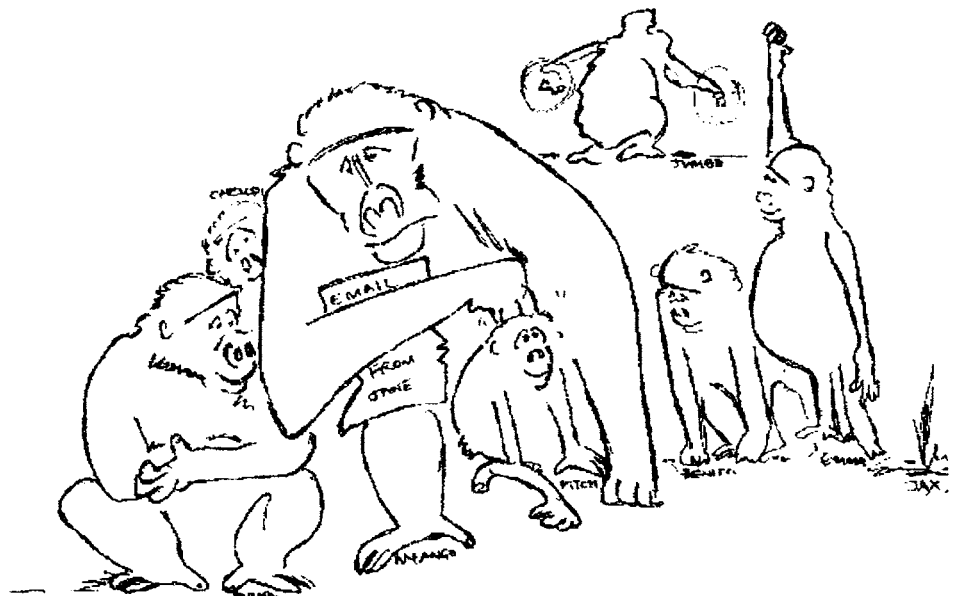
The cost of Moussa's medication is equivalent to our weekly food bill! Some drugs are difficult and expensive to obtain.

Moussa has battled on, but her milk dried up and Speede needed supplementary feeding. Moussa became distressed if the infant was moved, so help was summoned in the shape of a “Roger Rabbit” feeding bottle from Switzerland. Speede took to the spout well and Moussa also took rehydration fluids. Speede is now feeding and has grown a hairy, downy coat with a sprig of goaty beard fluff! Moussa is slowly improving but it will be some time before she returns to her husband Man Alone.

We are building a new infirmary cage so she can benefit from a sun spot and a dry area in a section of the zoo that is quiet. It has to be welded together and raised on a concrete platform. This project will take 3 weeks to complete and will cost several hundred dollars.

Moussa's medication will continue for many weeks. We hope that this new enclosure will provide space for Speede to learn mandrill ways and give Moussa room to breathe, with the optimum chance of recovery from this cruel condition.

I have started a special “Moussa Rest Home” appeal. If anybody feels able to



contribute, we would be so grateful! Some of the staff are bringing eggs in from their farms and small children are catching grasshoppers so that Moussa gets extra protein. So you see, she is a very special little mandrill! Alas, we are camera-less, so here is a cartoon of Speede instead – truly a face only a mother could love!

LIMBE NEEDS HELP!

For several years now IPPL members have been Limbe Wildlife Center's principal source of funds. Thanks to all. We hope some of you will be able to send holiday gifts so that we can continue our support of Limbe next year. Please earmark your gift "For Limbe" and mail it to *IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA.*



NEWS FROM CHUNKY MONKEY

The Chunky Monkey Mural

The Kids for Primates mural that we told you about in the April 1999 issue of **IPPL News** is now completed and ready to begin its tour of the United States.

Kids from around the world submitted art work based on lessons in drawing primates, insects, and foliage of the rain forest hosted at the Chunky Monkey Fan Club's web site:

<http://www.chunkymonkey.com>

Chunky Monkey's creator, cartoonist Pauline Comanor, assembled their art into a beautiful 40 x 60 foot (12 x 18 meters) mural, which will be on display at several international airports around the U.S.

The finished mural can also be seen online at the Chunky Monkey Web site. Comanor contributes five percent of Chunky Monkey doll sales to IPPL.

Online Shopping to benefit IPPL

Shopping online this holiday season? Check out the new Chunky Monkey Marketplace, where your purchases help IPPL.

Through our affiliation with cartoonist Pauline Comanor, creator of the Chunky Monkey doll, you can shop online for a wide variety of gifts from selected merchants, and a percentage will go to IPPL.

Some of the items you will find there

include books through **Amazon.com** and **Borders.com**; gifts from the Disney store; health items from **Wholefoods.com**; office and computer products; toys and travel services. If you make your purchase at these stores by clicking through the Chunky Monkey Marketplace, instead of going to the merchants directly on the Web, IPPL will get a donation, without any extra cost to you.

The Chunky Monkey Marketplace link can be found at the Chunky Monkey Shoppe:

<http://www.chunkymonkey.com/index.cfm>

The Shoppe specializes in Chunky Monkey dolls, clothing and art.

GIFT ITEMS



Gorilla T: \$14
(\$19 overseas airmail)
XXL, XL, L, M
White only

Gorilla Sweat: \$25
(\$34 overseas airmail)
XL only • Mint only

BRAND NEW STYLE!
Orangutan
"Share The World" T
\$14 (\$19 overseas airmail)
XXL, XL, L, M
Tan only



6 Primate Species T: \$14
(\$19 overseas airmail)
XXL, XL, L, M
Color: Linen

*Gibbon
Ring-tailed lemur
Squirrel monkey*

*Gorilla
Orangutan
Chimpanzee*



Gibbon T: \$14
(\$19 overseas airmail)
XL, L, M
Silver, Beige

Name _____

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Overseas checks to be drawn on
U.S. banks. Canadian members add
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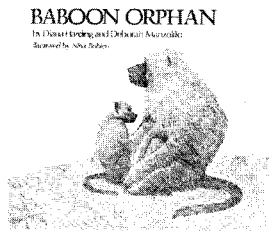
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Mail your order to: IPPL PO Box 766 Summerville, SC 29484 USA

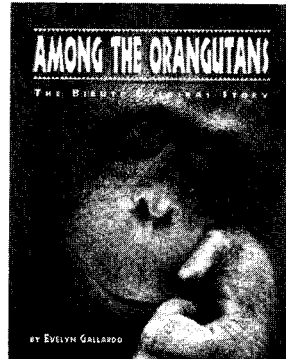


Chimp Sweat: \$25
 (\$34 overseas airmail)
Chimp T: \$14
 (\$19 overseas airmail)
Both in White
 XXL, XL, L, M (Sweats)
 XXL, XL, L (Ts)

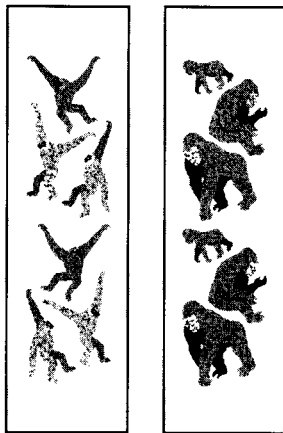
BOOKS FOR SALE



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



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



Gibbon and Gorilla Stickers
 5 assorted sheets, \$5 U.S., \$6 overseas



WILDSIGHT VIDEO
 Starring Beanie and the
 IPPL gibbons
 \$19.95 U.S., \$24 overseas



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

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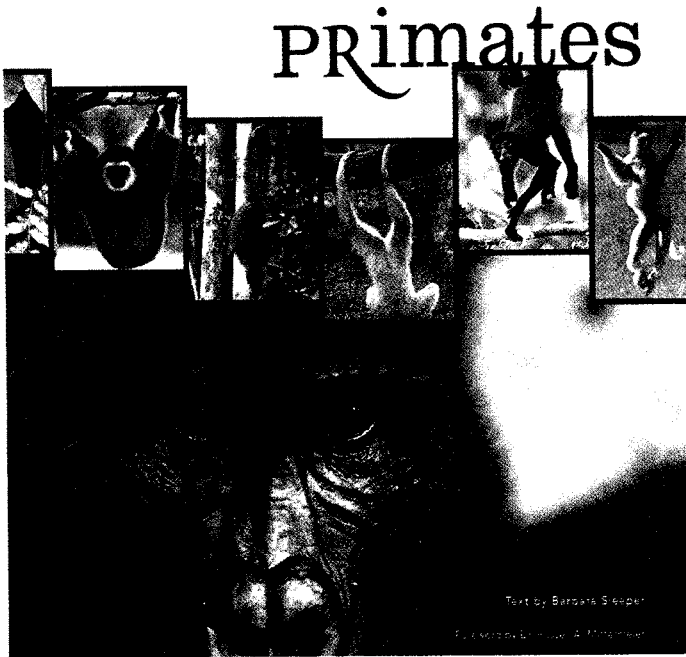
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 Dr. James Alcock
 Stella Brewer
 Bonnie Brown
 Dr. Frances Burton
 Dr. Ardith Eudey
 Bruce Feldmann, D.V.M.
 Lord & Lady Fisher
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 Dr. Iqbal Malik
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NEW GIFT ITEMS

photography by **ART WOLFE**

GREAT PRIMATE BOOK!

THE AMAZING WORLD OF LEMURS, MONKEYS, AND APES



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 (U.S.), or \$18 (overseas air mail) or \$10 (overseas surface mail). You can use your credit card to place your order.

NEW LEMUR T-SHIRTS

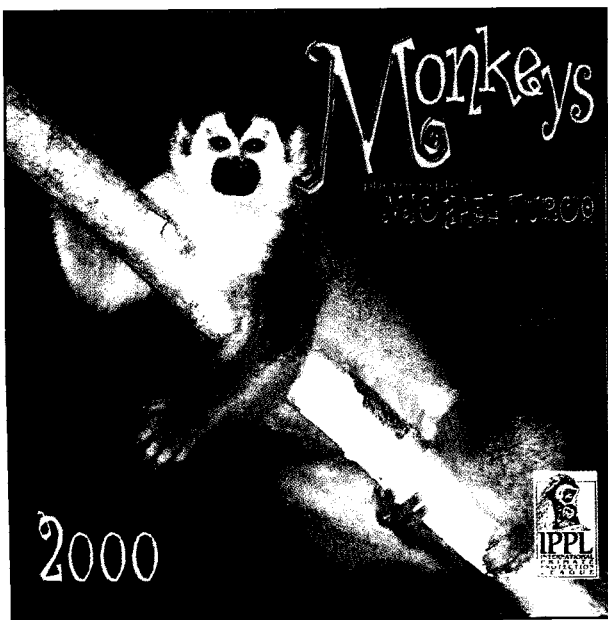
Color: Cypress green only

Adult sizes: M, L, XL, XXL

Kids' sizes: (Lemur Ts only) S, M, L

Cost: Adults: \$14.00 (overseas \$19.00)

Children: \$11.00 (overseas \$15.00)



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 and is available directly from IPPL. The calendar costs U.S. \$11.50. For U.S. orders, add \$4 for postage and handling. For international orders add U.S. \$8 (air mail only). **Stocks are limited so buy your IPPL calendar now!**

MEET THE CRAB-EATING MACAQUE

This mother and baby monkey belong to a species known by many names: the crab-eating macaque; the long-tailed macaque; the Java macaque; and the cynomolgus macaque.

Unfortunately for this monkey, who lives in the mangrove and rain forests of Asia, huge numbers are used in research laboratories around the world. Every year thousands of crab-eating macaques leave Asia in the cargo holds of jet planes that will take them from their forest homes to life and death in overseas captivity in the United States, Russia, Japan, and Western Europe.



Crab-eating macaque mother and baby

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