



ISSN-1040-3027, VOL. 27, NO. 1

APRIL 2000



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**POEMS FROM
AFRICA**

IPPL-2000

**MACAQUES
MASSACRED
IN BRITISH
ZOOS**

Poet and conservationist Boiro
with Beng, a rescued chimpanzee

Photo: Stella Brewer Marsden

THE WORLD COMES TO SUMMERVILLE!

The weekend of 24-26 March was really exciting for everyone at IPPL. The tiny town of Summerville, South Carolina, became a little United Nations as over 100 people from around the world converged on IPPL Headquarters.

It seems like the only continent not represented was Antarctica!

Rosek Nursahid and Yana Qomariana from KSBK flew in from Indonesia. Their presentation about KSBK's campaigns to protect the primates and other wildlife of Indonesia was interrupted several times by applause.

Lynette Shanley of Primates for Primates, who also represents IPPL in Australia, crossed the International Dateline for the first time and made an excellent presentation. Many members were surprised that Australia has so many primate problems.

Francis Ndiege flew in from Kenya and told us about the work of the Wakuluzu Colobus Trust. He showed slides of monkeys using bridges across a busy highway. Drivers used to kill colobus and other monkeys regularly. The number of monkeys killed by speeding drivers has dropped dramatically since "colo-bridges" were built.

Peter Jenkins and Liza Gadsby updated us on their work with drills at Pandrillus in Nigeria and with monkeys, chimpanzees, and gorillas at Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon.

Jorge Benitez-Rodriguez flew in from Mexico to tell us about the problems facing his nation's threatened primates.

Steven Brend of IPPL-UK brought Elaine Scott and Sarah Seymour with him and they spent a day adding firehose (strong hose used by firefighters) as additional acrobatic equipment to a gibbon enclosure. Stella Brewer Marsden also flew in from the UK to update us on the very first chimpanzee rehabilitation project which she started in The Gambia in 1974.

Other advisors, field representatives, speakers, and members came in from Qatar, Canada, Spain, the Netherlands, and from all over the United States (from Minnesota in the north to Texas in the south and Florida in the east to California in the west).

Naturalist Rudy Mancke, who has a weekly nature program shown in South Carolina and many parts of the United States, talked about our lovely state and afterwards stayed for lunch and a little bird-watching with Rosek and Yana.

Shirley McGreal

From left

Hilko Wiersema,
Netherlands

Olga Feliu Olleta,
Spain

Rosek Nursahid and
Yana Qomariana,
Indonesia

Francis Ndiege,
Kenya

Dianne Taylor-Snow,
USA



Photo: Shirley McGreal

LYNETTE SHANLEY MAKES A NEW FRIEND!

IPPL's Australian Representative Lynette Shanley often phones US Headquarters in the evening.

Beanie, our ten year old non-seeing gibbon, is often out in his enclosure on the porch and Lynette hears him singing away in the background! Naturally one of the things Lynette most looked forward to during her stay in Summerville was meeting Beanie in person.

Here you see Beanie enjoying a back scratch while holding a banana donated to him by Lynette.

Despite Lynette's work for primates over the years, she had never befriended one. We feel that Beanie recognized her as a true primate protector as he took an immediate liking to her!



FAMOUS NATURALIST SPEAKS TO IPPL MEMBERS



The slide show by Rudy Mancke, a South Carolina-born naturalist, was a highlight of IPPL-2000. Rudy showed slides of the lovely state of South Carolina from the mountains to the sea. Rudy has a weekly television program called "Nature Scene" which is shown on South Carolina Educational Television and around the United States.

Besides being an excellent speaker, Rudy loves being outdoors. After his talk he stayed for lunch with IPPL members and showed us amazing things we hadn't noticed about the plants and small creatures on IPPL's property! He drew Yana's attention to a beautiful North American bird, the tiny chickadee, which is not found in Indonesia.

We thank Rudy for generously sharing his time and knowledge with us.

The photo shows Shirley, Yana and Rudy standing in front of IPPL Cottage, which was built with a generous gift from the estate of Swan and Mary Henningson of San Diego.

IPPL THANKS ALL OUR SPEAKERS

IPPL thanks all our speakers, many of whom travelled long distances to attend IPPL-2000. We also thank all members who attended, and those members who could not attend but sent generous donations to help us bring in overseas speakers. Thanks to our IPPL staff for baking goodies and to the Johns Island Senior Lights for bringing us lovely songs of the southern Sea Islands.

Peter Jenkins and **Liza Gadsby** spoke after the Friday night dinner about the projects **Pandrillus** and **Limbe**.

On Saturday, we heard from IPPL Treasurer **Diane Walters** and IPPL Chairwoman **Shirley McGreal**. **Stella Brewer** spoke about "Chimpanzee Rehabilitation in The Gambia." Next were **Rosek Nursahid** and **Yana Qomariana**, who spoke about "Primate Protection in Indonesia."

We then heard from **Rudy Mancke**, of SCETV's Nature Scene. Rudy spoke about "South Carolina – from the Mountains to the Sea." After lunch **Jorge Benítez-Rodriguez** introduced us to "The Primates of Mexico" and **Carolyn Bocian** discussed her work in Africa with colobus monkeys.

Lynette Shanley presented an "Overview of Primate Problems in Australia." Author **Alan Green** talked about "US Zoos and the Animal Underworld," followed by Gloria Grow who showed video and slides of "The Fauna Foundation and its Chimps."

Twelve Fauna Foundation friends and volunteers travelled from Canada in a huge van where they slept, ate and bathed!

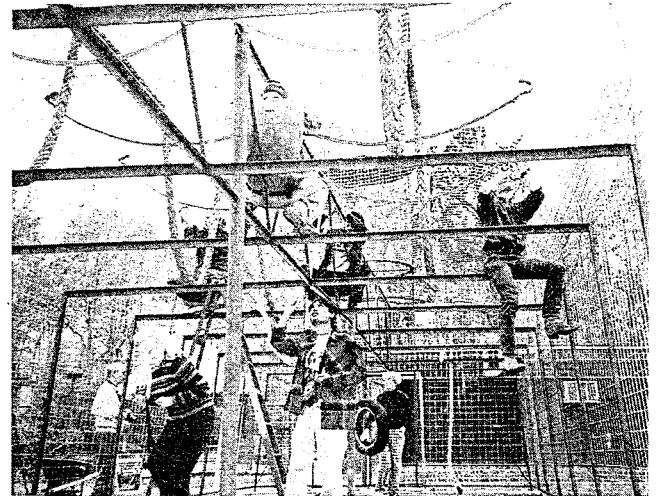
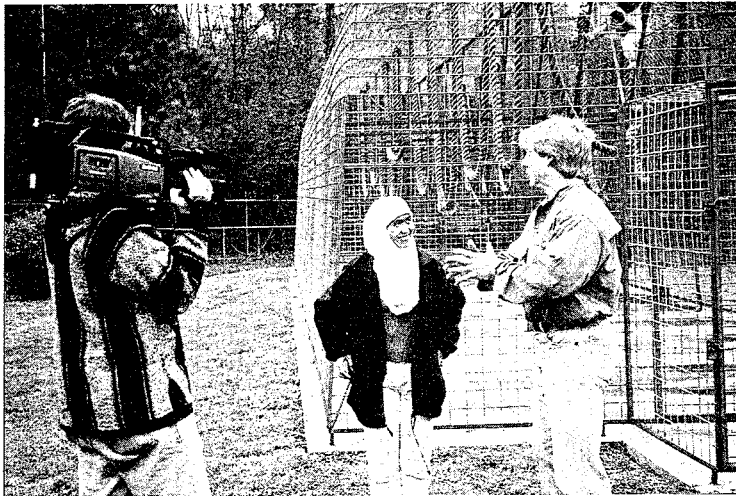
On Sunday **Linda Howard** called on primate protectors to extend their compassion to monkeys as well as apes.

Murry Cohen, M.D. discussed "The Psychological Suffering of Research Primates." **Carole Noon** updated us on the fate of the US Air Force chimps and the official opening of the new chimpanzee enclosures at Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia.

Michael Turco, a famous wildlife photographer, presented "My Favorite Slides and How I Took Them." **Jane Dewar** addressed two topics: Gorilla Haven and her visit to Limbe.

Steve Brend updated us on IPPL-UK's activities. **Valerie Buchanan** showed slides of a village in Ghana where monkeys enjoy total protection.

Francis Ndiege of Kenya discussed the work of the Wakuluzu Colobus Trust, which includes building bridges across the Diani Beach Highway to prevent monkey casualties.



Clockwise from top left:

Yana faces the camera

Installing the firehose

Exploring with Rudy

Bill George, Jean Martin, and Jorge Benítez-Rodriguez visit Beidler Forest Swamp

Photos: Rosanne Tarantolo, Peter Martin, Dianne Taylor-Snow

MASSACRE AT WOBURN SAFARI PARK

By the time the British public learned about the Woburn Safari Park's plans to massacre its entire free-ranging rhesus monkey colony, it was too late to do anything.

The park's 215 monkeys had already been shot to death on 3 March by six "hired guns" armed with .22 silenced rifles. The park is owned by the Duke of Bedford and is open for the summer season.

Steve Brend of IPPL-UK appeared on British radio and denounced the cruel killings.

Testing had uncovered that eleven Woburn monkeys were positive for the Herpes B virus. The last case of Herpes B, a disease fatal to humans, to occur in Britain had taken place 25 years ago.

The chief executive officer of Woburn Safari Park said that the decision to kill the entire monkey colony was made after consultation with British authorities, including the Health and Safety Executive and the Zoo Licensing Authority.

Herpes B is found in wild macaques and most captive colonies. Unfortunately it is fatal if transferred to humans. With proper precautions, human handlers of macaques do not become infected. The few known cases have mainly involved laboratory personnel working with highly stressed animals.

Woburn issued a statement explaining that:

To ensure new stock could be safely introduced to the "Monkey Jungle," the decision was taken to carry out a battery of tests on the Woburn macaques at the soonest opportunity.

It is not clear what "new stock" Woburn was planning to acquire.

According to the park's statement, poisoning the troop was considered, but the idea rejected because monkeys would become suspicious of the poisoned food "from their dead and dying conspecifics."

Darting and administering lethal injections were excluded because it "was considered to be a major animal welfare issue and technically impossible." Therefore, Woburn said, the solution it

used was "the use of silenced rifles and skilled marksmen directed to achieve single head shot kills." It was all over in under three hours – all 215 monkeys were dead. One can only imagine the terror the monkeys endured as they saw their colleagues falling.

The Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain reportedly supported the slaughter. The slaughter led to lively discussion on Internet primate lists. Some of the comments follow.

Comments by Brian Milton, Woolly Monkey Sanctuary, Looe, Cornwall, England

Do those who excuse this decision and who say all macaques are potential carriers (even if testing negative) think that all captive macaques should be killed? If not, why not? "Euthanasia" in my book is the "practice of putting to death painlessly persons or animals suffering from an incurable or distressing disease." How can it be used in the case of shooting healthy monkeys?

Comments by Jennifer Feuerstein, who works at a facility housing macaques

I do not understand why the staff of this zoo (and others in the UK, and elsewhere for that matter) simply do not take universal protective precautions while working around these macaques. It is foolish of anyone working with macaques to assume the animals are free of Herpes B unless they test otherwise.

They should assume all macaques are infected – even those that have tested negative for years – and wear the appropriate gear (goggles, masks, clothing that covers arms, legs, and torso completely) to protect themselves from exposure, and follow appropriate procedures should they indeed be exposed via a scratch, bite, needle stick, mucous membrane splash, etc. Herpes B may be highly fatal in humans, but it is not highly infectious if proper protective measures are taken.

I work with macaques daily without fear because I properly protect myself. It is not necessary to euthanize these

animals just because they are "suddenly" discovered to have a disease they have "always" had."

Comments by Carol Asvestas, Director, National Center for Retired Research Primates, San Antonio, Texas, which cares for retired research macaques, most with Herpes B

Herpes B is a deadly virus and I am not implying that the health issues involved should be taken lightly. However, after working with and caring for these animals for years without incident, I feel that the issue should not be handled in the manner it is and certainly deserves future research before creating the potential for mass slaughter of macaques.

I am urging England's leading body in health promotion to help stop the future culling of macaques at parks and zoos until the Herpes B issue is fully researched by parks and health officials.

Please take the time to really look into all the alternatives before setting the example of culling macaques through hysteria which will without a doubt cause unimaginable damage to these wonderful primate species.

Comments by Richard Perron, Executive Director, Quantum Conservation, Germany

Surely every responsible animal park/zoo is technically aware that all macaques potentially carry Herpes B (plus maybe a number of other zoonoses/pathogens). The reaction of Woburn to the "discovery" that "some" of its macaques actually had the disease (for twenty years maybe?) should not have come as a surprise.

I find it very difficult to reconcile professional zoological care, government regulations and the wholesale destruction of a group of 215 macaques.

Perhaps someone needed the space or perhaps someone found the required paragraphs in the health guidelines.

Whichever way you examine the issue, no zoo can safely contain macaques with-

out taking into consideration that members of the colony have herpes B.

Any decision to install and maintain a macaque colony must incorporate an acceptance that Herpes B is prevalent and the necessary measures to protect staff and public must be taken. Woburn is no beginner and must have been fully aware of the risks/problems of their primate colony.

Please do not attempt to advise me that the governmental officials (vets) were not aware of the risks from the beginning. Under such circumstances no macaques should be allowed in the United Kingdom at all.

STOP PRESS – TWO MORE MASSACRES

On Thursday 16 March 2000, the West Midlands Safari Park near Worcester, England, shot over 100 macaques after some animals tested positive for Herpes B.

The Blair Drummond Safari Park near Stirling, Scotland, shot 89 macaques. The park is owned by Sir Richard and Lady Muir.

Two hundred rhesus monkeys were also tested for Herpes B at Longleat's Safari Park. The park is owned by the Marquess of Bath. Twelve animals were killed for testing. All were found herpes-negative.

Longleat has stated that it would attempt to find a way to establish a testing program that did not involve killing animals. Such testing is regularly conducted at facilities around the world – **there was no excuse for killing twelve healthy monkeys.**

The slaughter of US safari park monkeys will soon end because the Longleat monkeys are the last macaques held by UK safari parks.



Rhesus Monkeys Love Family Life

Photo: Jim Walther

HOW TO PROTEST

The slaughter of rhesus monkeys at three British safari parks is sickening. We hope it will not spread worldwide. The slaughter received very little publicity in England, but the gruesome news infuriated people concerned over macaques. There is nothing we can do to bring the victims of the British Monkey Massacres back. We strongly encourage British members and animal-lovers visiting the UK **never** to visit the Woburn Safari Park, the West Midlands Safari Park, or Blair Drummond.

The British government's Health and Safety Executive was involved in encouraging the monkey slaughter. This agency

is directed by:

Jenny Bacon, Director-General Health and Safety Executive
Rose Court
2 Southwark Bridge
London SE1 9HS, England

Letters may also be sent to the British Embassy in the capital city of your country of residence. In the United States, contact **Ambassador Sir Christopher Meyer, 3100 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC 20008.**

KSBK STUDIES SULAWESI MARKETS

The Indonesian island of Sulawesi (formerly known as Celebes) has many unique animals found nowhere else on earth. These include seven species of macaque monkeys and 96 species of birds. Over several years IPPL has received reports of monkeys being sold on Sulawesi animal markets.

From February-June 1999 members of the Indonesian animal protection organization KSBK (Hamin Tohari and Marianti Sumo) undertook an IPPL-sponsored study of the markets. They covered North, Central and South Sulawesi.

There are two "bird markets" in the town of Ujung Pandang, which is the capital of South Sulawesi. The KSBK investigators found slow lorises and crab-eating macaques, neither native to Sulawesi, offered for sale, as well as one Celebes black macaque and two tarsiers.

Three markets in the area of Polmas, South Sulawesi, were studied. In just two

visits, 23 Tonkean macaques, a Sulawesi species, were found on sale at Tuttalu. One Bornean gibbon and three crab-eating macaques were found, presumably imported from the island of Borneo.

Mamuju, the part of Sulawesi closest to Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan), was checked in April 1999. Two Tonkean macaques and two slow lorises were found.

At Palu, in Central Sulawesi, three tarsiers, five Celebes black macaques and four Tonkean macaques were offered for sale. All these are native Sulawesi species.

Traders offered 15 Tonkean macaques at the Kotaka and Mata markets in Kendari, South East Sulawesi.

Celebes black macaques were also found at Tomohon Market in North Sulawesi and Paal Dua Market in Manado, North Sulawesi.

Naemundung, North Sulawesi, was surveyed in July 1999. Five Sulawesi black macaques and three tarsiers were found.

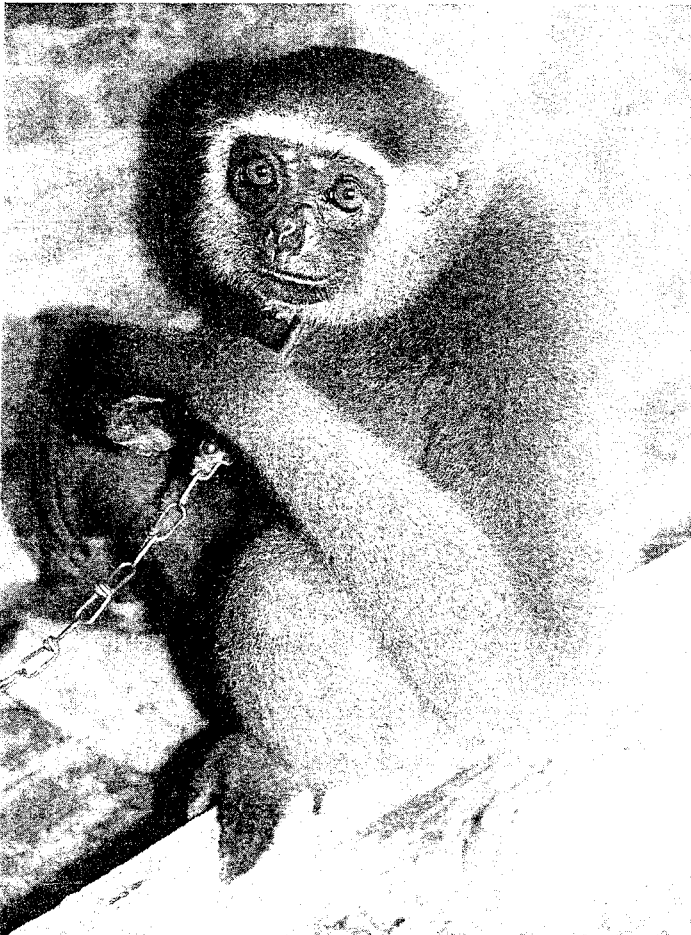
The owner claimed that the animals were "rescued" by his wife.

KSBK was concerned about the introduction of primate species not native to Sulawesi to the island, as they could escape or be released and introduce diseases to the native species.

The report noted that macaques were often eaten for Christmas dinner on the island.

Some Sulawesi people, especially those who are Christian, have a custom to consume primate meat on Christmas and New Year's day. The most sought after meat is from the Sulawesi black macaque species. The trade of meat happens mostly in North Sulawesi, especially in Manado and Minahasa.

There are a lot of slices of Sulawesi black macaque meat traded in Manado markets approaching Christmas. The meat will be sold at US \$1



Chained Gibbon at Polmas



Chained Tonkean Macaque

per slice. KSBK believes that a higher level of primate trade will be reported if the survey is done in December.

All Sulawesi black macaque species are legally protected (on paper, at least). KSBK has demanded that the government educate the public about the applicable laws. The dealers knew about the laws – but they also knew that they would not be enforced.

Some farmers around Polmas catch macaques which they consider agricultural pests. However, in the area around Palu, things are different.

On contrary with the farmers in Polmas that apply their anger with the Tonkean macaque by burning them alive as pests, the farmers in Palu-Middle Sulawesi think of the monkeys as their friend. The farmers in Palu believe that the attack of the monkey can be avoided with giving them food as ritual offering. The farmers intentionally give the monkey 2000 cocoa trees from a total of 10,000 trees. The strange thing is that the monkeys seems to understand not to disturb the other cocoa trees.

The Mandar ethnic group has a myth called "Pamali." They consider the Tonkean macaque as the reincarnation of bad human. Therefore they avoid catching or keeping the monkey because they are afraid of a disaster caused by the monkeys.

The report suggests that exploitation of wildlife is not a Sulawesi tradition and that such exploitation has been introduced



Villager with Sulawesi macaque

from the island of Java.

KSBK recommended that local authorities and the Forestry Department should be more aware of the growing problem of bird markets on Sulawesi and enact and enforce strict controls, especially of trade in tarsiers or any species of Sulawesi macaque. KSBK also recommended that the government involve community and

religious leaders in campaigning to stop the consumption of primate meat.

FREE - FREE - FREE KSBK's SULAWESI REPORT

Please contact **IPPL POB 766, Summerville SC 29484, USA** for a free copy of KSBK's **Survey of the Primate Trade in Sulawesi**.

KSBK THANKS IPPL MEMBERS

In the December issue of **IPPL News**, funds were requested for KSBK and several other groups and projects. We offered to match one-for-one all gifts received for KSBK. Thanks to your generosity, over \$5,000 was transferred to KSBK to help its wonderful work. KSBK has asked us to send a big thank you to all who helped.

THANK YOU MESSAGE FROM LYNETTE SHANLEY

More than 8 years ago I became the Australian Rep for IPPL. Soon after I became Rep, Shirley McGreal sent me some slides of some of the gibbons. Upon seeing the slide of Cleon, I instantly felt I knew him. He was beautiful. There was just something so very special about Cleon. However, America being so far away, I never thought I would get to meet him.

But sometimes dreams do come true and last month I set off to South Carolina to see the gibbons, including Cleon, the dogs, the IPPL headquarters, and to meet many kindred spirits and spend some time with Shirley.

Just to make the whole conference a little more pleasant Peppy Gibbon sang continuously and watched the whole proceedings, and kept an eye on all who came and went. He thoroughly enjoyed keeping an eye on everyone. Peppy thought the conference was just great fun!

Bullet the blind dog is so beautiful and has such a wonderful nature. I actually gave some consideration to getting a dog. Unfortunately I am not so sure my wonderful feline companions would appreciate this!

I marvelled at how both Beanie, IPPL's blind gibbon, and Bullet coped

with everyday life. However, life is made easier for them because all the staff at IPPL seem to adore the two and take time out to be with them.

It was wonderful to meet so many people who shared my feelings for animals and to make new friends. Meeting so many like-minded people lifted my spirits which I needed and I have now returned home to carry on the work for animal welfare knowing there are many people who feel the same way as I do.

Thank you Shirley and the IPPL members and all who made it possible for me to attend the conference, meet the gibbons, and make new friends.

INDONESIAN NATIONAL PARK THREATENED

YOUR HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED

Tanjung Puting is a splendid national park in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. This park in Borneo is home to proboscis monkeys, gibbons, orangutans, many endangered bird and reptile species, and huge ancient trees.

Sadly this unique park is itself an endangered species.

Please join an international letter and fax campaign to help create urgent awareness of the need for the Indonesian Government to bring to an

immediate end illegal logging and gold mining still taking place within the national park.

A campaign has begun with the local guide association in Pangkalanbun, Kalimantan, along with many other Indonesian non-governmental organizations. However the park also needs the support of the international community.

Those of you who have visited Tanjung Puting know how important it is to save the remaining habitat which is home to

so many primates and an immense variety of fauna and flora.

Please send courteous letters requesting that the Tanjung Puting National Park be protected from loggers and gold-miners. If you have been to Tanjung Puting, describe your experience. If you haven't, tell the recipients of your letters that you want to go to see a rain-forest full of life – and hope to find the Tanjung Puting area properly protected.

ADDRESSES FOR LETTERS AND FAXES AND SUGGESTED SALUTATIONS

President Gus Dur Abdurrahmad Wahid
("Dear President Gus Dur")
Jalan Kalibata Timur 24B
Jakarta 12740, Indonesia
Fax: 62-21-791-93486

Vice-President Megawati Soekarno Putri
("Dear Vice-President Megawati")
DPP PDI Perjuangan
Jalan Lenteng Agus 99
Jakarta 12610, Indonesia
Fax: 62-21-780-8424

His Excellency Ir. Nur Mahmud ("Dear Sir")
Minister of Forestry
Gd. Manggala Wanabakti Blok 1 Lt. 4
Jl. Gatot Subroto
Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia
Fax: 62-21-573-4818

You may also wish to contact the Indonesian Embassy in the capital city of your country of residence. Here are three addresses:

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

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

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

Mr. Sonny Keraf ("Dear Sir")
Minister of the Environment
Jalan Di Panjaitan Kav 42
Kebon Nanas, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia
Fax: 62-21-858-0087

Bapak I Gede Ardhika ("Dear Mr. Ardhika")
Director General of Tourism
Jalan Merdeka Barat 17
Jakarta 10110, Indonesia
Fax: 62-21-386-8522



Homeless Orangutan

POEMS FROM WEST AFRICA

Ibrahima Samba Boiro is a West African poet. He was born in Senegal, West Africa, and belongs to the Fulani tribe, a nomadic group which traditionally herds cattle.

Boiro speaks three African languages as well as French and English. He has worked for fifteen years at the Baboon Islands in the River Gambia National Park. The islands are home to more than fifty chimpanzees belonging to the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project. The original members of the released group were all rescued either from illegal traders or from other forms of captivity. Most of the chimps were successfully rehabilitated and there is now a third generation living free on the islands.

Stella Brewer drew IPPL's attention to Boiro's poems which have now been published as "Songs of the Cowherd." You can see Mr. Boiro on the cover of **IPPL News** with his chimpanzee friend Beng.

To all those who suffer from Man's abuse of nature

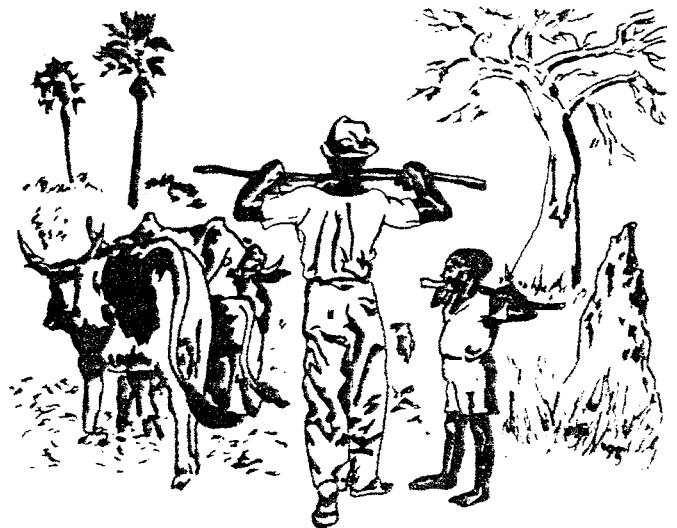
You lion, king of the grassland,
What became of your kingdom?
Destroyed for human habitation.
You hyena, king of the night,
What became of your daytime retreats?
Violated by progress.
You leopard, king of noiseless hunters,
What became of your tall grass?
Cut and burned for agriculture.
You Bateleur eagle, king of the high air,
What became of your wind and cool breezes?
Poisoned by industry.
You manatee, king of the divers,
What became of your clean, clear river?
Polluted by technology.
And you chimpanzee, king of the jungle,
What became of your tall trees?
Cut down by the loggers.
Your kingdoms have been destroyed by mankind
For the well being of the human race.
But is the life of one animal more precious than all the others?

To Geza – and the other gentle chimps who died young at the Center

Why does "Good" have a shorter life,
In beings and in things?
Beauty and gentleness
Have each a shorter existence,
Thus paying the price
Of what nature made them to be.
For the beings: my mind goes to who?
Geza, Killey, Freddie,
Emma and Tez.
They all paid the price for being gentle.
For the things: my mind goes to what?
The flowers on our dining table.
They enhance the luxury of our home
For maybe a few hours
Then, next morning, they are discarded,
Thus paying for their beauty.
Beauty and gentleness, should they not last
To dim the ugliness that surrounds us?

To the Government of The Gambia for its dedication to wildlife

From the cage of captivity
To the thick raffia forest of Baboon Islands.
From the heat of the hills
To the calm cool waters of the River Gambia.
From the burned bush of the plains
To the fresh shade of the islands' forest.
From the open land of the plateau
To the thick retreat of Sutu Bolong.
From the European circuses and beaches
To the wild African bush of the islands.
From the research laboratory
To the safe borders of the River Gambia National Park.
We have found our freedom and safety
While environmental destruction is coming,
While desertification is coming,
While human intention is to destroy our kind
And build over our retreats.
Glorified be he who conserved those islands for us.
Blessed be all of them who gave those joyful islands.
Long life to all of them who give and work for our freedom.



BABY ESMÉ'S LONG JOURNEY

On 31 December 1999, two Russian nationals residing in the United States arrived at John Kennedy Airport, New York, USA. Accompanying them was a baby chimpanzee around six months of age.

Chimpanzees are listed on the US Endangered Species List and on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). They cannot be imported into the United States without a US import permit and an export permit from the country of origin, which in this case was Liberia. Furthermore, the US Centers for Disease Control does not allow importation of primates except through licensed quarantine centers.

As a result the baby chimpanzee was confiscated. She was taken to a quarantine station while plans were made for her future. A home was soon found – the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Center at the River Gambia National Park in The Gambia, West Africa. The center was founded by Stella Brewer Marsden over two decades ago and is directed by Janis Carter.

Fortunately Dr. James Mahoney, a veterinarian specializing in primates, was going to West Africa around the same time to help with the veterinary care of the chimpanzees at the Tacugama Sanctuary in Sierra Leone, West Africa. Mahoney, who formerly worked at the now-defunct Laboratory

for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, which was part of the New York University Medical Center, agreed to accompany the baby chimpanzee back to Africa.

Because of the special circumstances, the US Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Law Enforcement applied for and received an emergency permit to

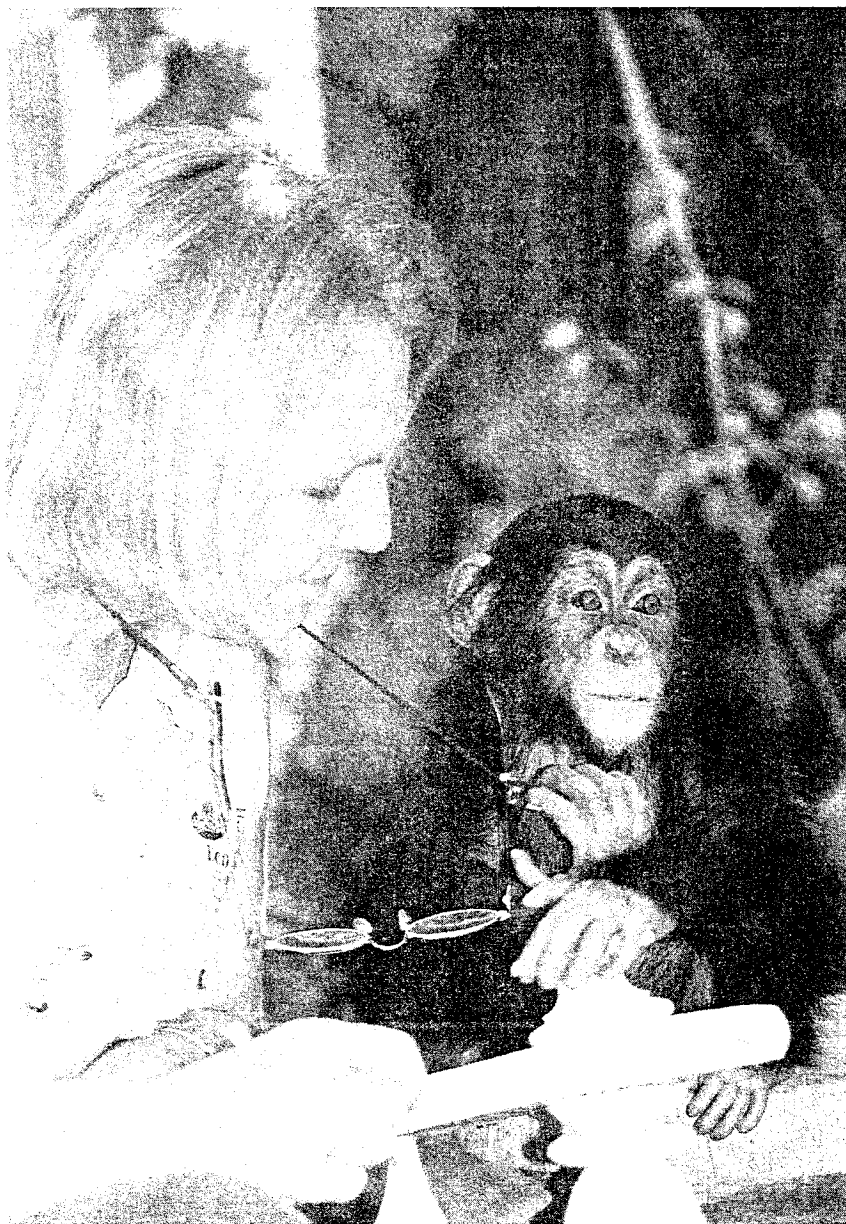
One of the documents was a Liberian CITES export permit issued to Sergei Abayev of Cougare Enterprises, Burtonville, Maryland. The permit describes the animal to be exported as "One live pet chimpanzee." Under CITES, export of Appendix I animals as pets is not allowed. The permit was issued on 20 December 1999. It is neither signed nor dated and does not carry an official CITES stamp.

On 7 January 2000, Andrea Gaski of the USFWS Branch of Permits, prepared a "Trade History of the Liberian Baby Chimp." Gaski reported:

The chimp was a very recently orphaned chimp whose mother was reportedly killed by poachers in Liberia. Two US scientists reportedly saved the chimp from the poachers, purchased the animal for \$150, obtained a Liberian CITES exported [sic] permit, and brought the chimp to the United States via France. The chimp was kept by the scientists in the passenger cabin of the plane from Liberia to France but was placed in a carrier in the luggage cabin from France to the United States upon the request of French airport officials.

Further investigation by IPPL revealed that the owners of the

baby chimpanzee were not "scientists," but Russian businessmen! IPPL finds it unfortunate that an official of the US Fish and Wildlife appears to believe that paying \$150 for a baby



Stella Brewer Marsden with Esmé

export the chimpanzee back to Africa. The Government of the Gambia issued an import permit.

IPPL later obtained copies of the documents in the permit file.

Stamp # R 9120114

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

EXPORT PERMIT


1. PERMIT ORIGINAL NO. 051

2. Valid until:

3. Consigner (name, address, country):
Sergei Abayev
Cougar Enterprises, Inc.
14918 Saddle Creek Dr.
MD 20866

4. Permittee (name, address, country):
Sergei Abayev
Cougar Enterprises
U.S.A.

5. Special conditions:
The animal will be carried in accordance with IATA Regulations

6. Name, address, custom, seal, stamp and country of Management Authority:

Division of Wildlife and National Parks
Forestry Development Authority
P.O. Box 3010
Monrovia, Liberia

7. Common Name and Scientific Name (species and approval of animal):

A. COMMON NAME Chimpanzee	One live pet chimpanzee	10. Country of origin Liberia	11. One
SCIENTIFIC NAME Pan troglodytes Verus		12. Country of origin Liberia	One
B. COMMON NAME		13. Country of origin	Permit No.
SCIENTIFIC NAME		14. Country of origin	Permit No.
C. COMMON NAME		15. Country of origin	Permit No.
SCIENTIFIC NAME		16. Country of origin	Permit No.

17. Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated:
Monrovia, Liberia

18. THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE ACT CREATING THE FWA TITLE:
December 20, 1999

19. EXPORT/RE-EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:
The official who inspects and signs upon application/re-application must enter the actual quantities of specimens being exported/re-exported in the blank column of stamp, signature and date in the back are NOT valid.

Species	Quantity
A	
B	
C	
D	

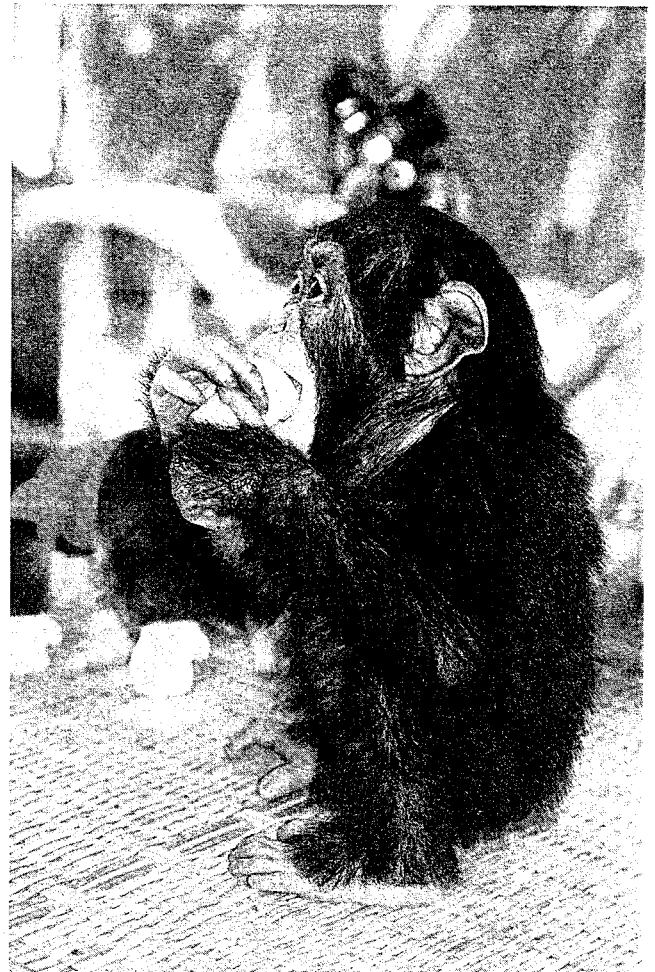
MONROVIA, LIBERIA

Port of Exportation

Signature

Official Stamp and Use

Liberian Export Permit



Esmé

chimpanzee is acceptable and can be considered a "rescue" operation. Since mother chimpanzees are shot to obtain babies, payment for animals may unfortunately stimulate further poaching.

Airlines are not supposed to carry wild animals in the cargo cabins of aircraft. This is probably why the baby chimpan-

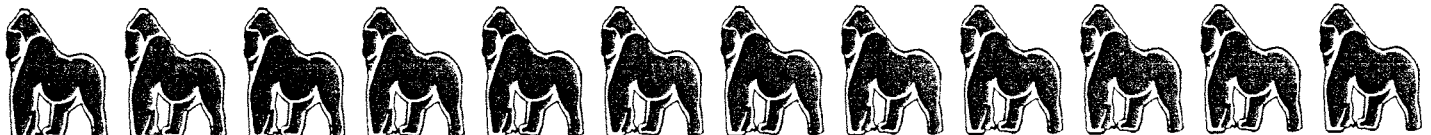
zee was shipped as cargo from Paris to New York. Under International Air Transport Association regulations airlines are not supposed to carry unweaned babies except for emergency medical care. The USFWS records do not identify the airline that carried the chimpanzee from Liberia to Paris or the one that carried her from Paris to New

York. Since there are no direct Liberia to Paris flights, she may have passed through another African country.

Fortunately the baby chimpanzee reached The Gambia safely and she is now in the care of Janis Carter and doing well as of 31 March 2000. She has been given the name Esmé. IPPL has sent \$1,000 to help with Esmé's care.

HELPING ESMÉ

Raising Esmé is going to be very expensive! IPPL members wishing to make donations for Esmé's care may send checks payable to IPPL and marked "For Esmé" to either **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA** or **IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H 9NS, England**.



PET MONKEY BITES OWNER AND GETS DEATH SENTENCE

On 15 February 2000 the Illinois House of Representatives Agriculture and Conservation Committee voted down a bill filed by State Representative Anne Zuckus that would have added non-human primates to the state's list of animals banned from being kept as pets.

On 13 February, just two days before the bill was defeated, a seven year old crab-eating macaque kept as a pet almost killed his owner Cathy Huscher. The animal's name was "Zip."

Huscher spent more than a week in the hospital after being severely bitten on her head, arms and legs. She lost a pint and a half of blood.

Following the attack, the monkey was

taken to the local animal pound. Blood tests confirmed that the monkey did not have Herpes B or any other disease.

Claiming to be concerned at the possibility of rabies, officials killed the monkey, decapitated him and sent his head off for a rabies test, which proved negative.

In the meantime the National Sanctuary for Retired Research Primates in Texas offered a home to "Zip." The orphanage is directed by Carol Asvestas.

By the time the orphanage's generous offer reached Illinois officials, Zip was dead.

The death of Zip was a senseless tragedy. Poor Zip should never have been kept as a pet in the first place.

Primates are NOT reservoirs for rabies and Zip had been housed indoors. The chances of him having rabies were zero.

Further, IPPL has learned that Ms. Huscher would have been willing to take precautionary rabies shots.

Regulations such as the one that led to Zip's killing are usually written with skunks, foxes and raccoons (which do act as reservoirs for rabies) in mind, but primates, being classified as "wild animals," are often killed.

Representative Anne Zuckus plans to resurrect her defeated bill by attaching it to a related bill in 2000, or reintroducing it in 2001.

KENYA CLOSES BABOON FARM

On 10 March 2000 the Kenya Wildlife Department shut down the premises of primate exporter Richard Mann, just five days after Mann was exposed by the British newspaper **The Mail on Sunday**. Baboons awaiting export were ordered released.

The 5 March 2000 issue of **The Mail on Sunday** carried the following headline across two pages:

Captured in the Wild, these baboons wait to be flown to Britain, where their hearts will be removed and replaced by organs from genetically modified pigs. Then they will die. Why is this medical experiment, yet to save a single human life, kept secret by law?

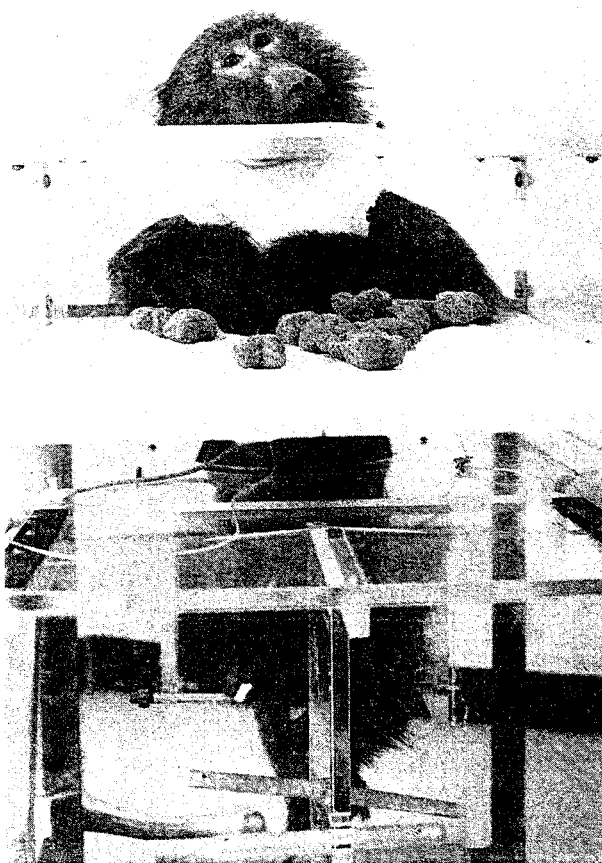
The **Mail** investigators reported on their inspection of the animal dealing compound of Richard Mann, a 56 year old animal dealer with premises on the outskirts of Nairobi, Kenya. The company Mann and Miller, founded by Mann's British father, has been exporting primates from Kenya for decades. They described the scene:

The screams are what you hear first: piercing, prolonged and almost human, the screams of mothers and babies. Somewhere inside the well-protected, hidden compound...baboons abducted from their natural habitat in the wide open veld are railing against their capture, some battering their heads against the bars of tiny cages.

According to the **Mail**, the baboons were scheduled to be flown to a medical laboratory near Cambridge, where,

Their organs will be surgically removed and replaced with those of pigs – some will have pig organs attached to the outsides of their bodies.

According to the **Mail**, Imutran, a research facility located in Cambridge, England, had earlier sent a charter plane to Kenya to collect 28 baboons. Imutran pays Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS), near Cambridge, to house the baboons. The research is conducted



Help save baboons from this awful fate!

at HLS facilities.

The aim of the research is to find a way to make pigs' organs suitable as "spare parts" for humans.

The **Mail** had trouble getting details of Imutran's experiments because of a British law which makes disclosure of experiments an offence. However, the reporters learned that, during 1999, ten baboons received pigs' hearts. Five died within 18 hours, four more were dead within five days, and the survivor was killed after nine days.

According to the **Mail**, another experiment involved transplanting pigs' hearts into monkeys' abdomens. Some of these animals died within three hours. The longest that a baboon has lived with a pig's heart is 40 days.

During their visit to Kenya, the **Mail** investigators found that inadequate records were kept at Nairobi Airport. The export of the 28 baboons was not mentioned and one shipment of 300 baboons was entered as having "No Destination" on the paperwork.

In 1999 Kenyan government officials inspected Mann and Miller's premises after reports from US researchers that baboons were arriving in poor condition. Inspector Paula Kahumbu of the Kenyan Wildlife Department commented:

I saw a lot of baboons with wounds which would have been caused either because they were not captured humanely, or because they deliberately bashed their heads on the sides of the cage out of frustration. They

were baking in the sun with no proper shade, there was virtually no water or food, they looked dehydrated, and they were all terrified. Baboons are very sociable animals but they had been held for three months, separated in these cages. I was disgusted and I compiled a report recommending that Mann should not be issued another permit.

In 1999 Jean Gilchrist of Kenya's Society for the Protection and Care of Animals called for Mann's operation to be closed down. Unfortunately Mann was allowed to continue trading.

In February 2000, Gilchrist rechecked Mann's premises for **The Mail on Sunday** and commented:

Under a scorching sun, more than 100 baboons were confined, each in a tiny 4 x 3 foot tin-roofed cage with a wire floor. Each had a small container of water and the remains of a few corn cobs lying on the floor. One adult female had a gash above her right eye.

Gilchrist was appalled by the sight of a baboon mother holding her tiny baby and cowering in the corner of her cage.

Mann's monkey business has reportedly made him rich. **The Mail on Sunday** commented:

Mann is believed to have made a

vast amount of money from his vile trade during the past 15-20 years by exporting thousands of baboons. Some go to shadowy research institutes in Belgrade and Moscow, where no proper controls for their welfare are applied. Mann refused to confirm how profitable his monkey business was, saying the information was "classified." However he claimed that he was enabling scientists to conduct "some wonderful medical research."

Kenya's assistant wildlife director, Ali Kaka, noted the poor conditions at Mann's facility and commented that:

We have told him he will not be allowed to export baboons until he has built facilities which are up to standard.

This suggests that the ban on Mann, Kenya's only commercial primate exporter, may not be permanent. IPPL hopes that the Government of Kenya will institute a permanent ban on the export of baboons.

There is no doubt that human intrusion on to baboon habitat has caused baboon/human clashes, but this is not the baboons' fault and they do not deserve to be shipped overseas to suffer and die in horrible experiments, such as receiving experimental transplants of pigs' organs.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP KENYA'S BABOONS

Please send courteous letters expressing your approval of the closing of Mann's compound and your hope that Kenya's baboons will be spared the horrors of capture and trade to:

Mr. Nehemiah Rotich, Director
Kenya Wildlife Department
POB 40241
Nairobi, Kenya

Please send similar letters to the Ambassador of Kenya in your country of residence.

His Excellency the Ambassador of Kenya
Embassy of Kenya
2249 R Street NW
Washington DC 20008, USA

The High Commissioner of Kenya
45 Portland Place
London W1N 4AS, England

For residents of other nations, a letter addressed to the Embassy of Kenya in your country of residence will reach its destination.

BABY MONKEY CASE – CALL FOR ACTION

IPPL urgently needs more letters in regard to the "Baby Monkey Case." Please take the time to read this update and send a letter to US Attorney General Janet Reno.

The case was only investigated at all after thousands of animal lovers deluged the US government and their congressional representatives with letters demanding justice.

In April and May 1997 two shipments, each consisting of over 250 monkeys, reached O'Hare Airport, Chicago, USA from Indonesia. The shipments were cleared by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) despite suspicious circumstances.

Soon afterwards IPPL received a tip-off that there were baby monkeys in the shipments, obtained proof, and requested USFWS to investigate. US law bars import of unweaned baby animals.

The shipping documents obtained by IPPL show that many babies as young as 3-4 weeks were shipped from the Indonesian firm Inquatex to the consignee LABS, a monkey breeding firm in South Carolina, USA.

Also included in the shipments were nursing mothers and animals as old as 15-16 years. Indonesian law banned export of wild-caught animals. There is no way all these senior monkeys were captive-born because few captive breeding facilities existed in Indonesia at the time the animals were allegedly born.

Animal-lovers deluged the USFWS and their congressional representatives with letters demanding action. Now nearly **THREE YEARS** have passed and nothing visible has been done, even though Kevin Adams, Chief of the Division of Law Enforcement, admits that it seems there was an "open and shut" case. Here is part of Adams' letter to a tenacious IPPL member:

We opened a criminal investigation of these importations when we learned that our wildlife inspectors had erroneously cleared the shipments in question. We also reviewed our inspection operations in Chicago and introduced new, more rigorous

inspection procedures for primate shipments to prevent similar incidents from occurring again.

Our investigation of the 1997 importations remains open, and we continue to pursue this case. Whether our efforts will result in a prosecution will depend, as with every Service investigation, on a decision to proceed by the appropriate U.S. Attorney.

We can, of course, appreciate your frustration with the apparent lack of progress in what may, on the surface, appear to be an "open and shut" case... Wildlife crimes are not always a priority for other components of our legal system.

Reading Adams' letter carefully gives the impression that:

- The US Fish and Wildlife Service did undertake some kind of investigation.
- The Department of Justice, which alone can prosecute cases, may be sabotaging the case. The Fish and Wildlife Service cannot prosecute its own cases.

The applicable US law states in part:

A nursing mother with young, an unweaned mammal unaccompanied by its mother, or an unweaned bird shall be transported only if the primary purpose is for needed medical treatment and upon certification in writing by the examining veterinarian that the treatment is necessary and the animal is able to withstand the normal rigors of transport. Such an unweaned mammal or bird shall not be transported to the US for medical treatment unless it is accompanied at all times by, and completely accessible to, a veterinary attendant.

The Shipments

In late May 1997, a large shipment of monkeys, including many babies, passed through Charles de Gaulle Airport, Paris, France. The shipper was Inquatex, an Indonesian firm, and the consignee LABS of Virginia. One of the mothers was found dead in her crate in Paris. Her suckling baby was killed. After a two-

day delay in Paris, the remaining animals were shipped to Chicago, USA.

On learning of the shipment and the deaths through an anonymous tip-off from an eye-witness, IPPL submitted a Freedom of Information Act request to USFWS for details of all monkey shipments reaching the United States from Indonesia in 1997. We learned that an earlier shipment of 253 monkeys including more baby monkeys reached Chicago on Air France on 10 April 1997.

A US Fish and Wildlife Service inspector checked on the Form 3-177 import declaration that 100% of the wildlife was inspected at Chicago. He later informed a caller that he was unaware that the April shipment included babies.

The April shipment consisted of 253 monkeys, including 20 babies and 17 monkeys between one and three months pregnant.

IPPL later received documents for the 30 May shipment which the eye-witness had reported. There were 19 babies in the shipment. One baby was born on 5 May (this baby monkey started his international trip at just **THREE** weeks old). Other babies were **FOUR** weeks old.

It is cruel and inhumane to ship a baby monkey just three weeks old on a grueling international trip. This is why it is prohibited by US law. Six monkeys shipped in the May shipment were reportedly between 2-3 months pregnant.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you are concerned at the status of the investigation, please send letters to:

Attorney-General Janet Reno
US Department of Justice
Washington DC 20530, USA

US members should also contact their congressperson (**House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515**) and senators (**Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510**).

Overseas members should contact the US Embassy in the capital city of their country of residence.

PRIMATES - THE PRIMARY FOCUS FOR A DAY

Report on the conference "Australian Primate Welfare in the New Millennium," convened in Sydney on 11 November by Primates for Primates

by Glenys Oogjes, Director, Animals Australia

"If animals give up their lives, their freedom, even their sanity, then it is appalling that researchers will not even give them reasonable caging."

This appeal came straight from the heart of International Primate Protection League president, Dr. Shirley McGreal, when she addressed the recent forum on primate welfare at Sydney's Parliament House. It was all the more wrenching that it was delivered in Shirley's distinctive southern-American drawl, and came from a woman who has dedicated decades of her life to the lives of other primates.

The conference attracted both speakers and participants from very different backgrounds: pet primate keepers, zoos, animal researchers, primatologists, government officials, and animal welfare and rights activists. It was planned by Lynette Shanley (chairperson of Primates for Primates), opened by the Hon. Richard Jones, MLC. Mark Pearson, President of Animal Liberation New South Wales, chaired the meeting.

Dr. McGreal expressed her surprise and admiration that such a diverse audience could meet together to address the many differences in views, a feat she doubted possible in the United States.

Shirley first became interested in animal welfare whilst living in Thailand. A major turning point in her life was when she visited Bangkok Airport and saw crates of small primates ready to be transported overseas for use in research.

She formed the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) with the support of many international primate experts. There have been successes over the years, including bringing primate smugglers to justice and the rescue of abused and unwanted primates. Shirley now runs a sanctuary in South Carolina for former research, zoo, and pet gibbons, in addition of course to the ongoing fight for justice for all primates.

Shirley spoke of the reforms needed in the United States including:

- greater enforcement of the "psychological well-being" amendment to the US Animal Welfare Act, and
- the need for a prohibition on the premature removal of baby primates from their mothers. There was also a dire warning that the trade in primates as pets has been boosted by advertising on the Internet.

Dr. McGreal related details of the fate of retired research primates in the United States, including release of some of the US Air Force chimpanzees into sanctuaries, but concluded with a challenge to all those who use primates. Animals have a life, a life that is not just to be thrown away, and those who use them must plan for each animal's entire lifespan.

She suggested that while at present the vast majority of funding for primate sanctuaries comes from animal welfare groups and their supporters, researchers and others who currently use primates must start paying for their upkeep in sanctuaries until the animals' natural deaths.

The other speakers on the program were similarly informative and often challenging. Some of the main speakers and their key messages are provided.

The Hon. Richard Jones, MLC, opened the conference and expressed the wish that at least in the next century, we "clothed primates" would recognize that the "unclothed primates" are special creatures and should not be "used".

Dr. Mike Calford (Department of Psychology, Australian National University) is currently the Chairman of the NH&MRC (National Health & Medical Research Council)

Animal Welfare Committee, and spoke of the role of the three NH&MRC-sponsored national breeding colonies, one each for baboons, macaques, and marmosets used for research in Australia.

He also outlined the NH&MRC "Policy on the Use of Non-Human Primates in Medical Research", which, among other aspects, requires the provision of access to an outside enclosure for all animals held long-term (a significant advance over most countries).

Mathew Crane, Registrar of the New South Wales Exhibited Animal Protection Act, then spoke of the power of this Act to license animal exhibits (zoos, fauna parks and circuses), and to compel operators to comply with husbandry and exhibit standards.

The final drafting of new "Standards for Exhibiting Primates in New South Wales" is under way and the standards are likely to provide more adequately for the psychological and behavioral needs of primates, including the need for social groupings, and the provision of complex and stimulating environments.



Shirley McGreal (left) with conference organizer Lynette Shanley

Crane showed photographs of small wire mesh primate enclosures furnished only with a hanging tire and a tired old tree stump: such exhibits will soon be illegal.

Dr. Arnold Chamove, a primatologist from Massey University in New Zealand, spoke about "Foraging for Welfare." Chamove outlined the benefits and safety of an enriched enclosure, even for research primates.

A most important element of Dr Chamove's address relates to the use of foraging material (e.g. pine wood chips) to "naturalize" behaviour. Careful studies showed the chips to produce health, aesthetic, economic and behaviour benefits when used on the flooring of enclosures and where food particles are scattered throughout the litter to entice activity. Aggressive encounters were significantly reduced, with the animals intent on their foraging activities.

Mr. Ray Patterson, a private primate keeper and breeder, provided a very different perspective. Ray keeps deer, game birds, caged birds, Indian palm squirrels, chipmunks and primates, and is also involved in rehabilitating and releasing injured native species.

Ray founded the "Exotic Animal Breeders Association of Australia" and discussed his reasons for opposing the private keeping of "pet" primates. In the past Patterson has taken in unwanted primates, including a very troubled macaque from Buxton Zoo in Victoria who was facing euthanasia. Patterson offered his facility as a refuge for unwanted animals in the future.

Graeme Crook is a zoologist who has worked as a zoo keeper. For ten years he managed a breeding colony of marmosets used for health research. His strong message was a logical one; design of facilities should be based on study of the biology of each species and their natural needs and behaviors.

Such logic, and more often the inevitable costs involved in making improvements to outdated facilities, have led to regular disputes between Crook and institutional management.

Graeme asserts that, when designing

animal enclosures, the animal's requirements should come **first**, the needs of the animal keepers **second**, the needs of the viewing public **third**, and the needs of the architect or designer **last!** This experienced animal caregiver suggests it is more often the case that the priorities are in reverse order!

Environmental enrichment is everything in his view, prompting his one-liner – *"It is not size that makes an enclosure bigger."*

Crook challenged all zoos to allocate 50% of their entire budgets to habitat protection and reintroduction of rare and endangered species back into the wild.

Dr. Simon Bain is a veterinarian who is currently Director of Animal Services at the Australian National University. He has been involved with laboratory animals, including primates, for some 18 years.

While Bain asserts that primates are currently "essential in some biomedical research programs", he suggests that their well-developed forebrains and cognitive abilities relative to other animals means that special welfare and ethical considerations apply. Some of those considerations include appropriate accommodation and environment, social interaction, and opportunities to express normal behaviours.

Bain suggests that designers of primate housing "**primatomorphise**" (think like a monkey), rather than "**anthropomorphise**" (think like a human).

Amanda Embury, convener of the Australasian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria's Primate Advisory Group, spoke to the conference on the management of primates in Australian zoos.

Issues discussed by her group include the import of new species into the region, research priorities, exchanging environmental enrichment ideas, and developing the regional (genetics) management guidelines.

The "zoo view" seems to be that primates are displayed here within naturalistic contexts to "enhance educational opportunities," and to act as "ambassadors to tell the story of the threatening processes affecting wild primates."

The ARAZPA group is currently developing a formal "standard of ethics," which includes breeding policies and consideration of the likely fate of animals throughout their lifetimes.

Dr. Colin Groves, an anthropologist who trained in England, has worked at the Australian National University for many years. His latest book (on primate taxonomy) is soon to be published. Groves has studied primates worldwide.

In agreement with previous speakers, Colin emphasized that each species is unique [i.e. there are some 330 primate species studied in his forthcoming book].

His examples included the differences between baboons (5 species) and between squirrel monkeys (Roman and Gothic arch). Such differences have great implications for captive care and husbandry, and also for our philosophical appreciation of them.

Lynette Shanley, the organizer of the conference, and President of Primates for Primates, was the final speaker. She addressed each of the major issues before the conference – primates used in zoos, research, and circuses, as well as primates kept as "pets", and in private collections. Some of the contentious issues included:

- the over-breeding of primates in zoos and the inevitable "selling-off" to B-grade zoos or elsewhere,
- the minimal (if any) contribution of zoos to conservation of wildlife habitat,
- the inadequacies of some animal ethics committees considering research on primates and their failure to operate in an unbiased manner,
- the tragic separation of mother and baby primates in circuses and other settings, and
- the illegal selling, buying and keeping of pet primates, particularly in the state of Victoria.

There were spirited question and answer sessions throughout the conference. In addition, the good news of New Zealand's amendments to its new Animal Welfare Act, which provide strong protection for the Great Apes, was also reported and applauded.

EXTRACTS FROM LYNETTE SHANLEY'S TALK

Speaking of Zoos

The main issues I would like to address with zoos are over-breeding, standards of zoos which receive surplus primates from major zoos, and (lack of) financial support from zoos for primates living in their natural habitat.

Our organization has been concerned for some time over the amount of primates that have left major zoos in this country for small privately owned zoos. Some of these zoos have gone broke and many primates have ended up in private ownership, including primates from Mugga Lane Zoo and Notre Dame Zoo.

Some have said zoos face the same problems as any other business, but other businesses are not always concerned with life and animals, so these zoos should come under extra scrutiny.

The NSW government has in the last few years brought in a contingency plan and is at the moment attempting to get this plan into the state's legislation but, from what I understand, there are no such contingency plans in other states. We would like to see contingency plans formed in every state. The problem of privately owned zoos closing down is Australia-wide.

Another problem is the stress primates suffer when passed on to a smaller privately owned zoo. Not all privately owned zoos are bad. Some in fact are very good. But the primate is usually placed into smaller caging, and even though the new zoo meets all the requirements of the state regulations, the zoo is just not what the animal has grown used to. The animals may also be placed with incompatible animals.

I also think zoos are being very optimistic and seriously misleading with their claims of conserving the world's endangered species. Is there any point in preserving these animals if they are not going to be released back into the wild?

The public expects these animals to one day be released back into nature. Yet primates and carnivores are two of the most difficult groups of animals to rehabilitate.

The improvements needed in their habitat to be able to return them may never eventuate and if the improvements do take place, the preserved specimens may be beyond benefiting from them.

For this reason we feel that zoos should live up to their stated role of conservation by placing at least 10% of all income into **in situ** conservation.

My criticisms of zoos are aimed at management and not zoo keepers. Zookeepers in Australia have always impressed me as care-givers who do care for the animals they look after. In fact the care-givers are the best thing many zoo animals have going for them.

Speaking of Circuses

The main topic I want to talk about is separation of mother and infant and social isolation.

Separation of any infant primate from his/her mother causes immense suffering to all primates in the troop. Every primate in a troop has his/her place and his/her role. Separation is traumatic to all to say the least.

Their social structure is so highly complex and circuses just break down that structure. The animal suffers. Many primates that I have seen in Australian circuses have been housed on their own and show all the signs of neurotic behaviour. Should primates be allowed in circuses, considering the circus environment does not allow for some of their basic needs to be met?

I also feel that circuses give the public the idea that an animal's intelligence can be measured by the number of tricks it can perform. I don't feel this does anything to improve the public's image of primates and wildlife.

Speaking of Research Ethics Committees

I would like to discuss mainly ethics committees and the failure of these committees and the standards of some labs I have seen and the need for improvements.

When an ethics committee can just stop advising a category C (public interest) person when meetings will be on,

and just get someone to replace them behind their back, as happened to me, it is a closed shop.

Why even have such committees? They can be so easily manipulated it makes a mockery of the whole system. I was on an ethics committee but because I asked for extra information on a primate experiment, my role on that committee was doomed. I was asked if I was going to ask as many questions about experiments that did not involve primates. **I said yes.**

These committees are not functioning.

The various State Acts and the Australian Codes of Practice have a grievance system for the researchers but no protection for the participants on an ethics committee. This means that a person can take their role seriously, put much time, much research and much effort into it, and then just be gotten rid of if it suits the institution.

It is time for a new system. A system of external committees may see far greater impartiality.

Speaking of Poor Conditions

One other breeding colony, when I last visited it, had no shade for the animals, no privacy corners, poor drainage etc.

Another institution has some primates in extremely poor caging. We have been patient with this organization, hoping it would improve the conditions, but to no avail. This institution does not have to abide by the codes of practice.

I keep hearing the main problem is money. One report I read about one breeding colony states that peanuts and eggs were stopped because of not enough money, even though the nuts provided much needed environmental enrichment.

However millions upon millions are given out for research each year. How about cutting out just one small research grant and put that money into eggs and peanuts?

Money is not the problem. Lack of interest and concern is the problem. The National Health and Medical Research Council has even suggested looking into establishing a 4-5 million dollar primate cloning complex. Yet not enough is being done for the existing primates.

THANK YOU FROM SHIRLEY McGREAL TO IPPL FRIENDS IN AUSTRALIA

In November 1999 I travelled to Australia to be keynote speaker at the Primates for Primates Conference on Primate Welfare held at the Parliament House in Sydney, New South Wales (more on this meeting elsewhere in this issue).

I was met at Sydney Airport by Lynette Shanley who took me for a much-needed coffee to wake me up after 24 hours of travel! But I couldn't find the sugar – turns out that in Australia it is wrapped in long thin tubes like a short drinking straw!

Lynette took me to the lovely home of Australian animal lover Elsie Quinn. Elsie has a beautiful home overlooking

Sydney Harbor and had offered me hospitality. Trusting wild kookaburras and rainbow lorikeets were feeding from my hand within an hour of my arrival.

What a thrill! I hope Australia maintains its policy of protecting wild birds from export despite heavy local and international pressure to lift the ban.

Thanks to Elsie, a wonderful lady, for all her friendly help.

During the conference I met many IPPL members, including Irene Johannson, Elsa Matesic, and Rusi Suwilo. I stayed two days with Drs. Colin and Phyllis Groves in Canberra and they took me to a nature reserve

where we saw koalas and many unique Australian animals.

Then I joined Lynette at her home in the Blue Mountains, a beautiful area, and spent time in the Primates for Primates office catching up on e-mail and new primate developments, and exploring the wonderful scenery.

On my last night in Australia Elsie took me to dinner with a group of Australian animal-lovers, including Elizabeth Ahlston of Australians for Humane Research.

I extend sincere thanks to Lynette and all her colleagues who made my work trip to Australia so pleasant!

POLICE OFFICER RESCUES MONKEY

by Dr. Anwaruddin Choudhury

On 8 September 1999, Nawab Imdad Hussain, a senior police official (Superintendent of Police, Chief Minister's Vigilance Cell) of Assam, Northeast India, rescued a rhesus macaque by stopping a running mini-bus.

The incident occurred near Kalain, a small semi-urban locality in the southern Assam district of Cachar. In fact, the way the monkey was being transported caught his attention. He thought that it was a carcass or a skin hanging upside down from the back ladder of the moving bus.

The monkey was tied by her hind legs with aluminum and iron wire. On closer observation he found that two small feeble hands were occasionally waving as if begging for mercy. Such a horrifying scene was too much for him and he got the bus to stop by brandishing the carbine his personal guard was carrying.

The poor monkey was in pain and blood was oozing out drop by drop due to cuts on the legs where it was tied. The policeman impounded the bus driver's license but the actual culprit, apparently a passenger who did not identify himself fearing harsh action, could not be apprehended.

A large number of villagers had gathered to see the action, which has generated curiosity as well as awareness that a whole bus was stopped for hours for just one monkey! A monkey is hardly of any importance for the ordinary villagers of that area. Later on, with the help of local police, the animal was set free in the nearby jungle.

We thank police officers like Mr. Hussain whose initiative saved a hapless primate. This is not only an indication of growing interest and awareness but it

will also encourage other policemen to follow suit. It is apparent that, without active support from police, control of poaching and trade in wildlife and their parts will be very difficult.

NOTE: Please consider sending a greeting card thanking him for his compassion to:

*Police Officer Mr. N. I. Hussain
Chief Minister's Vigilance Cell
Arunodoy Path
Opposite Bhajanka Market
G.S. Road, Guwahati 781 005
Assam, India*

For further information, readers may contact Dr. Anwaruddin Choudhury at badru@gw1.dot.net.in

A NOTE FROM STELLA BREWER MARSDEN

IPPL-2000 was a really charged weekend and I felt exhausted at the end of it but it was so good to meet so many really wonderful people tackling the problem of primate protection and conservation on so

many fronts and in so many ways.

It was an informative, challenging and frequently extremely moving few days and I really appreciate the opportunity of being able to attend. I cannot remem-

ber ever being in a place where I met so many people that I think I will class as real friends rather than mere acquaintances. I only hope that my contribution was a sufficiently worthy one.

THE CHILEAN PRIMATE RESCUE CENTER

by *Elba Muñoz López, Director, Primates, Siglo XXI*

The Center for the Rescue and Rehabilitation of Primates (Centro de Rescate y Rehabilitación de Primates) is located in Santiago, Chile, South America. It started in the year 1994 with the arrival of Cristóbal, a male woolly monkey baby just eight months old.

We took care of him and began to look for other mistreated monkeys. We realized there were many in Chile who had been purchased as pets (even though it is illegal). We saw the need to fight the pet trade and we decided to start a Center for the Rescue and Rehabilitation of Woolly Monkeys.

Over the last few years Chilean people have more money than in the past, so the pet trade has been increased. That is why we decided to start accepting other primate species.

Our goals are:

- to fight the illegal pet trade,
- to educate people about care and preservation of primates,
- to rehabilitate confiscated primates physically and psychologically,
- to rescue primates from circuses, private owners and others, and provide a home for them,
- to contact other international institutions that have the same interests as the Center,
- to return to the Amazon all the primates that are in suitable mental and physical condition,
- to promote the modernization of the animal protection laws.

Current population

Currently we have 54 monkeys of seven different species:

- Thirteen woolly monkeys. Their ages range from 18 months to nine years,
- Six spider monkeys between one and five years old,
- Seven squirrel monkeys, three months to nine years old,

- Two howler monkeys one to four years old,

- Twenty-two tufted capuchin monkeys **Cebus apella**, six months to ten years old,

- Three white fronted capuchins **Cebus albifrons**, two to five years old,

- One female mustached tamarin **Saguinus mystax**.

The ages of the Center's 54 monkeys range from one month to ten years old. We have 30 males and 24 females.

Currently we care for 46 of these monkeys at the main Center. We care for eight of them at our Quarantine Center located in the city of Malloco (eight kilometers from the Center).

Support

The Center is private, with government authorization to work as a Rescue and Rehabilitation Center. We are seeking official status as a Non-Governmental Organization (ONG).

At present the Center is financed with money from our family. We are not currently receiving any outside funds, except for a generous grant of \$1,000

from IPPL. With the IPPL money we built an enclosure for the spider monkeys, connected to one of the woolly monkey enclosures. At this point, spider and woolly monkeys are allowed to move freely from one enclosure to the other, since the youngsters don't want to be separated.

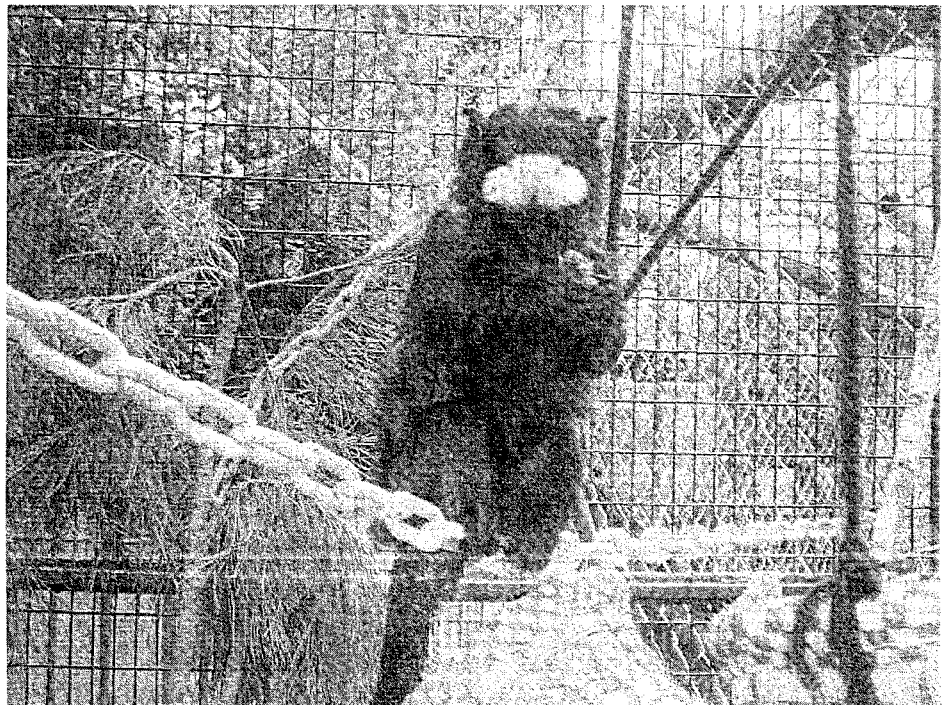
We appreciate the help given by a friend to us and the monkeys, Mr. Sergio Galano, an engineer who specializes in glass and aluminum structures. Mr. Galano designs and builds all the enclosures at minimum cost. We also rely on help from another friend, Mr. Tomas Poblete, a fruit exporter who sends us gifts of delicious fruit.

Facilities

All the monkeys live in interconnected cages so they can move freely. Because Chile can get cold in winter, all cages have a heated area where the monkeys are protected from the cold.

At present we are studying birth control methods suitable for primates.

All primates at the center came to Chile illegally. None were purchased.



Jacobita, female mustached tamarin

They arrived at our center after being confiscated by the authorities from pet stores, circuses, and a private zoo. Some were handed over by their owners. Some were donated by the National Zoo. One animal came from a laboratory. Another was confiscated at the airport.

The primates of our center can be divided in two groups:

- **Babies.** The babies require intensive medical care and round-the-clock attention.

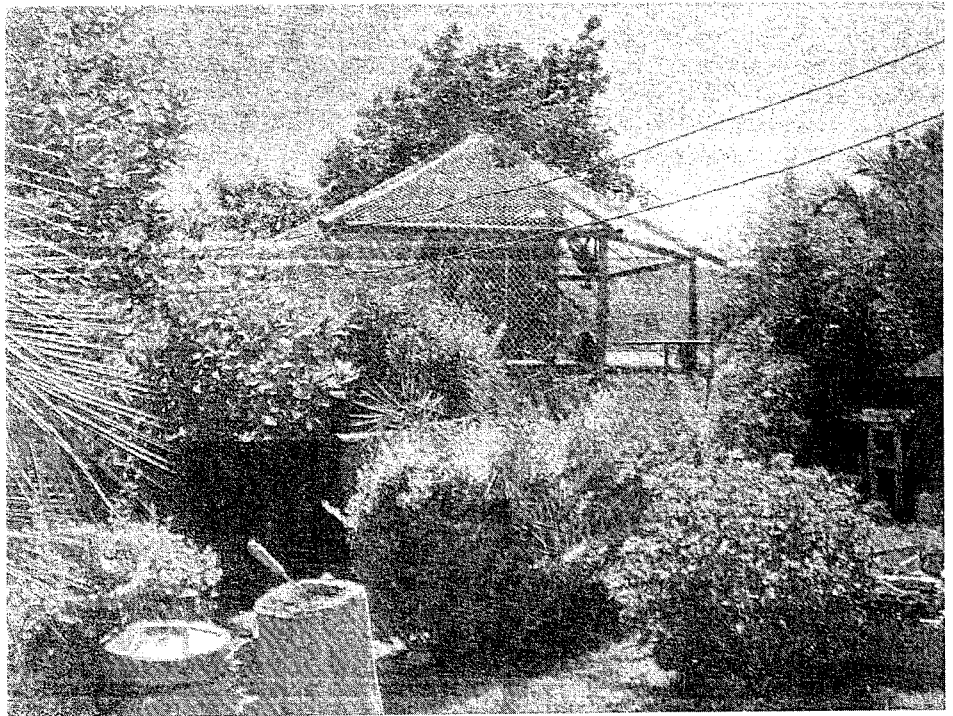
- **Juveniles and adults.** These animals' principal problems are stress and bad nutrition.

On arrival most primates suffer from behavioral pathologies and depression.

The thirteen Woolly monkeys live together in a colony ruled by male and female leaders. They can travel freely into all areas of their enclosure, which are connected by tunnels.

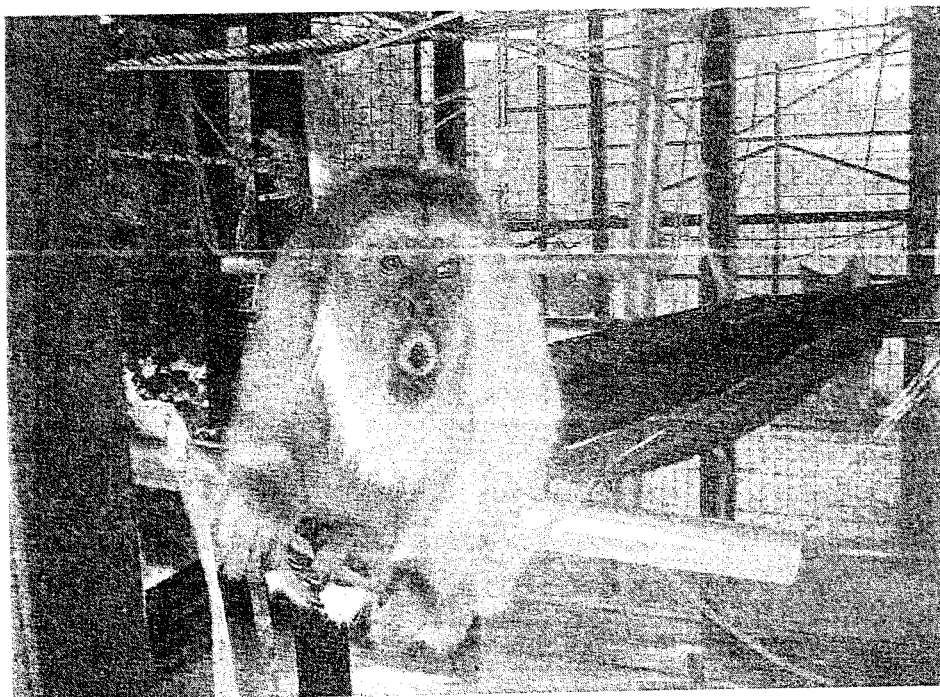
The weeper capuchin monkeys live in cages connected by tunnels that are closed most of the time because of the naturally aggressive behavior of the adult males. These monkeys are divided into three groups.

The five squirrel monkeys live together in two enclosures connected by a tunnel. One of the enclosures is protected from the cold.



Above: IPPL-funded spider monkey enclosure

Below: Ex-pet howler monkey Esperanza



The animals are under the care of veterinarian Dr. Alejandra Ortiz and pediatrician Dr. Carlos Almazán.

Educational Programs

The center provides training opportunities for veterinary students and we make presentations at schools and to local authorities. We print posters that are given to schools, universities, public offices, subway stations, etc.

We participate in courses and congresses about wildlife rehabilitation and are in frequent touch with the printed press, radio stations, and television channels.

HOW TO LEARN MORE

The Center has a web site, <http://www.macacos.cl/>

Members wishing to make donations to help the center should send a check to IPPL marked "For Chilean monkeys" to **IPPL, POB 766, Summer-ville, SC 29484-0766, USA.**

THE BUSHMEAT TRADE IN CAMEROON

By Christina Ellis

Ms Ellis is a student in the Faculty of Environmental Sciences at York University, Toronto, Canada

Embarking upon a three-month adventure to explore the bushmeat trade in Cameroon with little funding, luggage or contacts may not interest many travellers! For my master's degree in environmental studies at York University it became a reality. Fuelled by determination and an adventurous soul, I travelled across the southern tropical forest zone of Cameroon.

The goal of my research was to obtain new information from communities involved in the bushmeat trade to show how conservation programs can be more effective if they address the needs of these communities.

While this may seem far removed from my focus on primate conservation, I believe that this is the best way to help the communities that rely on the trade, and therefore reduce pressure on endangered primates such as chimpanzees and gorillas. I emphasize the role of women in the bushmeat trade, as this aspect has been largely overlooked in research and conservation planning.

Four main geographical areas provided key insights. These areas included:

- the Southeast,
- the Southwest surrounding Korup National Park,
- the Southwest around Mount Cameroon and Limbe (home of Limbe Wildlife Centre), and
- the large urban markets of Yaounde and Douala.

Areas of interest

Within each area, I studied various components of the trade. These components included: markets, female buyers and sellers, hunters, wildlife rescue centres, and research stations such as Korup National Park Headquarters and the World Conservation Union's Dja Project.

I also conducted interviews with officials of the Ministry of Environment and Forests in order to understand government



Woman bushmeat vendor at Abong Mbong Market in SE Cameroon

policy and confront issues of corruption. In addition I met with many environmental, forestry and wildlife organizations in order to plan my research.

Other areas of potential interest included the influence of missionary stations, logging concessions, and hunting camps. Unfortunately, due to inaccessibility and time constraints, I could not get to these areas.

Questions studied

Research questions included:

- Who are the main participants in each stage of the cycle of the bushmeat trade?
- How do these participants understand their role in the bushmeat trade?

The aim of these questions was to use the results to identify how conservation programs targeting the bushmeat trade

should be developed to ensure that they follow the local understanding of the trade, and maybe even provide assistance to communities.

Local traditions

I paid attention to interacting with local people in a manner respecting traditions. This was sometimes difficult as different villages and cultures had different rules.

In a pygmy village, women are not allowed in the house of a man without being accompanied by their husbands. I too had to follow this rule and try to find an appropriate place to conduct interviews with women whose husbands were away.

During my entire stay in Cameroon I made an effort to live, travel, eat and in-

teract as local habit dictates. This behavior was noticed by locals, as many comments indicated that whites in the area previously did not behave in this manner.

Despite the controversial subject matter, the intensity of participants, and political corruption, I was able to speak freely with individuals. I never paid a bribe. In each area I worked with host organizations. This facilitated my finding research participants.

Two levels of trade

Preliminary observations of the participants in the bushmeat trade indicate two levels of trade.

The first level is small-scale commercial bushmeat trade, involving individuals at the village level hunting both for subsistence and commercial purposes, selling the meat directly or via a buyer/seller in a local market.

The second level is larger commercial dealing. This may involve clients or market vendors in larger cities buying meat through commission hunting, or during prearranged meetings with commercial hunters whose aim is to provide meat for sale in larger centres. Other researchers have indicated that this second level of trade is the greatest threat to chimpanzees and gorillas.

The gender breakdown is identical within each level of trade. Hunters are exclusively male, while buyers/sellers or vendors are almost exclusively female. In larger urban centers, however, there may be some male sellers. Vending of Pepe soup (hot sauce with bushmeat) is exclusively female.

The Big City Markets

Not surprisingly my attempts to research in large urban markets were futile due to the hostile atmosphere and a pact of silence towards researchers. Death threats to my assistant solidified the suggestion that this was not an area of the trade that I could study beyond acknowledging that the market inhabitants resist programs and cooperation.

I returned periodically to Yaounde to visit my newly acquired African friends and conduct interviews with the many organizations involved in environmen-

tal and forestry programs.

Yaounde Zoo improvements

Two of my favorite days were spent in the transformed Yaounde Zoo, interacting with chimpanzees. As though I were a human jungle gym, orphan chimpanzees climbed their way to the top of my head. For two days I had a permanent appendage named Coffee.

Due to their tender age, physical contact is at the present time important for their survival. Soon they will be placed in groups to encourage their independence. Once a "dump," the Yaounde Zoo has greatly improved with the help of the UK group Cameroon Wildlife Aid.

These rescued chimpanzees reminded me of why I was there and how important solving the bushmeat crisis is to the future of this species in the Central African rain forest.

Women Complain!

Travelling on motorcycle through winding red clay roads in southeast Cameroon was exhilarating, but appeared more fascinating to villagers who crowded the roadsides for a peek of my blonde hair. Suspicious interview participants quickly warmed up to my slang French and spoke of their lives and

community needs.

The conversation always came around to bushmeat. We discussed information such as how they started selling, species, techniques, and materials. Some women even gave me recipes. Women complained of exhaustion, lack of food diversity and lack of a stable food supply. Women's roles in the communities were simply defined by their work activities.

The Korup area

Two three-day treks in the Southeast rain forests, with ex-gorilla hunters as guides, reinforced my reverence for the forest. Mysterious black shadows, sweet sweaty smells and low grumbles confirmed the presence of gorillas. After that they were gone.

I managed to travel across the country to Korup National Park before my first bout with malaria. Interviews in this area indicated similar processes of the bushmeat trade, with women emphasizing food security.

Isolation and bad roads limit the diversity and availability of food in the area. Few tourists make the long journey after the beginning of the rainy season, attested to by abandoned vehicles submerged in the sticky clay, and economic trade focuses on bushmeat.



Chimpanzees at Yaounde Zoo, once an abominable place

Time spent in the palm wine huts provided interesting information from local inhabitants on the untold stories of the bushmeat trade. As one elderly gentleman explained to me, I had the right idea for research because rather than driving around in official vehicles which may limit the truth of interviews, I was sharing beverages and interacting with locals. Using one of the many Cameroonian expressions, he exclaimed that, "The truth lies in the cup!"

The Mount Cameroon area

Moving south to Mount Cameroon and Limbe, my spirits rose as I saw the beaches and sunny skies. If I travelled across this ocean, I would find Canada. After months of tiresome exchanges with interested suitors and exhausting travels, I longed for the anonymity in my culture.

Days spent staring into the eyes of the young gorilla Evindi washed away my complaints of the last few months. Once again I was re-inspired to fulfill my goal of helping to ensure the survival of primates in Cameroon.

Research along the West Coast inspired a ray of hope for the rest of the country. With the assistance of the Mount Cameroon Project, these communities have already organized themselves to regulate hunting and sell-

ing. This means no more hunting of endangered or threatened animals.

Unfortunately there is little wildlife left in the area, as Limbe was once the hot spot for bushmeat hunting. How much time is left before the other forested regions resemble the near-empty forests I hiked through around Mount Cameroon?

Back to Yaounde

Completing my journey back to Yaounde through Douala, I found myself staring into the eyes of many different creatures. Alive, yet for sale as meat, crocodiles, pangolins and tortoises reinforced findings that the majority of bushmeat is not ape meat. With the exception of a few specialized hunters, bushmeat hunting is opportunistic. It does, however, pose the greatest threat to endangered species such as gorillas, chimpanzees, and water chevrotain.

It will not be long before the list of endangered animals due to hunting grows to include the majority of large and small mammal species in this area.

Reflections on a tragic situation

While there is considerable cultural variation, results indicate that women participate in the trade not only for economic reasons but also based on the fact

that selling bushmeat is an appropriate job for their gender. Many of the women in the trade rely on bushmeat as their only source of income to provide for their children.

Besides money they also gain a support group in the community comprised of other women sellers. As such a constituency, women vendors represent potential regulators of the trade and their inclusion will influence the success of conservation planning towards community development and independence.

While we may want to stop the trade, I believe that it is a more attainable goal at this time to strive towards regulation, which means no hunting of endangered animals such as chimpanzees and gorillas, and regulating who can hunt and who can sell in each community.

In my view, ape conservation and programs targeting the bushmeat trade must spend time on cultivating support that values the crucial role of women as not only active participants in society but also key stakeholders in this trade. Programs seeking to replace the bushmeat trade as either a source of food or income, must also address (and replace) the social and community support provided by the trade to the women buyers and sellers.

EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS! EVERY LETTER COUNTS!

Often IPPL gets letters from members apologizing for donating what they consider small sums such as \$5 or \$10. Please don't apologize. Remember that \$5 buys 10 pounds of bananas for our ever-hungry gibbon gang or pays for stamps for 15 letters!

ALL members can send letters. In this issue of IPPL News, we are asking you to write lots of letters. Sheer numbers of letters help ensure good results in at least some cases! Remember, members' letters got orangutan smuggler Matthew Block's misdemeanor/sure probation plea bargain overturned and landed him in prison and with a felony record that banned him from importing wildlife to the United States.

Wherever you live in the world, please use your pen to help our wonderful primate friends.

ENDANGERED PRIMATE RESCUE CENTER UPDATE

CAT BA MONKEY TRAGEDY: 11% POPULATION DROP IN ONE DAY

by Lynne R. Baker

The Endangered Primate Rescue Center (EPRC) in Vietnam was featured in the November 1999 issue of **IPPL News**, and the response from readers was tremendous: More than \$2,500 in donations were sent on behalf of the center.

The staff of the EPRC offers its sincere gratitude to IPPL and its members for their strong support of the project. Donations such as these go a long way.... *Thanks very much!*

The EPRC was established in 1993 as a department of Cuc Phuong National Park, under the auspices of the Vietnam Forest Protection Department (of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).

Based in Cuc Phuong, about 120 kilometers south of Hanoi, the center is the only rescue and breeding facility for primates in all of Indochina.

The EPRC is now home to 78 primates: langurs, gibbons, and lorises. Most of the center's primates are byproducts of the illegal wildlife trade – originally destined to be on someone's dinner table or molded into a traditional medicine of some sort.

Since the November 1999 article, the EPRC has welcomed several new captive births, including one douc langur born on New Year's Day and several lorises. The mother of two newborn Pygmy lorises was also born in captivity at the EPRC.

The center, which has nearly doubled in size from a year ago, has also been busy constructing new facilities to accommodate its growing population.

Two douc langur enclosures, complete with indoor heated rooms for the cold winter months, were recently finished.

Three additional enclosures for the gibbons have also been constructed, and more cages are in the works. The gibbon enclosures feature natural floors of plants, flowers, and dirt to provide a more "wild" setting for the gibbons.

These new enclosures were possible due to the generous support of the Royal Netherlands Embassy (Hanoi) and the

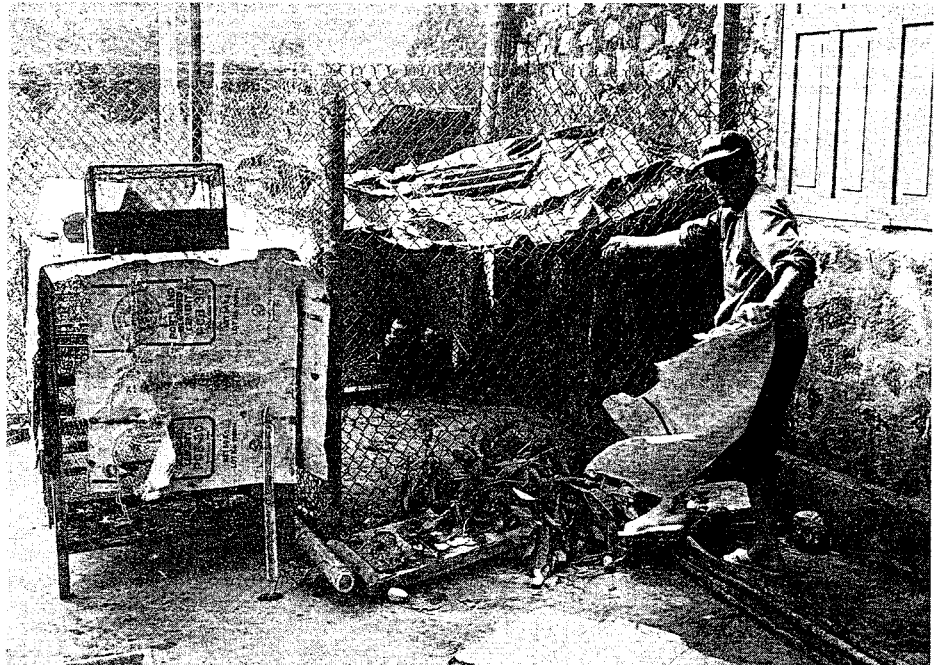


Photo: Tilo Nadler

Keeping conditions at Cat Ba National Park Headquarters were very poor.

Environment, Science, and Energy Department of the Foreign Office (London), in conjunction with the British Embassy (Hanoi).

Cat Ba Catastrophe

From a conservation perspective, the most significant new EPRC arrivals were two young Golden-headed langurs *Trachypithecus poliocephalus* in early February. Before these two monkeys arrived, the EPRC was home to a single captive Golden-headed langur, the only such captive monkey in the world.

The Golden-headed langur is listed on Conservation International's recent "The World's Top 25 Most Endangered Primates."

This listing is indisputable: Results from a recent population survey conducted by the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) and the EPRC, with funding from the British Embassy (Hanoi), show that only 80 to 90 Golden-headed langurs remain in the wild. This number puts this species at a high-risk level where genetic diversity cannot be assured.

Found only in Vietnam, the Golden-

headed langur lives only on Cat Ba Island, about 50 kilometers off the coast of north Vietnam.

The Cat Ba archipelago consists of some 300 islands of mainly rugged, karst limestone, the preferred habitat of the Golden-headed langur. The small islands around Cat Ba are very popular with tourists, who flock to see Vietnam's famed Halong Bay.

Cat Ba is the largest of the islands, and part of it was declared a national park in 1986. From a management perspective, protecting a park surrounded by water is very difficult, particularly when there is not a sufficient number of forest rangers and resources.

"But when national-park staff actually promotes illegal hunting by buying wild-caught animals, it seems futile to have even declared the area protected in the first place," says Tilo Nadler, the FZS programme manager in Vietnam for the past seven years. (As part of his work for FZS, Nadler oversees the EPRC.)

This was the case recently, when staff of Cat Ba National Park illegally bought four wild-caught Golden-headed langurs

from a hunter for \$150 U.S. The intent was to keep them in cages at park headquarters as a tourist attraction.

The park has not only the authority, but also the duty to confiscate wild-caught animals and punish those responsible.

Vietnam's Decree 18 (1992) strictly forbids the hunting, buying, and selling of protected wildlife. The buying of wildlife only encourages further hunting – something the Golden-headed langur population cannot withstand.

Further investigation revealed that the four langurs originally came from a group of nine or 10 – five or six were killed during the capture, and four were then sold to the national park. Two died shortly afterward, leaving two very ill and injured monkeys.

According to the EPRC's official report, the conditions in which these animals were kept at the park headquarters were deplorable. Without climbing materials,

for instance, the langurs were forced to sit on the ground in their own feces and urine (see photos).

Passing tourists, not Cat Ba officials, informed the EPRC of the situation.

Center staff immediately traveled to Cat Ba and retrieved the two remaining males – one about 3 years old and another around 2 years. Although they received top-notch care at the EPRC, the older langur did not survive. The younger male is doing well, but has a lame right arm, possibly due to a trap or injury during the capture.

****Out of the 10 Golden-headed langurs originally captured, only one survived. From an entire population of 80–90, this is a 10–11% drop in the species' population in just one day.****

The EPRC later learned that its first Golden-headed langur had also been bought, not confiscated as was originally indicated, from a known hunter who has not been prosecuted in any way.

The EPRC has responded by compiling a formal report and distributing it widely. An educational poster was also printed to remind people that the Golden-headed langur is critically endangered and cannot be hunted, sold, or traded.

Fortunately, the EPRC's efforts are backed by the national Forest Protection Department (FPD). The EPRC is working closely with FPD to ensure the survival of the Cat Ba langur. Still, the species' future remains highly uncertain, especially when national-park officials are aiding in its demise. The EPRC will continue to do what it can to protect this endangered and beautiful monkey.

YOU CAN HELP

Please write a letter to the director of the Vietnam Forest Protection Department. Please thank him for working closely with the EPRC and politely ask him to continue his efforts to protect the Golden-headed langur and do all he can to ensure its survival and protection in the wild.

Mr. Nguyen Ba Thu, Director
Forest Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, A3 Building
2 Ngoc Ha Street, Hanoi, Vietnam

Two of the original group of 9-10 langurs before they were moved to the EPRC. Sadly, one later died.



CONTROVERSIAL CIRCUS APPLICATION

On 27 December 1999 the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) announced in the **Federal Register** that Johnny Lam Animal Shows c/o Mitchell Kalmanson of Maitland, Florida, USA, had filed an application for the import and re-export of three captive-born chimpanzees and one captive-born orangutan over a three-year period.

The permit is under review by the Office of Management Authority of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Under US law all applications are published in the US **Federal Register** and the public is then allowed 30 days to obtain the permit file and submit comments.

Chimpanzees and orangutans are both listed on the US Endangered Species List and cannot be imported for frivolous purposes. Thus circuses have to develop conservation programs. After a lengthy battle with USFWS, IPPL received the 300+ pages of documents filed with the Lam/Kalmanson application after the 30-day public comment period had officially expired. Later the comment period was extended for one extra month.

IPPL expressed opposition to this application, as did several other groups. One reason we opposed the application is that Lam's animals appear to be travelling for long periods. One young female orangutan died while travelling.

In IPPL's opinion travelling circuses in no way contribute to conservation of endangered species. This young orangutan certainly didn't.

The documents and photographs accompanying the application provide some fascinating insights into what IPPL considers the stressful world of travelling entertainment primates.

They show that Lam is a Mexican national based in Mexico City. His full name is Juan Manuel Lam Salazar. In an 8 December 1999 memorandum to USFWS, Kalmanson stated,

At present, he [Lam] owns 15 chimpanzees and two orangutans. Two adult chimps are on permanent breeding loan to a local zoo, three of these chimps are on a long-term lease in a

Mexican circus, two baby chimps and one baby orangutan are still in Africa, and they have three different groups, including his, that travel around.

The "conservation education" material was appended to the application and included a quiz to be administered to six audience members who would be brought to "center ring." Among the questions:

When a chimpanzee holds out his arms, they are:

- a) twice as long as his body,*
- b) as long as his body,*
- c) half as long as its body,*
- d) as long as a Michael Jordan half court jump shot.*

Chimpanzees eat:

- a) mostly vegetation, insects and occasionally meat,*
- b) only vegetation,*
- c) only insects, or*
- d) Burger King Double Whopper combo meals.*

IPPL does not consider that this "quiz" has any "conservation education" value.

In a 14 January 2000 letter, Thomas de Marcus (self-styled "Monkey Man" at the US Centers for Disease Control) notifies Kalmanson that his application to import nonhuman primates to the United States "as part of a trained animal act" has been approved. A document dated 23 August 1999 reveals that Kalmanson is licensed by the US Department of Agriculture as a Class C exhibitor.

A letter in support of the application from Lam's veterinarian mentions that Lam's circus owns, or once owned, a gorilla. In another supporting letter the president of Espectaculares Hermanos Fuentes Gasca referred to the gorilla being "trained."

A Brazilian CITES export permit dated 13 October 1998 was issued to J.B. World Propaganda E Comercializacao Ltda, R. Inacio Francisco de Souza 1597, Balneario de Poenha, Santa Catarina, for export of one captive-born chimpanzee to Lam. IPPL is unfamiliar with this company.

In January 1998 the Mexican CITES

Authority issued a permit to Lam to import three chimpanzees and one orangutan from South Africa. The South African CITES export permit dated 25 February 1998 allows the export of the same three chimpanzees and one orangutan.

The exporter is listed as Mr. B. S. Boswell, Natal Zoological Gardens, POB 36, Umlaas Road 3730, South Africa. Clearly this zoo was willing to sell animals into entertainment.

The animals in the application are described as "Captive-bred F2 generation, from pre-Convention parents." Being "F2" means that an animal is born to two captive-born parents. All the animals were young. The three chimpanzees were born on 26 October 1997, 5 January 1997 and 16 October 1995. The orangutan was born on 4 March 1997.

Permits and other documents in the files show that various Lam animals have travelled to the Philippines, Japan, Colombia, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Brazil, and Guatemala.

In 1997 an orangutan travelling with the circus died in Brazil. "Brigitte" was registered with the Mexican government agency SEDUE as being four years old in 1991. So she was around 10 years old when she was "found dead, in her cage, on the morning of 22 July 1997."

A tentative diagnosis of "pulmonary edema" was made by the Sao Paulo Zoo, and a "definite diagnosis" of "hepatite cronica multifocal/pneumonia interstitial, congestao cronica e edema."

Photos of the animals' travelling cages are attached to the application. Group A and B style cages are reportedly made of stainless steel and wood and measure 4 x 4 x 4 feet [1.3 meters]. Group C cages are 3.25 feet x 4 feet by 4 feet, with one cage being 2.75 x 4 x 4 feet.

Also attached to the application are photos of the performing animals. They are blurred photocopies but clearly show animals wearing human clothing, including Native American costume, and performing typical circus tricks.

As of 31 March 2000, no decision had been made on the Lam application.

RECOMMENDED READING

Orangutans by Anne Russon

Dr. Anne Russon is the author of a new book named simply **Orangutans**, with the sub-title **Wizards of the Rain Forest**. The first chapter of the book contains a remarkable collection of early representations of orangutans by Western naturalists. One by the 18th century French naturalist Buffon shows two orangutans standing upright, one with a walking stick. Another by Alfred Russell Wallace shows a male orangutan ferociously attacking local people.

Now, thanks to long-term studies by Birute Galdikas and others, we know that orangutans are gentle giants of the forests.

We also know that orangutans are threatened with extinction.

In her book Russon describes her experiences at the Camp Leakey and Wanariset orangutan rehabilitation centers. She was present at a release of orangutans in the Sungai Wain forest and tracked the rehabilitants' progress. She tells of the drought and forest fires that destroyed 40% of orangutan habitat and about plans to clear even more forests to make room for plantations.

Russon tells of measures being taken in Indonesia to protect habitat and improve law enforcement, but asks:

The key is whether these measures are enough and whether they will take effect in time. To that question, my best answer is one borrowed from David Quammen, a writer who has taken up the cause of many of the species vanishing from our planet. There are no hopeless causes – only hopeless people and expensive causes. Orangutan survival may be an expensive cause, but only hopeless people would abandon it.

Orangutans is published by Key Porter Books of Toronto, Canada. Its ISBN is 1-55263-063-3. It can be ordered from Amazon Books, at the discounted price of \$22.46. Check: <http://www.amazon.com/>

Orangutan Odyssey by Birute Galdikas and Nancy Briggs

This beautiful description of the lives of wild orangutans and the humans sharing their lives would make a perfect "coffee-table" book. The photos were mainly taken by photographer Karl Ammann during long visits to Camp Leakey.

Galdikas and Briggs feel pessimistic about the future of the orangutan. The closing paragraph of the book states:

To save the orangutans, the forest must be preserved – an improbable though not impossible goal. As a species we have thrived by achieving what seems to be impossible. Yet here, the possible continued to elude us. In the end the solution to orangutan extinction will be piecemeal: a patchwork of economic, political, cultural and social negotiations and compromises. Someday soon there will be no orangutans except in national parks and reserves. One could say that the human species had out-competed one of its nearest hominid relatives. (And will likely do so with the others that remain.) Won't we become a lonely planet endlessly spinning, contemplating all that once was and all that we once shared with the wild orangutan? We need to save the forest. In so doing, we save the orangutan.

Orangutan Odyssey is published by Harry N. Abrams, New York. Its ISBN

number is 0-8109-3694-1. Amazon Books offers the book for the price of \$27.97 (see Amazon web site).

Our Vanishing Relative by Herman D. Rijksen and Eric Meijaard

Our Vanishing Relative is written by Herman D. Rijksen and Erik Meijaard. It is a very readable scholarly treatise close to 500 pages long and addresses "the status of wild orangutans at the close of the 20th century" in great detail. The book is published by Kluwer Academic Publishers and is expensive (\$195.00 hardcover) but extremely valuable for those who want to know more than is found in books addressed to a general readership.

Please check Amazon Books (web site above) for information about current availability.

Rattling the Cage by Steven M. Wise

Wise is an attorney who teaches "Animal Rights Law" at the Harvard and Vermont Law Schools. He is also active with the Animal Legal Defense Fund.

In his new book Wise presents the case for extending legal rights to nonhuman animals, starting with chimpanzees and bonobos, to whom he believes "personhood" should be extended. Wise proposes that these rights should include bodily integrity and bodily liberty and presents his justification by presenting the findings of scientists who have studied the intelligence and emotions of chimpanzees and bonobos.

Rattling the Cage is published by Perseus Books, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The ISBN number is 0-7382-0065-4. Amazon Books offers the book for US \$17.50.

SMUGGLED ORANGUTANS RETURN TO INDONESIA

Four baby orangutans confiscated from the Wan Wan Land pet shop in Osaka, Japan, in June 1999, were returned to Indonesia in February 2000. The pet shop owner paid for the animals' transportation costs to the Wanariset Orangutan Rehabilitation

Project in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, which houses hundreds of baby orangutans confiscated from traders or victims of forest fires.

Five people are currently being tried in connection with the smuggling incident, including the store's owner and manager.

The smugglers admitted that they had obtained the baby orangutans on the black market, sedated them, and carried them to Japan as hand luggage on a plane.

Japanese animal protection groups are calling for severe punishment for the smugglers.

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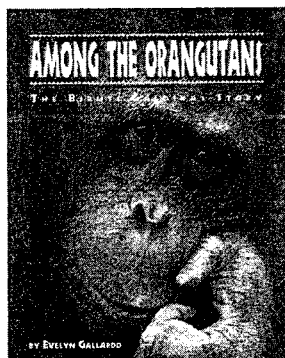
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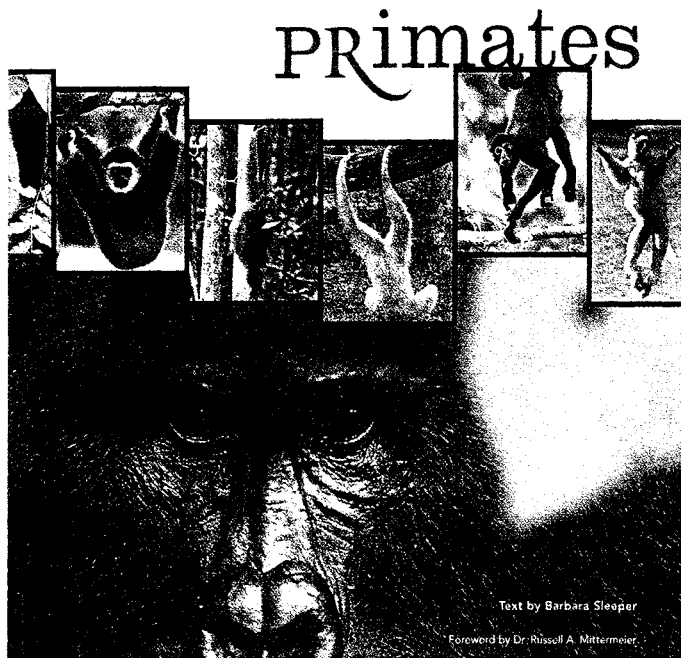
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MEET THE PYGMY LORIS

This photo, taken by Tilo Nadler, shows a young Pygmy loris who lives at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center (EPRC) in Vietnam. The EPRC is home to several of these tiny creatures. Pygmy lorises belong to the prosimian primate group. Prosimians include lemurs, lorises, bush-babies, and tarsiers. Most prosimians are nocturnal and sleep during the day. The nocturnal prosimians have large eyes which enable them to see at night. They have a keen sense of smell, and communicate mainly by scent marking.



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