

# News

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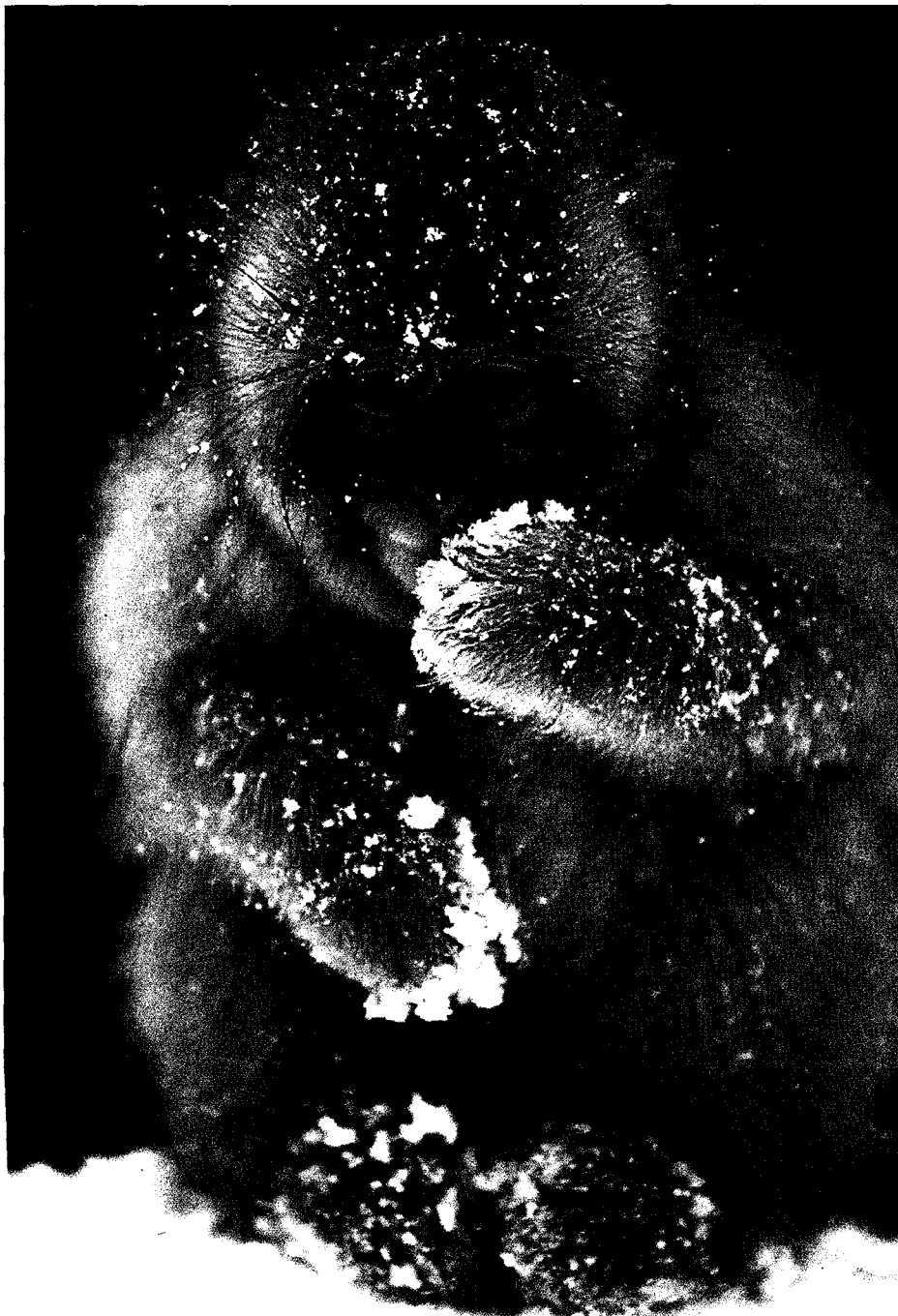


## ***INSIDE:***

**ZOO MONKEYS  
REPRIEVED**

**BABY CHIMPS  
SEIZED IN QATAR**

**LIMBE AND  
CERCOPAN  
UPDATES**



Snow monkey at play  
©Art Wolfe

## A LETTER FROM IPPL'S CHAIRWOMAN

Dear IPPL Friend,

I would like to thank IPPL friends for their support this year and to wish you and yours a happy holiday season and much joy in 2001.

This year has been good for the IPPL gibbons in Summerville. All are doing well. We now have seven gibbons who have passed the age of 40, including three of our laboratory veterans: **Penny, Blackie and Igor.**

Our gibbon **Beanie**, who is blind and suffers from epilepsy, is now eleven years old. He is an amazing acrobat and, surprisingly, still extremely gentle.

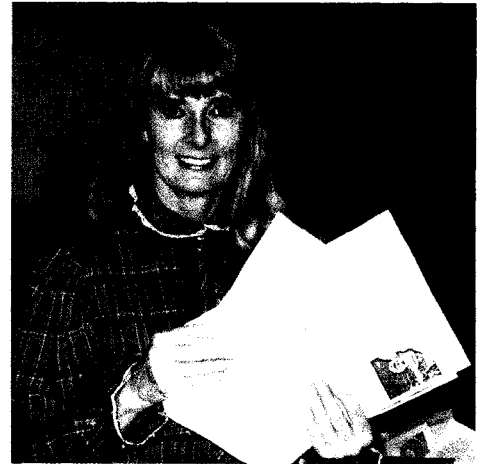
Thanks to many generous gifts and several bequests, IPPL has been able to help more projects overseas than in previous years.

\* On the African continent we have helped **Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary** in Sierra Leone, **HELP** in the Congo Republic, **Limbe Wildlife Center** in Cameroon, the **Friends of Lukuru** which protects Eastern lowland gorillas and bonobos in the Democratic Republic of Congo and **CERCOPAN** in Nigeria.

\* In Asia, we have helped the **Endangered Primate Rescue Center** in Cuc Phuong, Vietnam, the **Gibbon Rehabilitation Center** in Phuket, Thailand and the animal action groups **KSBK** in Indonesia and **Nature's Beckon** in Assam, India.

\* In South America, we have helped **Siglo 22 Monkey Sanctuary** in Chile.

As you can see, your donations to IPPL have been working small miracles here in Summerville and around the world. Thank you so much.



## GLADYS KALEMA VISITS IPPL



Gladys meets Beanie  
Photo: Shirley McGreal

Ugandan veterinarian Gladys Kalema, best known for her work with the wild mountain gorillas, visited IPPL during the first weekend of November. The Summerville weather was lovely. Gladys enjoyed meeting the "small apes." Most gibbons weigh less than 20 pounds, in contrast to the huge gorillas who weigh hundreds of pounds. Beanie thought Gladys was wonderful.

Gladys told us about one surgical procedure that saved the life of a wild gorilla. A female gorilla was observed to be suffering from a rectal prolapse, and the prolapsed area was already infested by maggots. The gorilla was

darted with a tranquillizer gun and her family members chased away.

Right there in the forest, with no operating room facilities, Gladys carried out a major surgical procedure and administered antibiotics. **Thanks to Gladys, her gorilla patient is alive and well.**

We at IPPL felt truly honored to have Gladys visit us and have reserved her as a speaker for IPPL-2002.

# SINGAPORE ZOO USING APES AS PHOTO-PROPS

The Singapore Zoo usually gets favorable press coverage for the care it provides to its varied collection of animals. On 29 October 2000 it found itself in the headlines over its use of young chimpanzees and orangutans as photo-props. Zoo-goers can pay a fee and pose with young animals.

It is impossible to get strong adult animals to cooperate with the "photo-prop" scenario. Therefore young animals are used.

Unfortunately for the zoo, photographer Karl Ammann visited one day and took the photo below. His denunciation of the zoo attracted the attention of Singapore's leading newspaper, the **Straits Times**. Ammann told the press that it was totally unnatural for baby apes to sit on strangers' laps.

IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal was also interviewed for the article and commented that:

*Mother apes love their babies. To pull their babies away for human amusement is barbaric.*

Singapore Zoo executive director Dr. Cheng Wen Haur stated that the chim-

panzees were trained by use of rewards and called the three chimpanzees "ambassadors for the wilderness." He claimed the three youngsters were pulled as babies because they were either very ill or rejected by their mothers.

**Straits Times** reporter Eunice Lau visited the zoo and found eleven chimpanzees playing in a spacious open enclosure. However, the three young chimpanzees were missing as they were being kept in small cages. Dr. Cheng explained that this was done "because it is easier for the keepers to take them out for the photography sessions."

Singapore resident Louis Ng has been protesting to zoo officials and found the response he got unacceptable. He wrote back to Dr. Cheng:

*You say that the chimps are brought out of their dens periodically to mingle with their keepers and the general public and the photography sessions rarely last beyond 30 minutes. I would like to ask where these chimps spend the rest of their time? The other 23 hours as far as I've seen were spent in a DEN, they*

*can't see the sky, there is only one grilled window which faces the rest of the other cages. When they are let out for photography, they are only allowed to stay on a small bench. This is the life they lead for 4-5 years, is this not a compromise of the chimps' welfare?*

IPPL is totally opposed to use of chimpanzees as "photo-props." This is no longer done at US or European zoos although some private chimpanzee keepers in the US such as Mike and Connie Casey do this. They run an operation called "Chimparty," as well as selling baby chimpanzees as pets.

Among the many reasons against close contact between streams of zoo-goers and infant apes is that humans can get any disease carried by the chimpanzee. Worse, humans can give chimpanzees diseases to which they have no resistance. If flash bulbs are used, they can cause eye problems. Being kept away from their own kind for the formative years of their youth can result in adult chimpanzees who are unable to live normal chimpanzee social lives.



©Karl Ammann

## PROTEST LETTERS NEEDED

To register your protest at the use of apes as photo-props and request that the chimpanzees and orangutans used for this purpose be socially rehabilitated, please contact:


*Dr. Cheng Wen Haur  
Executive Director  
Singapore Zoo  
80 Mandai Lake Road  
Singapore 2572*

**The zoo's e-mail is:**  
[singzoo@pacific.net.sg](mailto:singzoo@pacific.net.sg)

## THANK YOU LETTERS TO IPPL

The April 2000 issue of **IPPL News** featured the African poet Boiro. Boiro works with the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre in the Gambia directed by Stella Brewer and Janis Carter. Boiro sent the letter (below right) to IPPL.

The April issue also told members the story of Nawab Imdad Husain, of Assam, India. Officer Husain rescued a rhesus monkey who was being carried on top of a mini-bus. The monkey was suffering horribly but recovered and was set free in a nearby jungle. IPPL asked members to send thank you letters or cards to Officer Husain. He got so many friendly messages that he has no time to answer them all and asked us to publish his thanks to everyone who got in touch (below left).



**Shri N.I. Hussain, IPS,**  
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE  
C.M.'S SPECIAL VIGILANCE CELL  
CHRISTIAN BASTI, GUWAHATI 5

The 5th Sept/2000

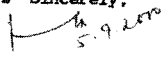
From : Mr. N.I. Hussain, IPS,  
Superintendent of Police,  
Chief Minister's Vigilance Cell,  
Arundoy Path,  
(Opposite Bhajanka Market),  
G.S. Road, Guwahati-781005,  
Assam, India.

To : Dr. Shirley McGreal,  
Chairwoman,  
International Primate Protection League,  
P.O. Box- 766,  
Summerville, SC 29484,  
U.S.A.

Madam,

Following publication of the news captioned  
" Police Officer rescues monkey " in the April/2000  
edition of your Newsletter, I have received hundreds  
of letters from animal-lovers of many countries of  
the world applauding me for, what they think, the  
most compassionate and exemplary act. Since it will  
not be possible on my part to write individually to  
each of them, would you please convey my thanks to  
all these wonderful people by publishing this letter  
in the next edition of your esteemed Newsletter ?

I could never imagine that a simple act  
of saving a monkey would elicit such over-whelming  
response from the animal-lovers of the world. This  
fine gesture on their part will certainly inspire  
me and other police officers to work more devotedly  
towards prevention of cruelty to mute animals who,  
unlike human beings, can not protest.

Yours Sincerely,  
  
( N.I. Hussain )

**N.B. :** I am desirous of becoming a member of  
International Primate Protection League.  
I shall be obliged if you kindly send me  
necessary application forms/brochure etc.  
to enable me to apply for same.

June 26-2000  
River Gambia National Park  
Baboon Island

Dear Mrs McGreal

Sitting under this baobab tree and being disturbed  
by Beng Frankie and Diao who were dropping leftover  
leaves and flowers, I find it difficult to properly  
phrase this note of Thanks to you personally and  
to all the staffs of IPPL.

Over the years I have heard <sup>and read</sup> about your work and  
I have always been impress by the number of people  
from other parts of the world that have the same  
vocation as we do here at Baboon Island

It really gives me comfort and more courage to  
know that we are not alone in the fight to give  
primates a fair share of natural life.

I did ~~not~~ write just to thank you for putting  
my picture on the front page of IPPL News, but also  
for the three inside which concern The Chimp Rehab Pro.

On behalf of the CRP staffs, Beng, Esme and Thier  
Friends I thank you ~~and~~ for giving us the space on  
your paper.

Although there is darkness that surround the animal  
world in general and primates in particular, we are  
glad at the CRP to know that as we have lit our candle  
there are others around the world that have lit theirs so  
as to give primates a brighter present and future.

Once again Thank you Ebrahima S. Boiro

## ARE YOU MOVING? PLEASE TELL US!

Attention US and overseas members! Please let IPPL know if you change your mailing address. Post office fees to provide us with your new address have been sky-rocketing! Plus, we would hate to lose you.

IPPL E-Alert members should also let us know when they change their E-mail addresses as there is no change of address service for E-addresses. Contact us at [ippl@awod.com](mailto:ippl@awod.com)

# ZOO MONKEYS SAVED FROM DEATH

by Lynette Shanley

**Lynette is President of Primates for Primates and also represents IPPL in Australia**

On the morning of the 20th July, 2000 I was thinking about the routine work I had to do, letters I had to write and the mountain of filing that was sitting there. I made a cup of tea and sat at the computer to check the E-mail.

I didn't get to finish that cuppa; there was bad news in the E-mail. I felt sick when I read that eleven monkeys of a colony of 26 Japanese Snow Macaques had tested positive to Herpes B in Launceston, Tasmania.

My immediate reaction was, "Oh no, please, not another massacre." I thought of the 215 macaques shot at Woburn Safari Park in England in March 2000. Eleven had tested positive to Herpes B. Just two weeks later, 100 rhesus monkeys were shot at Midlands Safari Park, also in England.

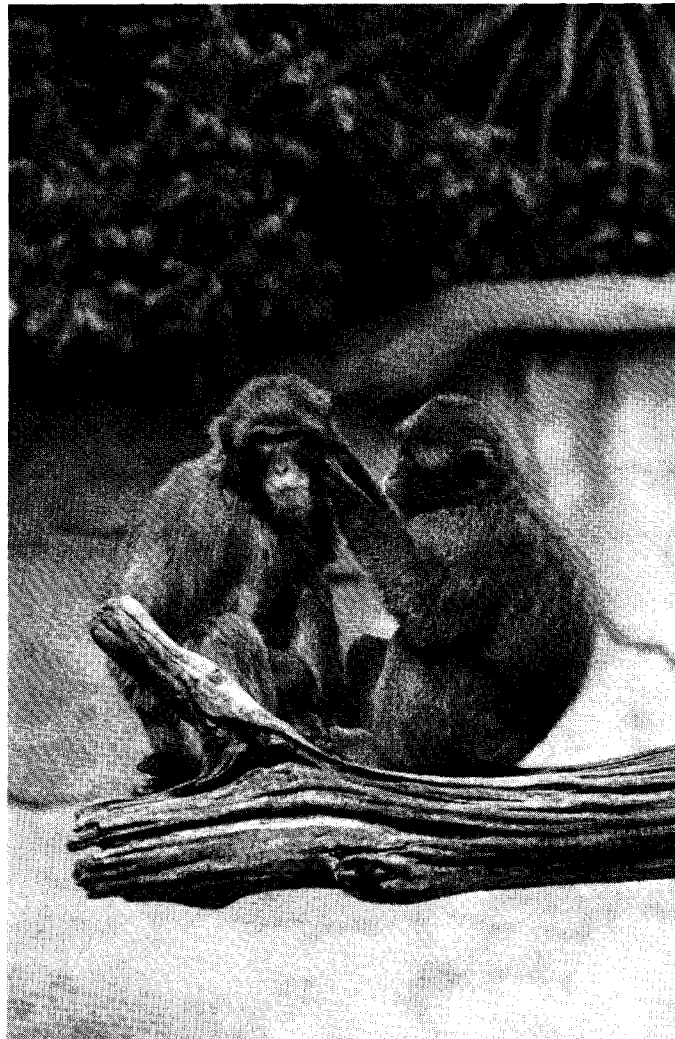
In the same month at Blair Drummond Safari Park in Scotland, 89 macaques were shot. In October 1999 Taronga Park Zoo in New South Wales, Australia, had already killed eleven macaques after they tested positive for Herpes B. A deal to sell them to an overseas zoo was canceled because of the animals' condition.

The newspaper report stated that scientists were playing down the risk associated with Herpes B. I had the feeling we might be battling the media as well as Launceston City Council which owned the macaques, in any attempt to save them.

Seven monkeys were given to Launceston by its Japanese sister-city Ikeda almost 20 years ago as a gift to the people of Launceston. The monkeys are in the Launceston City Park and the

public do not have to pay to see the monkeys. Their accommodation, food, veterinary bills, etc. are all paid for by the council.

That morning I just sat there for a while thinking of everything I would have to do if we mounted a campaign. I was tired and was looking forward to routine chores, but as I thought about the problem I knew we had to attempt to save the monkeys.



The lives of 26 monkeys were at risk, but just as important was getting a message across that it is unacceptable to just euthanase primates because they have Herpes B.

A message had to be sent to the zoo community and the public.

Later that morning I contacted the scientist named in the newspaper report and found out that he believed there was no risk to the public and only a small risk to the staff. However he advised that it was up to the council to decide on how much risk they found acceptable.

I also contacted IPPL because we were lacking in funds. We did not have the money needed for printing, fares to Tasmania, accommodation, phone calls, etc.

IPPL made a grant available to us immediately and helped us all throughout the campaign. If we could recover some of the costs after the campaign, IPPL agreed to allow us to use it for other campaigns.

Launceston City Council advised us they were contacting scientists in the USA. The Council should be praised because it decided to collect as much information as possible about Herpes B before a decision was made whether to keep the monkeys or euthanase them. They told me they were contacting the parks in England and Scotland to see why they euthanased their monkeys. At this news I felt very depressed because I felt these parks would recommend that the Launceston City Council euthanase the monkeys.

I requested permission to meet with the aldermen of Launceston City Council.

The Council did agree to this and eventually Graeme Crook, a zoologist, and I were invited to address the council on 21 August 2000.

In the meantime our campaign involved letter writing, collecting information, liaising with Launceston City Council, putting the Council in

touch with specialists in Australia and overseas, speaking to the press and getting our members to write letters.

During my visit to Launceston, it was clear that everyone, including taxi drivers, hotel staff, and others, spoke of their fondness for the monkeys so we knew we would get community support for our campaign.

Launceston City Council sought advice from overseas and from within Australia. Two important points were raised.

Firstly, the risk of transmission of the disease to the public was said to be negligible and the risk to the staff involved could be avoided if protective clothing was worn and capture procedures were changed.

Secondly, it was acknowledged that all zoos hold animals in captivity that can present some risk to the public.

Jennifer Feuerstein, an animal caregiver with nine years of experience working with primates and three years experience with Herpes B-positive macaques at an institution in the United States, was also influential in helping the Council decide on the best course of action.

In her letter to the Council, Jennifer discouraged the council from euthanasing the monkeys, and explained that it was possible for the monkeys' caregivers to work safely with these animals by using proper precautions. Jennifer wrote:

*For myself, and I am sure for any exotic animal keeper, the joy and privilege of working with such beautiful and fascinating animals is worth this small added risk in my life.*

Jennifer Feuerstein and others who had worked with the council on this issue were formally thanked in the Council papers.

The same view was reflected when a veterinarian from the USA wrote to me,

*"If we can put men up on the moon and colonize great big islands like Australia, why can't we take a few simple precautions to save these monkey's lives?"*

On 21 August 2000, Graeme Crook, a zoologist and adviser to Primates for Primates, and I addressed the Launceston City Council. At that meeting, the Council voted to save the monkeys, a victory for the monkeys and the people of Launceston.

After the decision, Launceston Mayor John Lees stated that the monkeys were part of the Launceston family. It was pleasing to see that the Council aldermen had been able to put hysteria aside and demonstrate their maturity by using common sense.

During the campaign, it had further been discovered that some in-breeding was occurring and that a more spacious enclosure, with more environmental enrichment, was necessary. Also improved capture cages were needed.

Launceston City Council has already carried out veterinary treatment on some of the monkeys to prevent further in-breeding and the staff are now wearing protective clothing when entering the monkey enclosure.

All through the campaign people were saying to me, "The animals have no chance," "Don't get your hopes up," "You can't win this but you must try."

After the decision was taken Graeme and I were interviewed by the press. One question put to me was "How do you feel now?" I said I was feeling "over the moon." People are still asking me how it feels to be "over the moon," so I know many either heard news reports or saw them.

At the beginning of the campaign, Launceston City Council told us they were contacting overseas parks that had killed their Herpes B positive monkeys to see why they had killed them. We now hope others will contact Launceston City Council to see why they did **not** kill their monkeys.

Here at Primates for Primates we owe thanks to the International Primate Protection League for financial assistance and support, Dr. James Mahoney, Jennifer Feuerstein, Graeme Crook, and all our members who wrote to the council. We also need to thank the Council for listening to us and for reading all the information we sent. They were able to put hysteria aside and look at this problem in a calm informed manner.

## A MESSAGE FROM LYNETTE

It is very rare that one person ever wins a campaign for any animal. It is usually a combined effort. This was illustrated in the Primates for Primates campaign for the Launceston macaques. We received help from so many people. Our members also played a vital role in sending letters. The Council members commented on the number of letters they were receiving. They took note of people's feelings on this issue.

**Primates for Primates** relies on help. Corbett Stain and Diana Palmer have offered to do our web site. Some members send us news clippings from other states. Everybody deserves a big **"Thank You."**

If any IPPL member would like to thank Launceston City Council, please send a letter or holiday card to *Mayor John Lees and the Aldermen, Launceston City Council, PO Box 396, Launceston TAS 7250, Australia.*

# CERCOPAN 2000! MONKEYS MONKEYS MONKEYS!

by Jennifer Schell, CERCOPAN volunteer

What a year! The year 2000 has been incredibly busy for CERCOPAN, our wildlife rescue center in Nigeria.

In all we have received 20 new orphans since January last year we and had one new birth! All of the newcomers are settling in well within their respective groups. It seems that awareness of CERCOPAN's facility and educational message is growing throughout the community and the country.



**Akan on arrival**

On a positive note, the orphans that arrive have been in good condition. Akaneyene (pronounced Akan-nee-a-nay), a baby Mona monkey, arrived at

CERCOPAN when he was just over three weeks old, all ears and spindly fingers. He resembled a small alien being!

Akan, as he's called, was in very good health but thin from dehydration.

His speedy arrival and good health is a good indication of the level of awareness in surrounding communities. The donors did not ask for any payment, only that he be cared for properly. A step in the right direction!

## Spreading the word!

CERCOPAN has always believed strongly that the only way to secure the future of primates in Nigeria is through education; the year 2000 has been no exception.

In December 1999, Nicola Gopalkrishna joined CERCOPAN as Education and Research Co-coordinator. Together with long time employee Jerry Akparawa, they have reached out to over 30 schools in the area, delivering our educational materials and talking with students about the importance of conservation.

The latest improvement to the educational package (including gameboard, teachers' manual and poster) is the completion and printing of our "Nigeria's Own Monkeys of the Forest Colouring Book."

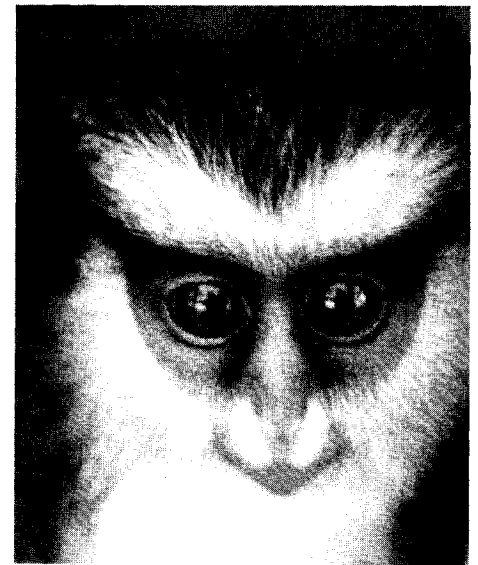
Children can colour the pictures of forest monkeys as well as read about where they are found, their conserva-

tion status and a description of their appearance.

## Signed, sealed and delivered!

After three years building a relationship and raising awareness of CERCOPAN's goals of primate rehabilitation and rain-forest conservation, a mutually beneficial agreement was signed on October 14th, 2000 with the community of Iko Esai, about a hundred kilometers from the Calabar site.

After signing the agreement, plans for the construction of a new base camp were set in motion. The construction of primate enclosures will come next but is still a few months away!



**Akan now**

## SEND A HOLIDAY CARD TO DR. GEORGE

For over two decades Dr. William George has been one of the best friends primates and all other animals could ever have. Bill is a medical doctor who first came to IPPL's attention through his incisive criticism of cruel research on cats conducted at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Bill has helped IPPL in many of our primate battles, on one occasion setting up a "sting" of a vicious international animal dealer! Bill lives in Qatar in the Middle

East. Recently he was in the United States for medical treatment for a serious illness. We at IPPL were all nervous. Now he is returning to his home (and cats) in Qatar in the Middle East.

I know this great animal friend would love getting holiday cards from around the world, especially cards with an animal theme. Please add him to your holiday list. Address your cards to *Dr. William George, POB 31044, Doha, Qatar.*

*Smiley LaGrass*



## PET MONKEY'S HORRIBLE DAY

In July 2000 the story of a Brooklyn, New York, family trying to keep their pet Diana monkey from being confiscated by New York State authorities and sent to the sanctuary area of Detroit Zoo made national headlines in the United States. The furor was started by **New York Times** reporter Alan Feuer, whose story was picked up by national television stations and the print media, even overseas.


The Brooklyn couple had acquired their monkey from a pet shop which had obtained her from a Florida animal dealer.

No mention was made of the horrible experience "Cookie" underwent when she was just one year and nine months old. In one day her uterus and canine teeth were removed. Despite her endangered status, Cookie will never be able to contribute to the survival of her species. Hysterectomies are serious surgeries, as any woman who has endured one can confirm.

Cookie's "owners" did not have a male Diana monkey and, in any case, the animal was far below breeding age. Presumably the misguided owners thought the surgeries would make her docile. Meanwhile they told the press how much they "loved" their "child."

It is appalling to IPPL that any veterinarian would agree to perform such mutilating surgery on an animal belonging to an endangered species. It is appalling that the media made such a circus of the case that the animal is apparently still with her "owners."

Although the newspaper publicity



**Roslyn Greenvale Veterinary Group**

Brian Marder, D.V.M. Jonathan E. May, D.V.M.  
516 621 1744 516 621 4010  
September 15, 1996

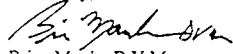
To whom it may concern:

Mr. Roman Flikshtein of 76-32 Coverdale Bld. Bayside Queens NY 11364 presented his 2 year old Diana Guenon primate to our clinic on August 6th 1996. "Cookie" was presented to the clinic for a complete health exam as well as to have two surgical procedures. An ovariohysterectomy and removal of her 4 canine teeth.

Cookie appeared to be in good health. She was born November 30th 1994 and weighed 2190 grams. A complete physical exam was completed which included the following laboratory tests. A complete blood count and primate vet screen. Two chest films were taken and appeared negative for tuberculosis. A Tuberculin test was performed in the upper left eyelid and was confirmed negative by owner. The feces were cultured for salmonella and shigella and was negative. A fecal sample was examined for parasites and found negative.

Cookie was induced for surgery with dilute Telazol I.M. (3mg), she was then intubated and maintained with isofothane anesthesia. E.C.G. and pulse oximetry monitoring was utilized throughout the surgery. A routine midline abdominal incision was made. Both ovaries and uterine horns were visualized. The ovarian stump as well as the uterine stump were double ligated with 3-0 chromic gut. 3-0 PDS suture material was used to close the linea, subcutaneous tissues. The skin was closed using nexaband surgical glue. The four canine teeth were elevated using pediatric elevators. The sockets were packed with tetracycline powder. Recovery was uneventful in a dark, quiet cage.

Cookie was found to be well cared for and in good health. There was no evidence of any communicable diseases.

Yours truly,  
  
Brian Marder D.V.M.

One Northern Boulevard, Greenvale, New York 11548-1203

emphasized that "Cookie" was a beloved family pet, it seems that she spends a lot of time in a cage. In a New York State court proceeding, the owner filed an affidavit stating that,

*At birth she was very tiny. At almost three and a half years old she is still only about a foot long and weighs only seven pounds...Most of*

*the time Cookie is kept in her cage. She is not allowed to roam free at any time. She is not usually taken outside. Only my wife and I are allowed to handle her.*

*That is why any accusation that she bit someone is ridiculous... The animal only responds to Russian.*

## ORANGUTAN ATTACKS HIKERS IN TAIWAN MOUNTAINS

In the 1980s and early 1990s, large numbers of orangutans were smuggled from Indonesia to Taiwan where they were sold as pets. Unfortunately a weekly television program shown on the island of Taiwan glorified ownership of pet orangutans and this stimulated a huge demand for babies.

When the babies grew up, there was no place for them. A small number were returned to Indonesia for attempted rehabilitation.

On 13 July 2000, three hikers in the Taichung City

mountainous area met an orangutan walking along a hiking path. The animal was suspected to be an abandoned pet who was starving and seeking food. Unfortunately he attacked two of the hikers, scratching and biting them.

Finally the animal was caught after being fed bananas laced with tranquilizers. IPPL does not know the current location of the orangutan.

**Thanks to Charles Shuttleworth, IPPL's Taiwan Representative since 1975, for passing on this story.**



## IPPL REPRESENTED AT CONSERVATION CONGRESS

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) holds a World Conservation Congress every four years. This year's Congress was held in Amman, Jordan. Over 2,000 people attended the congress, including representatives of many IUCN member organizations (IPPL was one of them) and member governments.

IPPL was represented by Shirley McGreal, Ronald Orenstein and Jean Martin, a last-minute substitute for our then-ailing stalwart, Dianne Taylor-Snow. Ron, a brilliant attorney, was our spokesperson in plenary sessions.

Observers were allowed to attend and many reporters covered the congress. Queen Noor of Jordan opened the proceedings at an impressive ceremony at Amman's huge Roman amphitheater. She attended several congress sessions and presented the Reuters' Awards to young reporters from around the world.

IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal was lucky to have a brief chat with the intelligent and charming queen of this fascinating desert nation which teems with historic sites like Petra and Jerash.

Prior to the conference, there were meetings of the various Commissions that are part of IUCN, including the Species Survival Commission, which has

many specialist groups working for different animals. For example, there are specialist groups working for primates, wild cats, bats, plants, etc.

The IUCN meeting usually lasts for ten working days. To save funds, this meeting was held over eight days. The result was lots of hard work and many evening sessions.

At each World Conservation Congress, many resolutions are presented. There would be no time to discuss each one at length on the floor, so attempts are made to hold meetings to discuss amending any resolution deemed likely to be controversial.

The result was that people spent a lot of time in "contact groups", which are often running concurrently. These groups discuss and amend resolutions, seeking to develop a consensus prior to presentation of the resolutions to the plenary sessions.

This made life extremely difficult as five resolutions could be under discussion simultaneously in five different locations! IPPL worked especially hard on a resolution related to the "bushmeat trade." The resulting resolution was forceful and passed.

A resolution expressing concern over the illegal wildlife trade in the Mekong River area (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) was weakened. China, a major user

of Indochinese wildlife, including primates, succeeded in getting its name removed as a target of the resolution.

During the meeting, IPPL made new friends in countries like Angola and Burkina Faso, with whom we hope to work in the future.

We also met old friends like Hasna Moudud of Bangladesh, Perez Olindo of Kenya and Mohammed Khan, wildlife chief of Malaysia until his retirement, but still active in conservation. Khan was responsible for Malaysia's banning of primate exports.

During IUCN congresses, new members of the governing council are elected.

Fortunately the new council is "greener" than its predecessor and includes several strong non-governmental organization (NGO) officials, including Antonio Claparols of the Ecological Society of the Philippines, Alistair Gammell of the UK's Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and Manfred Niekisch, who is active in many German organizations.

A former fur trade lobbyist seeking election to the council was soundly defeated.

IPPL is proud to stand as an active voice for the animals at international meetings such as the World Conservation Congress.



Shirley McGreal with group of African delegates



Shirley McGreal, Esmond Bradley Martin, Hasna Moudud and Ron Orenstein

## RECOMMENDED READING

### The River

**The River**, sub-titled **A Journey back to the Source of HIV and AIDS** was written by Edward Hooper and is published by Hamilton Books. The book, over 1,000 pages long, chronicles in a very readable way the author's search for the origins of human AIDS. Hooper's underlying theory, that AIDS was started through polio vaccine tests conducted in the then Belgian Congo in the 1950s, is controversial and under heavy attack by vested medical interests who absolutely and predictably deny that human tampering with nature could have led to one of the world's most devastating disease outbreaks.

However, the tales told by the author are fascinating. The book reveals details of a chimpanzee laboratory named Camp Lindi, near then-Stanleyville, which held hundreds of chimpanzees and bonobos in single cages over several years in the 1950s. Most of the animals died of stress or met experimental deaths.

The book is available from your bookseller or for US \$28 from Amazon Books at [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) or [www.amazon.co.uk](http://www.amazon.co.uk)

### Primate Conservation Biology

**Primate Conservation Biology** by Guy Cowlshaw and Robin Dunbar is published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, USA. This is a technical conservation text worth the attention of people with an academic interest in primates.

The book is available from [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) for \$27.00 or through [www.amazon.com.uk](http://www.amazon.com.uk)

You can also contact [dbloblaum@press.uchicago.edu](mailto:dbloblaum@press.uchicago.edu) or call 1-800-621-2736 from the United States.

### Sacred Cows and Golden Geese

**Sacred Cows and Golden Geese** is subtitled **The Human Cost of Experiments on Animals**. The authors are Ray Greek M.D. and Jean Swingle Greek D.V.M. Jane Goodall wrote the introduction.

For years, the debate against using animals in medical experiments has run into the over-simplified, but pervasive, pro-vivisection argument, "It's that rat or your child." In other words, if we don't use animals, humans will suffer.

Now there is a highly scientific argument, saying that is the totally wrong approach - if you do use that rat, your child is likely to suffer!

Ray Greek is a medical doctor, and his wife, Jean, is a world-renowned veterinary dermatologist. Together they have spent over ten years studying the use of animals in medical research.

Their findings are presented in the revolutionary book **Sacred Cows and Golden Geese: The Human Cost of Experiments on Animals**. This sentence from the book says it all:

*Animal experimentation is not necessary. It is expensive. It is inaccurate. It is misleading. It consumes limited resources. And further, it is detrimental to the very species it professes to help - humankind.*

The Greeks consider that the very considerable funding directed to support the animal-based research industry is a misapplication of financial and human resources.

A medical doctor and an animal welfare organization may seem unlikely partners, but IPPL fully supports the Greeks' work and recommends that everyone read their book.

**Sacred Cows and Golden Geese** is available through your favorite bookseller or through [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) for \$19.96. The book is also available from [www.amazon.co.uk](http://www.amazon.co.uk)

by Cyril Rosen



Jean Swingle Greek and Ray Greek

## UPDATE ON THE COLOBUS MONKEY SHIPMENT

The August 2000 issue of **IPPL News** told how a shipment of nine colobus monkeys was shipped from Tanzania to Thailand in May 2000. The Thai dealer involved was Chatchai Boonhammer, whose nickname is "Lek." "Lek" has a long history in the Thai animal trade.

Sadly five of the monkeys died, two on the dealer's premises and three at the Dusit Zoo, Bangkok. The rest were confiscated by Thai wildlife officials, who planned to

kill them, following hysterical media reports which quoted an unidentified "expert" who suggested that the colobus monkeys could infect humans with AIDS.

However, Thai officials state that the animals were taken to an unidentified location and are alive.

To the best of IPPL's knowledge nobody has been prosecuted in either Thailand or Tanzania.

On 24 July 2000 Mr. J.M. Wandongo

of Tanzania's Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Management Authority contacted Lynette Shanley, President of Primates for Primates, Australia.

Wandongo wrote to Lynette:

**Subject: Colobus monkeys**

*Thanks for your letter regarding the above mentioned subject. Your information has enlighten us on the*

*Colobus Monkeys issue.*

*We are investigating the issue of Colobus Monkeys alleged to have been smuggled from Tanzania to Thailand. Also we have requested the CITES Management Authority of Thailand vide letter Ref. No. GD/25/94/31 of 12th June 2000 to cooperate on this matter by providing us with relevant information. So far we have not received any response from the Government of Thailand.*

*Tanzania banned export of Colobus Monkeys (*Colobus polykomos*, *Colobus guereza* and *Procolobus verus*) on 15th March 1995 vide letter Ref. No. GD/16/10/Vol.II/109. The ban was called for because of the species populations decline and habitat fragmentation. Therefore Tanzania has neither allowed nor issued capture permits and export permits for Colobus monkeys for the period in question.*



ลิงสายพันธุ์คิริมานจาโร โคโลมัส อีก 2 ตัวในสภาพเชื่องซึมที่ถูกแยกขังอยู่ในเชาติน

*We request your cooperation and that of other interested parties to reveal the names of the people involved in the syndicate. Kind regards, J.M.*

Wandongo

Should there be any prosecutions in the Colobus monkey case, IPPL will update you.

## INVESTIGATING THE UNIVERSOUL CIRCUS

IPPL investigators went undercover this summer to expose the apparent violation of a US Fish and Wildlife Service permit granted to Johnny Lam to permit the import from Mexico of three chimpanzees (named Johnny, Coco and Pepe) to tour the United States with the UniverSoul Circus.

As first reported in the April 2000 issue of **IPPL News**, the terms of the permit were disturbing. Now IPPL has obtained video footage of a performance that shows Lam and the circus to be in apparent non-compliance with the terms of the permit, which was issued based on Lam's claim that his act contributed to conservation by its educational program.

IPPL followed UniverSoul this summer, from Memphis to Detroit. What our video cameras captured on tape is troubling.

Lam was allowed to cross international borders with the three young chimpanzees (the oldest is five) by stating in writing to the US Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Management Authority that he would conduct public "education" by asking selected members of the audience questions like:

*Chimpanzees eat:*

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

Another question involved asking if a chimpanzee's arm was as long as, among other things, "a Michael Jordan half court jump shot."

In Detroit, our undercover team videotaped the entire Lam performance. The video content strongly suggests that the circus is violating the terms of its permit **because there was no educational component whatsoever to the program.**

As the IPPL video makes clear, Lam never conducts anything remotely resembling "education" and in fact he never once speaks during the performance, which actually presents one inaccurate stereotype after another of chimpanzees dressed in human clothing.

IPPL has petitioned the USFWS for an appointment to review the videotape in their offices. We have also requested an investigation of matters concerning Lam and the circus, and what appears to be flagrant violation of the clause of

the permit that requires an educational program to be in place.

We have also asked that Anna Barry, who was assigned to review of the permit application, be educated about primates and not assigned to other applications involving performing animals, as this case and others suggest that she has a strong pro-entertainment bias.

Instead of providing any type of "conservation education," Lam has been prodding the chimpanzees to ride scooters and perform comedy skits before screaming crowds from New York to Los Angeles.

Instead of an educational discussion, the IPPL video shows Lam directing the chimpanzees with a baton through quick costume changes, ethnic dances, stilt walking and performing a long, laborious and unnaturally monotonous trapeze act, while the music blares and the crowd screams and stomps their feet.

The grand finale has all three chimpanzees spinning like live lottery wheels, gripping the four corners of a metal "X" and rapidly rotating head-over-foot.

One IPPL member, a public school teacher, who witnessed the show in

Detroit in September, called it *"one of the most disturbing things I have seen as an activist. It quite literally brought tears to my eyes."*

In Memphis, our cameras caught up with the Lam chimpanzees who were apparently locked in their trailer for more than a week. Our investigators found that UniverSoul was denied a local permit to allow the chimpanzees to perform. This was in accordance with Tennessee's Captive Wildlife Law.

IPPL was told by Steve Nifong, Assistant Chief of Law Enforcement, that the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency considers "chimpanzees a Class I animal, which is inherently dangerous, and they are not allowed to come into close contact with humans."

On an interesting side-note, Tennessee's Nifong also made the point that elephants are not considered "inherently dangerous" enough under the current interpretation of the law.

Therefore, the three young Asian el-

ephants touring with UniverSoul were pushed through their act two or three times each day while the circus stopped in Memphis. The pachyderms were allowed to go on, Nifong said, "even though elephants go berserk sometimes."

Indeed, the **New York Times** reported on April 27, 2000, that the three elephants traveling with UniverSoul are Marie, Bunny and Jan.

In 1997, while touring with another circus, Jan bit a groom on the head and back, causing injuries that resulted in hospitalization.

While this 1991 Tennessee law appears to take a pro-chimpanzee stance, its enforcement in this case may have led to the chimpanzees staying locked away in their windowless trailer.

IPPL photographed the trailer in Memphis. Two staff members confirmed that the animals were on-site in the trailer, although other employees had claimed that the animals were not on site, but were back in Mexico.

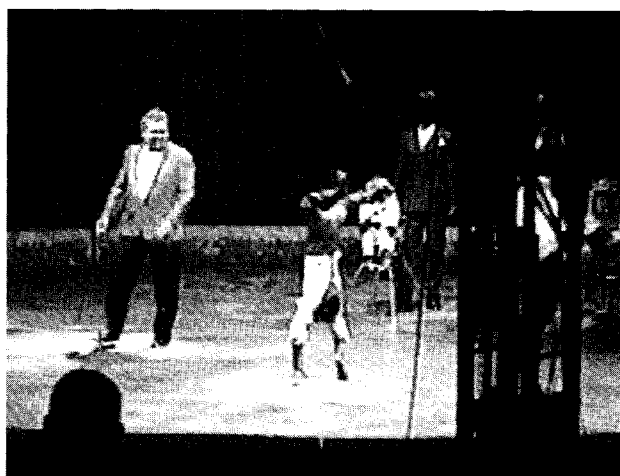
Life in the trailer is excruciating, not only for the reason that the living quarters have remained substandard.

In both April and June, 2000, US Department of Agriculture citations were issued saying that the chimpanzees were not being provided adequate veterinary care or enrichment, and that their cages at the time had a fraction of the floor space required by the Animal Welfare Act.

Contacted recently in her office by IPPL, Anna Barry admitted to approving the USFWS permit, based on her approval of questions like those including the Burger King and Jordan references. She said that she had no idea that Lam and UniverSoul were not meeting the terms.

Barry's only comment about her judgment in issuing the Lam/UniverSoul permit was:

*What I can say is that it met the requirements of what needed to be happening for the issue of a permit.*



Performing chimps - photos from IPPL video

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write to the USFWS requesting an investigation of why the permit to import the Lam chimpanzees was issued and why there has apparently been no follow-up in regard to whether the alleged educational program is being conducted. Please request that no similar permits be granted in the future, and express your personal feelings about the use of chimpanzees in circuses. Request that Anna Barry of the Office of Management Authority be asked to explain why she issued Lam a permit when the educational material was so clearly nonsensical - and was not even used during the circus's performance in Detroit.

*Ms. Jamie Rappaport Clark, Director*

*USFWS, Main Interior Building*

*1849 C Street, Room 3012*

*Washington, DC 20240-0002, USA*

*Fax: 202-208-6965, phone: 202-208-4717*

*continued opposite*

Our colleagues at People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA, see [www.circuses.com](http://www.circuses.com)) have asked people to boycott UniverSoul sponsors, including Burger King, General Mills and Ford Motor Company, which displays new vehicles at UniverSoul appearances. PETA currently has a letter-writing campaign targeting General Mills CEO Stephen Sanger for the conglomerate's sponsorship of this circus and Circus Mundial. At UniverSoul, General Mills gives a box of Honey Nut Cheerios and other food samples and coupons to each audience member. The addresses of company officials are:

*Stephen W. Sanger*  
*Chair and CEO, General Mills*  
*201 General Mills Blvd.*  
*PO Box 1113*  
*Minneapolis, MN 55440-1113, USA*  
*E-mail: pat.rozman@genmills.com*

*Jacques A. Nasser*  
*President, Ford Motor Company*  
*300 Renaissance Center*  
*P.O. Box 437706*  
*Detroit, MI 48243, USA*

*Burger King Corporation*  
*17777 Old Cutler Road*  
*Miami, FL 33157, USA*

## VERVET MONKEYS FIND SANCTUARY IN ISRAEL

*by Noam Lazarus*

On 3 September 2000, two vervet monkeys who had lived at an Israeli laboratory were retired to a sanctuary, following a long battle which first started in 1987. The two vervets, the sole survivors of an original troop of 20 monkeys, have been kept caged inside the Israeli Tel-Hashomer Hospital for the last 13 years.

The vervets were kept in the viral disease department of the hospital for the purpose of providing cell lines (taken from their kidneys) for identification of viruses. The rest of the 18 vervets were killed over the years, to use their kidneys for this purpose.

Dr. Andre Menache, IPPL Israeli Field representative, has been negotiating and campaigning against the hospital, trying to improve the living conditions for the monkeys, as well as looking for a non-animal alternative to their use.

Several years later, and after several hospital officials admitted that the hospital has no use for the remaining vervet monkeys, the battle for their retirement began.

Dr. Menache and the Israeli Society for Abolition of Vivisection (ISAV) negotiated and pressured the hospital to retire the remaining vervets to a sanctuary. They wanted to provide a better life for the monkeys, who have been caged singly in "bird style" wire floor cages, where they were unable even to stand up straight.

The vervets have never been let out of

these cages where they have been lingering for the last 13 years.

Finally, following several months of negotiations, ISAV got the two remaining vervets retired from the hospital. Dr. Bernard Horovitz, a veterinarian living in the center of Israel, has kindly agreed to care for the vervets for the rest of their lives.

Dr. Horovitz has already been operating a wild animal sanctuary for several years. The vervets, both males aged 14 and 16, are now living together in their new large enclosure at Dr. Horovitz's sanctuary.

The vervets have been named Miki and Gili.

Now, for the first time in 13 years, the monkeys can run, play, groom each other and socialize and get a taste of the joys of which they have been deprived for so long.

The recovery of Miki and Gili has been amazing. During their first two months at the sanctuary they had to regain their walking and climbing skills. At first they could hardly move because living in their small cages had weakened their muscles. Now they are enjoying climbing on the small tree in their enclosure and exploring their new environment.

The Tel-Hashomer hospital has agreed not to purchase any more monkeys. This is wonderful news!

However, in the case of a disease outbreak in Israel, Tel-Hashomer is going to purchase monkey kidneys from Bos-



**Miki, rescued vervet monkey**

ton, U.S.A. We are still looking for a non-animal approved alternative for this use of monkey organs.

Following the problems finding a new home for Miki and Gili, ISAV is now working on the establishment of the first ever sanctuary in Israel for retired laboratory primates.

Up until recently, many non-human primates in Israel have been killed every year - regardless of their age or medical condition - once they were unwanted by the research facilities, since there was no primate sanctuary in Israel.

Now ISAV intends to establish a sanctuary which would care for all these primates. Further developments will be presented in future issues of **IPPL News**.

# BIG DAY FOR SPACE CHIMP DESCENDANTS

Thursday August 17, 2000 was a big day for IPPL Advisor Dr. Carole Noon and the supporters of the Center for Chimpanzee Care. Ground was broken for a new chimpanzee sanctuary to be located in Fort Pierce, Florida, USA.

The first residents would be 21 chimpanzees now housed at the Coulston Foundation in Alamagordo, New Mexico. The chimpanzees are descendants of the Air Force "space chimps."

The Center owns 150 acres of land

and, according to Carole, could one day care for 150-200 chimpanzees.

On 18 August Carole wrote IPPL:

*We had the ground-breaking ceremony this afternoon. Since the very beginning we have put together an amazing team of people to help make this dream a reality. Today was the first time the entire team was together and I got to acknowledge their contributions publicly. The land planners, site*

*developer, county commissioners, construction company, the Doris Day Animal League and, of course, the Arcus Foundation whose generosity made this day possible.*

*Many thanks to you, Shirley, for your advice, for listening to all the excruciating details of the project and for helping to inspire my spirit all those years ago when I contacted you via a hand-written letter.*



## PRIMATE VICTORY IN SPOKANE

*by IPPL member Kelly Tansy, of Animal Crusade, Spokane, Washington, USA*

I live in the city of Spokane, Washington, in the northwest of the United States.

Our city's animal control committee drafted a public safety ordinance to ban dangerous wild animals as pets due to an attack on a child by a family's "pet" cougar 4 years ago. When I heard the ordinance might come up for vote by our mayor and council soon, I called City Hall to find out how I could help it along.

My original goal was to get traveling circuses with animal acts banned. I thought including them would be appropriate, as circuses have an ongoing record of endangering people with wild animals. Animal control said no, believing that adding circuses would kill the chance of the ordinance passing. My other option: get primates added to the list. I arranged a showing of a video on the exotic animal trade along with information on primate dangers. Again, the answer was

no. Working with these people was going nowhere.

I didn't give up. I immediately contacted IPPL, chimp expert Dr. Roger Fouts, and several animal protection groups and started a letter-writing campaign directly to our Mayor and council asking them to add primates to the ordinance. I compiled a list of "pet" primate attacks, along with a list of primate disease risks from the Centers for Disease Control.

I sent these by certified mail to be certain that when I contacted City Hall they couldn't say they never received anything from me!

Things started moving. I spoke to the Mayor at a public meeting to see what had been decided on the primate issue. The Mayor told me that because of all the letters he received from concerned primate lovers, primates were definitely

added to the ordinance!

An entire month passed before the ordinance would be addressed. I contacted the media to get the word out, although in retrospect, I would decide against doing this. Monkey owners might complain and my job would be tougher. As far as I know, owners did not raise this issue.

Finally, the fateful day arrived. I went to City Hall, thanked the Mayor and council for their decision, and on 25 September 2000, many wild animals, and ALL non-human primates were unanimously banned as pets in the city of Spokane, Washington!

I want to thank Dr. Shirley McGreal and IPPL's dedicated action alert team for all the wonderful letters. This victory would absolutely not have happened without you! I hope to see the end of the ugly trade in wildlife. I hope this brings us closer to that day.



# LIMBE NEWS

*by Dan Bucknell, Limbe Wildlife Center volunteer*

The 28th of August, 2000 was a special day at the Limbe Wildlife Center in Southwest Cameroon.

As local children streamed in to attend this year's education workshop, they were given the opportunity to see a newborn Mona monkey.

Kiwi had given birth overnight to an infant sired by Muniotte. She has prevented us from getting close enough to discern her baby's sex, but he/she was given the name "Messesse" by former project manager Jacqui Groves-Sunderland. ("Messesse" is the local name for Mona monkey in the Takamanda region of Cameroon where Jacqui is carrying out her gorilla research.)

Messesse is developing fast and is already taking cautious steps away from Kiwi.

Meanwhile, the other guenon groups are growing, as more orphans of the bushmeat trade arrive at the Center. In particular, the number of Preuss monkeys at the Center has now grown to a grand total of eight.

As soon as the drill and baboon enclosures are fully completed, a new enclosure for the Preuss monkeys may rapidly become a priority. [IPPL just awarded Limbe \$5000 for this project.]

## More bushmeat orphans

Many orphans of the bushmeat trade continue to end up at the local beaches, especially Eleven Mile Beach. Following Jahmana, the Preuss guenon, and Jackson, the chimp, we took in another Preuss monkey from exactly the same spot in early October.

"Bakingili" was brought to us by two VSOs (Voluntary Service Overseas) who were aware of what we are trying to do at the Center.

They had seen Bakingili for sale on their way to the beach, and noticed that she was in terrible condition. The hunter had brought her straight from the forest, having killed her mother just days before, and was hoping to fetch a high price for her as a pet. She had not been fed and was incredibly sick.

In the knowledge that buying animals only encourages further hunting, the VSOs argued with the hunter, begging him to let them take Bakingili and bring her straight to us. The hunter refused to let her go without receiving something, and eventually they were forced to hand over 1,000 Francs CFA (approx. \$1.40 US).

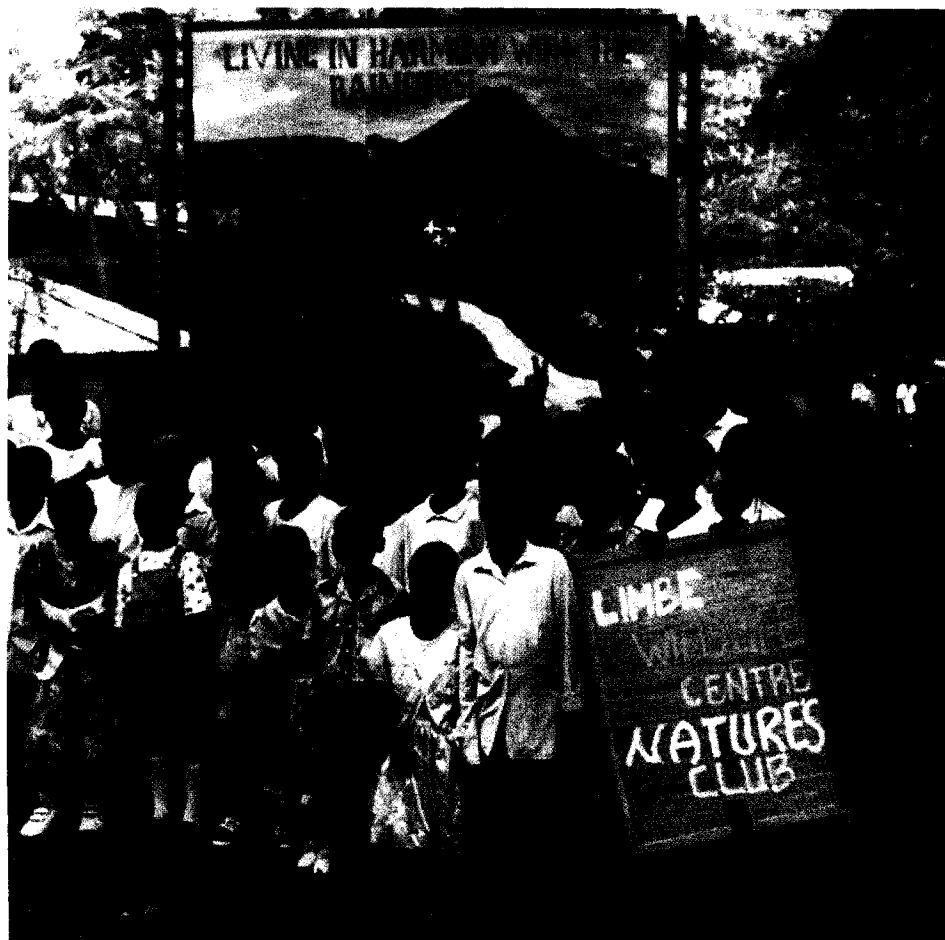
On arrival at the Center she was incredibly weak and we feared for her survival. She had to be kept on a drip for the night. She seemed to be making little progress but, amazingly, by 6:00 a.m. she was sitting up. Later that morning she started taking food. Two weeks later she is still doing fine and is gaining confidence thanks to loving care from the staff.

## Rainy season brings problems

In the meantime, Jahmana (whose story was mentioned in the August 2000 issue of **IPPL News**) has joined the other Preuss monkeys at the Center. He has settled in well, and is receiving extra special care from Jawaya.

Fortunately, the rainy season that has just passed did not affect our guenons, but others were not so lucky. Nearly all the chimps at some point developed colds and very runny noses.

Jackson in particular struggled to shake his cold off. For a couple of weeks he was not really himself. The playful, fun-loving new recruit to the chimp nursery was no more to be seen playing with Loko, or challenging Jules in a friendly wrestling match.



Nature Club youngsters



Fortunately, with round-the-clock attention from our dedicated keepers, the youngster made an excellent recovery, so much so that he was fit enough to undergo an operation to remove an inguinal hernia that had been troubling him.

All the chimps made it through the rainy season well, but the rains did take their toll on their climbing structures. Although the chimps had a thoroughly good time destroying what was there, they now have little to play with and refurbishing all their enclosures will take some time.

Worst of all, however, the rains brought with them a bout of viral pneumonia among our mandrills and drills. By the time they manifested symptoms, it was already too late and little could be done to save three of our animals, including our baby mandrill, little Speede.

When events like this happen it is incredibly disheartening to all those who have put in so much time and effort to care for animals that everyone regards as their friends.

Despite such rare events, the lives of so many others have been enhanced, thanks mainly to all the generous donations from IPPL members, and there is still hope of one day finding adequate release sites for them to return to the wild. Until then, much more needs to be done to increase awareness of conservation issues within Cameroon.

### **Plans for media awareness**

The Limbe Wildlife Center is eagerly looking forward to next year's media awareness campaign. This campaign will be organized by the Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance.

Clearly, areas such as Mile Eleven Beach would be a high priority. Work has been done there before, but it seems that our message is still not getting through. Until next year, however, there is plenty more to keep the education unit working at top speed.

### **Fighting the bushmeat crisis through education**

With Ateh Wilson now installed as full-time education officer, so many local Cameroonians are benefitting from his knowledge. To date, over seven thousand schoolchildren have come to learn the issues at stake through hearing "Pitchou's Story."

Pitchou Gorilla, who arrived at the Center in April 1998, is now known to people throughout this area, and she is thriving on all the attention as kids flock in to see the animal that they have heard so much about. Pitchou arrived at Limbe desperately sick and with a bad case of ringworm but is now a happy member of the gorilla group.

The effects of the school outreach program are clear to see as attendance at "Nature Club" programs has swol-

len to a staggering 140!

Prior to this, for ten days at the end of August, the Center became a hive of activity as 127 local students took part in this year's education workshop.

With the bushmeat crisis and primate hunting as the theme, the participants were involved in activities and discussions about the importance of primates, and why they should not be hunted or kept as pets. The subject of alternative food sources was also discussed.

The workshop proved to be very popular with all who attended, as well as the staff, who are already looking forward to next year's workshop.

### **Educating local communities**

Before the end of the year we hope to target the local communities within the forest. Awareness and action in these areas is imperative.

In early October, the Chief and residents of a local village were horrified when a fellow villager killed two chimpanzees for private consumption.

Fortunately, through the Limbe Wildlife Center, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is taking action to prevent future incidents of this kind.

In conclusion, we at Limbe send all IPPL members our very best wishes for a happy holiday season and hope you will agree that your Limbe donations have improved the quality of living for our wonderful animals.



**Human-animal friendship at the Limbe Wildlife Center**



**IPPL-funded chimpanzee enclosure**



**Jackson Chimpanzee**

## **IPPL DONATIONS VITAL**

Over the past few months, the Center has continued to receive kind and much-needed donations from IPPL members. These have kept the Center going and enabled so much positive work to be done. Thank you once again for all your support, and please keep it coming.

Donations for Limbe Wildlife Center should be sent to *IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA* or *IPPL-UK, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H9NS, England*. Please mark your check "For Limbe Wildlife Center." 100% of donations will be sent to the Center for Year 2001 operating expenses.



## **MEMORIAL GIFTS**

- From Steven Brennan, in memory of Nicole Davis
- From Frank Heinrich in memory of his mother Mary Heinrich, "who loved all animals"
- From Patsy and Richard Keane, in memory of June Meyer who passed away on 23 September 2000
- From Jerry and Susan Bolick, in memory of their mother Janet Bolick, who passed away April 25, 2000
- From Sidney and Jim Martin, in memory of their beloved son, Sam, who died on December 31, 1998

## COUPLE'S WEDDING GIFTS GOING TO LIMBE!

Spider Kedelsky and Joan Zegree were married in Seattle, Washington on 27 August 2000. They had the wonderful idea of asking their friends to make donations to the animals of Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon in honor of their special day. A total of \$760.00 was received, which IPPL increased to \$1,500.

Spider and Joan's friend Jon Palmer Claridge brought the wedding cake from Washington DC. The gorilla is "Zuri," who now lives at the Bronx Zoo but was born at Woodland Park Zoo, Seattle, where Joan is a volunteer keeper. Joan has known Zuri since he was a baby.



Joan and Spider



The wonderful wedding cake

## TWO CHIMPANZEES CONFISCATED IN QATAR

In early September 2000 two baby chimpanzees arrived at Doha Airport, Qatar. The smuggler had hidden the babies in a cylindrical container inside a carton carrying a shipment of exotic birds. Officials at Doha Airport noticed that the cylinder was swaying and checked the contents. They found two sickly, starving baby chimpanzees inside.

The shipment was consigned to a Doha pet shop. The owner produced a letter from Qatar's Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture. This letter allowed the import of some "grey monkeys." The dealer told the press that he was importing the chimpanzees for Doha Zoo. However, Doha Zoo authorities denied having ordered the chimpanzees.

Zoo official Ali Hussain told the

*Peninsula*, a Doha newspaper, that:

*We have our own procedures in tune with national policies, laws and regulations, and international con-*

*ventions. We don't buy or accept animals from anyone just like that.*

According to the *Peninsula*, the baby chimpanzees had spent a week at Doha

### Customs officials confiscate unusual cargo

by MOKZ MANNAN

Doha: Customs officials at the Doha airport cargo terminal have confiscated two baby chimpanzees, finding what seems like an attempt by a local pet store to smuggle them into the country. Scurried away from their mother somewhere in Africa, the two raw creatures had died together in the unventilated section of the cargo building awaiting their fate which, at the time, seems uncertain.

Spotted in the Customs Department said the chimpanzees had been here for nearly a week. A failed but unsuccessful attempt was made to smuggle them in by stuffing them in a small cylindrical container concealed in a carton carrying some exotic birds.

An officer was suspected last night when the ill-looking, emaciated animals were found slightly from side to side on the



Chimpanzees are a protected species and their sale or purchase are prohibited

own. Officials pressed a pet store to find the two baby chimpanzees.

The customer, according to officials, came from Egypt. The flight from Nigeria to Doha. The two animals, trapped in the container, died within two days of the flight.

When contacted, the Egyptian Consulate in Doha, Mounir Mustafa Tawfik, said he had no knowledge of the case. It seems he clarified that the case is responsible only for transporting the chimpanzees. The chimpanzees were found in a container.

for the country. That is for the chimpanzees in the past of age and from the past.

Another chimpanzee who the Doha customs officials at Doha airport said. When they were not of the chimpanzees, a pet store owner, he tried to smuggle them by showing a certain letter from the veterinary department of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture.

But the letter mentioned some kind of area, numbers and not chimpanzees. We heard he was ill and refused to accept this letter, said an official. He said, the chimpanzees then tried to explain that the animals were being imported to be given to Doha Zoo.

The officials are now waiting for the man to produce a letter from the zoo authorizing him to import the chimpanzees. Inquiries at the zoo, however, revealed that no such request was ever made.

TURN TO PAGE 2

Airport. During this time the pet shop owner, at the request of the government, was reportedly taking care of the "cargo." Pet store employees were sent twice a day to feed and clean the babies. IPPL has learned that the animals were later sent to the Doha Zoo for care.

The airline that carried the chimpanzees was EgyptAir. The chimpanzees reached Doha on a flight from Cairo, and may have originated from Kano or Lagos Airport in Nigeria.

Animal lovers in Qatar are working to arrange for the confiscated chimpanzees to be sent to Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Chingola, Zambia. IPPL has offered assistance with the costs of repatriating the animals.

In a letter to the editor of the **Gulf Times** dated 8 September 2000, IPPL Advisor Dr. William George, a resident

of Qatar, stated:

*The customs officials at the airport are to be congratulated for confiscating two baby chimpanzees, foiling what appears like an attempt by a local pet store to smuggle them into the country. I congratulate the Peninsula's courage in publicizing this abominable trade. Unfortunately these two baby chimpanzees were obtained, in the usual way, by killing the mothers in their original country.*

*Through observations of chimpanzees, people's attitudes toward nonhuman animals have definitely begun to change. In fact, the winds of change are blowing. There is finally, in our society, a growing concern for the plight of nonhuman animals. This changed attitude,*

*among scientists and non-scientists alike, has unquestionably come about because chimps are so like us.*

*It would seem completely insane to picture two **human** babies torn from their mothers and shipped across the world in a cylinder to some pet shop.*

*Let us hope that the Qatar government officials punish those responsible for importing these endangered animals. Let us hope that Qatar will commit itself to the protection of the world's wildlife and fauna and join CITES. It has done wonders in protecting the gazelles. Qatar should reach out and be counted with the other 152 countries that have committed themselves to saving our natural resources and irreplaceable species.*

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

1) Please send a letter to the President of EgyptAir requesting that the airline check the legality of any wildlife shipments it accepts from Nigeria or any other airport. Point out that the rules of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), of which EgyptAir is a member, require such checks. Please state that you will not use this airline until it stops carrying smuggled wildlife.

**The Director, New York Executive Office**  
**EgyptAir 720 5th Avenue**  
**New York, NY 10019, USA**  
**Fax: 212-856-6599**

**Eng. Mohamed Fahim Rayan**  
**Chairman, EgyptAir**  
**Cairo Airport**  
**Cairo, Egypt**

2) Please send a courteous letter to the Secretary-General of Qatar's Supreme Council for the Environment and Natural Reserves, thanking him for confiscating the chimpanzees. Please request that the animals be sent to a sanctuary in Africa and that Qatar join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and enforce CITES requirements. Please send similar letters to the Ambassadors listed below.

**Dr. Ali-Ali, Secretary-General**  
**Supreme Council for the Environment and Natural Reserves**  
**POB 7634**  
**Doha, Qatar** (postage from US, 60 cents, from the UK, 65 pence per 20 grams)

**H. E. the Ambassador of Qatar**  
**to the United States**  
**Embassy of Qatar**  
**4200 Wisconsin Ave NW, Suite 200**  
**Washington DC 20016, USA**

**H. E. the Ambassador of Qatar**  
**to the United Kingdom**  
**Embassy of Qatar**  
**30 Collingham Gardens**  
**London SW5, England**

# BRITISH GROUP EXPOSES CRUEL TRADE IN BABOONS

*On 31 October, 2000 the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV) issued a press release to reveal the results of its undercover investigation into the international trade in wild caught baboons for research.*

*Extracts from the BUAV press release follow.*

BUAV investigators travelled to Tanzania to infiltrate the primate supply network and obtained unique footage that reveals the suffering inflicted on these highly sensitive non-human primates. Our investigation has revealed:

- \* a lucrative trade in wild olive baboons, sold for as little as £8 by trappers yet fetching up to £800 each on the international market.

- \* the capture of wild baboons using cruel, crude, bamboo traps.

- \* entire baboon families ripped from the wild and kept in captivity.

- \* the appalling conditions in which baboons are held prior to their export to laboratories around the world - kept singly in cramped wooden crates.

Tanzania is a country of great natural wealth and spectacular beauty. It is well known for its extensive flora and fauna and is home to more than 4 million wild animals, including many non-human primates. It has long been a popular destination for tourists who travel to the country keen to experience wildlife safaris to see animals in their natural habitat.

**Yet, there is a side to Tanzania that remains hidden - the secret but lucrative trade in wild olive baboons.**

Key customers include international primate dealers based in the USA, as well as laboratories in Russia and Yugoslavia.

Often the baboons are trapped using bamboo-constructed traps and bananas as bait. Once a baboon enters the trap, he treads on a trip wire that causes the trap to fall. A heavy boulder tied to the trap ensures that the animal cannot escape. Sometimes whole families of baboons are captured.

One trapper told the BUAV investigator how he secures any baboons he catches with a piece of rope. Then he ties them to a tree until the dealer comes

along to collect them.

From the trapping fields the baboons are moved to holding stations where they may be kept for a number of weeks. BUAV investigators filmed wild-caught adult baboons held at the dirty, run-down site of one of the main Tanzanian dealers, Zainab Wild Market.

At this facility the baboons were imprisoned in cramped and appalling conditions - kept individually in rows of small, dark, dilapidated wood crates, poorly constructed with bits of wood nailed together, wires that were broken, and uncomfortable wire floors. The animals were unable to stand at full height and could barely turn around.

The baboons are then packed into wooden crates and put into the cargo holds of commercial airlines to be shipped thousands of miles from their native home to primate dealers and laboratories around the world. Baboons from Tanzania have been flown by airlines

such as Air Tanzania, EgyptAir and Ethiopian Airlines...

Baboons are widely used by the research industry and are currently favored for use in controversial xenotransplant experiments. During these experiments, the baboons are transplanted with pig organs, either sewn into or outside the body, including organs from transgenic pigs that contain human genes.

Published research has shown the immense suffering that is inflicted on these animals during these experiments - baboons have died or been killed as a result of fatal blood clots, infection, heart attacks and hyperacute rejection of the transplanted organ.

Sarah Kite, Director of Investigations & Research, BUAV states:

*This is an unspeakably cruel and barbaric trade that must be stopped. These highly sensitive and sociable primates, who have spent their entire lives in freedom, roaming wild in*



**Baboon cages at Tanzanian dealer's premises**

**©BUAV**

troops across the Tanzanian terrain, are ripped from their surroundings and family groups in the most brutal way and then incarcerated in appalling conditions.

Yet, their nightmare has only just begun. From here, they will be shipped around the world to spend their remaining days used simply as research tools by an industry that will ultimately kill them.

We are calling on the Tanzanian Government to take action to put an immediate stop to this shameful trade.

## PLEASE, PLEASE

Won't you help baboons like this poor fellow sitting in a cage at a Tanzanian dealer's compound awaiting export?

Your letters may persuade Tanzania to ban monkey exports.

Baboons are used in especially cruel experiments, such as inter-species transplants.

No animal deserves to suffer this way.



Baboon awaiting export

©BUAV

## STOP THE BABOON TRADE!

Please contact Tanzanian authorities and embassies to ask that baboons not be shipped overseas to suffering and death.

*The Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism  
NBC House, Samora Avenue  
POB 9352  
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania*

*The Ambassador of Tanzania  
2139 R St. NW  
Washington DC 20008, USA  
Fax: 202-797-7408*

*Dr. A. Shareef  
High Commission of the United Republic of  
Tanzania  
43 Hertford Street  
London W1Y, England*

Overseas air mail postage to Tanzania costs:  
**From the US:** 60 cents per half ounce, \$1 per ounce  
**From England:** 65 pence per 20 grams  
**From Australia:** \$1.00 (2 pages)  
**From Canada:** 95 cents for 0-20 grams,  
\$1.45 for 20-50 grams

## THANK YOU TO CHALLENGE FUND DONORS

IPPL wishes to thank all our friends who made donations to the Arcus Foundation's challenge grant. The Foundation has agreed to award IPPL \$25,000 when we raise an equal sum towards adding an animal care center to our facilities. We are now within \$5,000 of our goal and have six more months to raise the rest. Thank you all so much.

# **GREAT APE CONSERVATION ACT**

The US Congress has passed a bill allocating five million dollars per year for the years 2001 through 2005 for the protection of chimpanzees, gorillas, bonobos, orangutans and gibbons. The funds are to be used to protect animals in the range states, not for captive breeding.

Thanks to Congressman George Miller of California, one of the animals' best friends in the US Congress.

Overseas governments and qualified non-governmental organizations wishing to apply for grants under the program should apply to:

*The Secretary of the Interior  
US Department of the Interior  
Washington DC 20240, USA*

Please contact IPPL for a free copy of the text of the legislation. This will be sent immediately by e-mail, or by air mail to those without e-mail access.

## **JOHN ASPINALL, MY PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE**

*by Cyril Rosen*

The famous Lowland Gorilla, Guy, spent a long lifetime in solitary confinement at a British zoo. He was housed, fed and cared for according to the accepted standards of his day.

By the 21st century we have learned that the social needs of primates are paramount, and it is no longer acceptable for captive monkeys and apes to be kept singly or in pairs.

In the zoological world the problems of institutionalized living have gradually been ameliorated by the bold, and often risky, innovations of individuals who do not accept the restrictions of current practice.

George Mottershead pioneered the idea of a zoo without bars; Molly Badham dared to keep primates on grass; John Aspinall had the impossible dream of housing gorillas in natural family groups; Lord Fisher created island homes for his monkeys; Jim Cronin devised

open enclosures for his large groups of rescued chimpanzees.

Each of these innovations were resisted by the experts of their time and each led to improved conditions and greater understanding of the animals in their care.

Of course, it is preferable that all wild creatures should remain free in their natural habitats.

Unfortunately, human greed, ignorance, or sheer need, results in a route to captivity or death. The ultimate aim to return saved animals to the wild is best achieved when the refugees have remained in, or near to, their home territory.

It is many years since John Aspinall, founder of Howletts and Port Lympne Zoos, told me that it was his dream to return a complete gorilla family to the wild. He appreciated the considerable problems and realized that he would be vilified if there were tragic deaths. But he was not a man to be daunted by the

obvious obstacles to a desirable end.

Before his death in June 2000, John Aspinall had the satisfaction of knowing that his first constructive exercise in re-leasing rescued gorillas had been attempted. Despite the problems of political turmoil, crises over location, and the sensitivity of the gorillas to translocation, he had set out on the road that promised freedom to his gorilla friends.

That Aspinall attracted controversy was inevitable. Animal welfare and conservation are often in conflict and few of us can agree on the balance of priorities. My personal impression is that his heart was in the right place. He understood gorillas at an intimate level and felt their pleasures and sorrows as though they were his own.

My hope is that sociable primates will never again be housed in solitary confinement anywhere in the world, as "Guy the Gorilla" was.

## **DEATHS OF HOWLETTS/PORT LYMPNE ANIMAL STAFF**

In the August issue of **IPPL News**, we stated that animal keepers at John Aspinall's two zoos were required to enter animal enclosures.

According to Aspinall's son Damian, the five keepers killed at Aspinall's zoos (tiger keepers Brian

Stocks and Bob Wilson, both killed in 1980, and Trevor Smith, killed in 1994; elephant caregivers Mark Aitken, killed in 1984, and Darren Cockrill, killed in February 2000) entered the animal enclosures voluntarily.

**Please visit IPPL's website at [www.ippl.org](http://www.ippl.org)**



# SAVING THE GREAT APES

by Steve Brend, IPPL-UK

"2001 - An Ape Odyssey," a campaign to save the great apes, was launched in London last month by the Ape Alliance. The Alliance is a coalition of 34 conservation organizations of which IPPL was a founder member.

The campaign began with a press conference at the Houses of Parliament on 26 September. Human representatives of the four great apes - Jane Goodall (Chimpanzees), Birute Galdikas (Orangutans), Jo Thompson (Bonobos) and Ian Redmond (Gorillas) and Dr. Trinto Mugangu, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mr. Hapsoro from Indonesia - addressed Government Ministers, the media, and the public about the crisis unfolding in ape habitat countries.

If urgent action is not taken the extinction of the great apes, in the wild, will become inevitable. It was a blunt message. As Ian Redmond, Chairman of the Ape Alliance, said:

*Habitat loss, forest fires, logging, hunting for bushmeat and the capture of live infants for sale have all contributed to this decline. Apes are protected by national law in every country they inhabit, but these laws are poorly enforced in most ape range-states. Even in supposedly protected areas, poaching, illegal logging and mining all impact on vulnerable ape populations.*

*International law is also failing to protect apes. All non-human apes are listed on Appendix I of CITES, which bans international trade for primarily commercial purposes, but the high monetary value which some people attach to captive apes acts as a constant lure to illegal traders and hunters. And the illegal commercial bushmeat trade - a proportion of which involves ape meat - continues largely unchecked within and between neighboring countries in Africa.*

*Finally, war, civil unrest and a breakdown in law and order have exacerbated the existing problems in several African countries and Indonesia.*

If we cannot generate a radical increase in efforts to protect apes and their habitats, it will be too late for many more populations of gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and orangutans. This is a call for individual and government action. How can we look into our cousins' eyes and say no?

The Great Ape Event took place the night after the press conference. It was huge!!! Over 2000 people packed into the Westminster Hall to hear the speakers. Sir David Attenborough, famous for his natural history films, hosted the evening, introducing each of the speak-

ers in turn.

\* **Dr. Jo Thompson:** Jo was the first speaker. She described her work with bonobos in the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) and stressed the need for the international community to help stop the civil war in that country. This war is centered in bonobo habitat.

\* **Ian Redmond:** Ian presented a sobering picture of the multiple threats to gorillas.

\* **Dr. Birute Galdikas:** Birute discussed the plight of orangutans. Both orangutan species face imminent extinction. The rate of habitat loss in Indonesia is truly frightening.

\* **Dr. Jane Goodall:** Jane concluded with a powerful plea for chimpanzees. Without slides or notes, she spoke about the lives of chimps in laboratories, the increasing isolation of her beloved Gombe and the universal problem of habitat loss. Yet, she also injected a sense of hope by telling stories of the successes that have been achieved. It was very moving.

"2001 - An Ape Odyssey" calls for collective action, from both individuals and governments. There could not have been a better springboard for that call than the sight of 2000 people giving a standing ovation to four of the world's top primatologists.

## JAPANESE ANIMAL DEALER OFF TO PRISON

In October 2000, Japanese animal dealer Mitsuru Ozawa, a resident of Kobe, Japan, was sentenced to 16 months in prison and fined 2 million yen (\$18,400 US) for smuggling endangered wildlife into Japan.

In August and September 1998 Ozawa had boarded flights from Indonesia to Japan carrying boxes containing live animals. The animals included one baby orangutan, one siamang gibbon, and two Moloch gibbons (Moloch gibbons are

among the rarest of the gibbon species).

The baby orangutan died and the gibbons were sold to a pet shop in Osaka for 1.5 million yen (\$13,800 US). However, they were confiscated and returned to Indonesia.

The prosecutor informed the court that she had received hundreds of letters from round the world seeking firm action against animal smugglers and our colleagues at ALIVE. a Japanese animal protection organization, thank

everyone for their letters.

The angry judge commented:

*He smuggled the rare animals, ignoring a regulation for his own profits. His crime was selfish.*

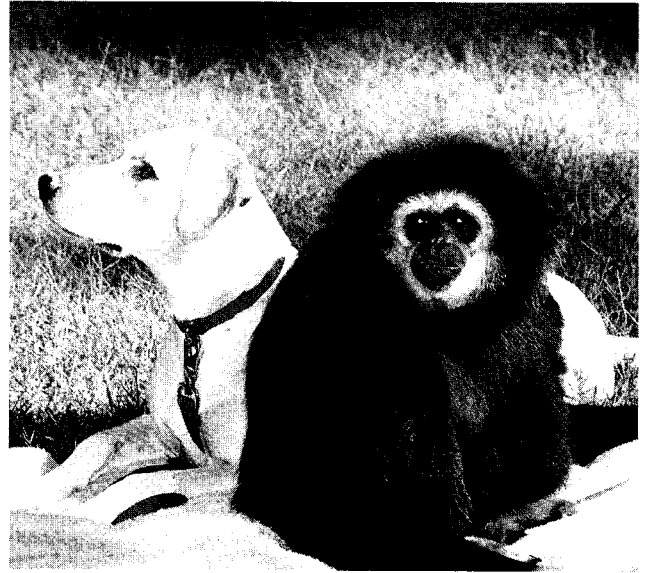
Still awaiting trial are the operators of the Wan Wan Land pet shop in Osaka. Four orangutans acquired by this store were confiscated in May 1999 and sent to Indonesia for attempted rehabilitation. This case awaits trial.

## TAKING CARE OF PRIMATES - NOW AND FOR EVER

Over the years, IPPL has greatly benefitted from thoughtful caring supporters who have remembered IPPL in their wills. Thanks to those wonderful people, IPPL can continue and expand its program of investigations and is able to help horribly abused primates in rescue centers in Africa and Asia. We assist groups working to help wildlife in remote parts of the world, and take care of the 31 wonderful gibbons, many research veterans, living at our headquarters sanctuary.

In 1999 we were able to build a much-needed education center, thanks to a bequest from Swan and Mary Henningson.

One kind member left a special gift for Igor, our lab gibbon who had spent 21 years behind black plexiglass because he self-mutilated at the sight of another gibbon. Igor has now spent 13 years in "retirement" with IPPL.



We also care for our gentle blind gibbon Beanie (right, with his friend Bullet, our blind rescue dog). These departed members' compassion and thoughtfulness survives their leaving this world.

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

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

## MATCHING GIFTS

Many US companies generously match members' donations to their favorite charities. If you are employed, please check with your company to see if they match gifts and take the time to fill out the form. Most companies match employees' gifts one to one, but some match two to one or even three to one.

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## IF YOU'RE NOT YET AN IPPL MEMBER!

IPPL provides free copies of IPPL News to many requestors. We hope that, if you're one of these people, you'll decide to join by filling out the application form below.

**Yes**, I want to join IPPL in the struggle to end the cruel international trade in monkeys, gorillas, and all primates - and to care for the gibbons, many of them research veterans, at IPPL's sanctuary in South Carolina. Here's my yearly membership gift of:

☐ \$100 & up \_\_\_\_\_ (Patron)    ☐ \$50 (Sustaining)    ☐ \$20 (Regular)    ☐ \$10 (Student/Senior)

☐ I am enclosing a check payable to **IPPL**

☐ Please charge my gift to (circle one)    Visa    Mastercard    AMEX    Discover

Account No. \_\_\_\_\_

Expires \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name & Mailing Address / City / State / ZIP / Country:

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# PRIMATE WELFARE PROPOSALS UPSET EXPERIMENTERS!

On 15 July 1999, the US Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), which is part of USDA, published a draft policy (Docket No. 98-121-1) regarding primate welfare. APHIS is charged by law with improving the welfare of captive primates at laboratories, animal dealers' compounds and exhibitors' facilities.

The proposal was not a regulation, just a statement of policy on primate psychological well-being. Besides publishing the proposed policy, a USDA committee prepared a 100-page report entitled **Final Report on Environment Enhancement to Promote the Psychological Well-being of Nonhuman Primates**.

Such a firestorm of criticism erupted by experimenters that a final policy has not yet been adopted. In reading the dozens of letters, IPPL finds recurrent phrases, such as that Jane Goodall sees nothing wrong with early separation of young primates from their mothers. To the best of IPPL's knowledge, Jane Goodall never said any such thing. In fact she emphasizes the importance of the mother-infant bond.

Extracts from the APHIS proposals follow.

## Social grouping

*Primates are clearly social beings and social housing is the most appropriate way to promote normal social behavior...The housing options below are listed in a hierarchy of preference, with group housing being the most desirable plan...*

*Housing options include:*

*1) housing in an enclosure with one or more compatible primates. For group-living species, species-typical groupings are strongly encouraged.*

*2) housing in an enclosure without another compatible primate, but with the animal having the opportunity for continuous visual, auditory, olfactory and tactile contact with another compatible primate...*

*3) housing without the animal having the opportunity for continuous visual, auditory, olfactory and tactile contact, but with such contact on a periodic basis...*

*4) housing without the animal having the opportunity for continuous visual, auditory, olfactory and tactile contact with a compatible primate but with daily positive interaction with compatible human care givers...*

*We consider pair or group housing (option 1) to be the most desirable housing option and we expect this option to be used whenever possible. We consider this particularly important for chimpanzees, gorillas, gibbons and siamangs...*

## Social needs of infants

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

The policy discusses alternative ways of rearing infant primates and recommends that infants be exposed to peers and/or adults "of the same or compatible species."

## Structure and substrate

*Primary enclosures should contain elevated resting structures appropriate for the species...*

*Primates of species with long tails should be provided with sufficient vertical space to permit normal upright resting postures without restriction of tail position or placement of the tail outside the enclosure or into waste pans.*

## Foraging opportunities

*As part of enriching the physical environment...the plan should provide, for each primate to have, on a daily basis, some type of time-consuming foraging opportunities...*

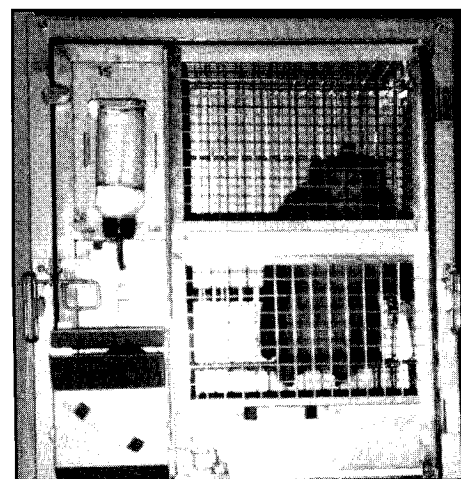
## Manipulanda

*As part of enriching the physical environment...our research indicates that the plan should provide for each primate to have a variety of portable or moveable items for manipulation available to them...*

APHIS also made recommendations for specialized care of primates "in persistent psychological distress" and allowed for exemptions from the policy when approved by a laboratory's Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).

Although the policy was not mandatory, howls of outrage from users of primates deluged APHIS, as well as letters of support from IPPL, the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care, and other primate-friendly groups. As of writing, a final policy had not been issued.

Leading the critics were the National Association for Biomedical Research and the American Society of Primatologists (ASP). Although ASP has many field primatologists as members, it set up an experimenter-dominated committee to prepare a lengthy critique of the draft policy. Many other commentators copied extracts from these submissions or expressed their approval of them.



Standard US monkey lab cage

## EXTRACTS FROM COMMENTS ON THE POLICY

### Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, IPPL

IPPL agrees that infant primates should not be permanently removed from the care-giving parent(s) before an age that approximates the age of separation in nature.

We would expect purveyors of primates for the pet trade to howl with outrage, as they like to snatch babies at just a few days or weeks old, but we are very disappointed that the American Society of Primatologists (ASP) is howling too, on this point, in a way that would appear to contradict the Society's 1995 White Paper Report on "private ownership of primates."

I am sure that primate pet traders must be thrilled to see ASP facilitate their regular severing of the mother-infant primate bond for commercial gain, usually with devastating outcomes for the babies...

We note, and strongly disagree with, the ASP statement that, "Separation from mother at an age that corresponds to only 25-50% of the completed weaning age (which ASP reports as 12 months in macaques) may have no adverse impact."

It is appalling that professional primatologists who make their careers exploiting primates (and who often raise human children) should make comments such as that it is acceptable for a baby primate to be taken from her mother at 3-6 months old, claiming that it purportedly does no harm to the baby...

There is no mention of the mother's pain at having her baby or a series of babies snatched from her.

Further, in the "Executive Summary," it is stated that regulators have "variability in expertise in nonhuman primate behavior." The same can be said of the regulated entities - which is of course precisely why strict regulations are needed.

### Dr. Carole Noon, President, Center for Chimpanzee Care

In Section III, ASP makes an argument using the "reproductive success"

criterion for removal of infants at an age that corresponds to 25-50% of the completed weaning age as long as there is a strong social component to subsequent housing.

Using their example of 12 months for rhesus macaques, infants could be removed from mom at three months of age. The strong social component in subsequent housing may be problematic as ASP has acknowledged an existing lack of adequate caging for macaques that can accommodate group housing unless cages are redesigned.

Additionally, endorsing the early removal of infants would seem to facilitate the pet trade. This is particularly puzzling given the White Paper Report, **Private Ownership of Primates** issued in 1995 by an Ad Hoc Committee of ASP.

The ASP White Paper states, regarding psychological well-being, "This issue is particularly relevant to the removal of infants from their mothers, as early removal can have a devastating psychological impact on the infant - and perhaps on the mother. Nevertheless, this is a standard practice used by many breeders" (Pg. 5)...

I applaud APHIS for revisiting psychological well-being and appreciate the enormous effort that went into the Draft Policy. It is clear from the Final Report that the intent of Congress is not being achieved at regulated facilities.

If ASP's comments are any measure of the biomedical community's attitude it seems unlikely that any kind of "voluntary" compliance will be achieved in the next 8, or 80, years unless USDA changes its strategy regarding regulation and enforcement of the amendment.

### National Association for Biomedical Research

The statement that "Infants should not be permanently removed from the care giving parent(s) before an age that approximates the age of infant independence in nature" is very impractical for research settings.

In the wild, infants of many species may stay with mothers until 4-6 years of age. This length of stay is not necessary

as Jane Goodall, among others, has found...

### American Society of Primatologists

The American Society of Primatologists is willing to assist the USDA in any way the USDA deems relevant to educate individuals across all levels of regulation with the most up-to-date scientific information that is available...

This assistance can take many forms, from staging seminars for regulators, to assisting in the development of an expert panel that might be consulted for unusual or difficult cases...

The cost of implementing some of the recommendations in the Policy may be considered excessive.

Separation from mother at an age that corresponds to only 25-50% of the completed weaning age may have no adverse impact as long as there is a strong social component to the subsequent housing...

We find somewhat ambiguous the paragraph that "Primate of species with long tails should be provided with sufficient vertical space to permit normal upright resting postures without restriction of tail position, or placement of the tail outside the enclosure or into waste pans"... Housing rooms would have to be radically designed to accommodate the larger cages.

Such costs could be enormous...

Fears have been raised that such a rule could either end research with individually housed long-tailed macaques or encourage surgeries that could be detrimental to the animals (e.g. tail docking).

### David Martin, DuPont Pharmaceutical Company

The statement that "Infants should not be permanently removed from the care giving parent(s) before an age that approximates the age of infant independence in nature" may be impossible for research settings where the protocol may dictate the age of removal. In the wild, infants of many species may

*stay with mothers until 4-6 years of age. This length of stay is not necessary as Jane Goodall, among others, has found...*

**Molly Greene, University of Texas Health Sciences Center (sounds like someone's plagiarizing somebody!)**

*The statement that "Infants should not be permanently removed from the care giving parent(s) before an age that approximates the age of infant independence in nature" is very impractical for research settings. In the wild, infants of many species may stay with mothers until 4-6 years of age.*

*This length of stay is not necessary as Jane Goodall, among others, has found...*

**Susan Iliff, Association of Primate Veterinarians**

*The statement that "Infants should not be permanently removed from the care giving parent(s) before an age that approximates the age of infant independence in nature" should be changed to state "weaning age." As proposed, the infants of many species would have to be left with the mother for up to 4-6 years of age. This is impractical and unnecessary, as has been documented in scientific literature by scientists such as Jane Goodall...*

**Douglas Cohn, Albany Medical College, New York**

*Like many animal facilities ours at Albany Medical College operates with a full staff Monday through Friday with a skeletal crew (i.e. a staff of one) on weekends and holidays...We would suggest that the statement in the Draft Policy that "on a daily basis some type of foraging opportunity" be offered to each primate be amended to "at least five days a week"...*

*Within our facilities we have nine male rhesus monkeys who have been single caged for most of their lives - up to 15 years in some cases. We have tried to socialize these animals without any success...The evolution of nonhuman*

*primate husbandry from singly caged to pair or group housing is a goal towards which we should be striving, but it cannot be forced upon facilities overnight.*

**J. Kouly Williams and colleagues, Wake Forest University, North Carolina**

*We find ambiguous the paragraph that indicates, "Primate of species with long tails should be provided with sufficient vertical space to permit normal upright posture without restriction of tail position." This could be interpreted to mean that long-tailed macaques may need to have cages tall enough so that they can sit on a perch without their tails reaching the floor. A second interpretation is that these animals must have sufficient floor space so that their tails be able to lie straight.*

*New cages would need to be designed and the cost would be enormous... There is also concern that such a policy would encourage "tail-docking" or other manipulations "to make the monkey fit."*

**Randall Reed, Toxicologist, Northern Biomedical Research, Muskegon, Michigan**

*I am a toxicologist with over 20 years experience in Food and Drug Administration mandated safety evaluations of pharmaceuticals. Many of the studies I have conducted involved nonhuman primates (macaques)...*

*Many of our studies involve surgical procedures and implants, and continuous infusions making multiple housing impossible for safety reasons (pulled sutures), research reasons (severed infusion lines)...*

**Thomas Rice, Coulston Foundation, New Mexico**

*Providing nesting materials for species who perform that duty in their natural environment is highly questionable. Nesting has not been demonstrated to be a natural behavior, but more likely to be a nurtured learned behavior...*

**Marisa Garza Schmidt, Sierra Biomedical, Nevada**

*Many of the social grouping guidelines would not be feasible for facilities that have limited cage space. It is difficult to establish compatible pairs in a dynamic colony of individually housed animals. In our facility, almost every cage space is occupied and animals must be moved around within the facility often.*

*For example, in order to move 30 animals into one room for a research study, thirty more may have to be moved out of the selected room to make space available for those coming in. Something of that magnitude occurs at least twice a week in a facility like our's... We recognize that the manner in which animals are moved causes stress, but the nature of our business requires us to have a surplus of animals available for upcoming studies...*

**George Pucak, Covance Research Products, Pennsylvania**

*Covance Research Products is one of the largest importers of nonhuman primates in the USA. These animals, by law and professional judgment, require a quarantine period. The definition of "quarantine" is a "strict isolation designed to prevent the spread of disease should it be present"... instituting an enrichment program as defined in the draft is essentially completely opposed to the intent of "quarantine."*

**Christopher Coe, Chair, Harlow Primate Laboratory, University of Wisconsin**

*The sentence indicating that "infants should not be permanently removed from the caregiving parent before an age that approximates the age of infant independence in nature" could have many different meanings. For me, that would mean macaques could stay with the mother until 4-6 months of age, but others might use the sentence to suggest that offspring remain with the mother for a year or more...*

*Beyond the pragmatic and cost problems in instituting many aspects of the proposed enrichment plan, the policy goes*

on to indicate that there should be both documentation and evaluation of the efficacy of the plan. The documentation would be a burdensome requirement on the staff of most facilities...

**Steven Wise, Maryland (not to be confused with animal activist attorney Steven Wise)**

*I am a primate researcher with over 20 years experience in the study of rhesus monkeys. I am concerned that your staff lacks the necessary scientific experience to develop sensible regulations. It further seems clear that your staff receives inadequate scientific input. Most practicing scientists have limited time to deal with the bureaucracy and limited patience in dealing with the kind of people attracted to such work...*

*In behavioral experiments with awake, behaving monkeys, the animals work for several hours each day...in my opinion, this activity fulfills the psychological needs described in the draft report.*

**Howard Hughes, Smith Kline Beecham Pharmaceuticals**

*Although social grouping may be appropriate for behavioral work or breeding colony management, such groupings are not a suitable means for holding the vast majority of animals used in pharmaceutical research.*

**John Capitanio, University of California at Davis**

*I strongly suggest USDA revise their statement that anticipation in experimental manipulations should not be considered "adequate" for enrichment purposes. My experience is that most animals "enjoy" their participation in many different types of experiments, even when there is food or water deprivation. Note that working for food and water under conditions of deprivation is what animals in the field do on a daily basis.*

**James Moe, Vice-President for Toxicology, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Michigan**

*In a research environment, it is criti-*

*cal that attending veterinarians and the animal care staff, in coordination with the IACUC and the scientists, should continue to use their professional judgment to create an optimal environment for our nonhuman primates...*

*While the intent and goals of USDA's proposed policy are laudable, they do not appear to take into account the complexity of the research environment... We believe that the proposed policy, if implemented without revisions, would create a significant burden on our institution, as well as other consequences that run contrary to Congress's expressed intent of decreasing the regulatory burden on research facilities...*

**Jack Bley, Michigan**

*Today I work in a pharmaceutical company...In some cases the only resource to meeting these new policies will be animal euthanasia or the elimination of nonhuman primates as research models. Some may even give consideration to tail amputations rather than invest in new cages... Do not impose additional requirements as an unscientific response to the pressure imposed by "animal rights activists whose obvious purpose is to shut down all animal-based research without regard for the health and welfare of the human population."*

**Thomas Wolfle, Veterinarian**

*For 38 years I have worked closely with nonhuman primates and have been instrumental in the development of humane policies for their care and use while in the US Air Force, at the National Institutes of Health, and at the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources...*

*...Modify or eliminate the 4 levels of housing...Add euthanasia as a potential way in which to address persistent distress and pain.*

**Gerald Smith, Eli Lilly Company**

*A typical Macaca fascicularis less than 10 kg body weight may be 26 inches tall and have a tail length of 18 inches. That size primate would require a minimum perch height of 18 inches and 26 inches of vertical space for a total interior cage*

*height of 44 inches. The current space recommendation for a 3-10 kg primate is 30 inches of vertical space... replacement of cages with a 30 inch interior height will be a significant cost...*

**IPPL COMMENTS**

Even our proof-reader was so upset on reading the comments from primate experimenters that she added a note:

*What is the world coming to when we allow \*\*\*\*\* like this to have ANY control over the treatment and fate of precious animal lives?*

IPPL finds it appalling that any scientist should find it acceptable to keep once free-living monkeys in cages just 30 inches high or even think of chopping off their tails to stuff them into tiny cages.

Many huge drug companies submitted comments. One did not identify itself, but submitted its criticisms through a law firm!

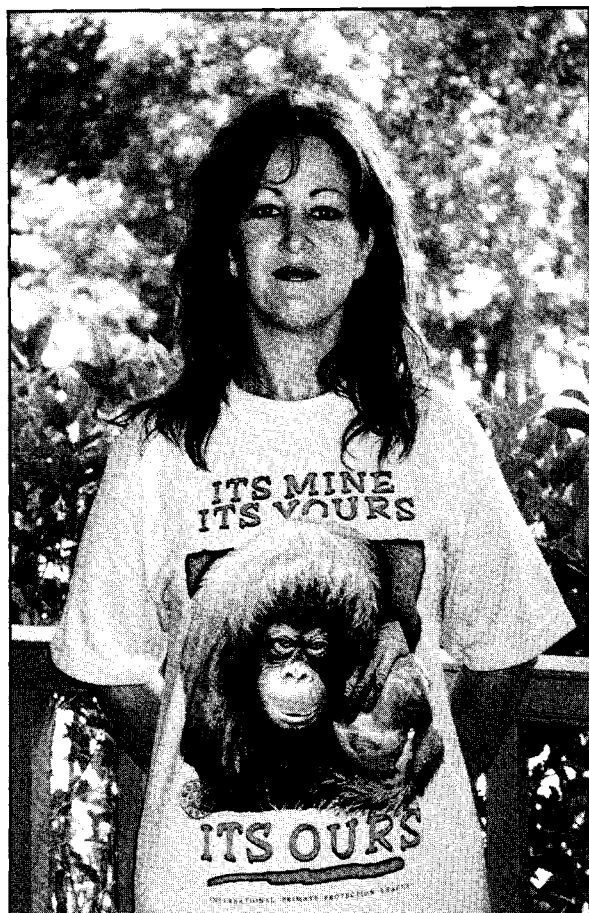
US drug companies often pay their senior officials over a million dollars a year. Yet, any time any attempt is made by government agencies to improve the lives of the primates who help generate these huge profits, we see this kind of firestorm of criticism.

**CONTACTAPHIS NOW!**

Please contact **Dr. Ron De Haven, Acting Deputy Administrator, Animal Care, 4700 River Road, Unit 84, Riverdale, MD 20737-1232, USA** (e-mail [ace@usda.gov](mailto:ace@usda.gov)) asking him when the primate policy on "Environment Enhancement for Nonhuman Primates" will be finalized.

Encourage USDA to do all it can to improve the lives of our fellow primates. Tell Dr. De Haven that you disagree with the mean-spirited comments from experimenters that you have read.

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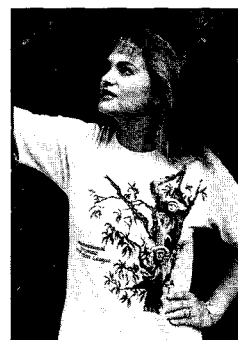


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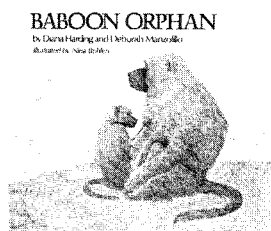
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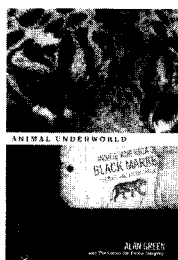


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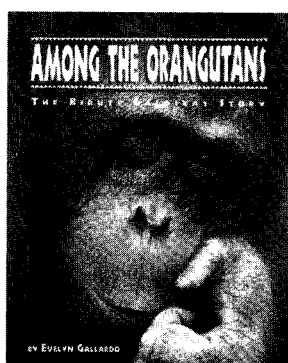
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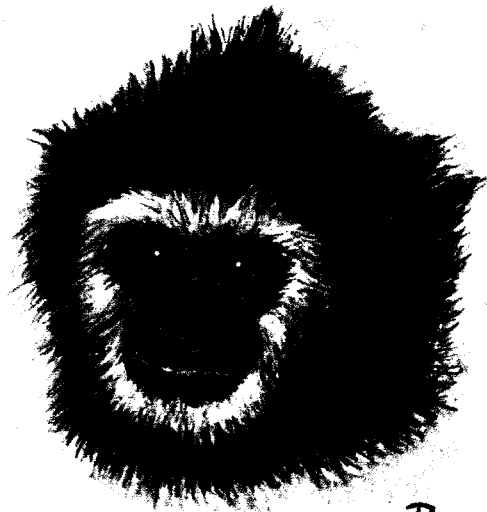
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To All Our  
Human Friends  
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*Beanie*



*Igor*

*and Igor Gibbon*

This artwork was done specially for IPPL  
by British actress and playwright Michele Winstanley

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