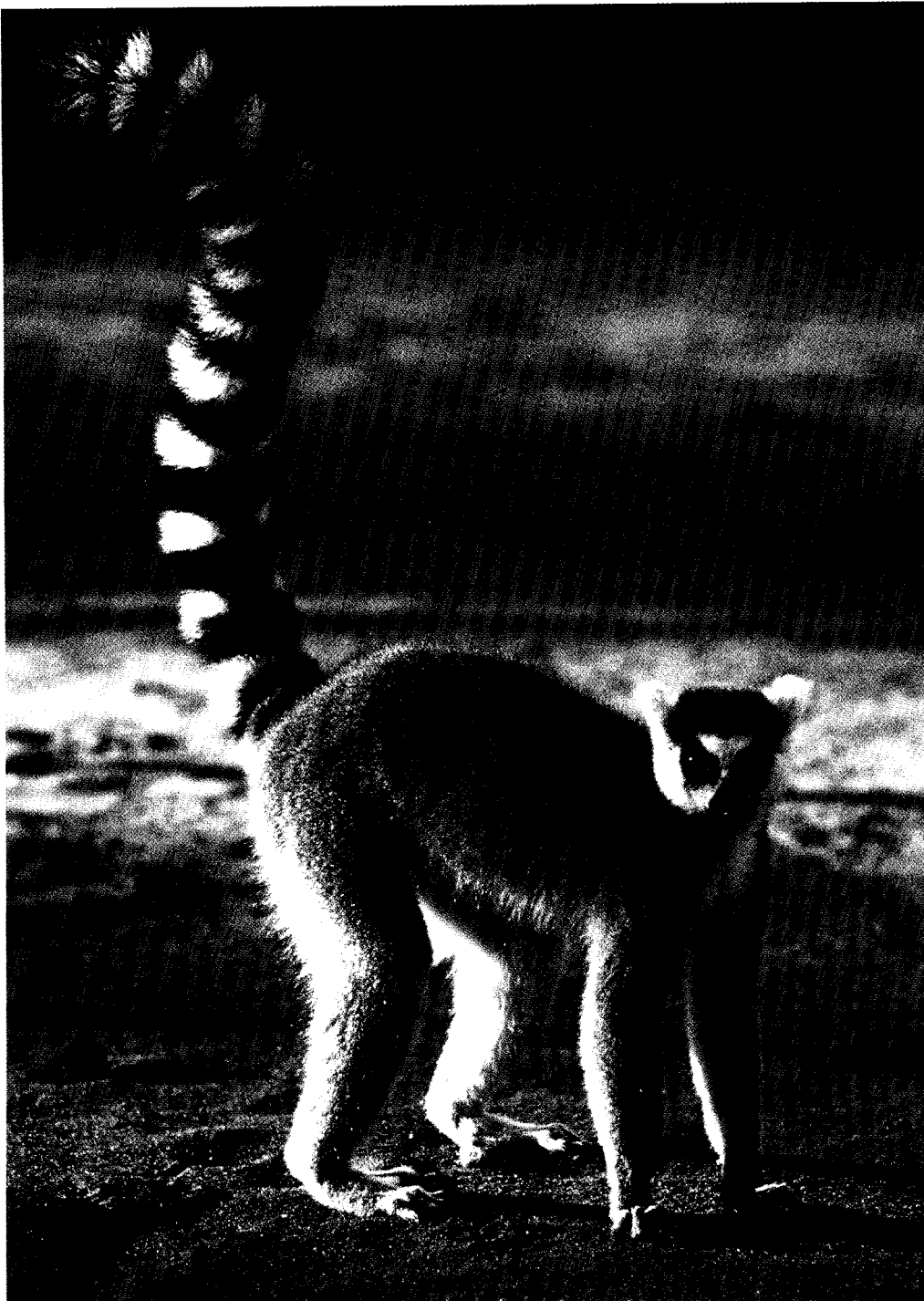




News

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APRIL 2001



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**PLEASE HELP
AFRICAN PARK
RANGERS!**

**ARUN RANGSI –
FROM LAB TO
IPPL**

**A MONKEY
NAMED ANDI**

Ring-tailed lemur
©Art Wolfe
www.artwolfe.com

A LETTER FROM IPPL'S CHAIRWOMAN



Dear IPPL Friend,

It's springtime in South Carolina. The flowers are in bloom and the IPPL gibbons are singing and swinging.

Yet sadly, our earth remains a perilous place for our fellow-primates both wild and captive.

During the year 2000, a nonhuman primate species, the Miss Waldron's colobus, which formerly lived in Ghana and the Ivory Coast, was declared extinct. No photograph was ever taken of any monkey belonging to this species. All that remains are drawings. What a tragedy!

Now we learn that scientists in the United States have produced a baby monkey that glows. He was given the name "ANDi." Born by Cesarean section, "ANDi" will never know his mother. In his photos he looks just like a sad little being, who doesn't know he and the scientists who produced him are "celebrities."

Across the Atlantic Ocean, scientists at a German research facility are feeding brains from British cows to monkeys to test how BSE-infected beef produces "mad cow disease" in humans.

*The unspeakable international trade in live monkeys continues. Be sure to read some documents filed in a US court case that show how ugly this trade is - they are featured in this issue of **IPPL News**.*

On the positive side, young people in Indonesia have been holding demonstrations protesting the exploitation of primates. Young people in India have been demonstrating to get a policeman who illegally killed a gibbon punished.

Despite civil strife in Central Africa, there has been a slight increase in the number of mountain gorillas in the Virunga Volcanoes, where Dian Fossey once fought to protect the species and where she lost her life.

A big thank you to all our members who donated so generously to our holiday appeal. We were able to make end-of-year grants to Primates for Primates (Australia); KSBK (Indonesia); CERCOPAN (Nigeria); Tacugama (Sierra Leone), Nature's Beckon (India) and Limbe Wildlife Center (Cameroon).

Shirley McGreal

MEET BEANIE AND LAURIE!

The year 2001 is the 10th anniversary of Beanie Gibbon's arrival at IPPL. Beanie suffered from encephalitis as a baby when living at a facility in Florida.

The illness left him blind and suffering from epilepsy. When Beanie was one year old, he was sent to IPPL for lifetime care. A local ophthalmologist verified that our gentle little ape had permanently lost his sight.

In past years Beanie sometimes had 10-12 observed seizures per year. In the year 2000 he had only three. Our consultant on primate epilepsy was pleasantly surprised as usually seizures increase in frequency over time.

Despite his challenges, Beanie is a wonderful gibbon loved by all IPPL staff members. He is an expert acrobat and performs amazing "wheel spins," spinning round and round a stationary bar.

It is fortunate he has remained so gentle as he does need handling due to his medical problems. Here is Beanie with Laurie, one of IPPL's three animal care staff.



Photo: Shirley McGreal

ARUN RANGSI STARTS HIS 20TH YEAR WITH IPPL!

by Shirley McGreal

Arun Rangsi (formerly HLA-98) was the first retired research gibbon to reach IPPL Headquarters. He arrived in 1981, so the year 2001 marks this delightful animal's 20th year with us. We thought you'd like to know more about the life history of this small ape who is loved by all our staff and by many of our members, some of whom even send him birthday gifts and cards.

HLA-98 (now renamed Arun Rangsi) spent the first two years of his life in a laboratory at Davis, California, USA. He has spent the past 20 years with IPPL. In the laboratory he was sickly. Since coming to IPPL, he has never had a day's illness.

Arun Rangsi belongs to the white-handed gibbon species. This species can come in two colors – black or beige. All have light colored rings round their faces and light patches on their hands ("mittens") and on their feet ("booties"). Arun Rangsi is beige in color.

Gibbons are found only in Asia. They are the smallest of the apes and excel in acrobatics. They sing beautiful songs which carry for long distances.

Gibbon lab in California Closes

During the mid-1970s a California laboratory received grants from the US National Institutes of Health to infect gibbons with a cancer-causing virus. The laboratory collected dozens of wild-caught gibbons. Many reached the United States from Thailand via Canada, despite Thailand's ban on the export of gibbons. Some were shipped directly to California by a U.S. military laboratory in Bangkok.

In 1980 the laboratory lost its U.S. federal funding. At the time it owned over 50 gibbons. Many were shipped off to zoos and animal dealers. IPPL received a tip-off that one young sickly

gibbon might be killed. We contacted the laboratory on the animal's behalf.

We also raised funds for his care until a home was found for him. Our Thai friend Katherine Buri gave HLA-98 the Buddhist name Arun Rangsi, which means, "The Rising Sun of Dawn."

To our surprise the lab director got in touch with IPPL and asked us to "adopt" him!

HLA-98's life in the lab

IPPL has a copy of Arun Rangsi's health record in the lab.

On 9 August 1979 he was born to

gate" mother, which we learned was a lifeless swinging frame with a towel covering it.

In January 1980 HLA-98 got diarrhea. In three days his weight dropped from one kilogram to 890 grams. He was put on Lomotil and recovered.

In February 1980 he was observed to have "nasal discharge and slightly labored breathing," from which he recovered.

In March 1980 he was treated for shigella-caused diarrhea and for bronchopneumonia, which was treated with penicillin. In April a routine chest x-ray revealed possible viral pneumonia, for which he was treated.

In August 1980 his weight dropped from 1.20 to 1.05 kilograms and he was placed on "supplementary feeding."

On 23 July 1981 he was examined prior to transfer to IPPL. At that time he weighed 2.2 kilograms and was pronounced fit to travel.

HLA-98 was ready to start his new life as "Arun Rangsi."

Arun Rangsi's cross-country trip

On 8 August 1980 Christine Saup, then with the Animal Protection Institute (API), went to the lab to pick up HLA-98/Arun Rangsi. API's office in Sacramento, California, is 20 miles from Davis. The tiny gibbon was actually tranquilized to move him from his living cage into his travel crate. Apparently he had a reputation

as a biter!

At 8:30 in the morning I received a phone call from Christine. She was at the cargo terminal of San Francisco Airport. The gibbon was being loaded on a Delta flight which would reach Atlanta five hours later. At the time there was an ongoing strike by US air controllers and airline service was disrupted across the nation. We didn't



Arun Rangsi in his shipping crate

mother HLA-2 and father HLA-57 and given the number HLA-98, which was tattooed in blue on his chest when he was four months old. On 15 August the baby was found on the floor of his cage with "multiple abrasions over body."

Apparently his mother had rejected him. On the day of his removal from his mother, the six day old baby was put on antibiotics and placed with a "surro-

want to risk our gibbon getting lost or delayed so I decided to drive to Atlanta to collect him.

Unfortunately it was pouring with rain so the drive to Atlanta was a nightmare! My friendly neighbor Kit had kindly offered to accompany me to Atlanta.

We arrived at Atlanta Airport just as the Delta flight was arriving and asked the cargo official to radio the pilot and ask if there was a gibbon on board. The pilot replied that there was no gibbon, but there was a chimpanzee on the shipping manifest. The "chimpanzee" turned out to be Arun Rangsi. Our first impression was of lustrous dark eyes peering curiously at us from his shipping crate.

Kit sat in the back seat with the little gibbon. He loved the grapes she offered him, but was terrified of green beans. Maybe he thought they were hypodermic syringes!

When we got home to Summerville, we started to become acquainted with our little friend. He was initially terrified of

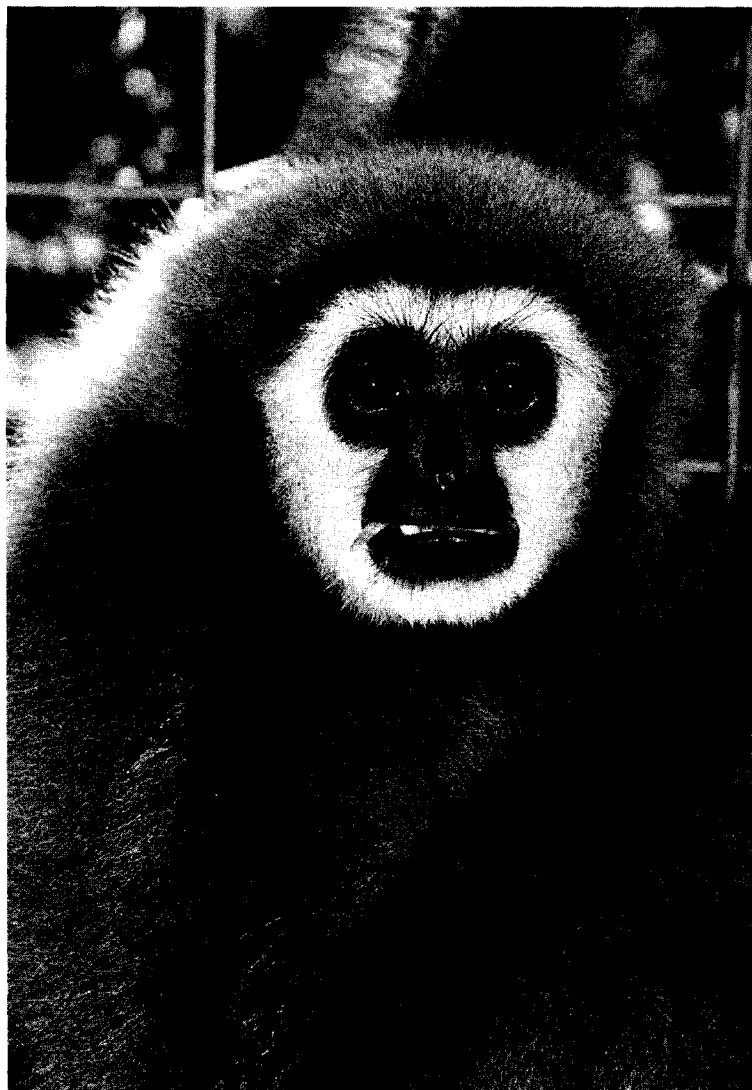
people and had a habit of constant head-banging and trying to bite. He would bang his head against glass and metal and as a result there was a big

callus above his right ear.

A kind Charleston psychiatrist, the late Jerry Donovan, came to look at him and suggested that I bang my head too to "legitimize" the little fellow's behavior! It worked! Within weeks the head-banging had slowed down and our little ape friend began to trust us. Our first animal caregiver was hired to help him and assist with office chores. Her name was Kathy Crawford.

From the start Arun Rangsi ate well. He is still on the small side, but not abnormally so. During the 20 years he has been at IPPL, Arun Rangsi Gibbon has never been sick. He and his companion, a lab gibbon named Shanti, have lived happily together with their own gibbon family.

Soon Arun Rangsi was joined by more gibbons from a variety of environments – laboratories, private owners, defunct zoos, or gibbons unwanted because of handicaps. However, the arrival of our first lab gibbon is a very special memory.



Arun Rangsi as an adult

GOOD NEWS FOR MOUNTAIN GORILLAS

According to a 27 January 2001 report by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the number of mountain gorillas in the Virunga Volcanoes, an area in Rwanda, Western Uganda and the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, has risen by over 10%, from 320 in 1989, to 355 in 2000. The increase happened despite persistent armed conflict in the area. Other mountain gorillas live in the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest of Uganda.

CHECK OUT IPPL'S WEB SITE

IPPL regularly updates its web site at:

<http://www.ippl.org>

We invite you to visit our site regularly. You can make purchases by our secure server. We also exchange links with other organizations sharing all or part of our goals.

THE PRIMATE TRADE IN NORTH SUMATRA

Members of KSBK conducted this study and prepared this report



**Baby monkey at Medan Market,
“Where is my mother?”**

Primate trading occurs not only on the islands of Java and Bali, but also in North Sumatra. With IPPL support, KSBK conducted a market survey between August and October 2000.

Our survey revealed that the primate trade in some regions in North Sumatra is high. The primates are traded freely and without control.

Some locations that were surveyed by KSBK members in North Sumatra were the Medan Bird Market; Pematang Siantar; Desa (Village) Bingkawan on Deli Serdang; Bukit Lawang near Gunung Leuser National Park; and Simbahe.

Medan Bird Market

The Medan Bird Market is the biggest bird market in North Sumatra. It is situated on Fl. Tobing Street, but the people prefer to call this place Jalan Bintang.

Just as they do at bird markets on Java and Bali, traders sell not just birds but also primates, even though they call the market a “bird market.”

The most frequently traded primates are the slow loris, the pig-tailed macaque, and the long-tailed macaque. KSBK recorded six individual slow lorises, 15 pig-tailed macaques, and 20

long-tailed macaques traded at Medan Bird Market during a check conducted on 25 October 2000.

Prices varied but were very low. A slow loris sold for around 60,000–100,000 rupiah (US \$6–10); a pig-tailed macaque cost 150,000 rupiah (US \$15); and 60,000–100,000 rupiah (US \$6–10) was the cost of a long-tailed macaque.

Some other protected species are also traded at this bird market, such as the Bengal cat, the yellow-crested cockatoo, the black-capped lory, the Moluccan cockatoo and the sun bear. A sun bear was offered for 1,000,000 rupiah (US \$105).

Although there are only 25 stalls at Medan Bird Market, owned mostly by Javanese and Chinese, there is a high volume of primate trade. KSBK estimates about five slow lorises, ten pig-tailed macaques, and 15 long-tailed macaques are traded every week at this bird market.

There are also many protected cockatoos traded, especially at the stall belonging to Toni, a Chinese man. Some

KSBK informants also reported that Toni often smuggles cockatoos to Singapore.

Monkeys Slaughtered for Brains

Usually a primate is traded to be kept as a pet, but on Medan primates are also slaughtered for traditional medicine. The people slaughter the primates to eat their brains as a medicine. The buyers are the Chinese, who form a large part of the population of Medan. Many consider monkey brains to have medicinal value.

Primate slaughter happens in several areas of Medan. This practice exists at one stall at Medan Bird Market. The live monkey is cut up and eaten in the stall.

The buyers willing to eat the monkey’s brain only have to pay 60,000 rupiah (US \$6) for a long-tail macaque and 125,000 rupiah (US \$13) for a pig-tailed macaque.

Then the buyers have to pay the slaughter fee. The fee for slaughtering the monkey depends on how much the buyers will give; there is no set price.

According to one of the monkey traders, he butchers at least two monkeys



Primates at Medan Bird Market



Monkey awaiting slaughter

every month, just for their brains and hearts.

Until now, this primate slaughter for brain eating has been recorded mainly in Manado, North Sulawesi. In Manado, traders also slaughter Celebes black macaques for their meat and trade this "bushmeat" freely in Manado's traditional markets.

Nowadays, it has been learned that monkey brain trading goes on in Medan. There they sell not only primates, but also bear-paw soup.

They also trade the hearts of flying foxes in very high numbers in Medan. On some days they even sell flying foxes right in front of the house of the Governor of North Sumatra. Flying foxes, a rare species, are regularly traded. Their hearts are used to treat asthma.

This cruelty to animals has to be brought to an end.

Primates Hunted for Bushmeat

In addition to trade at Medan Bird Market, large numbers of primates are traded in Bingkawan, Sibolangit, Deli Serdang region. These primates are traded along the roadside of this village near Simbahe, between Medan and Brastagi.

The primate species most commonly

traded are the pig-tailed macaque, the Javan ebony langur, the long-tailed macaque, the mitred leaf monkey, and the slow loris.

The animals traded in the largest numbers were the slow loris and the mitred leaf monkey. Most of the stalls in this region sold slow lorises.

According to Mr. A. Tarigan, one of the monkey traders who has been involved in this trade for five months, he usually sells two slow lorises each month. These slow lorises were sold for 100,000 rupiahs (US \$10) each.

Another primate favored in trade is the mitred leaf monkey or "Kulikap", as the local people call it. A trader usually trades four mitred leaf monkeys each month. Five traders would account for 20 mitred leaf monkeys monthly, meaning that at least 240 animals would be traded annually.

KSBK also conducted an investigation in a village called Buah Nabar, near Bingkawan. Many people work as primate catchers in this village. The favorite primates are the Javan ebony langur and the mitred leaf monkey.

Mr. Tomo, one of the hunters, stated that hunting a mitred leaf monkey is more difficult than catching a Javan ebony langur.

Besides being faster, if a mother mitred is shot, she will put her baby in the highest branch of a tree. Thus when she falls, the baby is still safe in the tree. As a consequence, the hunter must climb the tree to get the baby monkey.

The hunters usually serve the flesh of the mother as a meal to accompany drinking "tuak" (a traditional alcoholic beverage), while the baby is sold to a trader in Bingkawan.

The hunters are mostly Batak people, an ethnic group from Sumatra, who hunt primates using guns. They sometimes employ hunting dogs. Usually, they hunt in groups. Some of the hunters will be responsible for shooting, some for taking care of the dogs, and one will be a tree climber. The habit of eating primates is very popular in this village, especially for any man who likes to get drunk.

When hunted, slow lorises are caught using a branch with a "V" form. If a hunter finds a slow loris in the forest, he will hook the slow loris' neck with this branch. Slow lorises cannot move quickly during the day because they are nocturnal animals. The slow loris is then sold in Bingkawan or at Medan Bird Market.

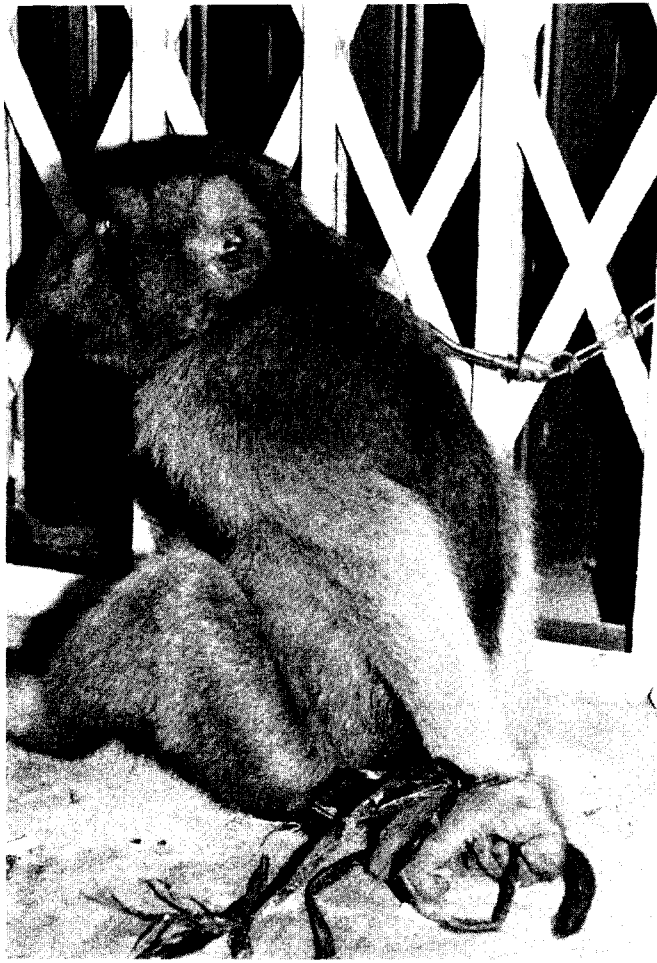
Confiscation Program Urgently Needed

The high volume of protected species traded in Medan Bird Market and in Bingkawan shows the lack of law enforcement for primate protection in North Sumatra.

The officer of the Forestry Department should confiscate the protected species that are still traded there. Unfortunately it seems that confiscation programs are rarely conducted.

KSBK has proved that there are many protected primates still traded in Medan.

The government must stop the primate trade in Medan and surrounding areas.



Pig-tailed macaque at Medan Bird Market

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Please contact the Director of Indonesia's Forestry Department to express your concern about the conditions at Indonesia's "bird markets." Request politely that Indonesia's bird markets be closed down. Alternatively, request that the sale of primates and all protected animals be banned and sellers arrested and imprisoned. Please express your concern at the cruel slaughter of monkeys for human consumption. US air mail to Indonesia now costs 80 cents per ounce.

*Mr. Ir. Harsono, Director, PKA
(Forestry Department)
Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Blok 7 Lt. 7
Jl. Gatot Subroto
Jakarta, Indonesia
E-mail: pka@delphut.cbn.net.id*

KSBK MEMBER SAVES BABY LEAF MONKEY

In August 2000, a KSBK member found a sick baby mitred leaf monkey in Bukit Lawang Forest-Gunung Leuser National Park. The baby had lost her mother to death by a hunter's gunshot. The baby seemed very thin and thirsty. The KSBK member took care of the baby and released her back to the wild when she recovered.

The mitred leaf monkey has become one of the most popular pet primates. Other preferred pets are the orangutan and the slow loris.

The mitred leaf monkey is believed to be really funny when dressed as a human. KSBK has often observed individuals taking a baby dressed in human clothing for a walk around the street. KSBK even found a mitred leaf monkey that was made up with red lipstick! It is really a pity that animals belonging to this species, which should be living free in the wild, are forced to dress like humans and live in towns because of human greed.



Baby leaf monkey kept as pet

eBAY AUCTIONS

The auction web site eBay is a popular web site around the world.

Thanks to the vigilance of Dr. Benjamin Victor, IPPL's attention was drawn to advertisements for artifacts made from threatened and endangered species being regularly offered for sale on eBay, despite guidelines on the subject being published on the eBay web site.

In November 2000 a "Rare Big Borneo Orang Utan Skull Kalimantan" was offered for sale (see photo this page). Bidding closed at US \$199.

The item description stated:

This is a very rare big Orangutan skull from Kalimantan Borneo. The Dayak of Borneo were ruthless head-hunters until head-taking was outlawed in the latter half of the century. This orangutan skull is the product of such head-taking practice which the Dayak believe will give them spiritual power of some sort.

The skull is believed to have been used by the Dayak shaman who made it into an amulet to ward off evil spirit, it is decorated with a tuft of hair on the side, 3 inch "medicine bottles," beads, nuts, etc. Most of the teeth are still intact. The piece is 9" by 6" by 5" in size, authenticity guaranteed.

The seller was Si Pang Chien, a resident of Kuching, Sarawak.

Importation of the skull to most countries would be illegal as orangutans are fully protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and the laws of most nations.

Although the seller claimed that the skull was an antique, it is of course possible to make fresh skulls look old.

In January 2001 eBay offered for sale a "unique carved shaman orangutan skull from Borneo." Another carved orangutan skull brought \$750.

Benjamin Victor, MD, a California biologist, has been checking eBay regularly and reporting questionable offers to wildlife authorities of countries of origin and destination. He reports that eBay is uncooperative and that the law enforcement officials he has contacted have not even answered his messages.

In February 2001 he informed IPPL that wildlife artifacts of Bornean origin, including orangutans and other species, are offered for sale by eBay on an almost daily basis.

In the past the e-mail addresses of buyers and sellers appeared on the eBay web site and Dr. Victor attempted to educate the parties. One buyer said she thought she was buying a "tribal artifact" and had no idea this could be a problem.

The offers continued.

On 20 February a monkey coat was offered for sale. It looked like it was made from skins taken from an all-black colobus monkey species. The seller, a Chicago antique store called "Lost Eras" reported that the coat was:

Extremely rare!!! Mint Condition!!! I didn't know these really existed. c.1940-50. Knee length, semi-tailored, styled with moderately padded shoulders for a medium size male most likely. This monkey really made someone mad!

The world's leading primate taxonomist, Dr. Colin Groves, identified the coat as probably made from the skins of Geoffroy's colobus.

Unfortunately the eBay company is uncooperative. The company sent a message to a person protesting the colobus coat sale, claiming that it could not remove items based on reports from third parties, because the company had no way to verify claims of illegality.

PLEASE PROTEST TO eBAY

IPPL is concerned that the eBay auction web site offers items such as orangutan skulls and colobus monkey coats for sale. We suggest you avoid the site until the company stops the sale of wildlife products. Please address your comments to:

*The President, eBay, Inc.
2416 Hamilton Avenue
San Jose, CA 95125, USA
Fax: 408-558-7468*

Since eBay is a US-based company, please request the US Fish and Wildlife Service, which has not answered Dr. Victor's messages, to monitor wildlife sales through the eBay web site and investigate suspicious transactions. Also, if you find any dubious offers, contact both IPPL and USFWS.

*Kevin Adams, Director
Division of Law Enforcement,
US Fish and Wildlife Service
PO Box 3247
Arlington, VA 22203-3247, USA*



Orangutan skull offered for sale

HONORING A LEGEND

by *Dianne Taylor-Snow, member of IPPL Advisory Board*

January 2001, the beginning of a new year. It would be lovely to report that IPPL had put itself out of business by seeing the end of primate abuse around the world. Sadly, reports of smuggling and abuse continue.

With reports of ongoing problems in the Singapore and Malaysia areas, I was sent to that region to investigate rumors and allegations.

My husband, Pepper Snow, decided to accompany me on this investigative trip at his own expense. He proved very helpful and had some pretty good ideas on analyzing what we had seen. He also took the photos accompanying this report. Results of the investigations into questionable primate dealings will be presented in later editions of **IPPL News**.

Years before I joined IPPL the name Dr. Shirley McGreal was well known to me. Even deep in the jungles of Borneo, I had known that if you had a problem concerning non-human primates, she was the person to contact.

I was delighted to begin working with Shirley and IPPL over 11 years ago. Since that time we have worked together on many projects and have had time to discuss other people in our field who have been champions of animal welfare.

One name kept coming up – **Marjorie Doggett of Singapore**.

With the horrors of smuggling, the bushmeat trade, heavy-handed training of primates for entertainment, and dreadful scientific experiments we have witnessed over the years, I felt great joy when Shirley asked me to visit Marjorie while in Singapore. I had heard about Marjorie for years and desperately wanted to meet this pioneer.

Marjorie is now 80 years old, tiny and frail, but she has a spark that cannot be denied.

Marjorie, born in Sussex, England, moved to Singapore in 1947 with her husband, Victor.

Shortly after their move to Singapore she helped re-establish the Royal SPCA. Her work with rescuing injured cats and dogs from the streets of Singapore expanded to exposing illegal wildlife trade in the area. With her quick wit and unimposing presence she was able to penetrate dealers' dens and gather invaluable information on illegal wildlife trafficking.

In 1975 Dr. McGreal contacted Marjorie to discuss Singapore's role as a center for wildlife trade in the region.

For the past 26 years Marjorie and IPPL have worked closely, and as noted in each issue of **IPPL News**, Marjorie is IPPL's Secretary.

Working with Dr. McGreal and Mohammed Khan, then wildlife chief of Malaysia, Marjorie helped block the US

National Cancer Institute from setting up gibbon laboratories in Malaysia, thus saving the lives of hundreds of gibbons.

During the 1990 investigation of the "Bangkok Six" orangutan smuggling incident, Marjorie played a key role in gathering information related to the shipping crates involved, thus helping IPPL to ensure that Matthew Block was prosecuted in the US courts and served time in prison for his crime.

On our first day in Singapore we trekked out to Marjorie's house to say hello. The meeting was arranged with the help of Louis Ng of the KSBK branch in Singapore. Marjorie had been expecting our visit and was waiting on the front porch to greet us.

We introduced ourselves and chatted for hours, telling her of the impending investigations, catching up on news of old friends, and getting acquainted. When we finally left I promised to return the next week with news of my activities.

A surprise party for Marjorie had been in the works for quite some time.

Prior to my departure, IPPL had been busy at headquarters in South Carolina creating a beautiful framed Certificate of Appreciation for Marjorie. I had carried the certificate to Singapore as hand luggage, in addition to two beautiful bronze chimpanzee styled candle holders. The certificate was designed and framed by Verna Foote and Jamie McElhiney.



(from left) Deirdra, Dianne, Pepper, Marjorie, Guna, Louis, Eunice



Marjorie's cat eyes the certificate and flowers

Once again, with the help of Louis, we went out to Marjorie's house, armed with her certificate, the candle sticks, and a very large bouquet of flowers.

As Marjorie later related to Shirley:

To say that it was all a complete surprise is putting it mildly! I assumed that Dianne was just coming to say goodbye and bring news of the investigations, and that others came for the same reason. Then the bomb dropped!

Among the people who showed up at Marjorie's house for the celebration were **Louis Ng**, KSBK Singapore; **Gunalan Subramanian**, Animal Issues; **Eunice Lau**, journalist, **Straits Times**; **Jim Hodson**, photographer, **Straits Times**; **Deirdre Moss**, Executive Officer, SPCA Singapore; and **Dr. Govindaswamy**

Agoramoorthy, IPPL Advisor, who was visiting from Taiwan.

With snacks and beverages served, cameras clicking and applause all round, I made a speech honoring Marjorie's years of commitment to not only primates, but to all animals around the world, telling how courageous and determined she had been – and continues to be.

Marjorie was overwhelmed with the honor and for a time rather speechless. All she could say was:

Oh no, you shouldn't...what can I say?

I told her I think she is a legend in her own time and she has been a heroine of mine for many years. It was my honor, representing IPPL, to give her this small token of our appreciation.

Eunice Lau wrote and tape-recorded

frantically for a full page article that has since been published in the **Straits Times**.

Everyone was in a jolly mood as people split into groups and discussed animal issues. The groups' members and dynamics shifted from time to time around the room and Marjorie seemed years younger as she found herself surrounded by the excitement of hot topics and issues being passionately discussed and debated.

She was in her element. And we were in ours!

The group finally broke up in the early evening and we left Marjorie glowing on her front porch. We were all so sad to say good-bye.

It was a wonderful experience for all who attended and an honor for me to represent IPPL in giving overdue praise to a true pioneer of animal welfare.

SINGAPORE ZOO DEVELOPMENTS

In the December 2000 issue of **IPPL News**, readers were told about the use of three young chimpanzees as photo-props by the Singapore Zoo. Young chimpanzees would be handed to zoo visitors and photos would be taken, for a fee, of course. Karl Ammann kindly provided IPPL with a photograph he had taken of this activity.

The three chimpanzees had been taken from their mothers at birth and raised by zoo keepers. They were kept in small cages between shows.

Many IPPL members contacted the Singapore Zoo to protest. The zoo replied with long letters justifying its practices. However, according to the 28 January 2001 issue of the **Straits**

Times:

*The chimps were integrated with the rest of the chimpanzees shortly after the **Sunday [Straits] Times** reported in November last year on the animal welfare groups' attacks [including IPPL's protests] on the caging of the trained chimpanzees.*

This was revealed by Mr. Bernard Harrison, chief executive officer of Wildlife Reserves, during a visit last Sunday to the zoo by an IPPL director, Mrs. Dianne Taylor-Snow.

Straits Times reporter Eunice Lau commented that the animals had been accepted back into their group and enjoyed playing in the spacious grassy

enclosure. The article included a photo of the chimpanzee Rhamba playing with his mother Suzy.

However, the chimpanzees are still taken out for photo sessions. Needless to say, IPPL is pleased that the chimpanzees spend time with other chimps. However we **strongly** object to the photo sessions being conducted at all and we shall continue to protest.

Singapore animal-lover Louis Ng had originally complained about the zoo photography sessions, saying he had once seen a keeper abusing one of the chimpanzees during a photo session. Ng had also expressed concern about the animals not being with their family group.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to **Dr. Vernon Reynolds**, who has been a member of IPPL's Advisory Board since 1974, on receiving a Chairman's Award from the National Geographic Society. Dr. Reynolds directs the Budongo Forest Project in Uganda. The project helps protect chimpanzees and many other species and has provided opportunities for advanced training of overseas and

Ugandan scientists.

To learn more about the Budongo Forest Project, check this website:

www.budongo.org

Congratulations to **Dr. Colin Groves**, an IPPL Advisor since 1975, on being appointed a full Professor at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

Dr. Groves has helped IPPL in many ways, including preparing a critique of the gibbon experiments at the University of California that certainly contributed to the decision to cut off funds for the research. This led to the disbanding of the gibbon colony – and the arrival of Arun Rangsi Gibbon at IPPL Headquarters (see "**Arun Rangsi Starts His 20th Year With IPPL**," page 3).

EGYPTAIR SAYS IT WON'T CARRY PRIMATES

The December 2000 issue of **IPPL News** told how two smuggled chimpanzees had been confiscated at Doha Airport, Qatar. The babies had arrived at Doha Airport in September 2000. The smuggler had hidden them in a cylindrical container inside a crate containing exotic birds.

The sickly and starving animals recovered and were sent to Doha Zoo. The shipment was consigned to a Doha pet shop. IPPL does not know the name of the African supplier.

However IPPL learned that Egyptair was the airline that carried the chimpanzees. Egyptair is notorious for transporting smuggled wildlife. The chimpanzees reached Qatar from Cairo, but it is suspected that the animals had reached Cairo from Nigeria, a country to which Egyptair has regular flights.

Good News

IPPL asked members to write letters to the Egyptair Office in New York and to Engineer Mohammed Fahim Rayan, Chairman of Egyptair, at the company's Cairo address.

Egyptair has announced that it will no longer accept primate shipments (see letter opposite). IPPL will monitor this situation.

More Good News

IPPL members also contacted the Government of Qatar asking the nation to join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. We have more good news for you. On 21 February 2001, the **Peninsula**, Qatar's leading newspaper,

announced that:

***DOHA:** The Prime Minister, H.H. Sheikh Abdullah bin Khalifa Al Thani, presided over the weekly cabinet meeting held at the Emiri Diwan yesterday...the Cabinet...took the following decisions: first, approval of*

Qatar's joining of the international agreement on the trade in wild animals and plants that are threatened with extinction, after being briefed about the view of the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Sanctuaries in this concern...

EGYPTAIR 



Mrs. Rita E. Bell
1416 W. Chase Ave. Unit D
Chicago, IL 60626-2140
USA

11 January, 2001

Dear Mr. Bell,

I received with great concern your letter regarding the shipment of wildlife on board EgyptAir especially the chimpanzees.

I would like to inform you that we have stopped the transportation of primates on board our flights, a circular was issued and circulated to this effect to all our offices.

I would like to assure you that your remarks and notes regarding similar subjects are mostly welcomed to reach the final and ideal image for EgyptAir which we really aim to.

Looking forward to hearing from you, please accept my best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Eng. Mohamed F. Rayan
Chairman & C.E.O.

Th/B.

LETTER-WRITING IS IMPORTANT

IPPL's letter-writing members certainly deserve some of the credit for these changes. A big thank you to all our wonderful letter-writers. Thank you Robin, Mark, Susan and everyone else! Letters can really make a difference. Not always, but often enough that everyone who can, should find the time to write lots of letters.

A BIG THANK YOU!

Construction of IPPL's long dreamed-of animal care cottage is underway. Special thanks to the Winley Foundation for generously matching the Arcus Foundation challenge grant and to all our members who together contributed an equivalent sum. The building foundation has been laid and, as I write, a truck is delivering the wood for framing.

NEWS FROM THE UK

IPPL's UK branch began the New Year of 2001 with a rush and we have stayed very busy since!

Help for orangutan sanctuary

The first project in hand was to help with the designing and construction of a nursery enclosure for the orangutans at the Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre, Sabah, East Malaysia.

One member, Mrs. Sue Sheward, worked at Sepilok in 1999. When she returned to England she brought with her a "wish list" of things the Centre needed.

At the top of the list was an enclosure for juvenile and infant orangutans between the ages of one and four.

Currently, these animals have only one small cage to play in and not all have daily access. What they really need is a large enclosure with ropes, branches and climbing frames, which can accommodate all the infants after they leave quarantine.

Sue approached IPPL with her ideas. Steve Brend created the plans for the enclosure, giving appropriate dimensions and suggesting materials and fixtures. Chester Zoo gave their enthusiastic support for the project and arranged to send two of their orangutan keepers and a welder to Malaysia.

Sue found a local supplier of metal work and, even as we go to press, work to build the new enclosure is under way.

One new enclosure does not solve the problems the orangutans face, but it is a good start. There are unbelievable numbers of orangutans in sanctuaries and orphanages in Indonesia and Malaysia and the amount of viable habitat to which they can be returned dwindles every day.

However, the process of rehabilitating apes to the wild is well established in Asia, and East Malaysia still has large tracts of intact forest. Sepilok is Malaysia's premier facility and we were delighted to assist them in this project.

The Huntingdon Life Science furor

In February our work was divided between conservation and welfare. There was a massive furor surrounding the possible closure of the UK's largest toxicity

testing laboratory, Huntingdon Life Sciences. The lab uses large numbers of primates.

A prolonged campaign by animal rights activists threatened the lab with closure but it received an eleventh-hour bailout, when two American banks provided the bailout money of £10 million to clear debts and £10 million in loans to provide working capital. As a result, the newspapers were full of stories about biomedical research.

The pharmaceutical industry reacted strongly with an advertisement in all major newspapers and journals purporting to tell the facts about animal research. That ad is now the subject of a complaint to the Advertising Standards Authority!

If you want to learn more about Huntingdon Life Sciences and the cruelty allegations, please check the web site of the Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty activists:

<http://welcome.to/shac>

If the site has disappeared, use the www.dogpile.com search engine for "Huntingdon Life Sciences."

Great Ape Postcard campaign

IPPL and the Ape Alliance also have been working to promote "2001 – An Ape Odyssey," the campaign launched last September to save the great apes.

We have organized a massive postcard campaign with all the cards being sent to

Tony Blair, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The cards ask him to follow the lead of the United States in creating a fund dedicated to conserving apes and their habitat.

Additionally, the Alliance wants to see legislation introduced that requires all timber and wood products to be labelled. Too often, tropical hardwoods are bought and imported without consumers knowing the true impact of their actions.

The campaign was launched on 1 March 2001, when a giant postcard calling for ape protection was delivered to the Prime Minister's door!

Primart - a celebration of primates in art

IPPL organized Primart, the UK's first art exhibition devoted entirely to primates. It celebrated their beauty and diversity, whilst reminding us of the threats they face.

Primart ran from 22 March to 1 April, 2001. The exhibition featured oils, sculptures, drawings and photographs by leading wildlife artists. On display were original pieces, limited editions and unique works by primates themselves, including Nonja the orangutan and Tatu, a chimpanzee who communicates in sign language.

With the artists' kind agreement, proceeds from the exhibition will go towards primate conservation.



MARCHIG ANIMAL WELFARE TRUST GRANTS

The goals of the Marchig Animal Welfare Trust are to protect animals and to promote and encourage practical work in the prevention of cruelty and the relief of suffering.

The Trust was founded by Swiss animal lover Jeanne Marchig. Madame Marchig also established the Marchig Animal Welfare Award **“for practical work in the field of animal welfare by a society or individual deserving of support anywhere in the world.”**

The first winner of this award was Dr. Shirley McGreal, Founder-Chairwoman

of IPPL, who was cited in May 1988 by Madame Marchig and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, for **“her valiant and courageous efforts on behalf of the world’s primates without thought of personal cost.”**

The Trust is seeking project applications, from either individuals or organizations, which will make a difference in the way animals are treated and protected.

Funding applications meeting the following criteria will be considered:

- those encouraging initiatives de-

signed to improve animal welfare,

- those promoting alternatives to animal experimentation and their practical implementation,
- those promoting and encouraging practical work in alleviating suffering and preventing cruelty to animals.

Those wishing further information should contact:

**The Administrator
Marchig Animal Welfare Trust
10 Queensferry Street
Edinburgh EH2 4PG, Scotland**

A BABY MONKEY NAMED ANDi

Scientists at the Oregon Regional Primate Center of the Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU) in Beaverton, Oregon, USA, reported on 11 January 2001 that they had developed the first genetically engineered monkey. They claimed that the research would hasten the development of cures for a variety of human diseases.

The baby rhesus monkey was named **ANDi**, which is created from “inserted DNA” written backwards.

Press photographs circulated worldwide show what looks like a typical baby monkey. The gene inserted into **ANDi** came from a jellyfish and was described as “GFP” which stands for “green fluorescent protein.” However, the monkey does not glow in the dark.

In 2000, the Oregon Primate Center had publicized its development of a “cloned monkey.”

According to Primate Center scientist Gerald Schatten:

The idea is to engineer monkeys with genes known to cause disease in humans. Perhaps these monkeys could even be cloned, so that exact copies could be used to study drugs and other potential treatments without having a factor in genetic variation... We wouldn’t want to make a monkey that carries a disease unless we knew there was a cure right in front of us.

Schatten and his team used a retrovirus to carry the GFP gene into 224 monkey eggs. The procedure resulted in 40 em-

bryos and five pregnancies. Three monkeys were born alive, but only one carried the gene, as did stillborn twins.

Writing in the **Boston Herald** on 14 January 2001, Beverly Beckham expressed her outrage in an article headed **“Creating monkeys to suffer puts humans on slippery slope.”**

The maturation process of human beings, according to psychologists, is divided into stages. When we’re young we believe that the world revolves around us. “Why is the moon following me?” every child has asked. As we mature we realize that we are not the center of the universe. That’s the theory, anyway. As we age, we eventually see the big picture and view the world not as our private playpen but as our shared responsibility.

*Apparently we’re a country of ethical infants because it certainly isn’t responsible to create a creature to suffer. The picture of **ANDi** that was in all the papers should move us to action. Are we indifferent because monkeys aren’t house pets...*

Scientists are not engineering genetically altered primates to say, “Look what we did” and to have their creations splashed on the front pages all over the world. This is just the beginning. What won’t be on the front pages are all the future animals born diseased, creatures that share 90% of our genetic make-up, born solely to suffer. This is the future and it isn’t right...

In its 22 January 2001 issue, the British newspaper **Telegraph** quoted scientist Michael Ball, Chairman of the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments:

This experiment on monkeys is obscene, ethically unjustified and scientifically unnecessary. It is time someone called the bluff of these people every time they say they have made a new step forward. The idea that they can resolve every disease under the sun and make us live for 2,000 years is ridiculous. The extremely low rate of success in scientific terms does not justify the animal suffering involved. These primate centers in America are all looking for work to justify their existence.

British philosopher Roger Scruton commented:

It is perhaps unfair to draw the comparison with Dr. Mengele of Auschwitz, but it is certainly true that the new breed of medical researchers proceeds as though any reference to moral absolutes, or to the sanctity of life, is merely a quaint survival of a discredited view of the human condition.

I have this horrible vision of a future in which there are no young people any more, except those manufactured by the bionic geriatrics who control things, those who use all the resources of the earth, including those that belong to future generations, to outstay their welcome on a planet whose resources they devote entirely to themselves.

Many Oregon residents were furious and wrote letters to the **Oregonian**. On 21 January 2001 Allison Pang wrote:

*I see this as a publicity stunt to make OHSU money so they can create an **ANDi II** with giraffe genes, an **ANDi III** with spider genes, etc.*

Sue Pesznecker wrote:

*As I unfolded the **Oregonian** a few days ago, I was greeted by a photograph of a tiny, hours-old rhesus monkey. The infant monkey had tiny fingers, tufts of downy hair and a surprisingly human face. His name was **ANDi**. The accompanying story explained that...his creation paved the*

*way for nonhuman primates to become "living research laboratories." All life is sacred. Yet for human purposes, an innocent relative in our primate family tree was created in the laboratory, his genes manipulated like puzzle pieces...**ANDi** is the first of his kind. It's too bad he can't be the last.*

Writing on a primate bulletin board on the Internet, Katie Eckert of San Francisco stated:

Since it is not new or news to me that we are using nonhuman primates in research and for the testing of innumerable drugs and other consumer products...my

most tormented thoughts...are actually back with the ultimate reasoning behind the drive to insert DNA into the genome of a monkey...and that is to try to do away with disease and suffering of humans...

*What is going to come of our species when we start using gene therapy, when we start **TRULY** messing with the plans? Will we make perfect people? Will we remove ourselves so far from "natural" selection that only those that can afford this type of therapy will survive? Is money to become the selective force, if it hasn't already?*

How long do humans really want/need to live anyway? 110? 120? 150?

HOW TO EXPRESS YOUR CONCERN

US Members concerned about the use of their tax dollars to create more genetically engineered monkeys may contact their representative (*House Office Building, Washington DC 20515, USA*) and senators (*Senate Office Building, Washington SC 20510, USA*) and *Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, Director, National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda MD 20892, USA*. Dr. Kirschstein's e-mail address is **execsec1@od.nih.gov**

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

THE DISAPPEARING NAPLES MONKEYS

Mike Carr, an attorney practicing in Naples, Florida, is trying to identify whoever is responsible for the disappearance of most members of a troop of squirrel monkeys which have lived free on the grounds of the Collier Athletic Club in Naples for five decades.

Florida is a tropical state in the south-east United States and the squirrel monkeys have prospered. Because squirrel monkeys are not a native Florida species, they enjoy no legal protection.

Two years ago, the **Naples News** reported that licensed monkey trapper Gary Rosenblum wanted to trap the monkeys. Carr was able to fight him off and the monkeys remained on the Athletic Club grounds. Club members enjoyed their presence.

Last year a head count showed 15 monkeys. Now only four remain.

According to the 17 January issue of the **Naples News**:

A misdemeanor trespassing charge against a monkey trapper could be

ratcheted up to include felony charges if authorities can prove the man gave narcotics to a youngster to use in catching squirrel monkeys that live near the Collier Athletic Club.

Though he has said he'll only talk to authorities if he's given immunity in the case, a Collier teen has talked to friends and neighbors of his role in the alleged monkey caper, said Naples attorney Mike Carr.

"If a trapper gave a controlled substance, which he got from a veterinarian, to a juvenile, you could have potential drug charges against both the trapper and the vet," Carr said.

The Collier County Sheriff's office has launched an investigation.

In the mid 1990s a group of vervet monkeys which had lived free for 40 years in Dania, Florida, near Fort Lauderdale Airport, disappeared. Some of the animals turned up in the pet trade. Earlier there had been efforts to trap free-living squirrel monkeys on the grounds of the Bonnet

House in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Margot Harakas wrote in the 26 November 1995 issue of the **Fort Lauderdale Sun Sentinel**:

Unknown to the monkey supporters, another trapper stalked the area...Fort Lauderdale animal dealer James Anderson, fresh from snatching squirrel monkeys from outside the wall around the Bonnet House, had set his sights on Dania's vervets...Anderson says he got \$2,400 for the three squirrel monkeys he took outside the Bonnet House.

Unfortunately Florida has dozens of pet monkey traffickers who sell hundreds of monkeys into the pet trade every year, so it is hard to know who is behind the capture of Florida's few remaining free-living monkeys.

Mike Carr is a resourceful and determined man. If anyone can get to the bottom of this cruel abuse of monkeys, it is Mr. Carr. We shall let you know if he manages to get the perpetrator(s) punished.

HELP OUTFIT PARK GUARDS IN THE CONGO!

Dr. Jo Thompson of the Lukuru Wildlife Research Project and Friends of Lukuru is going shopping! But not for clothes or jewelry. She is shopping for uniforms and equipment for the brave national park guards in the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire).

All Park Guards were stripped of their uniforms when the civil war started.

Sadly, some of the guards were killed during the ongoing civil strife.

Jo would greatly appreciate help from IPPL members to obtain new uniforms and writes:

I am very pleased to say that we will have the uniforms manufactured in Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The cost to outfit one guard is \$50. This price includes the trousers, shirt,

cap, pair of ankle-boots, belt and insignia patches. I will order 1,200, and we need lots of help!

The green uniforms have been designed so that they will not resemble military uniforms. Take a look at how impressive they are. Our model is Mr. Muteba Manzanza of the Office of I.C.C.N. – Kinshasa.

Dr. Thompson has collected tents, walkie-talkies, backpacks, rain ponchos, medicines, and clothing for women and children. Because of the prohibitive cost of shipping, please don't send any of these items.

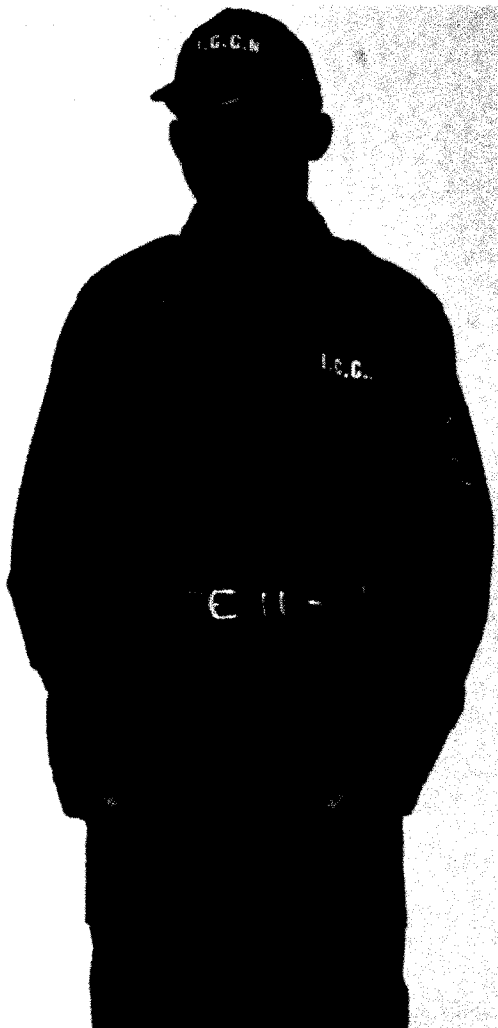
Thompson comments:

As the only territory of Africa where the three African great apes occur, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the most decisive

country for great ape conservation: 100% of the Bonobo population occurs in DRC, 93% of the Eastern chimpanzee population occurs in DRC, 100% of the Grauer's gorilla population occurs in DRC, 57% of the mountain gorilla population occurs in DRC.

Jo reports that the Kahuzi-Biega National Park has been severely affected by the area's civil strife, with the Grauer's gorilla population having been severely reduced. She plans to return to the DRC in the late summer to deliver equipment to several protected areas.

IPPL has helped the Friends of Lukuru with small grants and general support, but we want to help more and hope that you do, too.



JOIN IPPL'S "OUTFIT A RANGER" CAMPAIGN!

Please send your check for \$50, the cost of one uniform, to **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484-0766, USA** or send £30 to **IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London, WC1H9NS, England**. Mark clearly that the gift is for the "Outfit a Ranger" fund. You can also make a credit card donation. Smaller donations will be welcomed and combined with others.

IPPL-US will match the first 50 donations of \$50 or more. So your gift will be doubled and will buy two uniforms.



(left) Mr. Muteba Manzanza models the new uniform

(right) Close-up of Ranger arm patch

APES – THE UNTOLD STORY

by Sally Chow and Louis Ng of Singapore, photographs by Teo Han Wue



For a long time, apes have been seen as human caricatures, brutes who merely look like people. Many people could not face the fact that an animal can have qualities that are purportedly reserved only for human beings. After all, people are intelligent, we can reason, we can be altruistic, we make and use tools... and animals do not have any of those traits.

Simple as that! Or is it?

To heighten the Singapore community's awareness of and concern for the apes, our closest living relatives, an exhibition sponsored by the International Primate Protection League and the National Geographic Channel was held in a busy shopping mall in Singapore from 29 November to 3 December 2000.

Put together by a group of young local nature enthusiasts who worked hard on the project for six months, the exhibition was well received by both children and adults.

Through moving photographs (provided by Karl Ammann) and a story-line format, the exhibition not only introduced the public to the intriguing social lives of these amazing animals but more importantly, it raised the underlying themes of the illegal pet trade, habitat destruction, and the bushmeat trade.

The illegal pet trade in Singapore is still rampant, and while authorities have

confiscated many gibbons over the years, many others die or are sold undetected. It is our hope that through this exhibition, people will realize the pain these gibbons have to suffer, just to be their pets.

The exhibition also involved both local and international organizations such as KSBK (Indonesia) and Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage (Zambia), to inform and encourage Singaporeans to make a difference toward the conservation of apes and the environment. Signatures for the Great Ape Project were also collected during the exhibition.

Volunteer guides were present to provide more information and spark off lively discussions and the sharing of ideas on conservation with members of the public.

A drawing area was provided for young children to encourage the love for nature through creative expression. To further generate interest about apes among the young, a mini-library was set up, stocked with informative books on primates and children's books carrying a conservation theme.

A quiz was also designed to guide the audience through the exhibition and highlight the key issues put forward in the exhibits.

The exhibition is currently continuing its run in schools to further reach out to the young.

Our Hope

It is our hope that one day the conservation idea will grow here in Singapore and that Singaporeans will be more actively involved in the conservation of primates.



"NATURE'S BECKON" PROTESTS GIBBON KILLING

Photos by Soumyadeep Datta

In October 2000, a policeman was arrested for shooting a Hoolock gibbon in the Joypur Nature Reserve, Assam, India. The killer was Hwangho Mamai.

According to the Zoological Survey of India, there are only about 5,000 Hoolock gibbons left in India. They are fully protected by Indian law.

The killing of the gibbon infuriated **Nature's Beckon**, a wildlife activist group which IPPL has helped for several years. The group is led by Soumyadeep Datta. **Nature's Beckon** has demanded that the Union Home Minister, the Arunachal Pradesh Chief Minister, and the district authorities of Changlang and Tirap prosecute the policeman.

Nature's Beckon also held a demonstration to support protection of Assam's forests and wildlife, and to protest the killing of the gibbon.

According to the 10 November 2000 issue of **The Assam Tribune**:

*The protests by **Nature's Beckon** have now resulted in the harassment of volun-*



teers of the organization by policemen of Arunachal Pradesh.

*Volunteers of **Nature's Beckon** work in the forests of Joypur, Dirak, etc., which crosses into Arunachal territory.*

Now that they have raised their voice against the poacher-policeman, they are

no longer welcome in Arunachal, as far as the police in Chankang and Tirap districts are concerned.

Meanwhile, the erring cop, Hwangho Mamai, is being prosecuted in the civil courts here.



HOW YOU CAN HELP

Please send courteous letters 1) expressing your concern over the killing of a Hoolock gibbon by a policeman in the rainforest of Joypur, 2) urging strong action against the gibbon killer and all wildlife poachers, and 3) requesting that the contiguous rainforest of Joypur, Upper Dihing and Dirak be declared a wildlife sanctuary, to:

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India
Secretariat, South Block
New Delhi 110001, India

Mr. Prafulla Kr. Mahanta
Chief Minister of Assam
Secretariat, Dispur 781006
Assam, India

Attention: overseas postage from the United States to India was recently increased to 80 cents for letters weighing up to one ounce.

BABY MONKEY DIES ON LONG TRIP TO HAWAII BAR

In September 2000, a three month old baby squirrel monkey, who certainly weighed less than a pound, was shipped from Miami to Honolulu via Houston. Tragically, the young infant did not survive the long trip.

She and another monkey were going to be exhibited at the **Blue Tropix** restaurant and bar. One of the two survived and is currently being exhibited at the bar, as you will see from the photo on this page. **Blue Tropix** plans to purchase more monkeys.

The **Blue Tropix** is licensed to exhibit the monkeys by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and held a fundraiser for the Honolulu Zoo on its premises on 11 February 2001.

On the same day Hawaiian animal activists objecting to the exhibition of the monkey, and also objecting to the zoo's implicit approval of the practice, held a well-attended protest demonstration outside the **Blue Tropix**. During the protest, the demonstrators were told that the blame for the baby monkey's death lay solely with the airline.

According to Cathy Goeggel of Animal Rights Hawaii (ARH),

The bar had placed two trucks on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to block us, but after we called the police and complained about obstruction of the pavement, the bar backed down and moved a truck. We had 5 police squad cars and several officers on site, who were defending our First Amendment Rights to freedom of speech and assembly from the hired goons who didn't care for our message.

Many angry letters protesting the zoo's association with the bar appeared on the Honolulu zoo's web site. One writer commented;

That an unscrupulous bar owner would want to throw a monkey in a fish tank to amuse his drunken customers doesn't particularly surprise me. That the City and Council would allow such a thing in this day and age does surprise me. But the idea that the Zoo would condone and indeed make money on this makes my jaw hit the

floor. What were you thinking?

One writer called for the zoo director to be put in a glass cage for a week to "see how he handles it."

Following the storm of protest, the Honolulu Zoo realized it had made a mistake and returned the \$1095 proceeds.

Animal Rights Hawaii has filed protests against the shipment and the use of the monkey as a bar exhibit with both the USDA and the State Agriculture Department. The latter agency had approved the import of the monkeys into Hawaii.

IPPL obtained from ARH several documents pertaining to the shipment of the two squirrel monkeys from Florida to Hawaii via Texas.

Certificate of veterinary inspection for interstate movement of dogs, cats and other non-livestock species

This was a Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida, certificate. It was dated 26 September 2000 and signed by veterinarian Dr. Juan Fernandez-Bravo, 18966 South Dixie Highway, Miami FL 33157.

The certificate was issued to Rainforest Aviaries, a licensed animal dealer operating from 28501 SW 187th Avenue, Miami FL 33030.

The consignees were Randy Davies/Darren Tsuchiya, 419 Atkinson Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814. Davies is a monkey dealer based in Arizona. Steve Tsuchiya owns the **Blue Tropix**.

The animals being shipped were listed as:

- one male squirrel monkey, two years old, vaccinated against rabies on 27 September 2000, and
- one female squirrel monkey, three months old, said to be "too young for rabies vaccine."

Record of inspection/quarantine/provisional quarantine/seizures

This document lists Darren Tsuchiya, Tsuchiya Inc. as consignee. The number of crates is listed as two, as is the number of animals ("Monkey 1.1," i.e. one male and one female).

The "reason for detention" was:



Photo by Mana'oto

Pre-Shipment Requirement not met. No statement that the monkey was examined and found to be free of ecto-parasites...Future shipment of animals that have not met pre-shipment requirements may result in citation and/or refused entry.

The monkeys were described as:

1. Squirrel monkey, female, three months, dead on arrival. Sent to necropsy.

2. Squirrel monkey, male, two years, brown.

The survivor was "released to owner on 9/28/00."

Necropsy of the dead baby

The necropsy shows the terrible and unnecessary suffering that the traffic in baby monkeys can inflict on unweaned, totally dependent, absolutely helpless animals.

Gross findings: *no significant findings. Stomach was empty.*

Histopathology: *no significant lesions seen in any of the sections examined, in-*

cluding brain, heart, liver, kidney and lung.

Parasitology: *none seen.*

Bacteriology: *Staphylococcus epidermidis isolated. No salmonella/ shigella isolated.*

The diagnosis was "probable transport stress." Dr. Thomas R. Sawa, Pathologist, Vet Laboratory, commented:

Based on the results of the gross and histopathological findings, the exact cause of death cannot be determined.

However, this particular squirrel monkey at only 3 months of age may have been unable to withstand the stresses of transport: long flight (7-8 hours) by itself, no dam; apparently unable to drink (empty stomach); nourishment from a baby bottle tied to the top of the cage. It is noteworthy that a two year old squirrel monkey on the same trip arrived in apparent good health.

Shipmaster's Declaration

This declaration shows that the monkeys were carried on Continental

Airlines Flight CO 001. They were carried as freight. The port of origin was listed as "IAH" (Houston) and the destination was "HNL" (Honolulu).

The document notes that the crates were loaded on the belt at Honolulu, but that one monkey "appeared dead – upon download from ramp, was found to be dead. Confirmed at quarantine."

This poor little monkey's life was senselessly taken from her when it had barely started. Frank Blanco operates Rainforest Aviaries in Florida, and was supposedly the initial supplier.

Randy Davies, an Arizona-based dealer listed as consignee at a Honolulu address, seems to have served as middleman. Davies peddles monkeys from his Internet site.

In a phone call to IPPL following our publication of documents on the Allo-Primate internet bulletin board, Mr. Blanco stated that he did not feel personally responsible for the death of the baby monkey but instead blamed the airline.

WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT THE "MONKEY BAR"

Please send letters objecting to monkeys being sent on long gruelling trips to Hawaii for the purpose of being entertainment props in "monkey bars" or similar institutions, to:

*James Nakatani, Chair
Hawaii Department of Agriculture
1428 South King Street
Honolulu, HI 96814, USA*

*Robert Gibbons, DVM, Director
USDA/APHIS/Western Region
9580 Micron Avenue, Suite J
Sacramento, CA 95827-2623, USA*

Please send a letter to the Chairman of Continental Airlines requesting that the airline stop transporting monkeys and investigate why a baby monkey just three months old was accepted for shipment in September 2000.

*Gordon Bethune, Chairman and CEO
Continental Airlines
1600 Smith Street
Houston, TX 77002, USA*

ARE YOU MOVING? PLEASE TELL US!

Attention readers! Please let IPPL know if you change your mailing address. We would hate to lose track of 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

KSBK PRIMATE PROTECTION CAMPAIGN

by Rosek Nursahid, KSBK

About 37 primate species live in Indonesia. Unfortunately many of them are endangered due to habitat destruction and illegal hunting for trade.

Since 1994 KSBK has been monitoring the Indonesian wildlife trade.

Our surveys show that primates are second only to birds in the numbers of animals traded. Many of these primate species are protected by law, including orangutans, gibbons, slow lorises, and grizzled leaf monkeys.

The major reason for the continued primate trade in Indonesia is weak enforcement of primate protection laws. Another reason is the lack of public awareness.

For these reasons, KSBK, supported by IPPL, the Gibbon Foundation, and KSBK's own members, arranged a tour of Java's major cities to campaign for protection of Indonesia's primates.

The campaign took place from 27 January to 10 February 2001 and was named the "Primate Freedom Tour." The team consisted of 30 KSBK members.

The cities visited were Malang, Surabaya, Yogyakarta, Jakarta, Bogor and Bandung. The team travelled by public bus.

Fighting off fatigue, KSBK members put on interesting demonstrations at shopping centers and malls. Besides displaying notice boards and posters, KSBK members also distributed brochures advising people not to buy primates.

During the tour KSBK tried to inform people about the importance of protecting primates and to put pressure on the government to pay more attention to enforcement of laws protecting primates.

The campaign drew a lot of public in-

terest, because some of the KSBK members wore primate costumes. People found the campaign unique and enjoyable as we invited visitors to come and discuss issues with us.

Even children were asking to have their photos taken with the "primates." It was one of the few demonstrations that children could enjoy!

In some towns, such as Jakarta, policemen and TNI (Indonesian army) monitored the campaign, since at the time there were many political demonstrations ongoing in Jakarta.

Maybe the police thought that the KSBK demonstration was like some of the other demonstrations in Jakarta.

However they learned that KSBK demonstrations are non-violent.

The exhausting tour had positive results. Many newspapers and TV shows adopted the tour as their highlight. The tour was on many TV stations, including TVRI, SCTV, RCTI, Metro TV, and ANTV.

Many people sent KSBK e-mails to get further information about protecting the primates of Indonesia after reading newspaper articles and seeing KSBK on television. Some were interested in becoming members.

It is wonderful that, even in the middle of an intense political crisis in Indonesia, people still care about primates.



THANKS FROM KSBK

KSBK thanks all KSBK members, who have shown their commitment and made the tour such a success. We also thank the Gibbon Foundation for contributing funds. Special thanks go to IPPL for the funding, encouragement and motivation given to KSBK to keep working for Indonesian primate protection.

IPPL comment: We salute all the young Indonesians who participated in the gruelling first-ever bus tour on behalf of Indonesia's horribly exploited apes, monkeys, and prosimians.

TAKING CARE OF PRIMATES – NOW AND FOR EVER

Over the years, IPPL has greatly benefitted from 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 built 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 other gibbons. Igor has 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.

MEMORIAL GIFTS

From Holly Reynolds, in memory of Dixie, her canine companion for 13 years,

From Laurie Brown in honor of her parents Thom Brown and Marsha Rabe,

From Marie O’Sullivan in memory of her beloved husband Michael, who loved all animals,

From Jennifer L. Johnson in memory of her beloved kitty Taffy, a family member for 18 years

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 _____

Name on Card _____

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

BUSHMEAT DEVELOPMENTS

CITES Bushmeat Group

During the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), held in Kenya in April 2000, there was considerable discussion of the international aspects of the "bushmeat trade."

Discussion was based on a working paper prepared by the Government of the United Kingdom. National delegations and interested non-governmental organizations, including IPPL, participated.

A Working Group was formed. Initial emphasis is to be placed on Africa, although the bushmeat problem also exists in Asia and South and Central America. The current group includes representatives of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and the Congo Republic.

The first meeting of the Working

Group was held in Yaounde, Cameroon, in January 2001.

Threat to Uganda's primates

The enormous cross-border movement of starving humans resulting from civil strife in many parts of Africa is having severe effects on the continent's wildlife.

For many years Uganda's chimpanzees and gorillas have been relatively free from exploitation as "bushmeat."

However, according to Wilhelm Moeller of the Uganda Wildlife Education Center, refugees entering Uganda from the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) are a factor in recent increased poaching.

In September 2000, two men were arrested near the western Ugandan town of Kasese for possession of chimpanzee meat. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to 18 months in prison.

Ghana faces bushmeat problem

Okyeame Ampadu-Agyei of Ghana, country director for the US-based group Conservation International (CI), was quoted in a 13 February 2001 article in the **Independent**, a British newspaper, about the devastating effect of the bushmeat trade on his nation's primates.

He noted that the trade had led to the extinction of the Miss Waldron's red colobus monkey and commented:

The threat of extinction posed to the various wildlife species by the bushmeat trade has grave implications for forest composition and structure, because of the role these species play in seed dispersal.

Ampadu-Agyei announced that CI is planning a major public awareness program in Ghana in order to protect the nation's remaining wildlife.

MONKEYS DIE OF OVER- HEATING

On 22 January 2001, temperatures dropped below freezing at the University of Texas primate breeding facility in Bastrop County, Texas, USA. The next morning 42 rhesus monkeys were found dead.

According to the 30 January 2001 issue of the Austin, Texas **American-Statesman**:

Autopsies later determined that the monkeys died of heatstroke when a new heater's thermostat malfunctioned, sending the inside

temperature to 125 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, officials said Monday.

"We have thermometers in the building that just registered 125 degrees and that's where they had pegged at," said Dr. Michale Keeling, chairman of the lab which is the veterinary arm of the U.T.M.D. Anderson Cancer Center's Science Park in Bastrop County.

The Bastrop facility houses 800 rhesus monkeys.

David Head, Regional Director of the

Agriculture Department's investigative and enforcement unit based in Fort Worth, Texas, said the heater malfunction was under investigation by his agency.

According to Keeling:

The heater, which was installed 9 January, had been working properly until the night of the deaths. Its thermostat was set to turn on at 52 degrees and off at 70 degrees.

Clearly the system failed and 42 monkeys lost their lives.

THE BABY MONKEY CASE

Since 1997 the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) has been calling for an investigation of a series of monkey shipments from Indonesia to the United States. The Indonesian exporter was the Inquatex firm run by Agus Darmawan and the US purchaser was the firm LABS of Virginia, which holds monkeys at three locations in Hampton and Beaufort Counties, South Carolina, USA.

As yet no charges have been filed against anyone involved in the shipments. The series of shipments started in early 1997. As long-time IPPL members may recall, several of the shipments included baby monkeys and wild-caught animals shipped on misleading Indonesian export permits, claiming

that wild-caught animals were captive-born.

At the time of the shipments Indonesia had a ban on export of wild-caught monkeys. The ban had been established in 1994.

On 12 December 1997 two LABS employees, Drs. Patrick Mehlman and Alecia Lilly, were suddenly dismissed. In early 1998 the couple filed a lawsuit against LABS of Virginia and its President David Taub. The lawsuit was adjudicated in Hampton County, South Carolina, and resulted in a \$2.3 million judgment against LABS, which the presiding judge later reduced to just over one million dollars.

The US court system requires both parties to lawsuits to produce documents related to the underlying claim. Some of these

documents become public information when they are used as court exhibits at trial.

The exhibits found in the Mehlman/Lilly versus LABS trial file offer interesting insights into the sickening international trade in monkeys against which IPPL has fought since it was founded in 1973.

Since learning of the shipments in 1997, IPPL and its members have been pushing for investigation of all involved and prosecution of anyone found to have violated the laws of any country. Our members have flooded the US and Indonesian governments with letters and postcards.

The US agency which investigates wildlife shipments is the Division of Law Enforcement of the US Fish and Wildlife Services. However the agency has no power to prosecute. Wildlife prosecutions are handled by the US Department of Justice, which unfortunately often accords them very low priority.

The August 1997 issue of **IPPL News** (free copy available on request) told about some large shipments of monkeys from Inquatex to LABS. IPPL provided readers with details of two shipments which appeared to violate US Lacey Act regulations which ban the import of baby animals, except for urgent medical care.

Details of two of the shipments follow.

April 10, 1997 shipment

This shipment consisted of 253 animals, of whom 20 were babies shipped with

their nursing mothers. Shipping unweaned baby primates is a violation of US regulations and International Air Transport Association (IATA) Guidelines, unless emergency medical circumstances exist.

Some of the babies were just four weeks old. Nineteen monkeys were pregnant. Monkeys as old as 16 years formed part of this shipment, despite Indonesia's ban on export of wild-caught monkeys. It would be highly unlikely for hundreds of monkeys listed as captive-born on shipping documents to have been born in captivity at the exporter's facility between 1981 (the year the oldest monkey was purportedly born) and 1994 (the year Indonesia banned export of wild-caught monkeys).

May 30, 1997 shipment

This shipment consisted of 255 monkeys when it left Jakarta on Air France. There were 19 babies with their mothers and six pregnant monkeys. One baby was just three weeks old. One nursing mother monkey was dead on arrival at Charles de Gaulle Airport, Paris. Her baby was killed. Another monkey escaped. The sub-standard crates were covered in extra chicken wire at Paris to prevent further escapes prior to arrival at Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

Other shipments

IPPL learned of other large Inquatex-LABS monkey shipments. At least one was sent to the Pennsylvania importer Buckshire for quarantine, prior to be-

ing sent on to LABS (see document describing the "munchkin" monkeys in one shipment, page 25). Other shipments reached the United States via Los Angeles and Atlanta.

The statute of limitations

At the end of five years, the statute of limitations will expire on the Inquatex-LABS series of shipments. Whether the investigation is being actively pursued or not, IPPL does not know. We do know that the US Fish and Wildlife Service has worked on the case and that a Chicago grand jury studied the case.

In a letter to the Humane Education Network Kevin Adams, Director of the Division of Law Enforcement of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, told an IPPL member:

We can, of course, appreciate your organization's frustration with the apparent lack of progress in what may, on the surface, appear to be an "open and shut" case. The investigation of unlawful primate importations, however, is a difficult and complex task, and wildlife crimes are not always a priority for other components of our legal system [emphasis added].

Read between the lines! Clearly Mr. Adams is hinting that responsibility for the delay in prosecuting the "Baby Monkey" case lies with the US Department of Justice which does not view the case as having high "priority."

LETTERS NEEDED!

Please contact Scott R. Lasar, the US Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, with a copy to Eric Holder, Deputy Attorney General of the United States. Tell Mr. Lasar that enforcement of US laws protecting the world's precious wildlife is of **VERY** high priority to you, and that you are concerned that the investigation of the "Baby Monkey" shipments has now been dragging on for four years. Remind him of the suffering the baby monkeys and pregnant monkeys endured, despite regulations intended to protect them from harm. Request that you be updated on the status of the case. Overseas members should request information from the US Ambassador based in the capital city of your country of residence.

Scott R. Lasar
US Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois
219 South Dearborn Street, 5th Floor
Chicago IL 60604, USA
Fax: 312-353-2067

Eric Holder, Deputy Attorney General
US Department of the Interior
United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington DC 20530-0001, USA

EXTRACTS FROM COURT EXHIBITS IN MEHLMAN/LILLY CASE

The documents extracted below were used as plaintiffs' or defendants' exhibits in the Mehlman/Lilly versus LABS lawsuit. They are on file at the Hampton County Courthouse in Hampton, South Carolina. Please contact IPPL if you would like full copies of these or other documents from the case file.

Plaintiff's exhibit 6, LABS letter to Agus Darmawan, owner of Inquatex, dated 3 July 1996

Please consider this letter to be a formal "letter of intent" from LABS of Virginia to purchase the Inquatex Cynomolgous [*sic*] breeding colony for seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000)...

LABS of Virginia Inc. agrees to negotiate with Indonesian Aquatics Export CV for the purchase of approximately 1400 *macaca fascicularis* monkeys, which constitutes the breeding colony at the Inquatex Primate Division facility...

Upon completion of the sale of the breeding colony, LABS of Virginia agrees to import at least the parent breeding stock of approximately 533 adults within six (6) months after the sale. LABS agrees that it will make every effort to import the remainder of the colony of approximately 900 non-adult animals within six months after removal of the parent breeding stock from Indonesia...

Further, Indonesian Aquatics agrees it will not sell or commit to sell in the future, any animals from this colony during this ninety day negotiating period. In addition, each party agrees not to disclose their ongoing discussions to any other party, without prior mutual consent, e.g. Peter Savage.

David M. Taub, President LABS of Virginia; Charles Stern, Chairman of the Board, LABS of Virginia

Plaintiff's exhibit 7, memo from Taub to Henley and Mehlman of LABS, dated 16 July 1996

As a part of our decision-making model for buying the Inquatex colony and establishing a domestic cyno breeding colony, we have also considered the desirability of expanding importing cynos for sale on the lower-end US, Canadian and European market. In this context, we have been dealing with a Chinese supplier through the auspices of

Jim Sears: in this context, we have also discussed the desirability of some type of continuing relationship with Mr. Darmawan to restock Inquatex and continue to import animals from the restored colony after we have moved the original one to the U.S...

I do not propose that we necessary [*sic*] tell Mr. Darmawan we have no interest in a continuing relationship beyond the out and out purchase of the extant Inquatex colony; quite the contrary, I believe we should pursue this idea of some sort of continuing relationship/restocking scenario (to which he has previously responded well) and see where it might take us.

But we may get "more bang for our buck" if we simply maximize the numbers of animals we can import as quickly as possible, and unleash J. Sears to go head to head with Hazelton, Primate Products, and Charles River...

Plaintiff's exhibit 18, memo from David Taub to Darmawan dated 3 February 1997

Agus, thank you for your fax of February 1st. I too am pleased that we have finally concluded our negotiations, and look forward to working with you as we transition [*sic*] the colony from Indonesia to South Carolina. As you probably know, we are sending Dr. George Ward, our senior veterinarian, to Jakarta for several weeks to oversee and assist you with the first several shipments. He will arrive in Jakarta Wednesday evening (Feb 5th) at 4.55 pm (local time)...

Defendant's exhibit 33, memo from Patrick Mehlman of LABS to Chuck Stern of LABS, dated 22 February 1997

Agus called about the monkeys and whether they arrived safely. I am not informed as to whether me responding triggers any payments or has any consequences, so I dodged him and told him I

would call back. I suggest you call him tomorrow and tell him we were up quite late and I couldn't call back. I don't want to piss him off...

Defendant's exhibit 18, Mehlman weekly report dated 17 March 1997

On 3-17-97 female, 2.25 kg. was euthanized because thin, doing poorly, lethargic and hypothermic. CDC [*Centers for Disease Control*] was contacted and they have instructed us to send liver and spleen to MBA for filovirus testing...

There is another female who has pro-lapse. She cannot survive without aseptic surgery, which cannot be done in quarantine. She is being euthanized today (3.18-97) and her tissues will also be sent to MBA.

I also note that Dr. Ward has noted that Agus is requesting a letter from Stern or Henley accepting responsibility for shipping pregnant females and unweaned infants...

Testing completed for the 237 new breeders. Approximately half of the "negative" animals were positive... We need to bill Schering for these tests...

Peter Savage visited and I spoke with him by phone on 17 March... He reminded me that he still hoped to market our cynos and that had been his original intention when he brought us the Agus deal through Jim Sears. He believes that he will be able to do more active marketing in Europe in the next few months and I did not discourage him...

Finally, most importantly, he noted that Agus does have license for another 200 breeding females and that Agus is still interested in some kind of lease or partnership so that we could run Inquatex for him. Apparently, Agus is being courted by someone local who may buy or lease the facility, Peter thinks it is Frankie Solumun. Ask me about this fellow sometime.

Paul Houghton called and is aware that we received 240 animals. He thinks

we bought ferals from Frankie Soluman, and I did not respond. He made some veiled threats about international scandals and how if one dealt with Frankie that one couldn't be called a conservationist, etc. Paul is bad news and sounds like a pathological liar on the phone, but heads up. He doesn't really appear to have figured out yet that we are setting up a breeding colony: rather he led me to believe that he believes we are selling these animals on the market.

Bear in mind that if he figures out anything, he will do as much damage to us as possible.

Plaintiff's exhibit 8, fax to LABS from Agus Darmawan dated 25 March 1997, unedited

Dear Dr. Mehlman,

This is to inform you that I plan to ship the second shipment contain of 253 heads cynos on April 8 to Atlanta if confirmed by Air France. Please rush contact AF at your end.

Attached I am supplying you the invoice No. 003/04/97 and the lists of the cynos for the shipment.

In this shipment there are some monkeys that are pregnant in first stage and as well as mothers with unweaned infant. For me it is OK. However I want you to make a statement of full responsibility just in case any things happen with the shipment, such as abortion or death of the baby, and as the result:

A. Airlines refuse for the future carries all my cynos.

B. PHPA/Indonesian government refuse not allowed to export the remaining cynos.

If you insist to make this shipment, it will be completely at your risk.

Looking forward to your prompt response. My best regards, Agus Darmawan.

Plaintiff's exhibit 39, fax from Agus Darmawan to Donna Jones of LABS dated 30 May 1997

Air France in Jakarta informed me there was one monkey with baby death and the tatoo [*sic*] number BR 17 I-3885 baby ear tag 1930, also some monkey escaped due, not strong enough crates.

I spoke to Mr. Pierre Lamour...who was in charge for all animal shipments [*for Air France*]. He said the quarantine official was investigate the cause of the death, and he does not know what to do with the shipment, for time being embargo all monkeys shipment. He was disappointed with shipment with baby, against IATA regulation. I told him we had consulted it before the shipment with his staff in Jakarta, and made three shipments. They will kill the baby...In my opinion the crate was broken due to fell down during offload from the plane because we made it ourself...

Plaintiff's exhibit 40, fax from Agus Darmawan to David Taub of LABS dated 3 June, 1997

Dear Dr. David, I feel very happy after our conversation, that in the States there was no noise about the accident of the death monkey in Paris. The rumor said was terrible. and it spread out very fast, even our management authority knew about it. There is a possibility I will be called in to explain about it...

Plaintiff's exhibit 11, memo from Sharon Hursh of Buckshire Corporation to David Taub, dated 8 May 1997

Dear Dr. Taub,

Your group from Indonesia is doing well so far. We have one big old breeder male that is not eating as well as the primate department wants but they are going to move him to give him a better room/cage location. There are 17 females with infants and four females that are pregnant. We expect 2 of these to drop very soon. The balance of the animals are munchkins in the 1.0 to 1.5 range...

The June group, can you tell us will it be like this with so many mothers and infants and so many young animals? Best Regards, Sharon

[IPPL note: apparently Buckshire quarantined at least one of the Indonesian monkey shipments destined for LABS. IPPL has requested further information from Sharon Hursh of Buckshire but she has stated that she will not comment. The date of the monkeys' arrival in the US is unknown to IPPL.]

Defendant's exhibit 17, Mehlman weekly report dated 10 March 1997

Building 23 under renovation so that it can receive first group of Indonesian cynos. Two groups merged in Douglas project so that corrals can be opened up to place Pigtails from Building 27 at YPC. Building 27 will also receive first group of Indonesian cynos...

Pharmacia Upjohn deal: Ongoing. I have sent PO [*presumably purchase order*] for purchase of 45 Chinese cynos as instructed by Henley, I do not have cage space for these animals, so they are being held at 3.50 for at least a week, while I determine where I can house them. I am concerned that I cannot officially start P & U project until I get some caging...

Peter Savage would like to come by for visit on 14 March. I had already scheduled that, but will not be available - Dr. Lilly will tour with him in my place. However, he has requested to do video (his fax enclosed). I have no problem with this, since he is attempting to market our animals...

Minutes of LABS IACUC [*Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee*] Meeting held 25 March 1998

Malfunction of thermostat: A malfunction of a thermostat in Building 18 during the winter caused the death of seven primates. The incident was brought to the attention of Dr. Hendricks, LABS' USDA inspector. He investigated the circumstances surrounding the incident and reported the results of his investigation to his superior.

The report shows that a malfunction of equipment occurred and that there was no negligence on the part of LABS personnel...

Shipments of Indonesian cynomolgus monkeys: the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has lifted the embargo on shipments 2, 3 and 4, but we still do not know the outcome of the investigation. No action has been taken as of yet. Dr. Taub reported that the investigation was "ongoing," and there was no further information to report.

MEHLMAN'S REPORT FROM INDONESIA

This document was plaintiff's exhibit number 5 in the Mehlman/Lilly vs LABS of Virginia lawsuit. In July 1996 Mehlman, then with LABS, sent this memo to LABS describing his trip to Indonesia to arrange the Inquatex-LABS monkey shipments.

This memo is reproduced in full and is unedited.

7-11-96

To: Board of Directors, LABS of Virginia

Here is just about all the information that I was able to gather during Indonesia visit. The only outstanding info is the results from the testing of the colony for B, SRV, STLV, Measles, and Hep B. That is currently being done at VRL.

Please read for inconsistencies or things that don't fit what I've already verbally reported. In some instances, I probably may have been given conflicting stories, or in some cases, I may not have accurately depicted what I think I learned. In any event, I can answer all follow-up questions.

Peter



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I continue to stress to him that we might be interested in something more than a straight sale and he warms to idea. The idea we discuss is that we might be interested in being silent partners with him to continue to support his facility while we buy new animals, and then export animals and make a profit. He stresses that we need a scientific angle on all this, and I make it clear that if we do this deal, we would be interested in training his vets, sending our technical people there to perhaps train and that we would could have a profile that would be somewhat "green". That is, training biologists, veterinarians, any psychologists, and also try to pursue a conservation angle for both the ethically right reasons and to provide us some protection against animal rights people. As we discuss these ideas on way back, I get him to tell me his operating costs for the facility, which are roughly \$15,000 per month including "charity", a form of "baksheesh" that needs to be paid out to various officials. He is warm enough to the idea that he mentions that if we take over running the place and we have him doing administrative stuff, that we cannot be too strict with him about the charity, since in some months he has to pay more than at other times. I mention that simply as evidence that he was interested in a continuing arrangement at the time we were discussing it. I kept saying that if we were doing something more long term, we probably wouldn't even need to think about any maintenance charges for holding the animals while we were getting them out. Every time he mentioned extra costs, I kept emphasizing that it would be better to get him over to us and discuss how we might do long term business where everyone would benefit. Peter heard all of these discussions, and eventually warmed to the idea and even helped explain it to Agus, but made it clear that he was only involved in the sale. This effectively disengaged Peter from negotiating with me (us) on anything but the straight sale costs, and left Agus not really able to mention holding costs since I maintained it was linked to

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Final Report on Inquitex Acquisition

There was an initial meeting with Peter on Tuesday night, 25 June, 1996. It was already faxed to Curtis, and David and Chuck have copies. I enclose it as Appendix 1.

6-27-96

I go from hotel at 800 am to site in Rumpin about 45 km southwest from Jakarta. It takes us nearly two hours because of traffic and bad roads. Along the way there are official and unofficial tolls that add up to about 4 dollars. This would be the same route to airport. Agus and I chat and get to know each other during trip to Inquitex facilities. We arrive at about 10 am, I am introduced to everyone including the two vets. Both are young men who are newly married without children. One owes Agus money that he loaned for new house and both appear to be eager to please and pretty competent with computer records. One lives fairly near and the other fairly far away, but the latter is moving to a closer location. They both arrive each day at about 9 am because of the traffic and they leave between 3:30 and 4 pm. They are expected to work 6 days at 7 hours a day adding up to 42 hours (quite common). They also get 3 hours off from 11 am to 2 pm on Fridays for prayer at the mosque. Yes, I am aware it doesn't add up to 42 hours.

During the day, we explore the sale and Agus is apparently mainly interested in effecting the sale and moving the animals out within a six month time period. He also stresses that he plans to "restock" as he puts it, as he has received a permit from the government to receive feral trapped animals. Part of his argument to the government for exporting the breeding stock is that he does not have the space to receive any more wild caught monkeys. The logic is not clear to anyone but Indonesian government.

2

all sorts of future activities we might do together. Footnote to this is how worried he is about getting animals out in the future. We may or may not decide to disclose to him that we might have access to special ways of shipping the animals, making any joint activity more profitable.

As we finished up the day, everyone was positive. He asked me what I thought of his operation, and I replied that I felt he had done a good job of building it up, and even if we became involved, there would not be a whole lot refurbishing necessary. He was very surprised by this, probably because Peter had brought EC people there about a year ago and the visit did not go well. They were appalled at the small cages he used for holding and they suggested new larger pens. Agus had tried to comply, but I think he felt that was a bad experience.

The next day I became sick and then spent Saturday and Sunday in the company of Agus. He had never visited the rain forest and some of the areas that I visited before I met with him. He seemed somewhat ashamed that he had no animal or nature experience, and came out for our expedition with a Las Vegas t-shirt that said "Save Endangered Species".

PHYSICAL ASSETS

At the center, I ask to first take the tour of the physical plant. Although the assets are clearly explained in video and photos (pay special attention to my commentary on the video), there are the following assets for the physical plant:

The facility sits on 3 hectares. Two hectares contain current assets and the third hectare is sitting empty, ready to be developed.

4

Administration building (approx 25x15m)
 Computer office
 Director's office
 Toilet
 Open area of about 10x8m with desks for admin

Laboratory building (approx 8x20m)
 Necropsy
 Parasitology and blood lab
 Microbiology lab
 with separate septic system

Maintenance garage (approx 6x15m)
 Described on tape

Four holding buildings (quite large, 12x40m ?)
 (capacity and cages described on tape)

10 small field cages (3x4m, described in tape)
 20 large field cages (6x5 m, described in tape)
 two septic tanks and drain fields

5 m well for monkeys
 150 m well for humans

two apartment houses for staff
 staff and meeting building
 mosque
 small unused quarantine building, state of disrepair,
 basically four walls, roof, and tile floor

All other physical assets are described on video.

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HEALTH OF MONKEYS

Monkeys looked relatively healthy with exception of dentition, lots of tarter, calculus. I visually examined every breeding group and >95% had healthy pelages, good weight, and appeared in good health. I enclose the initial report I sent to Chuck and Curtis as Appendix 2. In it, I explain that these animals are quite healthy as a result of the previous mortality bottleneck they went through during their period of holding.

Husbandry is relatively simple. Washdown once a day. Animals are fed twice a day and are given sweet potatoes about twice per week. When I was there, things were clean, but they of course knew I was coming. Rodent control was not adequate, I observed large rats near and in holding buildings.

Drugs are of good quality. They do not record anything they do to the breeders; it goes undocumented. Their protocol for weaned research yearlings is described in Appendix 3, and from what I could ascertain, it appears they follow it pretty religiously.

NOTES ON SALE CONDITIONS AS I UNDERSTOOD THEM WHEN WE SPOKE
 (some of this may have changed since I have had numerous conversations since the meeting)

Agus wants a letter of intent by the 8th of August. In this letter, we are to state: 1) our agreement on the price (it can be less than the \$800,000 -- e.g., our starting bid; 2) our agreement that at least the breeding stock (he calls them the parent stock) will be removed before 6 months; 3) our agreement that Agus will continue to let vets and

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biologists do research on the animals while they are in his care.

I said that if we get him the letter of intent, that he would then have ten days to get a letter of permission from government stating that CITES will be allowed. He would then carry this letter with him to US where we would meet him and then discuss final pricing, continuing to run colony while he was gone. etc. etc.

I recommend that our letter be simple, offer \$700,000, be vague on conditions of keeping the animals to be determined

In the letter from Matt that Agus decided to show me, Matt offers escrow 1/3 up front as down payment, 1/3 on animals' arrival, and the final 1/3 after two negative TB tests. Date of the letter was the 13th, faxed the 14th. Price he put down was \$575,000. Matt's letter also said that as soon as Agus signed he would have to sever all negotiations with other parties. Agus told him that he would get back to him by 30 June but he was clearly expecting him to call his house (while we were on the road, Agus kept calling home). He told me that he would like to stall Matt by telling him that he was negotiating with another party, but that he would just wait until the 8th and delay. He is truly afraid that Matt will sue him or that Matt will somehow screw him, says that he has gratitude that Matt helped him set up design elements of the colony and fronted him \$10,000 early on, he does not trust Matt and his lawyers. Says he would rather do business with us now that he knows us and has some trust.

Agus is 64. Has relatively poor health. Very high cholesterol and does not pay attention to doctor's recommendations. Has had a mild stroke last year, but it does not appear to have incapacitated him in any way. He has

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a strange breathing "tic" that you will notice, may be related to stroke, not sure. His house and car are modest, middle class. He graduated college in 1954 and worked various jobs, including car salesman until about 1970 when he entered export business. He did export of fish, then birds, then pet monkeys to Japanese clients until mid 80's when Indonesian government made law (about 1988) that exporters could only be involved in one kind of animal. This is when he began to get involved in export of monkeys. He did straight exports like others for about 2 years (to Shamrock, his relationship with Peter goes back that far), then he decided that colony raised animals would be best investment for the future. Matt apparently helped him a lot with technical details and small loan during his start up period in 1990, when he bought property and began to develop land (see video).

Agus has one daughter, 28, who works as an account specialist in local successful bank. She spent some time in school in San Francisco. She works late hours, and is married to fellow who owns small hardware store, likes to gamble (may be a bookie), who has green card (and accounts) in US and has to return each year to keep his card. Agus has younger son (24) who studied for two years in San Francisco and now wants to be a fashion designer. He is definitely and totally not interested in the business. I did not meet Agus wife. I believe that Matt knows wife and Agus is worried that wife will say something or housekeeper might accidentally say something to Matt on the phone.

Agus has a couple of dreams that he mentioned two or three times. He wants to go to Sumatra on expedition when they do capturing for restocking and wants to go to a small island (Sumi or Subi) where it is rumored that cynos may be B negative. Believes that we could get trap permit for restocking from that area. So non financial one is a trip to

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animals are the wave of the future has not paid off for him, so he has gone to the Indonesian government and cut a baksheesh deal to pay them off so that he can export feral caught animals (that clearly violates their law, unless some exception is written). With the export of the breeding stock and our payment to him of \$700-800,000, he perhaps breaks even and even makes a couple of thousand dollars. This would explain his anxiety about the future. If he's cutting a deal with government, he's worried about Animal Rightists or others finding out that he's exporting feral caught, and the possible withdrawal of government from the deal. That's my best guess.

This brings up last issue. If we are going to get involved in a deal where feral caught animals are sold from a colony and the colony is restocked with more ferals, we could come under fire for engaging in anti-conservation behavior. We are violating the spirit of the CITES convention. I think we might consider that our preference would be that Agus sell us the colony and then he not continue in the business. That way, he's retired, colony breeding didn't work, and we don't appear to contradict CITES. Agus was the most vague about his plans for after the sale. I had the most trouble getting any clear answers from him on questions related to the future. I think we could flush out Agus' plans for after the sale as follows. Perhaps Chuck could pretend he didn't understand my report and ask Agus for a non compete since he is going to "retire". That would give us more information on exactly what Agus is planning. I got as much as I could, but he got vague on me on that one. I just get the feeling that he is in cohorts with Indonesian government. Also, he got CITES for blood export really quickly. He dines at a big expensive restaurant under the offices of Indonesian Fish and Wildlife (and joked about taking them there), and he has been trafficking in birds and fish for a couple of decades. We

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this island to possibly find B negative source (I think he likes the idea of expedition as well). Non financial (dream) number 2 is that he would like to set up some kind of research center at his place (the one hectare that is not developed) where he could get his people involved in contract research. He naively spoke about nutritional testing and government research testing that might be done at a research center, in addition to the biological, veterinary, and possibly conservation training we could do together. From my point of view, not very feasible, but who knows, it doesn't hurt to dream and to encourage him if we cook up some longer term arrangements with him.

As I developed idea about longer term arrangements, Agus kept talking about worries that government might stop export or that animal rights problems might arise. He did not want to outright sell to us for that reason. I said that I could propose that he would be silent partner, lease us the property, and we would run colony at costs, monkeys would be ours. He would out, could do administrative for us, but he would have steady income on lease. Whenever not profitable, we terminate relationship. Breeding stock over there costs less than \$100 each.

Perhaps he knows something about Indonesia's plans for the future that he is not sharing with us, but he clearly was expressing some anxiety that if we did business with him, something negative would occur in the future. I never did get him to disclose on that one. My own personal view of his reason for selling is that he's losing his shirt. His operating costs are at least \$720,000 since start up (at \$180,000 operating costs per year for at least four years -- conservative figure). His start up costs were at least \$300,000, so his put a million in this. He has exported 508 animals. If he's received \$1000 per animal he is short about \$500,000. This advice he got from everyone that colony bred

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went to the bird market together, and it was obvious that Agus had status. He's been around. We need to know more about his plans to decide what our position might be on this issue.

TABLE 1

COST OF RUNNING INQUITEK AS IT WAS DESCRIBED TO ME

Per month basis in U.S. dollars

chow	5,000
local food supplement	1,500
salary	4,000
telephone fax	500
transportation	600
CITES charity	300
diesel for electricity	150
medicine	400
total	12450
charity	1000
other minor expenses such as crates, some lunch monies, not factored in	

he also gives out between 1000-5000 per year in scholarships

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GIFT ITEMS



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

Gorilla Sweat: \$25
(\$34 overseas airmail)
Mint 50/50 Blend, XL only
White 50/50 Blend, XXL only

Orangutan
"Share The World" T
\$14 (\$19 overseas airmail)
XXL, XL, L, M
Tan or Navy Cotton



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

Gibbon
Ring-tailed lemur
Squirrel monkey
Gorilla
Orangutan
Chimpanzee

Discontinued
Gibbon T: \$7
(\$10 overseas airmail)
M, S

We pick the color
50/50 Blend
(Not all sizes available
in all colors - Let us
choose the color)



Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Zip _____

Color	Size	Qty.	Description	Each	Total

Method of Payment

☐ **Check/Money Order** - Payable to IPPL
Overseas checks to be drawn on
U.S. banks. Canadian members add
50% to prices if you pay in Canadian
dollars.

☐ **Credit Card**

☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ AMEX
☐ Discover

Card Number _____

Exp. Date _____

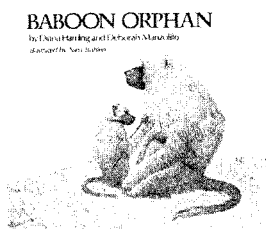
Name on Card _____

Mail your order to: IPPL PO Box 766 Summerville, SC 29484 USA
Phone IPPL at 843-871-2280 if you have any questions.



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

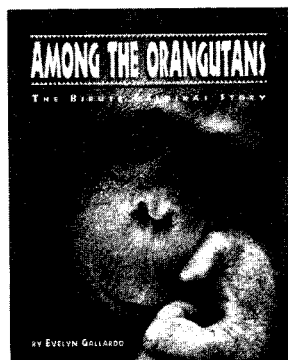
BOOKS FOR SALE



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



"Animal Underworld"
 Hard cover: \$20
 Overseas: \$25



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



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



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



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

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LEMUR T-SHIRTS

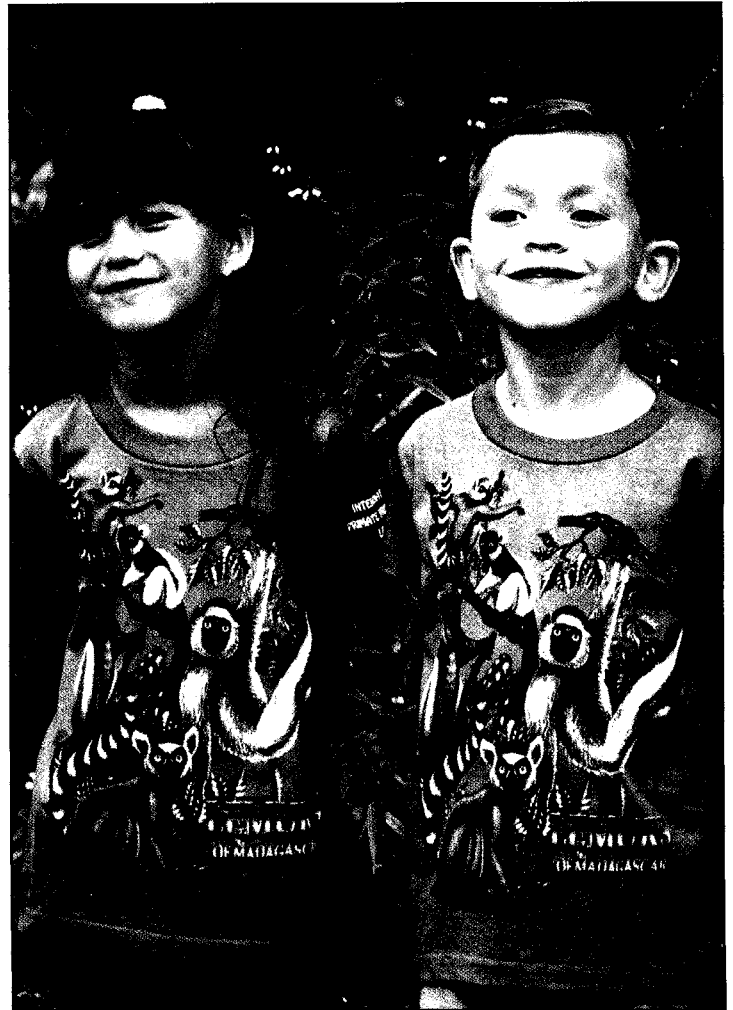
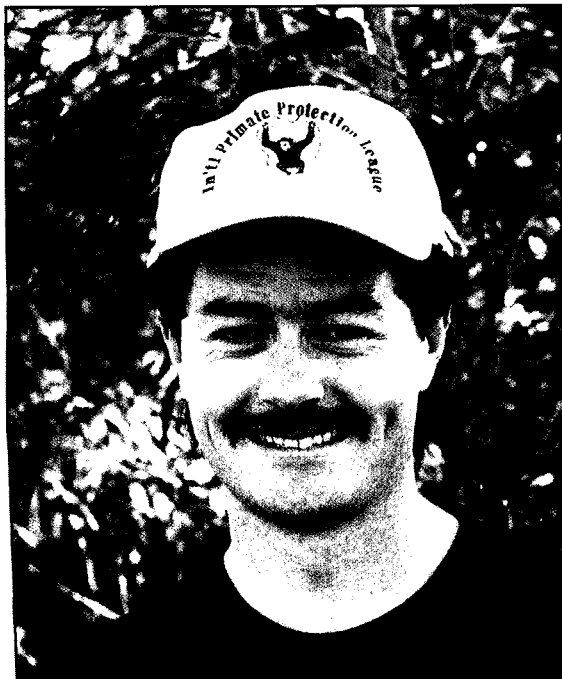
Color: Cypress green only

Adult sizes: XXL, XL, L, M

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

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

Children: \$11.00 (overseas \$15.00)



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IPPL now has baseball caps for sale. They feature IPPL's name and a swinging chimp. One size fits all as the cap is adjustable. Cap color is khaki. Caps cost \$12 to the US, \$15 for overseas delivery (postage include). Please use order form on page 29.



©Photos by Art Wolfe

MEET THE LEMURS OF MADAGASCAR!

To see a lemur in the wild, you have to travel to the remote island of Madagascar off the coast of East Africa. Madagascar has 32 primate species. Not one of them lives anywhere else. Sadly 85% of Madagascar's forests have been destroyed, leaving most lemur species in danger of extinction. Fortunately efforts are being made by the Government of Madagascar and private organizations to protect these animals and their habitat.

On this month's cover, you see the spectacular ring-tailed lemur. This lemur species is active by day. On this page you see a nocturnal white-footed sportive lemur peering out at you from his daytime sleeping hole and a remarkable blue-eyed Sclater's black lemur. Sadly this lovely species is critically endangered.

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