

ILLEGAL BABOON TRADE REVEALED



Baby baboon dying in a trap in Africa after its mother was killed : because she was too large for sale to laboratories.



Leon Masfrand, Honorary French Consul in Senegal and major monkey dealer.

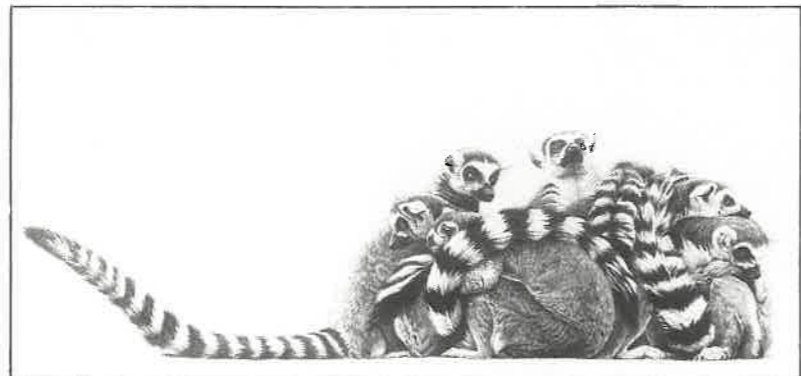
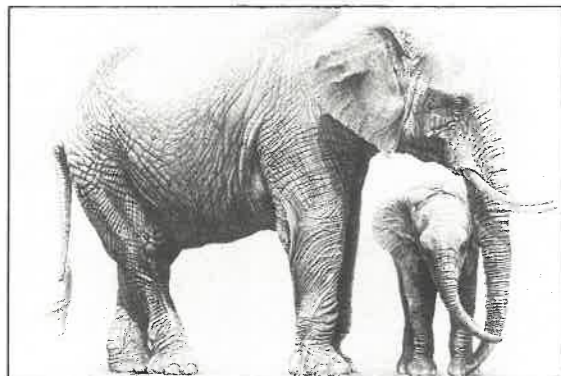
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EIA has 30 of a limited edition of 850 signed prints of each of two drawings by wildlife artist Gary Hodges. These beautiful works of art have been reproduced on high quality 50% cotton paper and printed using glass plates in Paris. Prints may be ordered through EIA's office.

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E I A NEWS

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY



IVORY TRADE EXPOSED

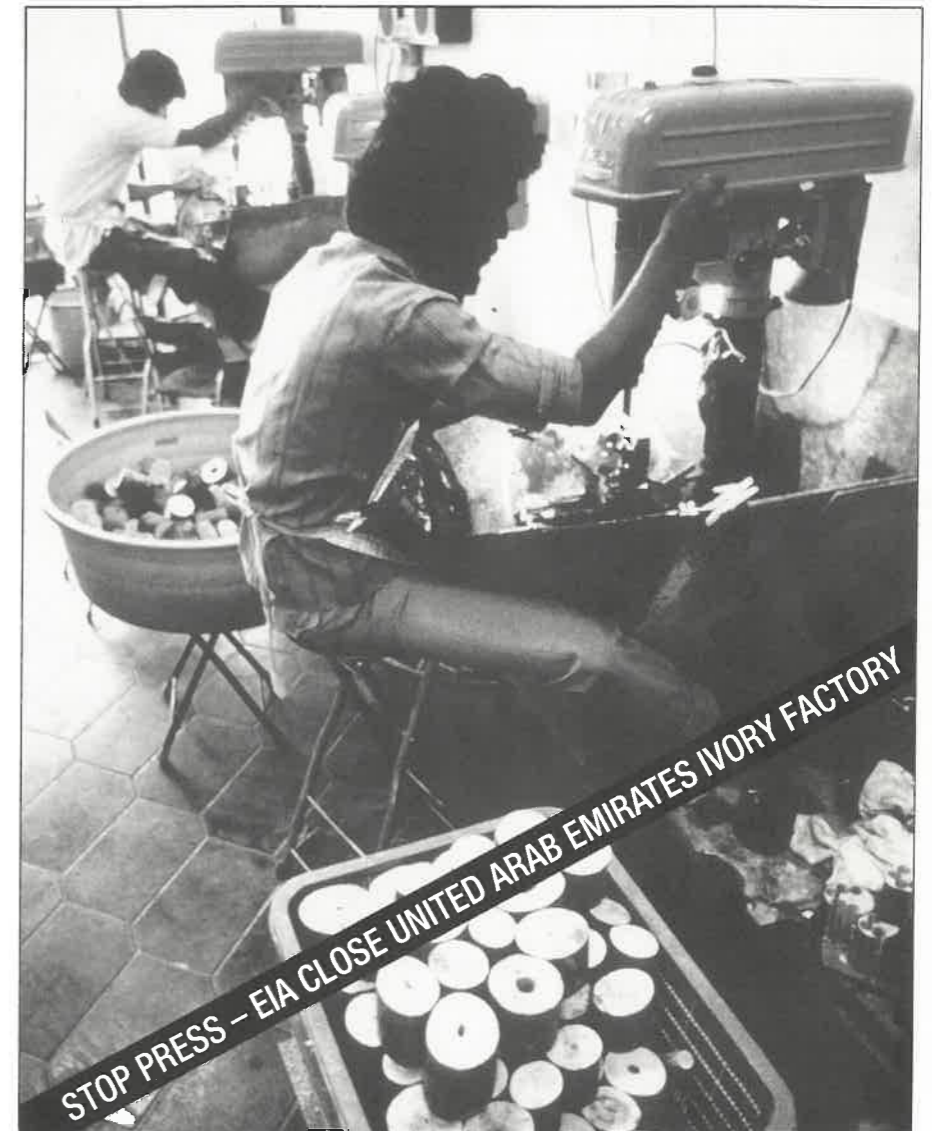
The Environmental Investigation Agency exposed the workings of the illegal ivory trade after a two year investigation which named dealers, their companies, the countries in which they operate and the routes they use to smuggle poached ivory. In an exclusive 3 part series broadcast on all three daily bulletins of ITN (Independent Television News) on the 10th, 11th and 12th of May, EIA's film and information exposed the men who are collectively responsible for the deaths of a million African elephants in the past ten years.

The illegal ivory trade has been responsible for the deaths of 100,000 or more African elephants each year. Africa lost half of its elephant population between 1979 when there were an estimated 1.5 million, and 1987, when only 750,000 were left. Today, there are estimated to be between 300,000 and 600,000 elephants in Africa.

As poachers sought out the oldest elephants to get the largest tusks, they have succeeded in wiping out most of the mature animals. This has profound implications for the reproductive ability of elephant herds. Male elephants generally do not mate until they are about 30 years old. Since most older males have already been killed, the rate of reproduction is very low.

Poaching has also been shown to cause severe disruption to the stability of herds, and this in turn has a negative impact on the elephants' ability to breed.

Elephants play a vital role in the African ecosystem. They open up and maintain waterholes which many other animals rely on for survival. The seeds of baobab trees and acacia bushes germinate in the gut of the elephants. Elephant dung is buried by dung beetles, which fertilises the soil and also plants these germinated seeds to continue the ecological



top: Baby orphaned elephant being bottle fed.

above: EIA's exclusive photo of an ivory factory in Dubai carving poached elephant tusks before sending them on to Hong Kong.

cycle. Elephants also open up thick bush to make it habitable for other species.

The tragedy of the extermination of African elephants prompted the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) to undertake a two year investigation of the illegal ivory trade. This was the first time in history that any conservation organisation had undertaken such a task. The first six months of research were spent

studying the history of the ivory trade, contacting governments, scientists, other conservationists and reviewing published literature to determine who knew what about the illegal trade.

To our surprise, we discovered that no wildlife group or government in the world had any international overview of the illegal ivory trade. EIA called for an international ban on the ivory trade — the first British organi-

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WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY?

The Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) was founded in late 1984 by a group of experienced environmentalists who are dedicated to getting results in the campaigns we undertake. We conduct original and detailed research to address environmental issues that other groups are not presently dealing with.

Our detailed research is followed up by on site investigation and documentation to obtain unique film and photos. We have launched campaigns, and produced reports on the Faroese pilot whale hunt, on the trade and transport conditions of live caught wildlife including birds, primates and other animals, on illegal or "pirate whaling", and most recently on the illegal international trade in ivory.

Our film and photographs have appeared in newspapers, magazines and on TV all over the world. We are the only environmental organisation in the world that actively investigates environmental abuses to publicise the urgent need for change.

We are a small group and receive minimal salaries and we spend all the funds we raise on protecting wildlife and the natural environment which wildlife and humans must share.

It is clear that endangered species need all the help they can get. But unfortunately, they are getting little or no help from governments and politicians. The tragedy of the African elephants underlines that fact. A million African elephants were slaughtered in the past ten years before governments were forced to take action. With your help, EIA will ensure that the plight of endangered species, whether they be elephants, pilot whales, dolphins, parrots, or primates, are forcefully brought to the attention of governments.

Thank you for your support. ●

sation to do so — as the only way to save Africa's elephants.

EIA followed the poaching trail from Africa to the Middle East and onto Asia. Throughout 1988, we interviewed hundreds of people all over the world. Our investigators took secret film of poached elephants in African wildlife parks and released this on TV News in December, 1988. It was shown on ITN in the UK, on national news in the USA and all over the world.

Our photos of poached elephants and orphaned baby elephants were picked



Mathilda Ziegler ('Donna' from Eastenders) and David Icke (TV Sports presenter) at EIA's rally for small whales and dolphins in London on 10th June with a Faroese metal hook used for killing whales. Hundreds of people came to hear speakers which included Julia Hills ('Who Dares Wins'), Malcolm Jam-

ieson ('Howard's Way), Ronald Lacey ('Raiders of the lost Ark'), Heathcote Williams (author of 'Whale Nation'), David Day (author of 'Whale Wars' and 'Eco Wars'), Tony Head ('Gold Blend') and speakers from EIA, the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, Greenpeace, and Zoocheck.

up by dozens of newspapers and published in magazines like the Sunday Times in early 1989 — alerting the world to the elephant tragedy in Africa.

Our investigators went to the United Arab Emirates in the Middle East where Chinese businessmen from Hong Kong had set up ivory factories to carve poached ivory smuggled out of Africa. Once carved the ivory cannot be traced and it is easily laundered onto the international market.

We were able to secretly film one of the Dubai based ivory factories and to

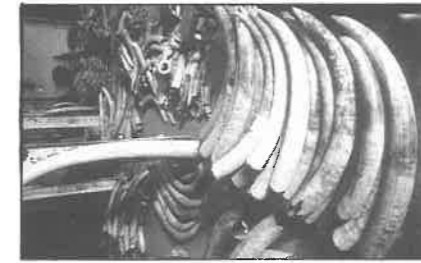
ainers of ivory were shipped into Hong Kong from Singapore and other staging posts. Since less than one per cent of containers imported into Hong Kong are checked by customs, it is an easy way to smuggle ivory.

Once ivory is in Hong Kong, the authorities there do not require an export permit. This means that poached ivory effectively becomes legalised once it is in the territory because dealers can re-export poached ivory without government control.

In 1989, EIA's investigative teams made numerous trips to Africa, the Middle East and Asia to complete the first stage of our investigations. The final leg was undertaken with ITN's reporter Desmond Hamill who presented the spectacular exposé from Africa, the Middle East and Hong Kong.

The exposé launched a major campaign in the UK with newspapers, radio and TV programmes echoing EIA's call for an international ban on the ivory trade to save Africa's elephants. Front page articles appeared in newspapers daily, calling the attention of tens of millions of people to the plight of the African elephant.

Internationally, EIA's film exposé



was having the same effect in many other countries. Within four weeks of the launch of EIA's campaign to save the elephants, the UK, USA, France, Germany and Switzerland announced immediate import bans on African elephant ivory.

The campaign to ban the international ivory trade will reach its peak at the meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to be held in Lausanne Switzerland in October of this year.

This international agreement is supposed to protect endangered or threatened species through regulating or prohibiting trade in these animals or their products. CITES bans trade if a species is threatened with extinction by placing such species on Appendix One. Species which might be threatened by trade in their products are placed on Appendix Two.

African elephants have been on Appendix 2 of CITES since its inception in 1975. Unfortunately, it has failed completely in its efforts to regulate the ivory trade. It is now a foregone conclusion that the required two-thirds of the 102 member nations of CITES will support an international ban on trade in African elephant ivory.

EIA will continue to monitor and investigate the illegal trade. We will be working with African governments and conservationists to assist their anti poaching efforts. We will also be working closely with conservationists and governments in Europe and North America to gain effective protection for elephants.

An international ban on ivory trading is only the first step towards saving elephants. African nations like Tanzania, which first proposed the international ban to CITES in early May, need urgent assistance to buy vehicles, fuel, uniforms, radios and other supplies for their anti poaching units in the field.

EIA will be urging nations in the EEC, the USA and Asia to create a "Superfund" to help Africa save the elephants. ●



Elephants killed by poachers in Africa.

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EIA LEADS CAMPAIGN TO SAVE PILOT WHALES

EIA published our Fourth Report on Pilot Whaling in the Faroe Islands in early June to coincide with the opening of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting in San Diego, California. Every year for the last five years EIA representatives have gone to the Faroe Islands to monitor and document the pilot whale hunt. The Faroese pilot whale hunt is now the largest whale hunt in the world and EIA has been campaigning to stop it for more than four years.

The report details the continued mass slaughter of pilot whales by Faroese hunters. In 1988, 1,690 pilot whales were reported to have been killed in the islands, which are north-west of Scotland, halfway to Iceland. At least 630 other small cetaceans, mostly white sided dolphins, but also three protected bottlenose whales and one orca whale were also killed.

The Faroese slaughter the whales en masse. When a herd of whales is sighted, boats assemble and drive the whales towards a bay. They try to stampede the herd into the shallow waters where they methodically kill every single whale, including pregnant and lactating females and their young.

The report was delivered to the delegates at the International Whaling Commission by EIA's pilot whale campaigner, Jennifer Gibson-Lonsdale. EIA data was officially presented to two Working Groups of the IWC. Delegates from the UK, New Zealand, Netherlands, Switzerland and other countries attacked Denmark for taking no action to curb the pilot whale hunt.

EIA has continued to lead the international campaign to stop the annual Faroese slaughter of thousands of pilot whales and dolphins. EIA has achieved substantial successes in maintaining pressure on the Faroese Islanders (which are part of Denmark). A capsule history of EIA's campaign follows

February 1985 - EIA publishes first report on Pilot Whaling.

July 1985 - Major UK and international publicity on TV and in newspapers



White-sided dolphins being killed in a sport hunt in the Faroe Islands.

when an EIA team attempts to turn a herd of 200 whales back out to sea to save them from whale hunters; EIA's team are kicked and punched.

- IWC passes a resolution calling on Denmark and the Faroe Islands to introduce restrictions on the hunt to reduce cruelty



Wasted whale carcasses dumped in the Faroe Islands.

1986 - Faroese Government announces new restrictions on hunting

- EIA publishes second report dismissing new regulations as cosmetic; EIA action team in the Faroes.

- Major international publicity continues, news items on BBC TV, articles in New York Times, Sunday Times Magazine, Life Magazine, etc

- Second EIA report published; IWC calls on Denmark and Faroese to report on implementation of resolution

- Faroese launch scientific research effort to justify hunting

1987 - EIA's third report published shows no improvement in killing methods; Numbers of pilot whales killed falls to 1,700 from average annual catch in the 1980's of 2,300

- Faroes/Denmark refuse to report on progress on implementing IWC resolution

- EIA team in Faroes is beaten while documenting a five hour dolphin kill by drunken hunters.

1988 - EIA attends the meeting of the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species to successfully lobby for pilot whales and other small cetacean species to be given added protection

EIA lobbies for European Community resolution calling on Denmark/Faroes to ban the use of the metal gaff and killing from boats as a first step to ending the hunt.

- EIA team in the Faroes documents continued mass wastage of whale meat and blubber; killings of dolphins

1989 - EIA paper on Killing Methods in the Faroese Pilot Whale Hunt is submitted to the IWC by New Zealand; EIA paper on pollution levels in pilot whales is submitted by UK to IWC

Denmark/Faroes population estimates of pilot whales are rejected by IWC's scientific committee

For years Denmark has supported the Faroese in their efforts to maintain this unnecessary mass slaughter of pilot whales and dolphins. They ignore resolutions of the IWC and the European Community, and haven't taken even the most basic steps to curb the outrageous cruelty in this, the world's largest whale slaughter.

We now must seriously consider an international boycott of Faroese fish as being the only way of stopping this kill."

EIA campaigner Jennifer Gibson Lonsdale said today "The Danish and Faroese position is reprehensible. Denmark professes to be an ecologically aware country, but its concern is only when other countries are wrong."

LIVE WILDLIFE TRADE

EIA has been campaigning against the trade in live wildlife for the past four years. We have published two reports on the trade and transport conditions of live wildlife* ("Injury, Damage to Health and Cruel Treatment" and "The Trade in Live Wildlife", available from EIA for £4 incl p&p).

Most people are horrified to learn of some of the facts that EIA has unearthed;

- parrots are caught in the wild by pegging one bird to the ground often after its wing tips are cut off, to lure other birds.

- other birds, including parrots, are also caught by glueing bait to a perch. When the bird takes the bait it gets caught and often starves to death before the trappers return.

- 50% of all birds caught in the wild die before they are even exported from the country of origin

- 90% of all wild birds bought by consumers die within a year

- in the first four months of 1989, the UK imported more than 60,000 wild birds

- licences were issued to allow the import of 484 million fish into the UK by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries in 1988 and for 205 million in 1987

- Amsterdam Central Post Office intercepted 500 reptiles in the mail in one week including poisonous gila monsters

The trade in live wildlife, whether for the pet trade or other purposes causes mass mortality and wastage of wild animals. EIA is presently undertaking a study for the European Commission on the pet trade in the EC to provide more information on the current situation. The study is due to be completed later this year.

EIA's photos and film of the bird trade have been seen all over the world. A film shown on BBC's Wildlife on One, called "Parrot Fashion" wanted EIA's film material to prevent people from buying parrots because of the terrible transport conditions and mortality these animals suffer.

This is but one measure of EIA's success in opposing the very wealthy and powerful pet trade in the UK and internationally. The BBC film infuriated pet traders who continually cover up the horrors of their business activities and who even refuse to abide by the minimal regulations of the International Air Transport Association.

At the 1987 meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the delegates from the

UK and Netherlands joined to stop a parrot conservation initiative by Uruguay and other Latin American countries. Uruguay's moderate resolution sought to restrict but not ban, imports of 47 parrot species which suffer from high mortality in trade.

The pet trade industry successfully persuaded the UK delegate to oppose the restriction.

Last year an EIA representative went to Madrid, where a £150,000 consignment of rare parrots had been detected. The Spanish authorities were persuaded not to allow the shipment to go to the trader who had illegally bought them.

An EIA investigative team documented the illegal trade in live baboons for the vivisection labs. The French consul in Senegal, Leon Masfrand, sends teams to neighbouring Gambia to smuggle protected baboons into Senegal. EIA filmed the trappers and smugglers at work. After the baboons are trapped, they are

"cullled". Any weighing over 4.5 kilos are killed because vivisection labs want only smaller animals.

EIA filmed a group of trapped baboons. A small baby baboon lay amongst them, slowly dying. Its mother had obviously been one of those that had been killed. EIA is continuing its research into the primate trade and will be producing a report. Meanwhile Mr. Masfrand, who sells baboons to England's Shamrock Farms (providers of primates to labs) and France's nuclear power industry continues to serve as France's honorary consul in Senegal.

EIS's Executive Director, Dave Currey, remarking on the trade in live wildlife, said "Although the pet trade is a very wealthy and powerful industry and has a major influence on the decision-making of the UK and other governments, they have a very big problem. That is, they know we are right, and that their trade must and will come to an end. The sooner it does, the sooner millions of wild animals will be spared the appalling misery and death caused by the pet trade. EIA will continue the campaign until the trade is stopped." ●



Parrots crammed in a case for air transportation from Africa to Europe