

P.O. Box 67981, Los Angeles, California 90067 • Tel. (310) 274-3169



**HEADMASTER AND SOME OF THE STUDENTS OF NGENIA SECONDARY SCHOOL
SITE OF THE RURAL LIBRARY SPONSORED BY THE JL FOUNDATION**

DIRECTORS

Stefanie Powers
Deane Johnson
Don Hunt
Iris Breidenbend
Paul Ziffren



P.O. BOX 67981, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. 90067
Telephone (310) 274-3169

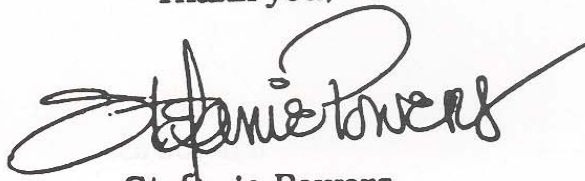
July 1992

Dear Friends:

There is an old expression ... "It's not bragging if you've done it." ... and indeed, we have "done it". But, being a success is a double edged sword, now more than ever the demand for increased programs has our staff flat out with work just to keep up with the increased numbers, not to mention the strain on our small facility. Therefore, we must embark on the construction of the final phase of our current site which will require considerable sums to complete. In the future, I will be presenting a drawing and a budget for construction. We are a small donor based organization and therefore it will take time for us to complete our building fund which we must do prior to construction in order to avoid any unforeseen emergencies that might cause our project to halt in mid-stream creating an extremely negative impact financially. Thus, the seed best be planted now so the nurturing can begin.

Our friends at The Cousteau Society have come up with an interesting idea and if you agree you may sign the petition on the back page and send it to them. The Petition for the Rights of Future Generations, is an appeal to world leaders through the United Nations declaring that future generations have a right to an uncontaminated world. This Bill of Rights states that each generation has a duty to prevent irreversible and irreparable harm to life on Earth and to maintain a constant vigilance of technological disturbances and modifications adversely affecting the balance of nature. It places us all in the position of custodians of the planet which must be seen as our greatest responsibility or we will not only lose what quality of life we have in our lifetime but future generations will have no possible chance to retrieve what has been lost. It is an idea whose time has come and by signing this petition you can actually make a positive contribution of importance. We thank The Cousteau Society for this effort as I'm sure you do as well.

Thank you,



Stefanie Powers

NEW RURAL LIBRARY AT NGENIA SECONDARY SCHOOL



Just under an hours drive from the W.H.W.E.C. is the resettlement area of Ngenia in the district of TIMAU at approximately 7800 feet altitude on the northern slope of Mt. Kenya. Ngenia is a multi-tribal settlement of overflow population, largely from the north west of Kenya. The virgin slope has been clear cut and divided into small plots of subsistence farming, the impact of which is already pres-

sureing the environment and naturally the animal population. The headmaster of the Secondary School is an ardent conservationist who has, on his own, started a tree nursery and flora and fauna studios. Since our two previous rural libraries have proven so successful, we searched for another location to establish an additional library and found that Ngenia was clearly ideal. The next step was to find a donor to take on the costs of building and establishing the library and we are happy to report that the JL Foundation has risen to the occasion and Ngenia will soon have a "JL Foundation Library of the William Holden Wildlife Foundation". We thank you and so does the staff and students of Ngenia.

Ngenia Secondary School

P.O. Box 109 TIMAU Telephone 58

7th February 1992

William Holden Wildlife Foundation
P.O. Box 288,
Nanyuki

RURAL LIBRARY PROGRAMME

We kindly request you to help us build a library. We badly need it. For nine years we have been going very far for library services. Our nearest station is over 100 km. away.

So far our school is doing well and has achieved a good name in our locality. Nine years ago we started with 14 students. Today we have nearly two hundred students. We have started a double stream. We expect to have 320 students in two years from now.

This school has taken an active part in tree planting, soil conservation and has introduced students to the wildlife club of Kenya. We often take our students out to learn about animals and birds behaviour. We would be most grateful if you offered us books to read so that we get more enlightened than we are.

We like your foundation which has formed a backbone of learning in this part of Africa. We hope and pray that it will continue serving all those who visit it for many years.

I thank you in advance for all you have done at Nanyuki William Holden Wildlife Foundation and promise you that we shall never let you down if you assist us now.

Sincerely,

Headmaster

Chimpanzee and Bonobo Conservation

by Gigi Gregor

Several million chimpanzees once inhabited the twenty-five countries in the African equatorial zone. Now, two species of chimpanzee survive: the bonobo, *Pan Paniscus*, and the chimpanzee, *Pan Troglodytes*. The bonobo is sometimes referred to as the "pygmy" chimpanzee, although it is not smaller than the "common" chimpanzee.

Both species are very endangered. Only three countries have populations of ten thousand or more chimpanzees, four have none at all, and in ten more, extermination is imminent or very probably. No more than two hundred thousand, and possibly less than one hundred thou-

sand chimpanzees, remain in the wild. Bonobos are even fewer in number. All bonobos live in Central Zaire. In 1973, fifty thousand existed. Today, there are only thirteen thousand to seventeen thousand individuals surviving.

Chimpanzee and bonobo populations have been reduced by hunting, habitat loss, and the fragmentation of groups. Both species are hunted for food. Poachers also shoot chimpanzee mothers to get their infants for sale to biomedical research, zoos, and the entertainment industry. In the wild, chimpanzee babies who lose their mothers have been known to become clinically depressed, "pine away," and die, even after family members attempted to adopt them. So, they are even less likely to survive with an animal dealer, who starves them and binds their hands and feet. Researchers estimate that ten to thirty chimpanzees die for every one infant which survives its first year of captivity.

Even though so many poached infants die, the captive population of chimpanzees is constantly growing, not from breeding success in chimp social groups, but from the international trade in this endangered species. There are approximately

four thousand captive chimpanzees in the United States, and half of them are in medical laboratories. At least four thousand more are in other countries. The three hundred chimpanzees in Japan are not subjected to medical experiments yet, but as the costs of maintaining their increas-

ing populations rise, so does the probability of experimentation on them. Captive bonobos are a tiny group. There are only about 92 of them in the world, in zoos and research institutions. Researchers are very concerned about management of the captive bonobo population and its breeding success. Preserving the genetic diversity of this tiny group would be valuable,

since there are so few bonobos anywhere.

Chimpanzees and bonobos live in the forest, with their largest populations occupying the largest areas of undisturbed land. Timber companies and miners build roads into these once undisturbed forests. Settlers and hunters follow the roads, and disease comes with them. Chimpanzees can acquire most human diseases, which makes them very valuable to medical laboratories and very susceptible to settlers' diseases. With the deforestation, chimpanzee and bonobo populations become more isolated and too small to be viable breeding units in the future. Also, different groups of chimpanzees encounter each other more often, causing tension and increased mortality from fighting. Sadly, logging is even conducted in the heart of the bonobo's only and final range in Zaire and is scheduled for habitats in Gabon and Cameroon, the two countries with the largest populations of chimpanzees.

The survival of chimpanzees and bonobos in the future depends upon two basic things: much better protection of the wild animals and better care of them in captivity. The chimpanzee and bonobo are well-protected on paper. Twenty-two



of the twenty-five original range countries in Africa have some form of protective legislation. Most other countries also have legislation or agreements about trade. However, there are many types of circumvention of trade restrictions, such as false statements about the origin of an animal, smuggling, and total non-compliance. Most countries do not have the funds or the staff to manage the trade. Furthermore, medical researchers now have alarming intentions to avoid all trade restrictions by relocating to African countries. They will have greater access to new animals and less government staff to notice what they do with the chimpanzees. The American National Institutes of Health have big plans for relocation and acquisition of thousands more chimpanzees.

Laws governing chimpanzee trade need to be better enforced, especially in the range countries, with tighter controls on captive-bred certification, DNA fingerprinting, and required reporting on where the imported animals are. Also reserves need to be expanded and more vigorously patrolled. The local people need to become involved. They could be trained as field assistants and be educated to understand the individual animals. The governments of the African countries must be provided with viable alternatives to logging money. Tourism and Agro-forest projects with animal husbandry could be developed. Confiscation of infant chimpanzees will also help, since the dealers will not receive any money for the animal. However, more sanctuaries for chimpanzees must be built to accept the infants, before governments will be encouraged to continue confiscations.

For the captive chimps, better care and management can be accomplished through environmental enrichment of the chimpanzee enclosures and through the education of the people who care for the animals. Captive chimps live in many kinds of enclosures. Those with social groups are the best. Enrichment of their environments could be social, physical, feeding-related, sensory, or occupational in nature. Since wild chimpanzees

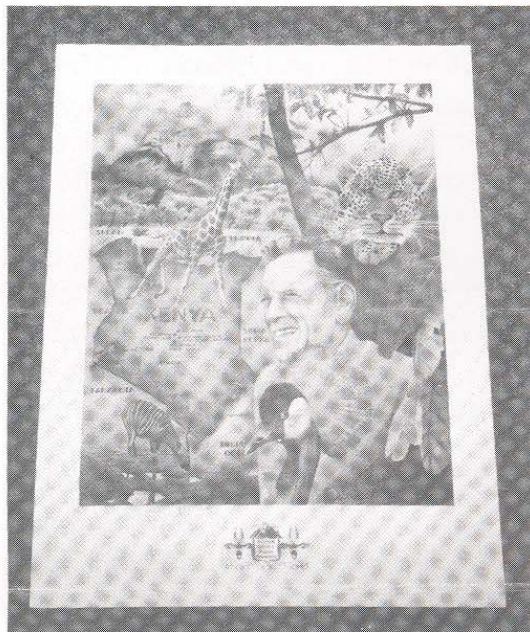
spend forty percent of their time feeding, it is important to promote time-consuming, non-competitive feeding activities. The chimpanzees should also be provided with companions to groom or play with, grass, trees to climb, cardboard boxes and other things to destroy, bedding to make nests with each night, simulated termite mounds to get food out of, taped sounds or video to watch, or mirrors to enjoy. Most chimpanzees love mirrors. Enrichment is designed to give the



chimpanzees plenty of things to do. This alleviates the boredom, aggression and stress caused by captivity. There are laws and standards governing what kind of enclosures chimpanzees may be kept in, but the laws are not strong enough, and many labs do not comply anyway. If the medical researchers want more chimpanzees, they should

give them better enclosures and companions. Happier animals could probably sustain breeding groups. The laboratories which stress their chimps with inhumane conditions should comply, since most of them study AIDS, a disease which affects the immune system. The immune systems of the stressed chimpanzees could conceivably lead to misleading test results. Furthermore, zoo and lab personnel need to be made more aware of how intelligent and sensitive their animals are. This awareness encourages better care and more enrichment for the captives.

With the decline of the wild populations of chimpanzees and bonobos, better care of the captives is essential to the maintenance of a healthy captive gene pool which can sustain itself and contribute to the future existence of both species. Even Dr. Jane Goodall's famous Gombe chimpanzees may not survive without management and artificial insemination in the future. There are only one hundred sixty of them—a very small gene pool. The chimp is a fascinating animal and scientists have found no limits on its cognitive abilities. As man's closest relative, the chimpanzee has a great deal to teach humans, if the chimpanzee can remain in existence long enough.



Posters are \$18.00 each (\$15.00 plus \$3.00 postage). Please send check or money order to:

WILLIAM HOLDEN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 67981, Los Angeles, CA 90067

Please send _____ poster(s) to:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Enclosed is my check for \$15.00 for a copy of James Vermey's Paper of the "Future of Wildlife Management in East Africa."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Just a reminder that the Foundation has WHWF t-shirts!

T-shirts are \$12.00 each (\$10.00 plus \$2.00 postage). Please send your check or money order to:

WILLIAM HOLDEN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 67981, Los Angeles, CA 90067

Please indicate size/color & quantity below:

White & Powder Blue

Safari Green & Black

Small _____

Lrg. _____

Extra Lrg. _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone (_____) _____

PETITION FOR THE RIGHTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

NAME (please print)	SIGNATURE


ADDRESS	

NAME (please print)	SIGNATURE

ADDRESS	



Return to: Future Generations Petition, The Cousteau Society,
930 West 21st Street, Norfolk, VA 23517

 Recycled Paper