

Another growing problem threatening ape populations, particularly in Africa, is the dramatic rise in bushmeat trade. Bushmeat, the term used to describe wildlife used for meat consumption, includes gorillas, chimpanzees, and a variety of other species. Once only used as a sustainable subsistence food source, the largely illegal commercial trade has skyrocketed in recent years with devastating impacts on ape populations. This dramatic rise has occurred for a number of reasons, but primarily because of increased hunting to feed local people who have been forced to rely on cash economies rather than traditional ways of life and the influx of commercial logging companies who use bushmeat to feed their employees.

In addition, as timber concessions continue to open up once remote forests with the construction of roads, logging trucks are hauling out hundreds, if not thousands, of pounds of bushmeat each week. Moreover, the increased prevalence of bushmeat has caused markets to move beyond local centers to urban areas and even international trade. According to the most recent reports, in the Congo Basin 4,500 gorillas per year and 3,000 chimps per year are killed solely for the bushmeat market. Even in the absence of habitat loss, the bushmeat trade in the Congo Basin is likely to lead to extinction of chimpanzees and gorillas there within the next century.

Perhaps most staggering are the results of a just-completed Harvard survey of great ape research sites. This survey found that great ape populations are known, or suspected, to be declining in 96% of protected areas. It is these sites where the prospect for ape survival is best. In these protected areas, great apes are increasingly threatened by hunting, logging, war, and increased human population pressure in surrounding communities.

We are only now beginning to understand and appreciate the complex role of great apes in maintaining the ecological health and biodiversity of tropical and subtropical forest habitats. Biologists fear that the loss of all great apes could irrevocably alter forest structure and the composition of species which could intensify other environmental threats caused by deforestation and agricultural development.

A broad range of actions is needed if there is to be any hope of saving great ape populations. Laws on logging and poaching must be enforced and developed to stem the unregulated and uncontrolled destruction of forest habitat and flow of bushmeat into the commercial marketplace. Long term support for protected areas, national parks, and buffer zones must be secured to protect habitat and wildlife. And, finally, conservation education and intervention programs must be expanded and funded, to involve more local people and scientists in the protection of great ape populations.

The challenges facing the conservation of great apes is immense. As a first step in the effort to address this problem I have introduced H.R. 4320, the Great Ape Conservation Act. The Act is modeled after the highly successful African and Asian Elephant and Rhino Conservation Acts, and would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assist in the con-

servation and protection of great apes by providing grants to local wildlife management authorities and other organizations and individuals involved in the conservation, management, protection, and restoration of great ape populations and their habitats. The Great Ape Conservation Act will put money on the ground quickly, to start to halt the destruction of these animals.

At the CITES meeting I attended in April, delegates and NGOs from many of the African nations expressed great concern over the growing demand for bushmeat and how this demand is contributing to the rapid decline of wild animal populations. Support for an effort to halt the flow of bushmeat is coming from not only the U.S., but also from the range states and many other countries who want to see this problem addressed. Clearly, the time for action is now. Just as clear is the fact that mere urging on the part of the U.S. to save these species will not be enough, even with the support of other nations.

Whether its elephants or apes, rhinos or tigers, it's not enough to dictate to third world nations about the need to conserve their endangered biological diversity. We also must be willing to make the financial investment and provide them with the resources they will need to do the job. Only by incorporating the participation of the local residents will we be able to address the many social and economic factors preventing the long-term conservation and protection of great apes or any other species we think needs protection.

This was the goal of the African and Asian Elephant Conservation Acts as well as the Rhino, Tiger Conservation Act, and this is the goal of the Great Ape Protection Act. This bill will only be the first step, however, and we must quickly determine what more we can do.

It is critical that action be taken now, if we are to preserve the world's populations of great apes the chimpanzee, the gorilla, the bonobo, and the orangutan—for us and future generations.

The cost of delaying is too large to accept.

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#### TRIBUTE TO GUS VELASCO

### HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 2000*

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, today I praise Mr. Gustavo "Gus" Velasco, a distinguished public servant in my 34th Congressional District in California. He is retiring as Assistant City Manager for Community Services of Santa Fe Springs, California after an illustrious career of 39 years of service.

Gus Velasco's steadfast commitment to public service has made him a recognized leader and admirable member of the community. He is the recipient of numerous awards and commendations including the Whittier Area Schools Administrators Association Award.

Since receiving a degree from the California State University of Los Angeles, Gus Velasco has served and supported the community of Santa Fe Springs in many different capacities, including teaching at area schools, serving as

President of the Santa Fe Springs Lions Club, and holding memberships on both the Salvation Army Transitional Living Center Advisory Council and the Santa Fe High School Educational Foundation. Also, Gus has been Director of Social Services at the Santa Fe Neighborhood Center where he worked for eleven years.

Gus Velasco's career with the City of Santa Fe Springs began in 1961 as the Director of Recreation. His outstanding service was recognized as he rose through the administrative ranks to take the helm as Assistant City Manager in which he has excelled for the past ten years. Gus' vision, tenacity, skill, and managerial excellence has fostered pride in the rich history and cultural heritage of the Santa Fe Springs community.

I have known Gus Velasco many years, since my own service as a City Council member and Mayor of the neighboring city of Norwalk, California which borders Santa Fe Springs to the south. I have greatly admired Gus Velasco's professionalism and unsurpassed level of personal commitment to the City of Santa Fe Springs, neighboring cities in Los Angeles County, the State of California, and to the profession of public service. Through selfless commitment and a relentless pursuit toward the betterment of his community, Gus has nurtured a strong sense of civic pride among the residents of Santa Fe Springs.

The citizens of Santa Fe Springs have greatly benefited from the outstanding work of Assistant City Manager Gus Velasco, and will undoubtedly benefit from his future endeavors on their behalf. To Gus, his wife of 40 years, Annie, his daughter, Renee, his three sons, Paul, Gus, and Jaime, and to his eight grandchildren, I extend our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for his exemplary service, and further extend best wishes for every continued happiness, great health, and success in the years ahead. It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a superb public servant and fine American citizen, Gus Velasco, on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington. Thanks for everything, Gus.

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#### THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

### HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 20, 2000*

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, six years ago, a building and a community's heart were both ripped apart by the blast of the same terrorist bomb. The building was the AMIA Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The 86 deaths, the scores of wounded, and the destruction of the center of Jewish culture in the Argentinean capital, were a terrible tragedy.

Yet, this act of terrorist violence did more. The bomb went on to strip the Jews of that country of their equilibrium, their confidence, and their sense of self. For years, the investigation of this crime dragged on with no apparent outcome. For years the Argentine authorities have dragged their feet and have exhibited incompetence in following up obvious