



News

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OVERSEAS
SANCTUARY
APPEAL**

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BABY APES
DROWNED AT
CAIRO AIRPORT**

Infant lowland gorilla
©Art Wolfe



A LETTER FROM IPPL'S CHAIRWOMAN



The photo shows me with Courtney, one of our youngest members.

Dear IPPL Member,

Like everyone in our nation, we at IPPL are devastated by the tragedies affecting the world and long for peace. We extend our sympathies to all members affected by this tragedy, especially the New York members of the IPPL family, many of whom I know personally.

We are proud to say that IPPL has continued its primate protection work non-stop throughout the year. Animals in human custody need care every single day, whatever else is happening in the world. IPPL's animal care staff have taken care of their 32 gibbon charges throughout these dark days and all are doing well.

IPPL is one of the few groups that helps primate rescue centers around the world. We are concerned that we may not be able to provide the level of support we normally do this year because, like most non-disaster-related US-based charities, our income has shrunk drastically since 11 September.

That is why we are including a request for assistance for four of the most deserving overseas primate rescue centers in this issue of **IPPL News**. These are **Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary** in war-torn Sierra Leone; **Limbe Wildlife Center** in Cameroon, which cares for gorillas, chimpanzees and monkeys; **CERCOPAN**, a sanctuary for guenon monkeys in Nigeria; and **Kalaweit Gibbon Sanctuary** in Indonesia. We hope you will include these rescue centers on your holiday gift list.

Let's hope that things will take a turn for the better as we enter the year 2002.

Thank you again to our members of all ages for your concern for our beloved fellow-primates.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Shirley LaBrea".

NEW – IPPL GIBBON T-SHIRTS

IPPL has been trying for several years to locate gibbon T-shirts as the old design is no longer available.

Finally we found a lovely new design!

We hope you'll like it and will buy a gibbon T-shirt for yourself and for everyone on your holiday list!

Gibbon T-shirts are available in black only. They are made of 100% cotton. Available sizes are **M, L, XL, and XXL**, adult sizes only.

The price is \$15 (US) and \$21 (overseas air mail), which includes shipping.

Please use the order form on page 21 of this issue.



BABY GORILLA AND CHIMPANZEE DROWNED AT CAIRO AIRPORT

On 17 September 2001, government veterinarians at Cairo Airport, Egypt, drowned a baby gorilla and a chimpanzee in a vat of chemicals.

The reason given for this hideous act of cruelty was that the two young primates might be carrying a disease that could infect humans. The more likely scenario is that the baby apes might have become infected with human diseases.

One phone-call by Egyptian authorities to IPPL or a similar organization would have set in motion the process of returning the chimpanzees to a sanctuary in their country of origin, Nigeria.

The smuggling incident

The story of the drowning first appeared in the Associated Press. Writing from Egypt, AP reporter Jasper Mortimer wrote:

The baby gorilla and chimpanzee flew in from Lagos, Nigeria, on Sunday with their owner, an Egyptian-Nigerian woman, who did not have a license for taking endangered species across international borders... The owner, who has not been named, told customs officers that the gorilla and chimpanzee were her pets, the officials said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

IPPL has learned that the woman was a known smuggler. However, we have not yet learned her identity. Obviously, she should be punished severely. The airport veterinarians talked with the Associated Press only "on condition of anonymity." They claimed that they opted to drown the primates in a container of chemicals "because of the risk contaminated blood could be spilled if they chose another method."

Options for the babies

There was disagreement among Egyptian authorities regarding what to do with the confiscated babies.



The wildlife authorities wanted to give the animals to the Giza Zoo, which several eye-witnesses have described to IPPL as a disgraceful facility. It was the vets who wanted to drown them.

But there was a third option which was apparently not considered – sending both of them to the renowned **Pandillus Rehabilitation Center** in Nigeria. This is the option for confiscated wildlife recommended as the most desirable by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to which both Egypt and Nigeria belong.

CITES responds – slowly

Both Egypt and Nigeria are members of CITES. When we learned about the smuggling and the drownings on 17 September, IPPL immediately informed John Sellar, Enforcement Officer at the CITES Secretariat.

A week later no reply had been received, so IPPL contacted the Secretariat again on 24 September.

On 25 September, Sellar finally contacted IPPL, apparently defending the killings. He informed IPPL that euthanasia was an acceptable option for confiscated wildlife, although it should be done in a humane manner, and that handling primates could pose a risk to human health.

Unfortunately CITES is an international treaty that can only be implemented and enforced through national wildlife laws. How CITES is managed depends on the resources available to party nations and the competence and honesty of the relevant officials.

Despite its limitations, the CITES Secretariat can request parties to investigate

treaty violations.

IPPL and other organizations generated thousands of e-mails and letters to the CITES Secretariat and other agencies. As a result, Secretary-General Willem Wijnstekers issued a statement:

I should like to thank everyone who wrote to the Secretariat to express their concern over events involving the seizure of a chimpanzee and gorilla at Cairo Airport last September.

Upon hearing the news report, I have contacted the Egyptian authorities for information. They have confirmed the drowning of animals that were in the possession of a known wildlife smuggler of Nigerian-Egyptian origin.

The Egyptian Minister of Agriculture has ordered a thorough investigation of the case and how the decision to drown the animals was reached. The CITES Secretariat will be informed of the outcome of the investigation.

The Secretariat is requesting that the Nigerian CITES authorities investigate the matter and contact the Egyptian authorities to avoid such illegal trade, and to inform the Secretariat of the outcome.

IPPL contacts the press and governments

IPPL sent press releases to all newspapers in Egypt and Nigeria. We

contacted many government agencies and Egyptian and Nigerian embassies around the world. We collected statements from medical doctors and veterinarians condemning the killings (see page 5).

On 8 October 2001, the **Guardian**, a Nigerian newspaper, ran a story about the animals' deaths. Reporter Chineda Uwargbulam first described the events, then interviewed concerned parties.

Dr. Muhtari Aminu-Kano of the Nigerian Conservation Foundation blamed the government for its failure to protect Nigeria's native wildlife.

Mohammed Abu, Director of Campaigns for the Journalists' Network for Environmental Conservation, demanded that the Nigerian Government push the Egyptian government 1) to prosecute the veterinarians who killed the babies and 2) to identify and prosecute the Nigerians involved.

Shirley McGreal of IPPL demanded that the Nigerians involved AND the airline which carried the babies should be severely punished. Several of the expert opinions collected by IPPL were quoted in the **Guardian** article.

Read on to see how you can help!

JOIN IPPL'S PROTEST CAMPAIGN!

The deaths of the two baby apes were a tragedy for the individual animals and to the endangered species to which they belong. We cannot bring these babies back to life but we must work to make sure that other similar incidents never happen and that those responsible for the smuggling and drownings be identified and held accountable. Please tell everyone you contact how appalled you are by the deaths of the baby gorilla and baby chimpanzee and request that those responsible be severely punished. We know that sending these letters will be a lot of work – but please remember how these two precious baby apes must have suffered and don't let them down.

1) Letters to Egyptian authorities

*Prof. Dr. Samy El-Fellaly
Ministry of Agriculture and Land
Reclamation
Minister's Office, ESCC
POB 12619, Dokki, Giza, Egypt
E-mail: escc@link.com.eg*

*The Director, Giza Zoo
Giza, Egypt*

2) Letters to Nigerian authorities

*The Honorable Minister
Federal Ministry of the Environment
P.M.B. 265
Garki, Abuja, Nigeria*

*Federal Environmental Protection
Agency
CITES Enforcement Unit
P.M.B. 3150
Surulele, Lagos, Nigeria*

3) Letters to Nigerian Embassies and High Commissions

*His Excellency the Ambassador of the
Federal Republic of Nigeria
1333 16th Street NW
Washington, DC 20036, USA*

*The Nigerian High Commission
295 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario K2P 1R9, Canada*

*The Nigerian High Commission
P.O. Box 241, Civic Square
ACT 2608, Australia*

*The Nigerian High Commission
Nigeria House
9 Northumberland Avenue
London, WC2N 5BX, England*

4) Letters to Egyptian Embassies

*His Excellency the Ambassador of the
Arab Republic of Egypt
3521 International Court NW
Washington, DC 20008, USA*

*The Ambassador of Egypt
454 Laurier Avenue East
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6R3, Canada*

*The Ambassador of Egypt
1 Darwin Avenue
Yarralumla, Canberra ACT 2600
Australia*

*The Ambassador of Egypt
26 South Street
London, W1Y 6DD, England*

5) Petitions on web site and by mail

IPPL's web site www.ippl.org has petitions which you can download. We also have a stock of petitions at our US Headquarters. Please contact IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, if you would like to receive petitions in the mail. Let us know how many you need. You can also e-mail us at ippl@awod.com

STANDING UP FOR THE PRIMATES!

On learning of the drowning of the baby gorilla and chimpanzee, IPPL collected and circulated statements from distinguished scientists opposing the killings. Some of these statements follow.

Dr. A. O. Ajao, Project Veterinarian, CERCOPAN, Calabar, Nigeria

I write to pass my view across on the drowning of a 4-month old gorilla and a chimpanzee from Nigeria in Cairo. It is shocking to know that the Egyptian veterinarians drowned these creatures. It is more than costly at this time to kill these endangered species. The veterinarians responsible do not seem to know how much efforts are made at conserving these species.

Drowning is not an acceptable or humane way of putting an animal to sleep. Their fear of spread of disease is not convincing and I see it as a flimsy excuse. The animals should have been flown back to Nigeria immediately or otherwise quarantined at the point of entry while they report back to Nigeria.

I condemn outright what they have done. At this point I think Egypt Air's permit to land in Nigeria should be reviewed.

I am not exempting authorities in Nigeria from their negligence. These animals ought not to get out of Nigeria without permits. Going by the CITES convention to which Nigeria is a signatory, no such animal should leave Nigeria without permits. I think authorities in Nigeria should be asked how this came about.

Dr. Egbetade Adeniyi, Project Veterinarian, Drill Rehabilitation and Breeding Center, Afi Mountains, Nigeria

I write to condemn in strong terms the unethical handling of a baby gorilla and a chimpanzee by the Cairo airport vets in Egypt. The way the case was tackled is appalling, most especially when it concerns veterinarians who have sworn to a highly respected oath, which in-

cludes alleviation of sufferings of animals in distress. It is saddening to note that these actions of drowning in chemicals are a gross abuse of those animals' right to live. I expect that vets manning such a strategic point of entry should know the following:

1. Regulations governing confiscated animals.

2. Humane and decent ways of handling euthanasia if and when deemed appropriate. This, of course, should be the very last resort.

As a veterinarian, I expect my colleagues to have taken a cue from how the Qatar authorities went about a similar case last year [in this case confiscated animals were returned to Africa]. More so, it will be interesting to know what visual and laboratory findings indicated or conferred disease-carrying status on these primates. Their excuses were nothing but frivolous.

As a Nigerian, I cannot absolve the people vested with airport animal control and prevention of trafficking in Nigeria who allowed such endangered species to pass through the checks. In Nigeria, international trade in endangered species, particularly Schedule 1 like chimpanzees and gorillas, is absolutely prohibited. These officials have equally failed in their responsibilities.

Efforts should be made to track down this "pet owner" and her collaborators from both the Nigerian and Egyptian ends. It is heart breaking to note that Egypt Air is fast gaining notoriety as the main courier of wild endangered species.

As a veterinarian who handles primates on a day to day basis, I could not but try to imagine the pain, terror and agony those lovely little creatures must have passed through. Those who take delights in misusing their offices need to be taught some lessons.

I am currently making efforts to bring this dastardly act to the knowledge of the Nigerian authorities concerned. The callous termination of the lives of these animals needs to be explained to all by the perpetrators.

Liza Gadsby and Peter Jenkins, Pandrillus Foundation, Calabar, Nigeria

Had there been communication with their Nigerian counterparts, or international groups such as your own, Egyptian authorities would have known that the animals could and should have been returned promptly to Nigeria.

For over 10 years, Pandrillus has operated an internationally recognized facility in Cross River State for orphan chimpanzees and we would have gladly taken the infant chimpanzee. The Drill Rehabilitation and Breeding Center was set up just for this purpose – to provide a home to needy chimpanzees and drill monkeys in Nigeria.

Pandrillus also operates the Limbe Wildlife Center close by in Cameroon, presently home to 7 young gorillas. Had it been returned to Nigeria, Pandrillus would have readily taken responsibility for the infant gorilla, eventually placing it in our Cameroon facility where it could enjoy life with members of its own species.

There is no reason whatsoever for those two animals to have been killed, while a competent organization is standing by in Nigeria to provide a home for them.

Pandrillus will continue its readiness to receive such animals at its facilities in Nigeria and Cameroon, and our work with government authorities to prevent future incidents of this ilk.

We thank IPPL for its vigilance.

Dr. Beatrice Hahn, Professor of Medicine and Microbiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA

I find them totally unjustified, irrational, and utterly appalling. There is no scientific or public health reason for these killings.

William M. George, MD, Doha, Qatar

As a physician, dedicated to relieving suffering and trying to save lives, I am appalled by the purposeful and gruesome drowning of an infant gorilla and a chimpanzee at the Cairo airport by the airport

veterinarians. When someone purposefully drowns a human infant, they are arrested, charged with murder and taken to court. They may or may not plead innocent by reason of "insanity" for their crime.

The Cairo, Egypt, veterinarians purposefully and gruesomely drowned an infant gorilla and a chimpanzee that were flown to Cairo airport from Nigeria without permits for endangered species.

They admitted their foul deed with the unacceptable explanation that the primates might have carried disease that could spread. This is an absolutely appalling deed and their explanation does **NOT** reflect clear, mature or reasonable medical thinking and judgment.

These animals were innocent of any wrongdoing: their lives were needlessly and mercilessly terminated in a grotesque inhumane way.

Their lives should have been spared, and there are many primate rescue centers in Cameroon and Nigeria that would have been willing to accept them.

To add insult to injury, they were probably captured by shooting their parents. They are an endangered species and our close cousins. Someone should be punished for this horrible crime, and it was a crime against nature. I am sorely distressed to see their short lives end so abruptly and in such a cruel way.

**Eliot Katz, DVM and President,
In Defense of Animals,
California, USA**

Egyptian authorities, as well as the authorities of other countries, should be informed of the existence of specialized sanctuaries for monkeys and apes, many of which are located in Africa. In *Defense of Animals* operates one such sanctuary, Sanaga Yong Sanctuary in Cameroon and, like other qualified sanctuaries, we would have gladly offered to accept both babies for care and possible rehabilitation.

In *Defense of Animals* and IPPL would have even arranged for and provided the funding to transport the little apes to a qualified sanctuary. All things considered, there was no reason for these little apes to be killed and as a veterinarian, I am appalled that any person who is sup-

posed to be a qualified veterinarian would kill innocent animals without cause.

**James Mahoney, DVM, PhD,
New York, USA**

It seems inconceivable that the purposeful drowning of two illegally imported infant apes – a 4-month-old chimpanzee and gorilla – could have occurred at the Cairo airport, as reported by the Associated Press.

The method chosen for their killing by airport veterinarians was nothing short of diabolical in its cruelty.

Equally hard to believe is that the combined mental resources of the airport customs authorities could not have come up with temporary holding facilities for the two animals, who at this young age could be safely and easily handled, while more appropriate quarantine measures were sought.

How could authorities at Lagos Airport have allowed the export of the two infants in the first place? Their ignorance of CITES regulations can hardly be cited as a reason, nor, following the terrorist attack on U.S. airports only the week before, lax security.

**Marjorie Cramer, MD, FACS,
New York, USA**

I wish to voice my horror and revulsion and express my condemnation at yesterday's drowning of a gorilla infant and a chimpanzee in Cairo. Both animals belong to species closely related to humans and have a highly evolved complex nervous system, social organization and intelligence. To kill these animals at all was completely unnecessary as neither one represented any medical or public health risk to humans.

Drowning them in a tank containing chemicals almost certainly caused unimaginable suffering. The fact that there was at least one veterinarian in attendance makes the act even more horrific and despicable. In addition both animals belonged to endangered species so that their loss is a step closer to the complete and permanent eradication of both species. These animals should have been kept safely in quarantine until a decision was made as

to their final destination, which should properly have been to a sanctuary, many of which exist in the region.

**Stephen R. Kaufman, MD, Ohio,
USA**

Primum non nocere (first, do no harm) has been the oath of medical professionals for over two thousand years. As such, it is hard to imagine how educated medical professionals in any country would elect to drown any intelligent, sensitive Hominids. Non-human great apes are endangered, and there are many specialized wildlife rehabilitation centers in Africa.

It was senseless and cruel to drown these infant apes when merely a few phone calls by the Egyptian officials would have opened a multitude of doors.

There were many options for the infant gorilla and chimpanzee to live full lives and perhaps even be returned to the wild.

**Jean Swingle Greek, DVM,
California, USA**

As a veterinarian, I think killing these infant apes should only have been considered an option if they had been gravely or terminally ill and their deaths would have been necessary to prevent them from suffering. If this had been the case, they certainly should have been euthanized in an acceptable manner which allowed for quick and painless deaths. Death by drowning is neither quick nor painless.

**Statement by Jane Goodall, PhD,
CBE, Tanzania**

I am writing in horror at the reports of the drowning of a baby gorilla and chimpanzee at Cairo Airport on or around 17 September 2001. It is appalling to me that these apes, who are so like us, were mercilessly killed, instead of being given a home in a nearby African sanctuary. Apes can feel pain and grief, live in complex and utterly fascinating societies, are capable of true altruism, have an awareness of self, and a sense of humor. To die unnecessarily, in such a cruel way, leaves me deeply saddened.

A RAY OF LIGHT

By Arryn Ketter, volunteer at the Fauna Foundation, Quebec, Canada

It was a Wednesday afternoon when Lyne Charron, a fellow volunteer at the Fauna Foundation, and I received the call from Dr. Richard Allen, Fauna's director, that a monkey had been confiscated at a Montreal airport.

We immediately called the official from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) who had the details and learned that a 3-year-old macaque had come in on a flight from Morocco.

However, because her importer did not have the proper importation permit for her, she was not allowed to remain in Canada. Either her importer would have to take her back to Morocco and wait for the proper documents or the CFIA would euthanise her.

Thankfully, the CFIA was willing to give Fauna the opportunity to find her a home in the United States or elsewhere. We also learned that this poor monkey had not eaten or drank anything in two days so, if we were unable to get her to drink or eat something, they would have to euthanise her on so-called humanitarian grounds.

After I hung up the phone, I turned to Lyne, explained the situation and she said, without hesitation, that we should leave for the airport and see what we could do.

After a very helpful conversation with Dr. James Mahoney, the veterinarian who assists with the Fauna chimpanzees, we set off to buy the proper provisions and left for the airport. Little were we prepared for the absolute disgrace we were about to meet with. In a tiny little cage filled with feces, urine and rotting peanuts was

this very tiny, terrified Barbary macaque.

She was not three years old as we had been told but about six months old, which means that she was not even weaned from her mother.

We learned that a zoo in Morocco had sold her to the man who brought her over only two days before she arrived in Canada. After coaxing her with some softened apples and Pedialyte she calmed down enough that we were able to bring her out of her cage to clean it and give her additional formula to drink.

She was, needless to say, terrified of us, but seemed to appreciate quite quickly that we meant her no harm.

We left that night happy that our first mission, ensuring that she ate and drank, was accomplished and resolved that we would find her a home. But we left with a heavy heart, terribly saddened by the fact that such a horrible fate should come to such a sweet monkey.

The next three weeks were like a roller coaster – incredible highs and lows. Just as we thought we had a breakthrough in getting the necessary permits, the travel arrangements would fall through. It seemed as though each day brought new struggles and new obstacles.

Lyne named her Sunshine because in the concrete quarantine cell, she was the ray of light that kept us coming back and kept our resolve strong.

Each day we traveled to the airport quarantine station, spent the day with her and at night would be on email or the phone to make the arrangements for the trip to her new sanctuary home at Mindy's Memory in Oklahoma.



Thankfully, we were greatly assisted by Tony Smith who also volunteers at Fauna, Linda Howard of the Allied Effort to Save Other Primates (AESOP), Linda Barclay of Mindy's Memory and, of course, one of our dearest friends, Shirley McGreal of IPPL who offered to cover Sunshine's transportation costs.

Now, she is thriving and growing beautifully, just waiting for the day when she can be integrated into the group with the other juvenile macaques at Mindy's Memory.

Although I am so happy that she has a great home and that everything worked out, I must admit to missing her greatly some days. She was a gem that was sent to us and, as anyone who has the honor of working with nonhuman primates knows, while the struggles are many, the rewards are infinite.

For more information, check www.faunafoundation.org

TWO BIG THANK-YOUS

Thanks to generous donations from the Arcus Foundation and an anonymous benefactor, and hundreds of donations from members to help us meet the Arcus challenge grant, IPPL has a lovely new animal care center which is used for food preparation, medical care and all gibbon-related activities.

Thanks to a generous donation from the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, IPPL's 12-year-old blind gibbon Beanie now has a special winter home. Beanie loves doing his acrobatic routines in his new area.

IPPL-UK BATTLES BRITISH BUSHMEAT TRADE

by Steven Brend, former Director, IPPL-UK

Everyone working for primate conservation is well aware that the illegal bushmeat trade is a major problem. But just how much of a problem it is was brought home to me one day in October 1999. Just before 5 p.m. my phone rang. It was the curator of London University's Zoology Museum. She said that some journalists were bringing in a dead monkey for identification. I was at the museum ten minutes later!

What I saw shocked me. It was the desiccated smoked carcass of a guenon. The animal's hands and legs were crossed, the intestines removed, and the poor monkey was split down the middle so the body could lay flat. It was identical to the bushmeat I had seen in Nigeria. What was it doing in London?

I spoke to the journalists and the story emerged. A freelance journalist, UK based but originally from Cameroon, had looked around the African communities in London to see who was selling bushmeat. In a North London market he met a Nigerian trader who said he could get anything he wanted. The journalist asked for "something special" and returned three weeks later. The monkey was waiting for him. It weighed less than 2 kilograms (4.5 pounds) but cost more than £300 (\$430).

There was nothing more I could do that night, but I kept the monkey at the office and the next morning began the task of trying to secure a prosecution. I

tried the Metropolitan Police's Wildlife department and the division of the Department of Environment that handles the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. The trail led to Customs and Excise who, I am delighted to say, responded with alacrity. They took it very seriously indeed. By that afternoon a team was in the office photographing the monkey, interviewing me, contacting the journalists, and preparing a case.

We raided the market three weeks later.

The Nigerian shopkeepers were arrested and the store searched. There was more bushmeat, though none of it came from a monkey or ape. Mainly the meat came from cane rats or duikers. All of it, however, contravened the United Kingdom's Health and Safety and food importation laws. Not surprisingly. There were even live African giant snails crawling around. They had been smuggled here, packed in tea chests.

The case for the prosecution was strong but bureaucracy then slowed things down. Apparently, the shop was licensed as a record store which meant that selling any food was illegal but, if the shop was closed, the owners would be denied any form of income, which was deemed unacceptable. The case was batted around for over a year. During that time, Customs and Excise discovered more monkey meat coming into

Heathrow Airport, London. Other bushmeat was found openly on sale elsewhere in London.

Customs and Excise never let the case drop and in April 2001 we went to Court. The result was an unequivocal victory. Amid widespread media coverage the shopkeepers were found guilty and sentenced. It sent out a very strong signal. Whilst traditional customs and cultures are of course respected, the line is drawn at illegal food importation and the persecution of endangered species.

I think this case brought home a number of things.

* **Firstly**, Britain does not have the largest expatriate African community in Europe. If there is a bushmeat problem here, it is certain to be in every other European city.

* **Secondly**, I was impressed by how seriously the problem was taken by the authorities. There seemed to be a clear recognition that, if we are to fight the illegal bushmeat trade at a political level, in Africa, we need to keep our own backyard tidy.

* **Thirdly**, it once was one of those incidents that prove the worth of IPPL. If we had not been there, ready to champion the cause of any primate, prepared to take a story beyond the level of a media scoop, not willing to let the matter drop – none of this would have happened.

Once again, IPPL proved a wrong and defended the animals who mean so much to us.

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 start or renew a membership, donate to an overseas project, and make purchases by our secure server.

IPPL also exchanges links with other groups sharing all or part of our goals.

MONKEY LAB IN WEST AFRICA

Experiments on monkeys are being conducted at a little-known laboratory located in Niamey, Niger, West Africa. Other animals used include goats and sheep. The laboratory, founded in 1980, is named the Centre de Recherche sur les Meningites et les Schistosomes (CERMES). It employs 50 staff of whom 15 are researchers.

Diseases studied include schistosomiasis and meningitis. Much of the

center's research involves epidemiological studies of transmission of these diseases among humans and between humans and animals.

In addition, some captive Patas monkeys, native to Niger, are used. They are housed in a "singerie" (monkey house) with space for 100 monkeys.

CERMES receives 20% of its funding from the European Union, 30% from the French Government (through Coopéra-

tion Française), 20% from the French pharmaceutical industry and 15% from the Organisation de Coordination et de Coopération pour la lutte contre les Grandes Epidémies (OCCGE).

For more information about this facility, including photos of some of the Patas monkey housing, please check:

<http://www.orstom.ne/cermes/>

MONKEYS KILLED FOR SPORT IN MALAYSIA

The Ipoh Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ISPCA) is outraged over the killing of 97 monkeys and 15 squirrels by Malaysian villagers during a shooting competition. Among the primates killed were dusky leaf monkeys, a protected species.

The killing took the form of a shooting contest. After shooting the monkeys, the monkeys' tails were cut off and counted, with food hampers being given as prizes to the biggest winners.

ISPCA Vice-President Dr. Goh Hue Lang, told **The Star**, a leading Malaysian newspaper,

If the animals are a nuisance they should be caught alive using traps or with tranquilizer darts and sent back into the jungle. The National Parks and Wildlife Department (Perhilitan) is supposed to protect animals and not allow such cruel killing of animals to take place.



State Perhilitan director Jasmi Abdul told **The Star** that his department would allow "culling" of pests, even if they were protected species.

In a protest letter to Dato' Law Hieng Ding, Malaysia's Minister of Science,

Technology and the Environment, Linda Howard of the AESOP Project commented,

Generally speaking, it is deeply disappointing to read about the needless killing of animals. Viewing photographs of the killers hovering proudly over the body parts (dismembered tails of monkeys in this particular situation) of the innocent victims magnifies the disappointment, and learning that members of a species which was supposed to receive protection were among those killed magnifies the disappointment still further.

However, the most saddening and disappointing of all is to discover that the violent killings were condoned by the very government agency empowered to protect animals in Malaysia.

IPPL and AESOP join with the Ipoh Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in denouncing the killings.

PROTEST THE MONKEY KILLINGS!

To protest this cruel killing of the wildlife, including monkeys, please send your letters to:

*Y. B. Dato' Law Hieng Ding
Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment
Tingkat 6, Blok C5
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan
62502 Putrajaya, Malaysia*

Airmail postage from the USA to Malaysia costs 80 cents per ounce.

MONKEYS MISTREATED AT MALAYSIAN BUTTERFLY PARK

A visitor to the Butterfly Park near Melaka, Malaysia, contacted IPPL after observing what he and his family considered "horrible treatment of baby monkeys in the park." He wrote:

Two baby monkeys, two to four months old as we were told, were tied, by chain, to two separate square tables. "Cute" scarves and skirts are put on the monkeys. As people gather around the tables to watch, a man from the park used a stick to tap the

table, making the monkey on one of the tables jump. When the monkey refused to cooperate, he'd hit the monkey repeatedly.

The monkey on the other table, meanwhile, rubbed her face on the table in desperation. Since the chain was tied to a fixture in the middle of the tables, the monkey could make only circular movements on the table. She rubbed her face on the table so hard that her face bled.

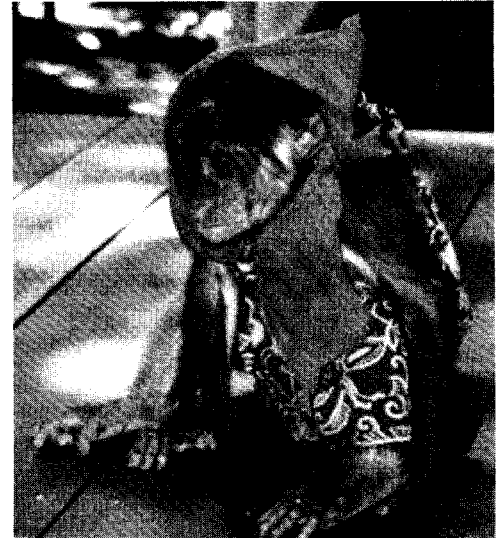
Protests may be addressed to,

Dato' Ghazzali Sheikh Abdul Khalid
Ambassador of Malaysia to the United States

Embassy of Malaysia
2401 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, DC USA

The Director
Melaka Butterfly and Reptile Sanctuary
75450 Melaka, Malaysia

Postage from the US to Malaysia costs 80 cents per ounce.



IPPL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION



The International Primate Protection League is constantly working to increase its membership. If you have received this magazine and are not currently an IPPL member, your membership will guarantee that you continue to receive our magazine and that IPPL can continue and expand its primate protection programs. Every donation helps, especially in these difficult times. All donors of \$20 and up will receive **IPPL News**.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail this form and payment to: **IPPL, PO Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**. IPPL accepts checks or credit cards (AMEX, Visa, MC, Discover). If you prefer to use a credit card, please provide details.

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HOLIDAY APPEAL FOR OVERSEAS SANCTUARIES

IPPL is one of the few US animal protection organizations that provide financial assistance to overseas primate rescue centers. We hope that readers of this issue of **IPPL News** will consider making a special holiday season gift, 100% of which will be equally distributed among the four wonderful sanctuaries listed below. Each sanctuary has received past support from IPPL and keeps us updated on its work. We can testify that all of them operate on very modest budgets and that they perform wonderful work in extremely difficult and sometimes dangerous conditions. However, the need for funds is enormous. You may not be able to go to Sierra Leone, Indonesia, Cameroon or Nigeria, but you can help the animals right from your living room!

Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary

Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary is located ten miles from Freetown, the capital of the nation of Sierra Leone, West Africa. The sanctuary is home to 43 chimpanzees.

Since the late 1940s, Sierra Leone suffered from the activities of the notorious Austrian chimpanzee trafficker Franz Sitter whose activities decimated wild chimpanzee populations. More recently, civil war in Sierra Leone has harmed people and wildlife.

During the civil war the sanctuary's African staff risked their lives daily to feed and care for the chimpanzees.

The sanctuary was featured in an article in the 26 August issue of the US newspaper, the **Washington Post**. According to the article:

[Sanctuary director Bala] *Amarasekaram explained his decision to protect chimpanzees at a time of immense hu-*

man suffering by saying he was compelled by the horrific conditions of confinement and abuse of the first chimps he took in, coupled with his feelings of how similar chimps and humans are..."You can't see that abuse and not respond," Amarasekaram said. "I knew nothing about chimps or captive chimps when I started, but the more I learned, the more I knew I had to do something."

At the present time 25 of the sanctuary chimpanzees are living in an electric-fenced enclosure.

Kalaweit – Protecting Borneo's Gibbons

The Kalaweit Gibbon Conservation Project is based in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). It is directed by Aurélien Brulé ("Chanee") of the French Etho-Passion organization.

Infant gibbons rescued by the group were brought into cap-



tivity by the shooting of their mothers and are often kept as pets in Indonesia.

In October 2001 a small gibbon reached the center. The baby's left arm was torn open and his bones were visible. There were also wounds on his right arm and both legs. A decision was made to amputate the gibbon's left arm because of the terrible injuries. Sadly, the baby did not survive.

"Chanee" comments:

Every experience like this, each time a mother is killed in the forest, each time a baby is sold on the market, or is tortured for an unknown reason, I realize Kalaweit is not strong enough. Our message of human-animal respect is heard by too few. We have to redouble our efforts, obtain even more support and persevere in our contacts with local people so that we don't have to witness these kinds of things any longer. Religion plays an important role in the life of Indonesians. I would like, in the name of Kalaweit and this little gibbon, that humans remember, "Every religion condemns those who cause suffering to animals."

Limbe Wildlife Center

IPPL has been helping the Limbe Wildlife Center in Limbe, Cameroon, for many years. The sanctuary, operated by the **Pandrillus** Foundation, is now home to a small group of gorillas, over 20 chimpanzees and 50+ monkeys. The monkey species include drills, mandrills, mangabeys and several guenon species.

The center is located at the former Limbe Zoo. The Center has a strong educational program and has benefitted from the work of wonderful African animal caregivers and overseas volunteers, the most recent volunteer being Dave Lucas.

Among the animals cared for at Limbe is **Pitchou**, who arrived at the center in 1998 with a serious case of ringworm. Three years later, Pitchou is thriving. Another favorite of IPPL members, the mandrill **Man Alone**, who lived alone for many

years, is now living in a large enclosure with two companions.

Thanks in large part to donations from IPPL members, most of the Limbe primates are now living in large electric fenced enclosures. However, the needs are enormous.

CERCOPAN, Calabar, Nigeria

CERCOPAN specializes in the care and rehabilitation of guenon monkeys and mangabeys which the group hopes one day to release into a forested area. It also serves as an educational center and a center for conservation activities. CERCOPAN is directed by Zena Tooze and, like Limbe, has a fine African staff and many overseas volunteers.

The baby guenons reaching CERCOPAN are in appalling condition. Their mothers have normally been killed and eaten and the babies suffer from physical and emotional wounds.

Currently the center is home to five species of guenons and the endangered red-capped mangabey, the only mangabey species found in Nigeria.

The guenons housed at CERCOPAN belong to five species:

- * **the putty-nosed guenon.** CERCOPAN cares for 19 members of this spectacular species. Their bright white noses stand out against their dark-colored coats.

- * **the red-eared guenon.** These monkeys are found only in southeast Nigeria, southwest Cameroon, and the offshore island of Bioko. They have bright brick-red noses, red tufts of hair on their ears and long brick-red tails. Sadly, forest destruction and hunting have brought this species close to extinction.

- * **the Sclater's guenon.** CERCOPAN holds five Sclater's guenons. The Sclater's guenon, a close relative of the red-eared guenon, is considered one of the rarest primates in the world.

- * **the Preuss's guenon.** The Preuss's guenon inhabits a very small area of Nigeria and is also found in Cameroon and on Bioko Island. Sadly, this species is disappearing due to hunting and habitat loss.

- * **the Mona guenon.** CERCOPAN holds 22 Mona monkeys, who live in three separate groups.

SANCTUARY DONATION FORM

YES, I want to make a donation to help the work of Tacugama, Kalaweit, Limbe and CERCOPAN.

Name _____

Address _____

If you wish to donate by credit card, provide details. Amount to charge: _____

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THE ELUSIVE SIMAKOBU MONKEY

by Lisa M. Paciulli

Lisa Paciulli is a Ph.D. candidate in the Interdepartmental Doctoral Program in Anthropological Sciences at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, New York, USA

There he was 30 meters in front of me, strolling right into the spotlight or rather, sunlight, so strong that day that it had pushed the temperature to over 90 degrees F (32 degrees centigrade). As he walked majestically along a mammoth fallen tree, the steam rising from the jungle floor made it appear as if he were moving across a smoke-screened stage.

He was big and black, with a ring of white neatly framing his face with its small, turned-up nose. I guessed he must be a male from his size, which was around 7.1 kilograms (16 pounds). In all, he resembled Dr. Seuss's, "Grinch Who Stole Christmas," more than a mysterious, previously-unstudied monkey.

I was elated. This was what I had traveled halfway around the world to see! Perhaps the monkey heard the wild pounding of my heart, for after a mere ten minutes, he reached for a liana and hastily climbed 40 meters up into a tree, not to be seen again that day.

Still, this ten-minute glimpse of the



Lisa and Riana paddling their canoe
©Michael Turco



Simakobu monkey (pig-tailed langur)
©Michael Turco

elusive **simakobu** monkey (pig-tailed langur, scientifically, **Simias concolor**) gave me hope that one day I could habituate these animals to the presence of humans and study their lifestyle.

Before leaving for Indonesia, I had learned that the **simakobu** monkey is found only on the remote Mentawai Islands, located 85–135 kilometers (55–85 miles) off the western coast of Sumatra. **Simakobus** are not the island's only primates; they share the Mentawai rainforest with Kloss's gibbon, the Mentawai Island leaf langur, and the Mentawai pig-tailed macaque.

I also learned that all these primate species are highly endangered due to habitat destruction from logging and also to hunting for food by local people. It had long been my dream to study **simakobus** before they disappeared from the face of the planet.

My initial goal was to get a feel for the intriguing social organization that had been reported for **simakobus** by

researchers who had only momentarily viewed them.

Most monkeys and apes have a species-typical grouping pattern – gibbons are considered to be monogamous (their social groups most often consist of one female, one male, and offspring) while mountain gorillas form harems (their groups contain many females, one dominant male, and offspring).

Simakobus were a puzzle. They had been observed in monogamous groups about half the time, and in larger, harem groups the other half. I wondered why this was the case for this species.

I read all I could about **simakobu** monkeys and their habitat, but so little was written about them. No one seemed to know what they ate, or how far they traveled each day, or for how long.

I decided that I would collect basic behavioral and ecological information for at least two groups of **simakobu** monkeys – a monogamous group and a harem. This, however, was easier said

than done. Because **simakobus** are hunted by the local island people, they are extremely wary of humans. Would I be able to habituate them to the presence of humans?

Fortunately, several granting agencies believed that I would. With funding from the J. William Fulbright Fellowship Foundation, Douroucouli Foundation, Primate Conservation, Inc. and the John Ball Zoological Society, I set out to establish the Betumonga Research Station (BRS) on North Pagai Island, one of the four tiny islands that make up the 7000 square kilometer (2700 square mile) Mentawai archipelago.

I arrived in Betumonga Village and hired a couple of guides. They took me into the forest where I had that first sighting of the male **simakobu** monkey. We then hired more local people who built us a wooden house with a thatched roof in the middle of the forest.

Once the house was built, we awoke at 5:00 a.m. each day in order to be in the forest by daybreak, around 6:00 a.m. We would locate the **simakobus** by visiting the area in which they had last been seen and then picking up the strong scent of their urine or the sounds of their activities as they leapt through the trees in search of food.

If these methods failed, we would lis-



A new logging road
©Michael Turco

ten for the monkeys' loud vocalizations in response to planes flying overhead, trees falling, or sudden crashes of thunder.

We spent the next month trying to get a glimpse of the evasive **simakobus**. Indeed, brief glances were all we were



Close-up of **simakobu**
©Michael Turco

afforded. Whenever we spotted the monkeys, they would first freeze for a moment, then bolt straight upwards into the nearest tall tree – usually one with a dense crown and over 35 meters (38 yards) in height. We were unable to observe them for more than a few minutes at a time.

Although the monkeys' behavior was not entirely encouraging those first few weeks, I remained in high spirits. I believed that if we kept at it, sooner or later, the **simakobus** would get used to us.

The local guides, however, saw things differently. They would unfailingly tell me each day, "Lisa, the monkeys will never stop running and hiding from us. They

know that if they do, we will shoot them with an arrow and eat them." I began to wonder why I had chosen to study what was apparently considered the best-tasting Mentawai primate.

After weeks of standing under trees that I was not really sure housed monkeys, I too began to wonder whether the **simakobus** would ever stop fleeing and hiding.

Perhaps behavioral biologists' usual method of locating and observing animals in the wild – following them as inconspicuously as possible – would not work in this case, because this was the same strategy used for centuries by hunters to procure their prey.

I decided that we would have to change our **modus operandi** in the weeks that followed. From then on, whenever we came into contact with one of our two focal groups of monkeys, we would alert them to our presence by talking or calling to them.

We hoped that eventually the monkeys would associate this lack of subtlety with the knowledge that we meant them no harm.

Finally, our perseverance paid off. About a month into our new "noisy" strategy, the male in the monogamous group seemed to grow bored of fleeing and hiding. For the first time since we had begun following him, he stopped running and fed in a tree from a position in which he could see us – and we could see him.

It was the breakthrough that we all had been waiting for! In a flash, the months of rainstorms, physical exertion, bug bites, skin rashes, and snake encounters faded into the backs of our minds.

We now had more significant matters at hand. Could we track the monkeys for an entire day? If so, could we collect the kinds of information needed to answer

some of the most basic questions about these virtually unknown animals?

Once the first male was habituated to our presence, it was not difficult to track him all day long. Fortunately for us, he traveled only about five percent of the time, moving between 400–1000 meters (440–1100 yards) on any given day. Almost before we knew it, we had accumulated hours upon hours of data on the **simakobus**.

We discovered that they spend half the day feeding and foraging, seemingly dividing a third of their time evenly between eating fruits, leaves, and seeds. They rest for just over a third of each day - which gave us time to jot down, check, and re-check our notes on their activities. The knowledge that this was the first time that detailed information on this species had ever been collected spurred us on to learn all we could each day.

After a year of studying the **simakobus**, I returned to the United States to report my findings to my doctoral dissertation committee at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

As I was planning a return trip to Indonesia to tackle additional difficult questions about **simakobu** social organi-

zation, I received some devastating news. The rainforest around Betumonga Research Station was being logged, destroying the **simakobus**' habitat.

Returning immediately to Betumonga, I found that half the forest – the half in which the first habituated male lived – had been obliterated. I was in a state of shock, which was only slightly relieved when we heard the welcome sound of the habituated male's call from that area.

His side of the jungle looked like a war zone. Our trails were no longer recognizable, and the constant demolition activity of chain saws and tractors made it downright dangerous to enter the area. We were unable to get to our monkey to check on him, much less to continue studying him.

To say that I was devastated by this calamitous turn of events is an understatement. Mourning the loss for research purposes of the first **simakobu** group, I was tempted to abandon the site.

However, the part of the forest that the other habituated **simakobus** lived in was outside of the legal logging boundaries. Nonetheless, the loggers had already stepped over these boundaries and cut several hundred meters of forest habitat along the perimeter of the second **simakobu**

group's range, and it did not appear as though they intended to stop.

Illegal logging is rampant in Indonesia. I knew that if I were to pack up and leave, this would allow the loggers to seize the entire Betumonga rainforest. I therefore decided to stay and fight to secure the remaining rainforest for the sake of the second group of **simakobus** - and for all the plants and animal species that inhabited it. A battle for the preservation of the rest of the jungle began.

The following year was spent in a welter of letters, faxes, meetings, negotiations, debates, arguments, and shouting matches, but at last I won legal protection rights from the Indonesian Forestry Department for Betumonga Research Station and the surrounding rainforest. Logging representatives joined Forestry officials to demarcate the boundaries of the research site.

Although having the site marked and officially recognized as a protected area was a major accomplishment, constant vigilance is the only way to effectively prevent the forest from being logged. On the positive side of things though, as of this writing, research on the second group of not-so-elusive **simakobus** continues.

LETTERS TO INDONESIAN OFFICIALS NEEDED

Please send a courteous letter along these lines to the officials listed below.

Dear Sir, I have heard about the wonderful primate and habitat research being conducted in the beautiful forests of the Mentawai Islands of West Sumatra. In particular, I am impressed with the work of Lisa Paciulli and her colleagues at the Betumonga Research Station on North Pagai Island. I hope that you can continue to do all you can to protect the Betumonga Research Station and the other Mentawai forests from logging. The Mentawai Islands are a magnificent national treasure for Indonesia with many wild animals found nowhere else on earth. As such, they deserve to be conserved and protected. I hope to visit them one day.

The Minister of Forestry
Departemen Kehutanan
Gedung Pusat Kehutanan
Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta
Indonesia

The Head of the Forestry Department for the Mentawai Islands
Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Kepulauan Mentawai Tingkat I di Padang
Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

Air mail postage from the United States to Indonesia costs 80 cents per ounce.

IPPL CHAIRWOMAN ON THE ROAD

The summer and early fall of the year 2001 were very busy times for IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal.

Sanaga Yong Fund raiser

On 17 August 2001, Shirley gave the introductory presentation of Dr. Sheri Speede at the annual fund-raiser for the Sanaga-Yong Sanctuary in Cameroon. The event was held in Portland, Oregon.

The sanctuary shelters 19 chimpanzees (6 adults and 13 babies) including three chimpanzees who lived for decades in single cages at the Atlantic Beach Hotel in Limbe, Cameroon. Shirley met these chimpanzees during her 1997 visit to Limbe.

Other chimpanzees have subsequently been confiscated and sent to the project.

It was an honor and a pleasure for Shirley to introduce Sheri to the 270 people who attended the fund-raising event. These generous people donated over \$40,000 to the project.

Sheri has endured dengue fever and malaria and indescribable hardships and dangers in her work to make Cameroon a safer place for its wildlife.

Civicus conference

From Oregon Shirley travelled to Vancouver, Canada, for the **Civicus** conference, which was held from 19–23 August 2001. **Civicus** is a global alliance of non-governmental organizations and works to strengthen citizen action and civil society throughout the world. **Civicus** encourages democracy and the free expression of ideas.

At **Civicus** conferences people from all areas of non-profit work exchange ideas and strategies.

Compassionate Living Festival

From 5–7 October 2001 Shirley attended and spoke at the Compassionate Living Festival. The festival is organized every October by Dr. Tom Regan of North Carolina State University, the famous philosophy professor and author.

Over 200 people from around the country attended the conference, which was held in Raleigh, North Carolina. Other speakers included Dr. Ray Greek, Dr. Steve Sapontzis and Unitarian minister Gary Kowalski. Shirley was introduced by long-time IPPL friend Dietrich Von Haugwitz.

Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care

On 9 October Shirley attended the Grand Opening of the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care. The event was held at the newly-established sanctuary located in a rural area west of Fort Pierce, Florida.

The center is directed by Carole Noon, a long-time member of IPPL's Advisory Board, and is now home to 21 chimpanzees. Seven were caught in Africa for the US Air Force space exploration program and the remaining 14 are descendants of these animals.

All the chimpanzees were clearly enjoying their spacious new quarters. Congratulations to Carole on accomplishing her dream!

Among those attending the event were

IPPL Advisory Board members Bonnie Brown and Dr. Jane Goodall, chimpanzee communication specialists Roger and Debbie Fouts, Theo Capaldo of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, and many sanctuary supporters.

The Center for Chimpanzee and Orangutan Conservation

Following the grand opening, Shirley travelled to Wauchula, Florida, where she was the guest of Patti Ragan. Patti directs the Center for Orangutan and Chimpanzee Conservation (COCC). Six chimpanzees and three orangutans live in huge well-furnished indoor-outdoor enclosures.

Two of the chimpanzees, Butch and Chipper, used to be circus performers. When their trainer Micky Antalek died suddenly in August 1984, Antalek's family donated his four castrated chimpanzees (Butch, Chipper, Louie and Tony) to the White Sands Research Center, now part of the Coulston Foundation.

Following an IPPL campaign on their behalf, the four chimpanzees were sent to a small zoo in Florida which closed



Carole Noon (left) with Shirley McGreal
©Mike Turco

down, at which time they were transferred to a sub-standard Florida facility. Sadly Louie and Tony died. Only Butch and Chipper lived to see happier days.

Butch and Chipper will now spend their remaining days at COCC. It was a pleasure to see these two elderly survivors of entertainment and research having such a wonderful time.

Thanks go to Shirley's gracious and hospitable hostess, Patti, and congratulations to her and everyone involved with COCC for creating such wonderful chimpanzee and orangutan habitats.

Chimpanzee habitat at Patti's sanctuary

Photo: Shirley McGreal



AUSTRALIA MAY DEVELOP A NATIONAL ZOO CODE

by Lynette Shanley

The August issue of **IPPL News** told how Primates for Primates presented a report on two zoos in South Australia as part of our "Zoo Review" campaign. Since that time we have made considerable progress.

Australia is divided into six states and two territories. One of the problems we face is that only one state has a Code of Practices for zoos. The rest have some kind of Animal Protection Act but it is often not good and does not address the special needs of exhibited animals. We felt a National Code of Practice would alleviate some of the problems for exhibited animals.

The final goal of our "Zoo Review" campaign was to see a National Code for zoos developed. In the meantime we would highlight deficiencies in each state.

Our campaign in South Australia gained much media coverage and the author of the report was interviewed on "Talk Back" radio. This was followed by a letter-writing campaign to ministers in that state. It seems some ministers were embarrassed.

We then put the idea of a National Code to a meeting we held in July. The meeting was attended by government

representatives, zoo personnel, pet primate keepers, researchers, primatology students, primatologists and animal welfare activists.

At first there was some resistance but, as the meeting progressed, a consensus developed and it was agreed that a national code might prevent some of the problems that were highlighted in our report from occurring in the future.

At that meeting it was decided that the best way to approach the need for a National Code was to get the National Consultative Committee for Animal Welfare (NCCAW) on our side. This is a committee set up by the Federal government which involves members from all states and territories, as well as farmers, veterinarians, and animal welfare representatives. They have no power to force the states to accept a National Code, but have been successful in the past with similar codes.

Our report was discussed last week by the committee. We have been informed there was considerable discussion (good discussion) about the report and the need for a National Code. We have since been informed by NCCAW themselves that NCCAW now

recognizes the need for a national code and will start working with each state to bring this about.

This will not happen overnight. The states will bicker over the wording for a few years. Once a Code is accepted, zoos will most likely be given several years to shape up or close down. This would give zoos time to find homes for the animals they have if they are closing.

In the meantime it may prevent other zoos from opening if they realize they will not be able to meet the standards.

We need to keep up the pressure and not let the issue slip away. Therefore we are sending two primatologists to study some captive primates in Queensland for us. We expect the report to highlight deficiencies in husbandry and environmental enrichment. The report will be used to show that there are problems in that state as well.

In the next year we would like to cover zoos in New South Wales and Victoria.

A National Code is now a real possibility. We would like to thank IPPL USA, plus our supporters in Australia, for all their support and encouragement.

GULF NEWS INVESTIGATES LIVE ANIMAL TRADE

The **Gulf News** is a newspaper published in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Reporter Joanna Langley investigated the trade and the results were reported in her article "Raping the Animal Kingdom" on 2 October 2001.

Langley discussed the cruelty of the live animal trade: animals stolen from their homes, kept in filthy and overcrowded conditions at exporters' compounds, and fed inappropriate food. As Langley states, the life of an animal in trade "is one of imprisonment, fear and pain."

Langley notes that the UAE is a participant in the trade, with rare animals such as cheetahs and chimpanzees being available.

Langley is offered baby chimpanzees

As part of her investigation, Langley found that:

*A little footwork, patience and DH 10,000 can still buy a baby chimpanzee. To prove how easy it is to purchase such creatures, **Gulf News** carried out some investigations and found two pet traders who were willing to supply chimpanzees.*

One dealer claimed that he had no chimpanzees on hand, but was expecting a delivery the next month. The cost of a baby would be DH 10,000 (US \$2,700). He would not identify the source of the animals.

The second dealer, based in Dubai, said that he could supply chimpanzees of varying ages.

Official response

UAE authorities admitted there were problems. Dr. Ali Arab, Head of the Animal Welfare Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, told the reporter:

Recently we discovered a hidden chamber underneath a cargo load of chickens. The section was a very shallow piece of the cage that had been separated from the rest and covered over. Inside we found a delivery of pocket monkeys -luckily all still alive - but in many cases the smuggled animals die in transit. [IPPL does not know what species is referred to as "pocket monkeys."]

Veterinarian comments

Dr. Martin Wyness, a British veterinarian working in Dubai, UAE, told the **Gulf News**,

Although things have improved, the trade is still rife and most of the exotic animals in sale here are without their correct certificates. Less than two weeks ago I had to treat a sick baby chimpanzee found in a pet shop. We don't know where it came from, whether its mother was killed by poachers in order to take it from the wild, or if it was carrying any diseases.

Dubai Zoo Director Comments

Dr. Reza Khan, Head of the Dubai Zoo, commented:

We've had so many animals given to the zoo as a result of this trade, including birds, monkeys, chimps, and even a baboon. In 1998 four Dents monkeys [IPPL does not know what species Khan is referring to] and our now five-year-old chimpanzee, Pluto, were discovered at Dubai Airport crammed into a small fish basket.

We thought two of the monkeys were dead because they were being crushed by the stronger ones on the top, but when my workers went to dispose of the bodies, they saw signs of life and we administered anti-shock injections. They recovered eventually but were very lucky.

Pet apes get new homes

In April 2001, IPPL was contacted by a representative of a Middle Eastern dignitary. He was seeking help in placing a young gorilla and a female chimpanzee, both around seven years old and both housed singly by their "owner."

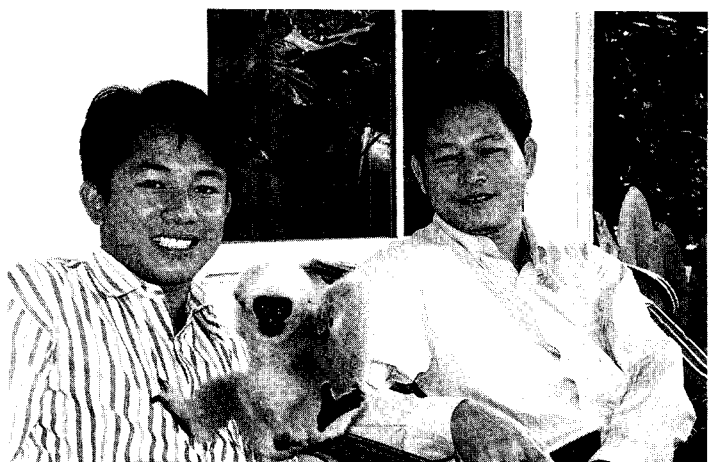
IPPL has learned that the pet gorilla ended up at a European zoo and that the chimpanzee may be going to an African sanctuary.

IPPL ADOPTS RESCUED GIBBON

In August 2001 IPPL member Lynne Baker was working with a primate survey team in Cambodia when she came across a young pileated gibbon being held captive in a village. The gibbon had an injured arm and seemed sick and dehydrated.

Lynne requested wildlife officers to confiscate the gibbon, and they did. He was taken to the group "Save Cambodia's Wildlife" ("**Sangrohs Satprey**" in the Khmer language) which is directed by Kit Whitney. The vet reported that he had a fractured arm but that he was active and alert and eating well. He was given the name "Tbeng."

IPPL sent \$500 to help with Tbeng's medical bills.



Wildlife officers Sin Polin (l) and Roth Bunthoeun with Tbeng

CHIMP TRANSPLANT SURGEON DIES

Pioneer heart transplant surgeon Christian Barnard of South Africa died on 2 September 2001. He performed the first human-human heart transplant in 1967. In 1977, IPPL battled with Barnard over his use of chimpanzees in heart transplant operations.

Barnard's first chimpanzee-human transplant surgery was conducted in 1977. The chimpanzee was killed for his heart and the human recipient of the heart only lived four days. Barnard had obtained the two male chimpanzees from the TNO Laboratory located at Rijswijk in the Netherlands. The laboratory is now known as the Biomedical

Primate Research Center.

After the killing of the first chimpanzee, IPPL fought to save the survivor. Dr. Shirley McGreal, Founder-Chairwoman of IPPL, took the drastic step of offering her heart in substitution for that of the chimpanzee.

The 10 November 1977 issue of the **Cape Times** reported on McGreal's offer, and quoted her request to Barnard:

Please consider this offer and let me know your thinking. Loss of one human is a tragedy for those who know him or her, but it has no global significance. Loss of even one chim-

panzee helps reduce the species' gene pool and brings extinction closer. Since extinction is forever, the loss of one chimpanzee becomes a tragedy of global significance.

Contacted by the **Cape Times** and other newspapers, the usually highly talkative Barnard refused to make any comment!

Worldwide protests followed Barnard's experimental transplant.

The second chimpanzee was never used and he was transferred to a wildlife park where he joined a family group and later fathered an infant chimpanzee named Lucy.

THE HISTORY OF APE AND MONKEY TRANSPLANTS

The history of attempts to transfer ape and monkey body organs into humans has been a disastrous failure.

* **In 1963** Claude Hitchcock of Hennepin City Hospital, Illinois, USA, transplanted a baboon kidney into a human. The organ functioned only four days.

* **In 1963 and 1964** Keith Reemtsma of Tulane University, Louisiana, USA, performed 12 transplants of chimpanzee kidneys into humans. One recipient lived for nine months with no rejection.

* **In 1963 and 1964** Thomas E. Starzl, then with the University of Colorado, USA, performed six transplants of baboon kidneys into humans. Patients survived from 19 to 98 days.

* **In 1964** James D. Hardy of University of Mississippi Medical Center, USA,

transplanted a chimpanzee heart into a human. The organ functioned two hours.

* **In 1964** David M. Hume of Medical College of Virginia, USA, transplanted a chimpanzee heart into a human. The patient lived one day.

* **In 1964** Keith Reemtsma, Tulane University, Louisiana, USA, transplanted a monkey kidney into a human. The recipient lived ten days.

* **Between 1969 and 1974** Thomas E. Starzl, then with the University of Colorado, USA, performed three transplants of chimpanzee livers into three humans, all children. Patients survived between one and 14 days.

* **In 1977** Christian Barnard of Capetown University, Capetown, South Africa, transplanted a baboon heart into a

human, placing the organ next to the recipient's to assist the left ventricle. The organ failed within six hours due to acute rejection.

* **In 1984**, Leonard L. Bailey of Loma Linda University, California, USA, transplanted a baboon heart into a newborn human. The baby ("Baby Fae") survived 20 days.

* **In 1992** John Fung, Andreas Tzakis, and Satoru Todo of University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, USA, transplanted a baboon liver into a human. The patient died of a brain hemorrhage after 71 days.

* **In 1993** John Fung, Andreas Tzakis, and Satoru Todo of University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, USA, transplanted a baboon liver into a human. The patient died of infection after 26 days.

CHINA OPENS "CO-HABITING ZOO"

A new zoo in the southern suburbs of Beijing, China, exhibits animals who are natural enemies in the same enclosures. The zoo exhibits over 10,000 animals belonging to 200 species.

Zoo-keeper Du Xuefeng told the Chinese **People's Daily** that:

Fighting between predators and their prey may present a strong visual impact to visitors. However we try to avoid intense fights by controlling the frequencies and the exact amounts of feeding. Their

mutual hostility maintained, the beasts can fight at a moderate intensity to keep fit.

Tragically a baboon was killed by a lion shortly after the zoo opened.

According to an observer, the baboons and lions share a glass enclosure from which the baboons have no escape route.

The baboons certainly suffer from permanent stress which could harm their immune systems.

In a Letter to the Editor of the

People's Daily, IPPL member Linda Howard commented:

If the citizens of Beijing relish a "strong visual impact," competition and "moderate intensity" fighting, it would be best if they just wait for the 2008 Summer Olympics. Unlike the poor defenseless animals forced to live in the mixed-species enclosures at the "co-habiting" zoo, the competition at the Olympics will be fair and the competitors will be present by choice.

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 32 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.

CAMBODIAN OFFICIALS CONFISCATE 1,300 ANIMALS

On 2 October 2001 Cambodian wildlife officials conducted a "sting" operation which resulted in the rescue of over 1,300 live animals and 88 kilograms of animal meat from 137 "jungle restaurants" in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital. The operation had taken three months to plan.

The rescued animals had been doomed to be eaten. The Cambodian Ministers of Environment, Agriculture, and Tourism, announced that they intended to shut down every restaurant serving meat of endangered animals.

THANK YOU LETTERS OR CARDS NEEDED

Please write to the three Ministers to express your appreciation of the confiscation of wild animals from restaurants, to encourage them to close down restaurants serving wild animal meats and to ask them to protect all Cambodia's wildlife, including its gibbons, monkeys and lorises.

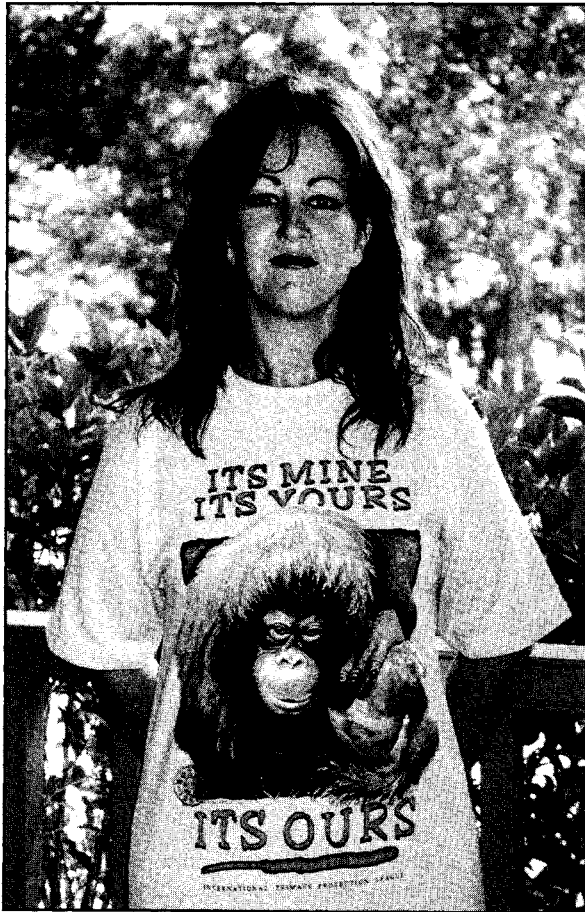
*H.E. Chan Tong Iv, Current Acting Minister
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Norodom Blvd.
Phnom Penh, Cambodia*

*H.E. Dr. Mok Mareth
62 Preah Sihanouk Ave.
Phnom Penh, Cambodia*

*H.E. Veng Sereyuth, Minister of Tourism
#3 Monivong Blvd.
Phnom Penh, Cambodia*

E-mail: somara@cambodia-wen.net or dgtourism@camnet.com.kh

GIFT ITEMS



Gorilla T: \$14 (US)
Overseas \$21 air, \$18 surface
White Cotton
XXL, XL, L, M
Gorilla Sweat: \$25 (US)
Overseas \$36 air, \$32 surface
Mint, XL only
White, XXL only

Orangutan
"Share The World" T
\$14 (US)
Overseas \$21 air, \$18 surface
XXL, XL, L, M
Tan or Navy Cotton



6 Primate Species T: \$14 (US)
Overseas \$21 air, \$18 surface
XXL, XL, L, M

Color: Linen

Gibbon
Ring-tailed lemur
Squirrel monkey

Gorilla
Orangutan
Chimpanzee

Discontinued
Gibbon T: \$7 (US)
Overseas \$12 air,
\$10 surface
M, S only
We pick 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 _____

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Signature _____

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

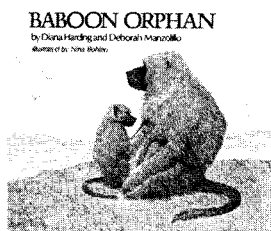


Chimp Sweat: \$25 (US)
Overseas \$34 air,
\$32 surface
XXL, XL, L, M

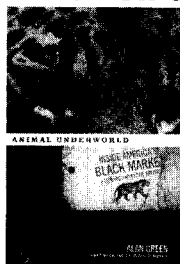
Chimp T: \$14 (US)
Overseas \$21 air,
\$18 surface
XXL, XL, L

Both in White

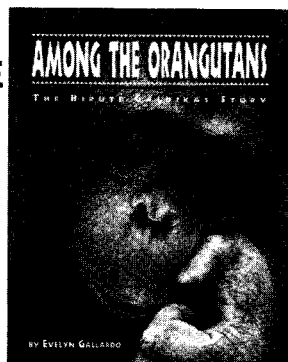
BOOKS FOR SALE



"Baboon Orphan"
Hard cover: \$8 (US)
\$12 overseas surface



"Animal Underworld"
Hard cover: \$15 (US)
\$22 overseas surface



"Among the Orangutans"
Soft cover: \$8 (US)
\$12 overseas surface



Gibbon and Gorilla Stickers
5 assorted sheets, \$5 (US), \$7 overseas air



WILDSIGHT VIDEO
Starring Banie and the
IPPL gibbons
\$16 (US), \$22 overseas air



**Lovely note cards featuring IPPL gibbons Banie,
Igor, Shanti with Michele, and Arun Rangsi**
Artwork by Michele Winstanley
12 for \$10 (US), \$14 overseas air

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Secretary: Marjorie Doggett

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PRIMATE PARAPHERNALIA!

photography by **ART WOLFE**

GREAT PRIMATE BOOK!

THE AMAZING WORLD OF LEMURS, MONKEYS, AND APES

Primates



Award-winning wildlife photographer Art Wolfe takes wonderful photos and Barbara Sleeper is a first-class writer. Together they created **Primates** – sub-titled **The Amazing World of Lemurs, Monkeys and Apes**. This book is a delight to read and suitable for people of all ages.

It contains hundreds of the most spectacular and colorful primate photos you'll ever see. The book costs \$20. Add \$5 shipping and handling in the US, \$20 for overseas air mail or \$10 for overseas surface mail. You can use your credit card to place your order.

LEMUR T-SHIRTS

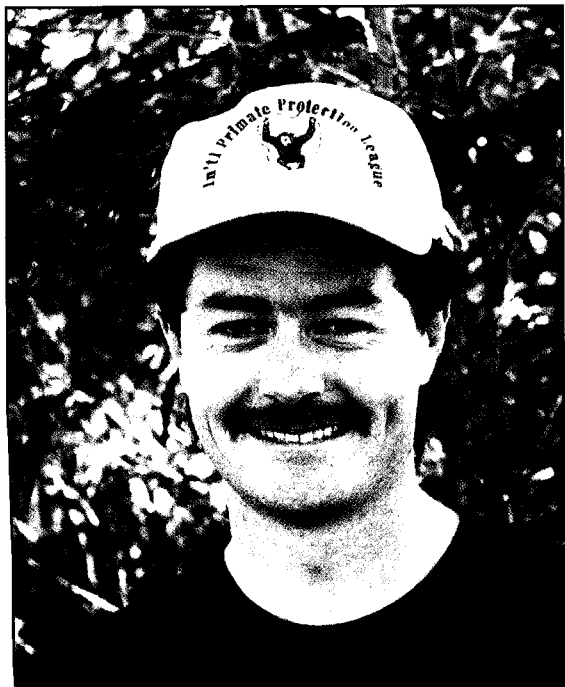
Color: Cypress green only

Adult sizes: XXL, XL, L, M

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

Cost: Adults: \$14 (US) Overseas \$21 air, \$18 surface

Kids: \$11 (US) Overseas \$16 air, \$14 surface



IPPL BASEBALL CAPS

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, \$16 for overseas delivery (postage include). Please use order form on page 21.



SINGAPORE ISSUES ORANGUTAN POSTAGE STAMPS

Singapore has just issued a series of stamps featuring the endangered orangutan. Some of the proceeds from sale of the stamps will be used to support orangutan protection programs.

The orangutan, which lives only on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra, is in serious danger of extinction as a result of forest destruction and mismanagement, and illegal trade in baby orangutans caught by the shooting of their mothers.

Special thanks to our Singapore member Denise Tan for sending a set of these lovely stamps to IPPL.

International Primate Protection League
P.O. Box 766
Summerville SC 29484
USA

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



PRINTED MATTER