



News

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INSIDE:

**IPPL MEMBERS'
MEETING**

**KSBK
STRIKES
AGAIN!**

**GORILLAS
REACH
MALAYSIA**

Courtney Gibbon
Photo: Shirley McGreal

A LETTER FROM IPPL'S CHAIRWOMAN



the United States.

IPPL-2002 was a wonderful event. This newsletter will introduce you to some of our wonderful members and speakers from around the nation and world. As an international organization IPPL is committed to diversity. IPPL-2002 was diverse!

** Members attending ranged from 14–90 years old!*

** We had speakers from four continents (Africa, Asia, North America, and Europe).*

** Members attended from Qatar, Canada, England, the Netherlands, Indonesia, Singapore, India, Taiwan, and Uganda, as well as all over*

** Species covered ranged from tiny dwarf lemurs to giant gorillas – and primates of all sizes in-between.*

The meeting evaluation forms showed that everyone had a great time. Members enjoyed the vegetarian food prepared by caterers and IPPL's own staff members. They also enjoyed the wonderful music of the Johns Island Senior Lights, who sing traditional slave songs in the way their ancestors did. Members also enjoyed meeting, and listening to the songs of, the IPPL sanctuary gibbons.

One highlight for me was a spontaneous incident. After Lisa Paciulli talked about the Mentawai Island primates, I asked her if she could imitate the call of the Kloss' gibbon. Lisa performed a spirited rendition of this rare species' call, so I asked Mitch Irwin if he would perform the haunting call of the indri of Madagascar, which he did. This was followed by Jane Dewar doing a thunderous gorilla chest beat and Jen Feuerstein pant-hooting like a chimp and making macaque sounds. It was great fun!

After the meeting was over, I received a message from Rosalind Hanson-Alp, who lives in the Netherlands and represented the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Sierra Leone at IPPL-2002. Rosalind's message summed up the mood of the meeting far better than I could. It appears on this page.

We at IPPL are already looking forward to IPPL-2004.

MESSAGE FROM ROSALIND HANSON-ALP

Once again the Summerville IPPL members' meeting bonded a group of people together with trust, support and a very positive energy! I remember four years ago coming away inspired and touched by the warmth and intimacy of the meeting and the same has been true this time around.

People shared ideas, made progress in development of projects and created links between one another in just a few days – I don't think any of us would have anything but overwhelmingly positive things to say about this last meeting. I laughed, learned, was touched, inspired, and enlightened by the speakers, members and staff (and the haunting sounds of the Johns Island Senior Lights, whose voices and song made my skin tingle at the thought of how many generations those songs have passed).

Thank you again, Shirley, for creating an unusual intimacy within a conference...and let's get the idea of an IPPL meeting in Europe off the ground!!



Rosalind with the Senior Lights

ANIMAL DEALER OFFERS GORILLA BABIES

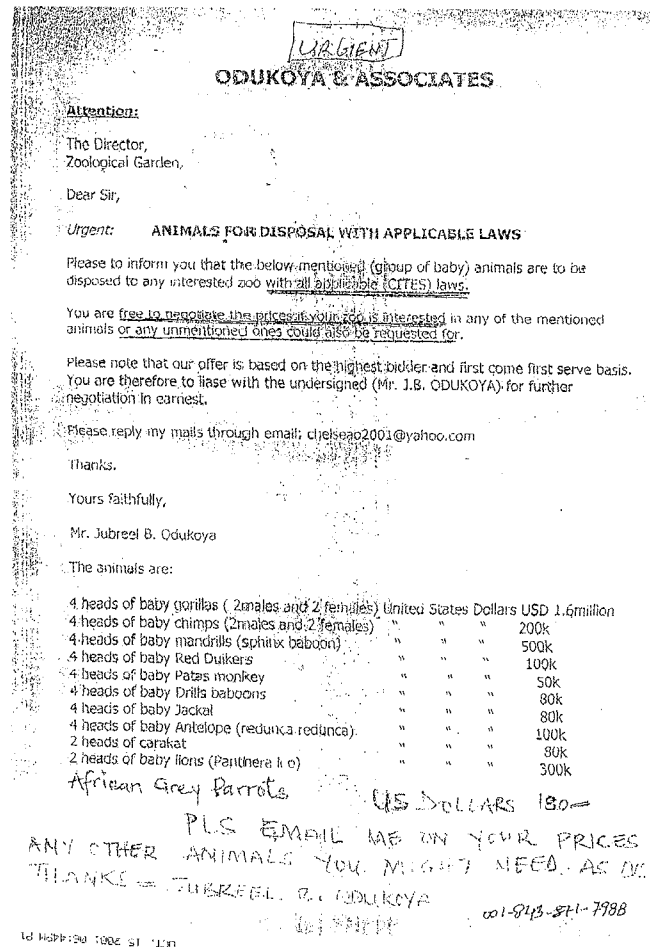
The price-list reproduced on this page was provided to IPPL by an ethical zoo director who wanted nothing to do with the sordid international trade in live wildlife.

There was no address on the letterhead, although "Odukoya" is a Nigerian name. The e-mail address on the price-list is no longer in service. A company located in Penang, Malaysia, headed by a Nigerian national of the same name, is no longer operative (see story that follows).

The price requested for the "4 heads of baby gorillas" is US \$1.6 million. **With a bounty of nearly half a million dollars on her baby's head, no mother gorilla in Africa is safe – and no baby gorilla is safe.**

There are no breeding colonies of gorillas in Nigeria. Any gorillas exported from Nigeria are almost certainly wild-caught either in Nigeria, which has only around 150 free-living gorillas, or in neighboring Cameroon. Gorillas are listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). All commercial trade in wild-caught gorillas is banned.

Odukoya offers baby chimps for US \$50,000 each; baby mandrills for \$125,000 each; and baby drills for \$20,000 each. All these species are fully protected by CITES.



LATE NEWS - THE "TAIPING FOUR" GORILLA DEAL

IPPL has learned that four young gorillas, one male and three female, arrived at Taiping Zoo, Malaysia, earlier this year. We shall call these gorillas "**The Taiping Four.**"

IPPL has contacted the director of Taiping Zoo for information regarding the importation and we await the zoo's response.

Origin of the Gorillas

The animals were shipped out of Nigeria. However, the deal would be equally suspect if the gorillas had left from any African country.

The gorillas were certainly wild-caught, as there are no gorilla breeding colonies in Africa. This means that the gorillas' mothers were shot to bring them into captivity. No live mother gorilla would ever hand over her baby to a hu-

man, so she and other protective adults were certainly eliminated.

Sadly, many babies die before falling into the hands of animal traders. As many as 40 mother and baby gorillas may have died to obtain these four young gorillas.

CITES protects gorillas

Surprisingly, despite being a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) since 1978, Malaysia issued import permits for the gorillas.

IPPL is investigating a report that Nigerian authorities issued export permits based on false claims of captive birth.

Gorillas are listed on Appendix I of CITES. Under CITES all commercial trade in Appendix I species is banned. In the rare cases of export of Appendix I species for non-commercial purposes, the

exporting nation is required to attest that export of the animals is not detrimental to the survival of their species, and that the animals to be exported were legally acquired.

In the case of gorillas, such statements would be false. Gorillas are highly endangered all over Africa. Every wild gorilla is needed in his/her homeland. No African country officially allows gorilla hunting, although unfortunately it happens as logging opens up gorilla habitat.

Nigeria's gorillas

Nigeria has a tiny gorilla population located in Cross River State. These, and a small population in Western Cameroon, belong to a different sub-species than most lowland gorillas.

Primatologist Dr. John Oates has informed IPPL that the entire sub-species

numbers around 200-250, and that the presence of observers in the small area of Nigeria inhabited by gorillas would make it almost impossible to kill or capture even one.

DNA analysis could help identify the true origin of the four gorillas. IPPL believes it likely that some or all were captured in neighboring Cameroon.

On learning that there were four gorillas at Taiping Zoo, IPPL contacted the Malaysian Wildlife Department and provided information about the questionable origin of the animals.

In response, Ms. Khairiah Mohd. Sharif, Head of the Malaysian CITES Unit, which is part of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, informed IPPL that,

The department did issue import permits for the importation of gorillas for zoo purposes last year. In fact, the gorillas are already in Taiping Zoo.

We are now taking steps to stop the importation of the other two gorillas.

We are now very concerned by what has been disclosed by you about the source of the gorillas. We will investigate further and will take the necessary action against the importer. We will keep you posted about this case. Thank you for your interest and information.

While IPPL is pleased to hear that an investigation is under way, we feel that such an investigation should have preceded the issuance of an import permit, rather than followed it.

It is also unclear whether the department considers the importer to be the animal dealing firm or the zoo.

Who supplied the gorillas?

There is no evidence that **Mr. Jubreel B. Odukoya** (see above) supplied the

Taiping Zoo with gorillas. However, an IPPL volunteer found a listing of a **Mr. Abduljubreel B. Odukoya** on the web site www.ghotek.com/wazobia/profdir.html

A company named "Nigerian Professional Services" (NPS) is listed, located in Penang, a city 100 miles from Taiping. The firm states that its purpose is to bring Nigerian nationals for professional employment in Malaysia.

The e-mail address listed on the site is now out of service and attempts to locate it have failed.

STOP PRESS: IPPL has just been informed that South African Airways carried the gorillas via Johannesburg some time between 18 and 21 January 2002, and that Malaysia may send some tigers to Nigeria.

LETTERS NEEDED

Please contact the CITES Secretariat and ask that 1) the office investigate the "Taiping Four" gorilla transaction, and 2) it request all CITES member nations to make a thorough investigation of any application to import gorillas, chimpanzees, or any African primates.

Mr. Willem Wijnstekers, Secretary-General, CITES
International Environment House, Chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
E-mail willem.wijnstekers@unep.ch

Please contact Malaysia's Minister of Science to express your concern that, by issuing an import permit for wild-caught gorillas, Malaysia was not acting in the spirit of CITES. Express support for the ongoing investigation of all involved and note that you appreciate the permit for two more gorillas being canceled. Request that anyone who acted illegally be prosecuted. Express your concern for the gorillas having been subjected to such a traumatic journey.

Datuk Seri Law Hieng Ding, Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment
Tingkat 6, Blok C5
Pusat Pentadbiran Persekutian 62502
Putrakaya, Malaysia

Please contact the Nigerian Minister of the Environment to express your concern at the export of four gorillas from Nigeria to Malaysia. Ask him also to investigate the international animal dealing activities of Mr. Jubreel B. Odukoya, who has been circulating a price-list that includes gorillas, chimpanzees, and drills, all CITES Appendix I species. Request that Nigerian wildlife and customs officials inspect all departing wildlife shipments carefully.

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

Postage for all these letters is US 80 cents per ounce. Please send IPPL copies of any replies you receive. Our investigation is still in the preliminary stages, but we feel you should know about this problem and we hope that your letters will prevent more gorillas leaving Africa for zoos anywhere in the world.

SUMATRA'S GHASTLY PRIMATE MEAT TRADE

This report was prepared by the Indonesian nature protection group KSBK-Animal Conservation for Life, working on an IPPL small grant

Around 27 primate species inhabit Indonesia. They are spread over many islands, including Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Bali, and Sulawesi. Their survival in the wild is imperilled because of habitat loss and destruction caused by the opening of forests for farming, plantations, mining, and forest fires.

The existence of these non-human primates is also seriously threatened by the high level of primate trading in Indonesia. Primates are sold at some "bird markets." They are also sold at other places, such as shopping malls, and in some villages around the forest.

The primate trade has become a serious threat as almost 100 percent of the primates traded in Indonesia are taken directly from the wild.

Primates are traded not only as pets but

also for meat for a few wealthy people, particularly Chinese. Few Indonesians consume primates for medicinal purposes or as food.

KSBK investigations

Over the last two years KSBK, supported by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL), has conducted investigations of the primate meat trade on Sulawesi, Medan-North Sumatra, and East Java.

During 2001, KSBK cooperated with a local organization named Yayasan ALAS Indonesia, based in Lampung, Sumatra's southernmost province, to conduct an investigation of the primate trade in the region of Lampung-Sumatra.

This study lasted from September to November 2001 and was supported by IPPL.



Trapping quotas far exceeded

Every year, the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), a branch of the Indonesian Forestry Department, issues quotas for commercial trapping of primate species lacking other legal protection. Trapping quotas are issued in an attempt to prevent trade threatening wild primate populations.

For 2001, primate quotas have been issued only for long-tailed and pig-tailed macaques. The total trapping quota for long-tailed macaques in 2001 was 2,000 individuals throughout Indonesia, including all areas of Sumatra. The trapping quota for Lampung-Sumatra long-tailed macaques is 500 animals.

These monkeys are meant solely for use as breeding stock. Animals for export must be captive bred.

The KSBK/ALAS investigation shows that the primate trapping quota has been ignored. A huge amount of poaching is carried on to fulfill the demand for monkeys.

Trapping in Desa Lombok

In September 2001, an investigator



Map of Sumatra

from ALAS visited Desa Lombok (Lombok Village) in the Sukau District-West Lampung Region, Sumatra. Intensive primate trapping goes on in this village.

The "Rawayan" trappers are not from this village but from Banten-West Java. The "Rawayan" are well known for their trapping skills and are believed to have a supernatural ability to catch primates. One group of "Rawayan" consists of eight trappers.

The capture method involves using nets 15 meters long and 2.5 meters high. The nets are placed in plantations or forests inhabited by primates. Meanwhile the other trappers herd the primates toward the nets.

Use of this trapping method yields 200-300 primates in 2 weeks. Most of them are long-tailed macaques. The captured primates are then shipped to the island of Java through Bandar Lampung City.

Other hunting methods

Besides using nets, another trapping method involves using food as bait to attract monkeys and then shooting them. This happens in Desa Kedaung, Desa Selapan, and Desa Rantau Tijing, located in Pardasuka District, Tanggamus Region, Lampung.

The trappers are not from the villages but from Pringsewu District and Bandar Lampung. The number of hunters varies from three to 20 people. One hunting expedition can result in the capture of up to 30 long-tailed macaques. There is at least one hunting expedition a month in Pardasuka District.

If one hunting expedition can yield 30 long-tailed macaques, then at least 360 long-tailed macaques are caught annually in Pardasuka District, while it is estimated that around 1,000 long-tailed macaques are caught per year in Desa Lombok-Sukau District.

Monkey bus crashes

The 7 August 2001 issue of the **Lampung Post** newspaper reported on an accident involving a car and a bus carrying hundreds of long-tailed macaques in the Desa Buay Nyerupa-Sukau region of

Lampung. The monkeys were caught in Lombok village and were being sent to Telukbetung-Bandar Lampung.

The terrified primates escaped to some villagers' plantations as a result of the accident.

The accident proves that Lombok village has become a center of primate poaching in Lampung. Ironically, this poaching is permitted by the Head of Lombok Village.

Visit to a trapper

On 8 November 2001, a KSBK investigator and Yayasan ALAS visited one of the primate trappers named Pak Romli who lives on Jalan Martadinata 98, Sukamaju in Teluk Betung Barat District. Pak Romli usually supplies primates to Bandar Lampung and sometimes to Jakarta.

In the year 2000, Romli was able to catch on average 30 primates every month. Most of them are long-tailed macaques and pig-tailed macaques. Romli is now trying to get official authorization to catch primates so that he can catch even larger numbers of animals.

Meanwhile, study of the trapping transport permits from the local Forestry Department in Lampung (BKSDA Lampung) reveals a permit issued to PT. Wanara Satwaloka, Jalan Lodaya II/3, Bogor, West Java, to catch and transport 400 long-tailed macaques from Lampung.

KSBK and ALAS estimate that more than 3,000 long-tailed macaques are caught in Lampung for trade each year, in spite of the fact that the trapping quota is only 500 individuals per year.

The primate meat trade

In some areas of Indonesia, primate trading happens mostly at "bird markets." But in Lampung, not many primates are sold at bird markets. The trade route leads directly from the trapper to the animal dealing compound or to the slaughterhouse. From the compound, some primates are then transported to Java to be sold as pets.

Primates are traded for meat and are not kept as pets in Lampung. Trading is centered at slaughterhouses in Bandar

Lampung City.

ALAS and KSBK have identified the two biggest slaughterhouses in Lampung, namely:

** the slaughterhouse owned by Baba Lie on Jalan KH. Ahmad Dahlan No. 117/109, Kupang Tebak Administrative area-Teluk Betung Barat, Bandar Lampung.*

** the slaughterhouse owned by Lo Amen on Jalan Yos Sudarso Gang Bougenville No. 5 RT 01 RW 01 Lk II, Sukaraja Administrative area-Teluk Betung Selatan, Bandar Lampung.*

Both slaughterhouses are owned by Chinese people. Chinese are also the main consumers of primate meat. Primate meat is served as soup and stew.

Visits to the slaughterhouses

There are several primate cages in Baba Lie's place. Twelve primates are kept in cages 100 x 60 x 40 centimeters (40 x 24 x 16 inches). Ten young primates are placed in narrower cages 50 x 50 x 50 cm (20 x 20 x 20 inches). All the cages are made of iron.

Most of the primates at Baba Lie's are long-tailed macaques and pig-tailed macaques. However, Baba Lie also has



other protected primates, these are “Cecah” (a species of leaf monkey) and siamang gibbons.

Similar to Baba Lie’s, the cages in Lo Amen’s place are also narrow: 200 x 100 x 100 cm (80 x 40 x 40 inches). These cages each contain 15-20 primates. The cages are also made of iron. The primates slaughtered are mainly long-tailed macaques.

The trade in primate meat is widespread, especially in the Chinese community. In Lampung, there is a restaurant which openly offers monkey meat on the menu. The restaurant is Khuak Lok on Jalan Kartini No. 136 C Tanjung Karang, Bandar Lampung, Telp. The special menu is served only on Saturdays and costs 15,000 rupiahs (US \$1.50) per portion.

The primates in the slaughterhouses are supplied by primate trappers based in various areas, including Desa Lombok, Sukau District, Padang Cermin South Lampung, and Pardasuka District.

KSBK Yayasan and ALAS investigators visited over ten different locations in Lampung to collect information about primate trapping and poaching.

Volume of primate trade

There are on average 20 primates slaughtered every week. This means that around 80 primates a month and 960 primates a year are slaughtered. Ko Amen slaughters around 50 primates each month or 600 individuals in a year. KSBK and Yayasan ALAS noted 15 primates awaiting slaughter when visiting Ko Amen’s house on 8 November 2001.

Our study shows that 1,560 primates are killed at these two primate slaughterhouses every year. The number does not include primates killed at other slaughterhouses. Hence the number is larger than what was estimated by KSBK and Yayasan ALAS. The numbers far exceed the issued trapping quota of only 500 for long-tailed macaques. All these primates are removed directly from the wild.

The price of primate meat on average is 10,000 rupiah per kilogram (US \$1.00). Baba Lie also sells uncut dead

monkeys for 50,000 rupiah (US \$5.00) for meat from adult primates and 75,000 rupiah (US \$7.50) for meat from baby monkeys.



Brutal slaughtering process

KSBK and Yayasan ALAS investigators witnessed and filmed the slaughtering process at Ko Amen’s place at the beginning of November 2001. The killing methods used at the slaughterhouses are very sadistic and inhumane.

Many consumers of primate meat believe that the meat tastes more delicious and gives the person eating it more power and strength if it is consumed along with its blood. Therefore, the monkey is often killed by burning it alive to keep the blood inside the body of the dead monkey.

Moreover, the slaughtering and burning of primates is conducted in front of other primates. The primates watch the scene and are deeply stressed and fearful at seeing their friends being slaughtered inhumanely.

The dead monkeys are hung up and the butcher burns off all the monkey’s fur. Next the monkey’s head is cut off, and the body is cut into pieces. The chunks of monkey meat are then cooked in boiled water until they become tender. The well cooked meat is ready to be made into soup or monkey satay.

The remaining monkey parts, such as the foot and leg, are usually sold for medicinal purposes. Some people believe

that monkey parts can cure diseases like asthma. The parts are soaked in a glass of water and then the purchaser consumes the drink.

Monkey meat eaters are rich!

The killing of monkeys for use as meat in Lampung is frivolous and species-destructive. Monkey meat is a dish enjoyed by only a few people, especially Chinese. There are many delicious food options available in Bandar Lampung. There is no justification for killing thousands of monkeys. The consumption of primate meat supports the large-scale poaching of primates in the wild.



The cost of primate meat is low and the primate trappers are paid relatively small sums. In some villages in Lampung, long-tailed macaques are sold for 5,000-15,000 rupiah per monkey (US \$0.50-1.50).

At the slaughterhouse, the price increases to 50,000-150,000 rupiah (US \$5.00-7.50) per animal. Monkeys shipped to Jakarta are sold for higher prices (100,000-150,000 rupiahs or US \$10.00-15.00).

The slaughter of large numbers of primates for the meat trade causes suffering to the animals involved. The consumers of primate meat are not poor, starving people – they are usually wealthy.

The trapping of thousands of primates every year in Lampung, Sumatra, for commercial purposes and for their meat is totally unnecessary.

KSBK-ALAS RECOMMENDATIONS

** The local government in Lampung must stop the killing of primates for their meat. Restaurants should be forbidden to sell any primate meat or other wild animal meat.*

** Dirjen PHKA Forestry Department and the local government in Lampung should ban the trapping of long-tailed macaques, because the trappers have far exceeded the legal quotas.*

** Dirjen PHKA Forestry Department should ban the transportation of primates from Lampung to Java, which is often conducted illegally and involves protected species.*

HOW YOU CAN HELP STOP SUMATRA'S PRIMATE TRADE

Please send courteous protest letters requesting the authorities of Sumatra and Indonesia and the Ambassador of Indonesia in your country of residence to ban trafficking in long-tailed and pig-tailed macaques. Also express your concern at the brutal slaughter of primates for their meat. Postage from the US to Indonesia is 80 cents per ounce.

*The Governor of Lampung
Jl. Wortel Monginsidi No. 69/70
Kelurahan Sumur Batu, Teluk Betung Utara,
Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia*

*The Minister of Forestry
Gd. Manggala Wanabakti Blok I Lt. 4
Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia
Embassy of Indonesia
2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20036, USA*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia
Embassy of Indonesia
38 Grosvenor Square
London W1X 9AD, England*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia
Embassy of Indonesia
8 Darwin Avenue, Yarralumla
ACT 2600, Australia*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia
287 Maclaren Street, Ottawa
Ontario, Canada K2P 0L9*



18 March: KSBK Protests Monkey Slaughter

NEW GORILLA REACHES LIMBE - HELP NEEDED

On 8 March 2002, a young gorilla reached Limbe Wildlife Rescue Center in Cameroon. He joins six other gorillas living at the center.

The new gorilla was given the name Batek. In June 2001 Batek was rescued from Cameroonian poachers by a Catholic nursing sister who cared for him for two months. Later he lived at the home of Bishop Samuel Kleda in the town of Batouri where he received care from the Bishop and the Sisters.

In January 2002 a woman named Selma Forotti was visiting the Sisters and saw the young gorilla. Ms. Forotti pleaded with the bishop to let the young ape go to a sanctuary where he could live with other gorillas.

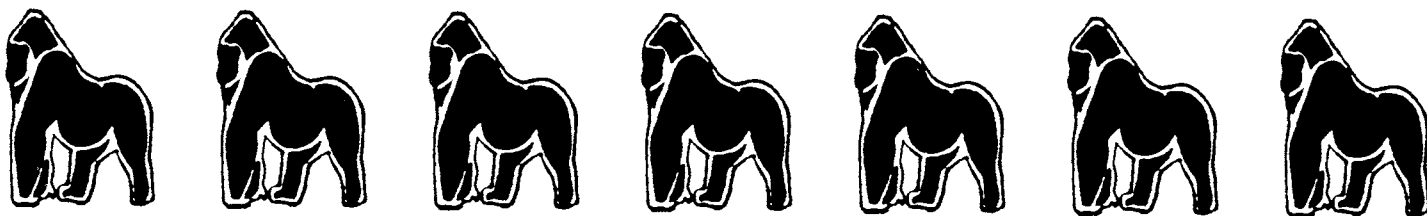
The bishop agreed and Batek arrived at Limbe in March 2002. The COTCO company helped transport Batek by air to Douala.



PLEASE HELP BATEK

IPPL has provided \$1,000 to help with the costs of getting Batek adjusted to his new home. We would appreciate help from our members. Please send a check made out to IPPL and marked "**For Batek**" and mail it to **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**.

Donations may be made via IPPL's web site www.ippl.org or by credit card (send us the name of the card issuing company, the card number, the expiration date, the name on the card and the sum you wish to donate).



THE CAIRO DROWNINGS

The November 2001 issue of **IPPL News** told about the drowning by Egyptian authorities of a baby gorilla and chimpanzee in September 2001. The baby apes had been smuggled out of Nigeria by a woman whose name IPPL still does not know. Their intended destination is unknown, but may have been a Southeast Asian or Middle Eastern zoo.

IPPL members deluged Egyptian and Nigerian authorities with protest letters. Dr. Youssuf Wally, Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture, responded by blaming Nigerian au-

thorities for allowing the smuggler to take the animals out of Nigeria. The first letter sent out left the impression of a lack of compassion for the infants' suffering.

However, as a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Egypt has committed itself to international cooperation in controlling the wildlife trade.

In a second letter, Dr. Wally clarified his initial letter, expressing compassion for the animals and stating,

Despite no one wishes the repeating of smuggling primates another

time into Egypt, I indicated to the Veterinary Department to deal with such future issues, if occur, through contacting the competent international organizations and institutions to re-export the animals to, as these organizations could keep the animals in their well-known shelters according to the rules of CITES and, in this respect, we already have agreement with some international organizations for any future case.

IPPL will keep readers informed of any future developments in this case.

UGANDA RE-OPENS WILDLIFE TRADE

YOUR PROTESTS NEEDED

The East African nation of Uganda has decided to resume wildlife exports and your protests are **urgently** needed now.

IPPL, working with our late colleague Ndyakira Amooti, a reporter for the **New Vision** newspaper, foiled an attempt to open up large-scale wildlife exports from Uganda in 1990.

The 1990 IPPL-Amooti Campaign

In that year US expatriate animal dealer Joseph Phillip Beraducci, who operates a wildlife export business in Tanzania, established the "Wildlife Center of Uganda" and collected animals, including monkeys, for export.

The 20 December 1990 issue of **New Vision** reported that around 100 of 300 monkeys slated for export had died at the center. **New Vision** went on to report that the company, working with a man named Smith Maku, was holding permits to trap primates and many other wildlife species.

Shirley McGreal of IPPL provided Amooti with US dealers' price-lists, which showed the staggering profits made at the US end of the reptile trade.

As a result of Amooti and **New Vision's** concern, Uganda issued no further monkey trapping licenses, and Beraducci returned to continue his animal dealing business in Tanzania.

In September 1990, a Danish dealer named Ingemar Forss was able to smuggle four chimpanzees out of Uganda, which he sold to a Russian circus named Sovincirk. The animals were later confiscated when on tour in Hungary and returned to a rescue center in Uganda in 1991.

Minister decides to re-open animal trade

In 2001 the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) decided to allow the export of 245,237 animals in 2002. Some of the species listed on the Uganda export quota list published in **New Vision**, such as 900 Beacrofts flying squirrels, 360 giant genets and 900 grey-headed lovebirds, are not found in Uganda at

integrity of animal dealers is undeserved. The five companies reportedly allowed to export wildlife are the American Pet Exchange, Hasena, Nile Breeders, Avinature, and Ontours. According to **New Vision**, another company, Uganda Exotics Ltd., is seeking permits for wildlife export.

Defending the trade

Defending the trade, Justus Tindigarukayo, Assistant Commissioner for Wildlife of the Ugandan Ministry for Tourism, stated,

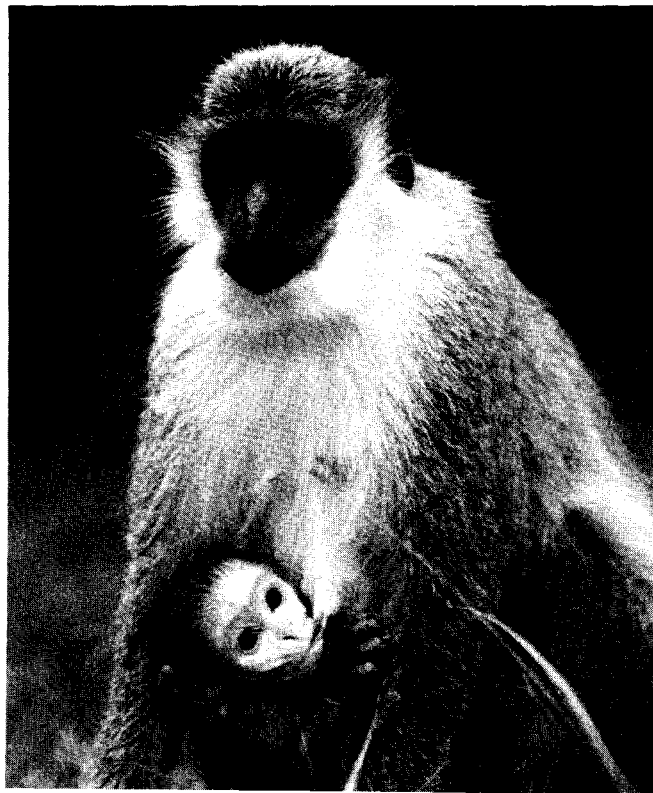
The animals and trophies from Uganda are very popular on the global market because Uganda has a very favorable climate and the food is good and available, so the animals come out with very bright colors.

However he admitted,

I give out CITES permits. The traders fax them to the people they export to so that import permits can be processed for them. I give them letters to Customs: UWA is supposed to verify what the traders are exporting, but it has capacity problems because it has no experience in capture.

Mr. Tindigarukayo said he could not recall how many CITES export permits he had issued in 2001.

Professor Edward Rugomayo, Uganda's Minister for Tourism, also vigorously defended the animal trade, noting that **New Vision** was using an older version of the list of species for export. He also claimed that the wildlife trade benefitted Uganda and that foreign participation was necessary because of lack of local skill in this trade. He justified the low prices by saying that the wildlife trade is competitive.



Vervet monkey

all. The list included 90 black storks, which are migratory birds.

A **New Vision** investigation revealed that Uganda does not have the capacity to regulate the wildlife trade. UWA spokeswoman Lilian Ajarova admitted to **New Vision**,

We do not have the capacity to monitor. We depend on the integrity of the dealers.

IPPL finds such trust extremely naive. Sadly, the animals will pay the price if the Ugandan government's trust in the

Questioning the trade

Beti Kamya, Executive Director of the Uganda Wildlife Center, commented in a 20 March 2002 letter to the editor of **New Vision**, that,

The Uganda Wildlife Authority's enthusiasm would be understandable if the trade was profitable. Royalties due to UWA are about \$2.60 per animal exported, amounting to \$600,000 out of the year's quota. This hardly covers the cost of the administration and monitoring of the trade.

Even if one stretched the employment statistics to 100 Ugandans for the entire trade, their salary would not exceed \$70,000 for the year. In comparison, the market value of such volume, which is mainly the pet trade, is about US \$12 million – a rip off for Uganda!

Mind you, for each animal that is successfully exported, nearly three animals die in the capture process, due to lack of expertise in the trade in Uganda. This means that up to 900,000 animals will leave Uganda's wild in a period of one year.

In a 28 March 2002 letter to the editor

of **New Vision**, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan wrote,

It is, however, with a deepening sense of anxiety that I read about reported government plans to develop an international trade in wildlife for the captive, exotic animal industry.

Indeed, figures published in your newspaper indicate that almost 250,000 wild animals, ranging from serval cats to honey badgers, have been selected for this trade. Uganda has an increasingly enviable reputation for its wildlife conservation efforts, on which it has established a successful, environmentally-responsible tourist industry. This reputation will, in my view, be seriously jeopardized by the proposed trade, which is bound to be condemned by a vast network of public and media concerned with conservation...

It has also been estimated that three times the number of animals to be traded may die during capture, storage and transport. How can Uganda sustain the loss of up to one million animals a year? Finally, it is certain from my experience that the welfare

of these animals will suffer most dreadfully. Surely in our world there is enough suffering already without adding to it.

Why action is needed

Among the animals on **New Vision's** list of proposed Year 2002 export quotas for wildlife are 1,800 vervet monkeys and 2,700 olive baboons. Uganda is also home to chimpanzees and many rare primate species coveted in trade.

In the past chimpanzees have been smuggled from Uganda to the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Often smugglers ship chimpanzees and gorillas around the world on documents calling them "monkeys."

Ugandan officials admit that animal dealers are very hard to control and that manpower and resources are lacking, leaving the government in the position of trusting the dealers to police themselves. IPPL believes that the best way to control them is to not allow them to operate at all.

STOP PRESS: IPPL has just learned that the Ugandan government is reconsidering the export plan, so your input is vital.

WHERE TO SEND YOUR PROTESTS

Please send courteous letters requesting the Government of Uganda to reconsider its plan to allow animal dealers to export Uganda's wildlife. Point out the inhumane nature of the animal trade and the suffering of the animals involved. Request that all Uganda's wildlife remain legally protected so that tourists can continue to visit the country to enjoy its natural beauty and amazing wildlife. Postage from the United States to Uganda costs 80 cents per ounce. Address your letters to the following individuals:

*Mr. Yoweri Museveni
Office of the President
State House
P.O. Box 24594
Kampala, Uganda*

*Mr. Justus Tindigarukayo
Assistant Commissioner for Wildlife
Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
P.O. Box 4241
Kampala, Uganda*

*His Excellency the Ambassador
of Uganda
5911 16th St NW
Washington, DC 20011
Fax: 202-726-1727*

To write a letter to the editor of **New Vision**, please send an e-mail to letters@newvision.co.ug or send a letter to the following address:

*Letters to the Editor
New Vision
P.O. Box 9815
Kampala, Uganda*

THE STORY OF MAY, A COURAGEOUS DWARF LEMUR

by Mitchell T. Irwin

Mitchell Irwin is studying for his doctoral degree in Anthropology at Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY USA

October 27, 2001 started as a normal day. I had spent the afternoon and evening searching for lemurs in forest fragments in the Tsinjoarivo region of Madagascar's eastern rainforest, as I had been doing for almost two months as part of my research.

I was just beginning to think that I was getting used to the routine and was already making plans to pack up camp and head home to New York in four days' time. What I found at camp when I returned that night, however, was an unexpected surprise.

Jean-Luc Raharison, my Malagasy collaborator, and Edmond Razandrakoto, our local guide, had brought a female dwarf lemur (the species' scientific name is **Cheirogaleus major**) back to camp with them.

This is not normal practice when one is conducting a census of endangered primates in the wild. Whenever we are lucky enough to find a group, we usually keep quiet, keep our distance, and try to record as much data as we can before the animals flee.

A fire gone out of control

However, Jean-Luc and Edmond had a very good reason for capturing the animal, as she had been severely burned in an uncontrolled fire that was burning through one of the forest patches we were studying.

The lemur's hands and feet were so badly burned that many of her fingers and toes were missing altogether, and those that were left were nothing but bone.

We supposed that the unfortunate animal must have been resting in a tree hole (dwarf lemurs are nocturnal and sleep during the day), when the fire burned through the tree's root system and caused it to fall. The poor animal must have been hurled into burning leaf litter and badly burned her hands and feet clambering to get away.

Although I have been studying primates in the wild since 1999, it had always been from a distance – I had never taken care of one before. Field primatologists generally take a "hands-off" approach to the animals we study, except in special circumstances like radio-collaring animals to track their movements.

However, it appeared that I had little choice this time. The lemur had clearly lost her ability to climb trees and therefore couldn't reach the fruits high up in the rainforest canopy that make up her diet. She would also be easy prey for any hungry carnivores that could find her on the ground, such as the "fossa" **Cryptoprocta ferox** or ring-tailed mongoose **Galidia elegans**.

It seemed unlikely that she would survive without our help. When Jean-Luc and Edmond found her, she was limping along the ground looking for fallen fruits to eat.

Madagascar - home to 48 unique primates under threat

Madagascar's primary forests are currently home to about 48 unique primate species found nowhere else on earth. We say "about" 48 because scientists are continually finding new species. Fifteen years ago, the general consensus was around 30!

These 48 species can be further divided into 64 "taxa," including all recognized subspecies and variants. This high diversity makes Madagascar one of the top three countries in the world in terms of primate diversity (along with Indonesia and Brazil), and it is hands-down the number one country in terms of uniqueness – every one of Madagascar's primates is found nowhere else.

Sadly, 30 of these primate taxa (almost half of them) are currently classified as endangered or critically endangered by



May



Mitch and Edmond feeding May

the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

We have already lost an additional 17 species that we now know only from fossils. Many of these species have gone extinct in the short time since humans arrived on the island.

No other region in the world has lost as many primate species in historic times, and this alarming trend is showing no signs of slowing down.

Most scientists agree that one of the major causes of these extinctions, and the primary reason so many species are endangered today, is habitat loss.

Since humans colonized the ecologically naive island approximately 2000 years ago, the natural forests have been decimated. The Malagasy people have been remarkably efficient at converting primary forest into farmland, and later into grassland.

An analysis of 1985 satellite images by Glen Green and Robert Sussman of Washington University indicated that only 34 percent of the original eastern rainforest still exists, and the unique forests of the west, north, and south have suffered similar losses.

The situation in the central high plateau is even more tragic. Although fossil sites tell us that large forest-dwelling primates once inhabited Madagascar's central mountainous region, this part

of the island is today devoid of forest, except for a few patches mostly concentrated along rivers.

Most of the primates that lived there are gone forever.

Burning the forest is illegal – but common

The cultural practice of burning, common throughout Madagascar, has greatly accelerated this forest loss. Two types of burning occur in eastern Madagascar.

1) Burning of primary rain-forest

The first consists of cutting down and burning primary rainforest.

Prospective farmers cut down a patch of trees, wait several months until the vegetation has dried, and then set it on fire. The ash from the burned vegetation acts as fertilizer for the poor soils, making the land suitable for agriculture. Within official parks and reserves, this type of burning, called "tavy," is strictly illegal.

However, in forests outside these protected areas, such as Tsinjoarivo, "tavy" is (technically) controlled by the Malagasy Department of Water and Forests. Some people are allowed to clear and burn primary forest, but only with the proper permits.

In the Tsinjoarivo region, we are lucky enough to have a "Chef de Cantonement

Forestier" (local representative of the water and forest service) named Mr. Elie Ranarison. He cares deeply about nature conservation, and has discontinued the issuance of such permits.

However, clearing and burning of forest still occurs in many areas, either with or without permits. Unfortunately, lack of roads, funding, and infrastructure often prevents forestry officials from enforcing the law in remote areas.

2) Burning of secondary vegetation

The second type of burning is the burning of secondary vegetation. Secondary vegetation is land that once held rainforest, but had previously been cleared to grow crops.

After a plot of land has been farmed for a few seasons, it loses its productivity, at which point the farmer lets it lie fallow for one to five years.

During this time, a dense scrubby brush grows up, and it is this "secondary vegetation" that is burned to further enrich the soil and allow the re-planting of crops.

At my study site in the Tsinjoarivo region, local people don't deliberately burn primary forest, partly due to the efforts of Mr. Ranarison, but burning secondary growth is extremely common, especially in the months of September and October.

Fire leaves a lemur homeless

It was one of these fires that got out of control, spread into the forest, and critically injured the lemur whom I now held in my hands.

We took care of May as best we could. I secretly named her May because "May" (spelled m-a-y but pronounced "my") is the Malagasy word for "burnt".

May refused to eat solid food at first, so we fed her solutions of honey, berries, and banana through a small syringe. Though lethargic, she had bursts of energy and impetuosity – such as nipping our fingers when we were trying to feed her, often drawing blood.

Unfortunately, I only knew her for four days, because the current phase of my study was due to end and I was leaving for home to start data analysis.

I wanted to interpret her insolence as a good sign, but I still left unsure whether or not she would survive. Her body weight was dropping rapidly, as she would take only liquid food. Her survival was going to depend on whether or not she would decide to eat the solid food we were providing.

Edmond takes over May's care

Edmond volunteered to keep May after I had left, and I judged this to be the best solution. As we hadn't planned on capturing animals, we were ill-equipped to transport a lemur for the four hour hike and twelve-hour car ride back to civilization.

In addition, the only zoological park in Antananarivo (Madagascar's capital city) is old and overcrowded, and the lemurs kept there have a notoriously high mortality rate.

Edmond, besides working for me, is a "quartier mobile" (local police officer) in the Tsinjoarivo region. He agreed to keep May at his home in order to educate the local people about lemur conservation.

During our many public-information meetings with the local people, I learned that they knew the lemurs of the region very well, but had no idea that these animals were either unique to Madagascar or highly endangered.

Perhaps people tend to think of the creatures living in their own backyard as common, and take them for granted – much as we North Americans do with squirrels.

Local school systems could play a role in educating local people about Madagascar's endangered animals and plants, but in rural areas such as Tsinjoarivo, most people only receive a few years' worth of schooling.

Need to end uncontrolled burning

I hope that Edmond, with May's help, will help people recognize the uniqueness of their local primates, and take steps to curb such dangerous practices as uncontrolled burning of their forests with its consequent habitat loss.

In a few months, I will be heading

back to Tsinjoarivo to continue studying the ecology of the region's nine lemur species in fragmented and disturbed forests.

Besides dwarf lemurs, the region is currently home to sifakas, bamboo lemurs, brown lemurs, red-bellied lemurs, sportive lemurs, woolly lemurs, mouse lemurs, and aye-ayes.

It is my hope that knowing more about the factors which make certain species more prone to extinction than others will help us in our quest to identify and save species on the brink.

Of course, I won't just be searching for lemurs and recording data. I will continue meeting with the regional government and forestry officials and working towards protecting the Tsinjoarivo forests.

This year I am also going to be taking along with me lots of educational materials, such as lemur books and specially-printed t-shirts.

Finally, by being there to care for and potentially rehabilitate injured primates, I hope that we can help the local people understand how unique the animals in their backyard really are. Hopefully, our compassion for May will lead others to take a more compassionate view of lemurs.

The future

The next few decades will be crucial for conservation in Madagascar. Without

constant monitoring and courage, it seems likely that many of the endangered lemur species could join the ranks of the already-extinct.

Although Madagascar's primates have largely escaped the threats of wildlife trafficking rampant in other parts of the world, the deadly combination of habitat loss and hunting is seriously jeopardizing their future. It is our job as concerned friends of primates to do all we can to preserve these wonderful creatures.

In many ways, May is a symbol of all the lemurs in Madagascar – though injured and threatened by human action, it is human action itself which can save them, if only we have the courage and direction.

STOP PRESS:

Sadly, I learned recently that May did not survive her injuries. Jean-Luc briefly visited Tsinjoarivo in March 2002, and learned that May survived for about a month after the research team left, and then died of unclear causes.

I hope that our research and conservation programs will reduce the number of uncontrolled fires and prevent other primates from sharing May's sad fate.

Check our "Recommended Reading" section to see how you can learn more about Madagascar and its lemurs.



Deforested mountain slope

IPPL-2002 A GREAT SUCCESS!

Over 100 IPPL members gathered at IPPL Headquarters in Summerville, South Carolina, USA, for our seventh biennial Members' Meeting held from 22-24 March. The attendance was diverse. The ages of attendees ranged from one member 14 years old to an amazing member 90-plus years young!

IPPL appreciates the generosity of the Stichting AAP Sanctuary, which represents IPPL in the Netherlands and provided transportation for six speakers and attendees. We also appreciate help from US members who donated generously to bring in our overseas speakers.

Members from 20 US states came to Summerville. Some were attending IPPL meetings for the first time. Laura Mattera, Bonnie Brown, Ruth Feldman, Jean Martin and Peter Martin have a perfect attendance record. This was their 7th IPPL members' meeting!

Here is a list of our speakers.

* **Zena Tooze** and **Jennifer Schell** discussed their work at the CERCOPAN sanctuary for guenon monkeys which is located in Calabar, Nigeria;

* **Dr. Gladys Kalema** talked about her work as the Uganda Wildlife Department's on-staff veterinarian – among her patients have been wild mountain gorillas;

* **Dr. G. Agoramoorthy**, who has worked with primates on three continents, talked about "Wild Primates in Crisis";

* **Louis Ng**, who, despite complications caused by airline ineptitude, finally arrived at IPPL from Singapore after we had almost given up on him – gave a fascinating presentation about the use of primates in entertainment in Southeast Asia;

* **Matt Rossell** presented a video of his undercover work at the University of Oregon Primate Research Center and discussed what people can do to help the abused primates in US laboratories;

* **Michelle Reininger** and **Carol Asvestas**, discussed their work with chimpanzees infected with the HIV virus and macaque monkeys infected with Herpes B, and how animal welfare can be combined with staff safety;

* **Rosalind Hanson-Alp** showed slides of the 55 rescued chimpanzees housed at the Tacugama Sanctuary in Sierra Leone and paid tribute to the amazing work of the African staff during the long civil war in that nation;

* **Roger and Deborah Fouts**, who arrived in South Carolina on a tiring overnight flight from Seattle, held a lively and interesting interactive session with the audience;

* **Lynne Baker** talked about the plight of Indochina's primates;

* **Mitch Irwin** talked about the lemurs of Madagascar; for more about

Mitch's work, see "The story of May, a courageous dwarf lemur," in this issue of **IPPL News**;

* **James Shaw** reported on the work of IPPL-UK;

* **Dedi Kurniawan**, representing the Indonesian group KSBK (Animal Conservation for Life), told us about KSBK's many investigations, including KSBK's recent expose of the Sumatran primate meat trade, and ongoing campaign to close down the markets;

* **Lisa Paciulli** told about her work in the remote Mentawai Islands of Indonesia, where she studies primates such as the "simakobu" found nowhere else in the world;

* **David Van Gennep** of Stichting AAP told about the group's sanctuary in the Netherlands and the new sanctuary in Spain which will house retired research primates; **Hilko Wiersema**, also of the Netherlands, discussed the campaign to close down the Biomedical Primate Research Center in Rijswijk.

Thanks to all our wonderful speakers!



IPPL staff and volunteers

IPPL HONORS GIBBONS' VETERINARIAN

At the Saturday evening dinner during IPPL-2002 IPPL presented our veterinarian Dr. John Ohlandt with a Certificate of Appreciation for his 25 years of dedicated service to the IPPL gibbons. Dr. Ohlandt always makes "house calls" whenever a gibbon needs help.

He was also given a wonderful drawing of Courtney, an infant gibbon who was severely injured on the left leg by her mother when she was twelve days old. Dr. Ohlandt performed immediate emergency surgery on the animal. He did not expect her to survive. Fortunately she is recovering well, and you can see her photo on the cover of this issue.

Senior animal caregiver Donetta Pacitti expressed the thanks of the IPPL animal care team to Dr. Ohlandt.

The drawing was donated to IPPL by wildlife artist Alan Li. Thank you, Alan!

IPPL feels fortunate to have such a wonderful veterinarian working for us.



Dr. Ohlandt receives his award

MEMBERS' COMMENTS ON IPPL-2002

This was our first time at an IPPL conference and what struck us most was the camaraderie between all members. We found Matt Rossell's talk amazing and inspiring. It is important to see what goes on, to be able to pass on the message.

James and Sharon Shaw, Berkshire, England

I like the number of people, not too small, not too large, just enough to meet a diverse group of people and have many conversations.

Linda Cooper, California, USA

I liked seeing and hearing gibbons, especially Beanie and seeing Bullet. I enjoyed the talk by Dr. Gladys Kalema because I think she's remarkable and also Louis Ng for his genuineness.

Joan Knitaitis, Florida, USA

Shirley McGreal is low key, but powerful, helpful to many dedicated people all over the world...informal, educational, wonderful speakers, organized, great contacts.

Pam Dauphin, Illinois, USA

*There was **nothing** to dislike!! I have to commend the superb organization of the 3-day event and attention to every detail. All the speakers did an excellent job in conveying their mission and experience involving the hurdles they have to overcome to work in the primates' best interest. I especially enjoyed the Fouts' presentation. The Johns Island Singers – a delight! I think what is unique about IPPL is its generosity and unfailing support of primate sanctuaries and primate concerns in Africa and Asia and it's beautiful facility in Summerville (SC, USA) and also, the very informative IPPL News publication.*

Doreen Heimlich, South Carolina, USA

You concentrate on gibbons and other primates. You do such wonderful work around the world, your sanctuary and your members' meetings and mostly Shirley. Most of the gibbons are so happy, and they have room and facilities where they can really flourish. I've been impressed over the years by IPPL's effectiveness overseas.

Eleanora Worth, Virginia, USA

Very well done – on time with no sense of hurry...good and varied speakers.

Kitty Weaver, Virginia, USA

I liked that it is at IPPL Headquarters – fun to see the gibbons...wonderful food and hospitality – nice!

Traci Hoeltke, Wisconsin, USA

The talks were great and plenty of social time for people to mix. I think it's great to bring together people from different backgrounds (sanctuary, lab, field research, vet) who share a common goal of protecting animals. My favorite was KSBK – it is so great to know there is an organization like KSBK on the ground in Indonesia. Gladys Kalema gave a great insight into vet work with wild primates.

Mitchell Irwin, New York, USA

I loved the mix of people and the large range of topics covered. It was a friendly environment.

Karen Samonds, New York, USA

There was an excellent balance of information from sanctuaries, field research, animal rescue, and the inside of research labs.

Jane and Steuart Dewar, Georgia, USA

It was very personal – felt comfortable to meet and talk with many interesting and important people. All the talks were useful. They all touched on many aspects of the primate dilemma we are facing.

Emily Kennedy, Florida, USA

I really enjoyed Moorthy's talk – very informative and entertaining. I enjoyed the discussion period with the Fouts' and sharing of opinions and ideas. Matt Rossell's speech and video were very moving and important.

Jen Feuerstein, Georgia, USA

I liked the chance to talk and meet with people from across the globe with common interests.

Sharon Strong, South Carolina, USA



Shirley McGreal (left) with Debbie and Roger Fouts



(from left) Louis Ng, Dianne Taylor-Snow and Dedi Kurniawan



William George from Qatar (right) with Hardy Brown



Lynne Baker and Zena Tooze



Matt Rossell with Shirley McGreal



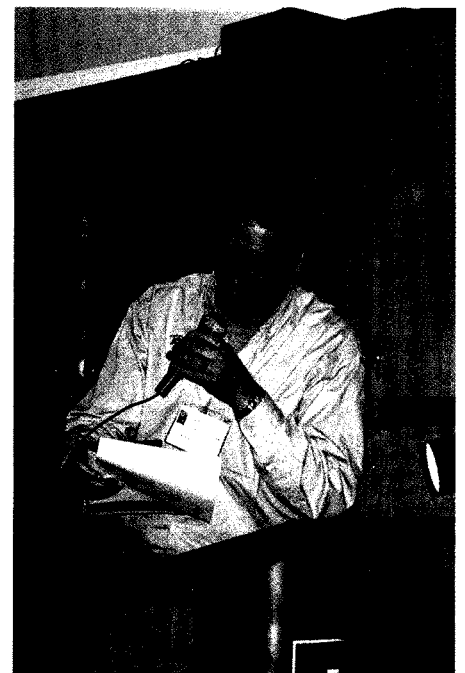
(from left) Heather McGiffin, Shirley McGreal, Theo Capaldo, Bonnie Brown



Gladys Kalema Zikusoka



Gerard de Nijs with Jennifer Schell



David Van Genneep

Thanks to Dianne Taylor-Snow, Lesley Day and others who donated photos

ODDS AND ENDS!

Poetry reading in baboon cage

A group of seven Chilean poets held a poetry reading in a baboon enclosure at the Metropolitan Zoo, Santiago, Chile. During the reading, poet Guillermo Garcia spoke directly to them,

Yesterday, my dear baboons, I had a profound dream. I dreamt that one day humanity would again live in harmony with you.

Japanese smuggler off to prison

In 1998 Hiroharu Kaito purchased four baby orangutans that

he knew had been smuggled from Indonesia to Osaka, Japan. He was prosecuted by Japanese authorities. In November 2001 Kaito was sentenced to 32 months in prison and was fined 2.5 million yen (US \$190,000).

Judge Shohei Matsuyama denounced Kaito, stating,

Buying the animals despite knowing they were rare was self-centered and evil.

The two supplying dealers were also convicted; IPPL does not have details of their sentence.

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 can 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 34 wonderful gibbons, many of them 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 (seen right with his friends Bullet, our blind rescue dog, and IPPL animal caregiver Donetta).

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.



Photo: Courtesy, **Summerville Journal Scene**

MEMORIAL GIFTS

- * *Mrs. Pat Jones, in memory of her mother Margaret Bray*
- * *Mr. and Mrs. Peter Floreani, in memory of Denis Geretti*
- * *Steve Marek, in memory of Frank Flaton*
- * *Frances and David Ezer, in memory of their basset Maggie*
- * *Kent and Barbara Rossman, in memory of Denis Geretti*
- * *Elaine Russell, in memory of Moe Kessler*
- * *Patricia Keane, in memory of June Meyer on her anniversary*
- * *Lydia and Dorrance Halverson, in memory of Denis Geretti*
- * *Heather McGiffin, in memory of her father James McGiffin*
- * *James and Sidney Martin, in memory of their son Sam*
- * *Dian Sharma, in memory of her husband Frank Flaton*
- * *Valdemira S. Kaler, in memory of his son Eddie*
- * *Jenny Russell, in memory of Jamie Hill, son of Una Hill*
- * *Cindy Moore, in memory of Frank Flaton*
- * *Steven Brennan and Heather Davis, in memory of Sylvester, Delilah, Misty, Rambo, Buffy, Bright Eyes, and Cupid*
- * *Norma, Louise, Wanda, and Dino, in memory of their uncle Denis Geretti*
- * *Amy Jeppesen, in memory of Frank Flaton*
- * *Courtney Wright in memory of her grandmother Joyce Scoggins*
- * *Ray Hanowell, in memory of Frank Flaton*

MATCHING GIFTS

Did you know that many US companies help IPPL through matching employees' donations? Please ask your company's Human Resources Department if you don't know what your employer's policy is. In addition, IPPL has a list of most companies that match gifts.

RECOMMENDED READING

Learn more about lemurs

Mitchell Irwin recommends three books and one video.

* **The Eighth Continent: Life, Death and Discovery in the Lost World of Madagascar** by Peter Tyson,

* **Madagascar's Wildlife: A Visitor's Guide** by Nick Garbutt,

* **Mammals of Madagascar** by Nick Garbutt,

* **Living Edens - Madagascar: A World Apart** (PBS Home Video)

All are available from www.amazon.com or by order from your bookseller.

Primate Taxonomy, by Colin Groves

Primate Taxonomy may sound boring, but it is a fascinating field which underpins all efforts to protect the world's primates. We have to define precisely what we are working to save. Dr. Colin Groves of the Australian National University, a 25-year member of IPPL's Advisory Board, has studied primate taxonomy for close to four decades.

Whenever IPPL needs identification of a species in trade, our friend Colin always provides an authoritative and

immediate reply.

In this book Colin describes in detail all species and subspecies of monkeys and apes. Reviewing the book on the amazon.com web site, Kristofer Helgen comments:

That Colin Groves' latest taxonomic revision is published in an attractive volume and sold on amazon.com testifies to the importance of taxonomy to many disciplines. I've read it cover to cover.

You can order **Primate Taxonomy** from the www.amazon.com web site. The cost is US \$65.00. **Primate Taxonomy** is a book aimed at readers with some technical knowledge of primates. The only photograph of a nonhuman primate is on the cover.

For general readers, we recommend Noel Rowe's **The Pictorial Guide to the Living Primates**, available from www.amazon.com for US \$41.97.

What the Orangutan Told Alice, by Dale Smith

What the Orangutan told Alice presents the world from the perspective of an orangutan. Alice is a 14-year-old child whose empathy enables her to communicate with animals. The book presents the

plight of orangutans in a way that manages to be entertaining and educational at the same time

The back cover "blurbs" include comments from Jane Goodall, Amory Lovins of the Rocky Mountain Institute, actress Betty White, the United Federation of Teachers, and Shirley McGreal of IPPL, who commented,

What the Orangutan Told Alice is wonderful reading for teens and adults too. It stands the human belief that we are superior to other beings on its head! Read the book and listen to orangutans and gibbons tell you how humans appear to our fellow earthlings as we destroy our, and their, world. And meet some caring humans trying to help.

The book has also been translated into the Indonesian language for distribution in Indonesian schools.

What the Orangutan Told Alice is available for US \$15.95 from www.deercreekpublishing.com or at www.amazon.com or www.bn.com, or by contacting your local bookseller.

Dale Smith has also prepared a teachers' guide for **What the Orangutan Told Alice**. It is available from www.deercreekpublishing.com.

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 **IPPL News** and that IPPL can continue, and expand, its primate protection programs.

Every donation helps, especially in these difficult times.

Name _____

Address _____

Membership Amount _____ check _____ OR card _____ (fill in details below)

Card type _____ Name on card _____

Card number _____ Expiration date _____

Mail this form and your payment to: **IPPL, PO Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**. IPPL accepts checks or credit cards (AMEX, Visa, MC, Discover). You can also use our secure web site www.ippl.org

A SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION

by Mirjam Schot and Sheri Speede, DVM

On the last day of 2001, In Defense of Animals' Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Center in Cameroon began the integration of six maturing baby chimpanzees, ranging in age from 2.5 to 4.5 years, into a stable existing group of five adults and one youngster.

All of these babies were recent orphans of the illegal bushmeat trade, and were taken from hunters, or from individuals or businesses who had bought them from hunters.

The adult chimpanzees

The adults range in age from 20 to 38 years. All were orphaned years ago and had languished for many lonely years in small cages or on chains at hotels or amusement parks before being rescued by the Center.

These adult chimpanzees, all with various emotional scars and behavioral abnormalities from years of isolation and strict confinement, had only learned to live socially with one another during the last two years.

The younger group

We were anxious to integrate our group of older baby chimpanzees into the existing adult group. The youngsters had become a handful for both caregivers and

volunteers, and space was needed in the nursery for the youngest babies. It was time to allow these older babies some adult chimpanzee guidance. We hoped that our emotionally damaged adults were up to the task.

The adults had easily accepted five-year-old Caroline ten months before, but we were all nervous about introducing six youngsters, five of whom were rambunctious boys, all at the same time.

However, we did not want to break up this group of babies, who had grown to love and rely on one another. So on the morning that we began the integration, all humans and chimpanzees were filled with excitement, curiosity, and anxiety. What would the adults do? Would they be too rough with the babies and hurt them?

The introduction

The adult group lives in a forested, five-acre electric enclosure, with two other satellite enclosures composed of metal mesh at its periphery. The six youngsters to be introduced were placed in one of three compartments of the main satellite enclosure. They were separated from the adults by mesh, but they could see them, and touch them – if they dared.

As the babies were carried into the sat-

ellite enclosure, the adults and Caroline all watched intensely from the forested enclosure. The adult males, Jacky and Pepe, displayed by stomping and throwing sticks around for a few minutes before they settled down and started beckoning for the youngsters to approach them.

The babies' reactions

Initially the babies were very afraid and stayed in the farthest corner of their enclosure, but within an hour, Bikol and Mado showed some courage and came closer to watch the adults more carefully.

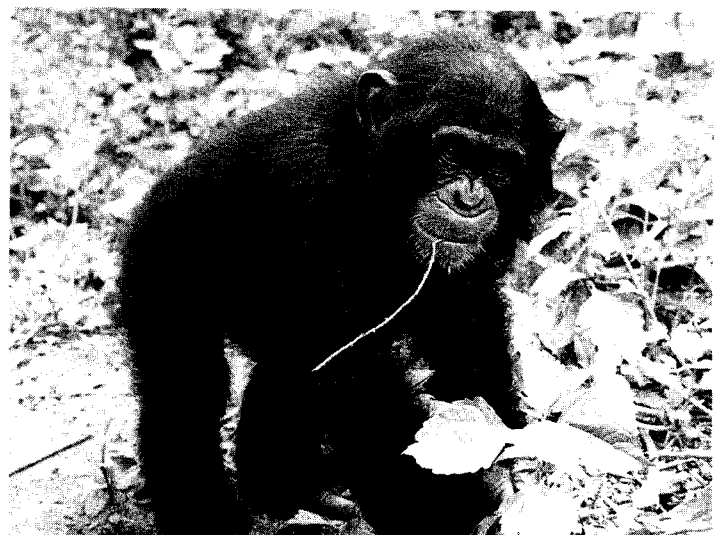
The last time they had seen an adult chimpanzee was when their mothers were killed and they were taken from the forest. From the nursery they had been able to hear this adult group calling out during feedings and times of excitement, but this was the first time they could see, smell, and touch them.

Before the day was over, Bikol and Mado were playing with adults Jacky, Pepe, and Nama, and all of the babies but one, handsome little Bouboule, were running up to the mesh for quick touches.

Caroline was allowed into the satellite enclosure with the babies on the second



Gabby



Bouboule

day and was happy to be back with her old friends. She had spent several months with this baby group before being moved over to the adult group. It seemed to be a happy reunion for all.

The groups get along!

By the end of the first week, all of the babies were playing with all of the adults, and there was a lot of kissing, hugging and grooming. So the next step was to introduce the adults individually or in pairs into the satellite enclosure with the babies.

Alpha female Nama served as a gentle protector, and Pepe and Jacky were initially introduced in pairs with her. In total, the primary integration process took three and a half weeks, ending successfully with the release of the babies into the forested enclosure with the adults.

Today, Jacky, current alpha male of the group, is always willing to play gently with the youngsters, softly caressing their small heads with his big hands. Jacky had been in a small cage at a hotel for 30 years, and we wondered if he would ever be able to live socially. He has surprised us all.

Pepe, the biggest male, often lets the babies ride on his back, and he sometimes carries one on his back and one hanging from his abdomen.

Dorothy is the grandmother – she plays with them, grooms them, shares her food with them, and above all, she loves them. Nama is the mother of mothers and remains a very strong protector.

The only adult who causes problems with the youngsters is Becky. She likes to mate with the bigger boys Bikol and Njode (she usually seems to be annoyed by their performances!) and is alternately mothering and aggressive with everyone else. The babies mostly stay clear of her. Maybe it takes all kinds to make a chimpanzee family!

All in all, the babies seem very happy. There is always someone big or small with whom to play or walk through the forest. Mado, who came from a virology laboratory and was so afraid of people, is now the princess of her chimpanzee family, a favorite of the adult males, and very self-

confident.

Moabi and Gabby, the two youngest in the group, get all the gentle and playful attention that they deserve. Bouboule, Bikol and Njode seem to adore their big male role models, and Bouboule is especially loving with his grandmother Dorothy.

It is amazing how chimpanzees, even those who have faced unfathomable abuses, can adapt and recover if given

the opportunity. The group of 12 chimpanzees now live as if they have always lived together. It is hard to think of them as two separate groups.

Watching them together at the periphery of their tract of forest and imagining that the solar-powered fence is not there, one can imagine one has just encountered a group of wild chimpanzees in the forests of Central Cameroon.

IPPL has assisted the Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Center through our small grants program.



Caregiver Rachel with Hope

THE URBAN MONKEYS OF SRI LANKA

by Ruchira Somaweera, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Misty mountains, fern and moss covered tropical wilderness, falling waterfalls comprise the background. Long-drawn-out calls of wild birds in the morning sun and the sound of the flowing streams make music in the air. It is a warm and humid morning in the forest, and a python gently creeps through the bush. Hundreds of colorful birds and butterflies emerging from the forest strata are on the way to their roosting places in the afternoon. As night falls, a leopard is on the move searching for its prey through the noise of thousands of creeping insects and frogs.

This is a typical Sri Lankan jungle...The story can go on, but times have surely changed!

It is well known that Sri Lanka is a country rich in biological diversity. Sri Lanka is one of the 18 "biodiversity hotspots" of the world. A tropical island nation, it hosts three species of true old world monkeys and the slender loris.

Both the toque monkey and the purple-faced leaf monkey are found only on the island. The gray langur is the other monkey species.

Sadly, much of this treasure is disappearing at an alarming rate due to human activity. Deforestation in the tropical areas of the world, including Sri Lanka, is a serious environmental issue, and the island, with its exceptional wealth of flora and fauna, is under heavy threat from the local human population.

Human population growth

The human population is growing rapidly. According to the recent census, the population of the island is now around 19 million, and the density is almost 290 people per square kilometer.

People are trying to improve their standard of living through economic development based on natural resource utilization in general, and exploiting forest resources in particular.

Monkeys, who need a large habitat area for their daily migrations, suffer extensively from Sri Lanka's population growth.

Sad results of human population growth

This alarming situation has affected most of the mammals in the country, in particular the macaque monkeys and the gray langurs. Much of the known habitat

of the purple-faced leaf monkey, found nowhere but in Sri Lanka, has been exposed for activities such as tea cultivation. This species is less able to adapt to the presence of humans than the two other species.

Monkeys attempt to co-exist

During the past 20 to 30 years, several monkey troops have adopted a unique lifestyle. Driven away from their natural homes by deforestation, cultivation, and other human activities, they are now searching for food on the outskirts of the cities, in the municipal garbage dumps, and by raiding plantations and houses.

These monkeys have long lost their inherited fear of humans, and are penetrating further into cities, raiding the neighboring cultivated lands and breaking into houses.

I observed about 11 distinct troops of

toque monkeys consisting of from 12 to 53 individuals traveling along a particular route in Kandy. The journeys started from Udawattekalé Sanctuary, the only wildlife sanctuary in the Kandy district, where most of the monkeys spend the night.

The monkey troops proceed to the main town, especially to some of the school grounds around the city, and return to their roosting places by dawn.

A toque monkey running with a stolen water bottle or lunch box, and school children running after him trying to get the item back, is a common morning sight at most of the schools in the central hills.

Attempts to deter monkeys fail

Although the monkeys were terrified by fire-crackers in the beginning, now it seems that they have grown used to the noise. So the most practical method of



Grey langur at Pollonnaruwa

driving them away has failed.

Kandy is not the only city having a "monkey problem." The ancient cities of Anuradhapura, Pollonnaruwa, and Dambulla are very famous for urban monkeys. Macaques and large gray langurs can be seen wandering in urban areas. This is mainly due to visitors' feeding them. Some monkeys can even be hand-fed. They are fearless of humans, and some even steal goods from the pilgrims.

Dangers to monkeys

Many monkeys use electrical wires for movement in town areas. Due to the lack of "Monkey Bridges" some even use them to cross roads, which causes many of them to be fatally electrocuted.

Proximity to humans has exposed these animals to contagious human diseases against which they may not have resistance, leading to more deaths.

Another contributing factor in the growing number of "urban monkeys" is the number of large-scale hydroelectric dam projects. Many of these initiatives have created large reservoirs which threaten important primate habitats.

These projects may be essential to the development of the country, but they have also caused many wild animals to become refugees. The most obvious example is the Randenigala-Victoria-Rantambe sanctuary close to three large reservoirs. Macaques are commonly seen by the roadside waiting for passengers to feed them.

This loss and fragmentation of their habitats causes another dangerous situation where monkey populations become isolated from each other and hence decrease the genetic diversity among the species.

Macaques are often killed crossing roads which have fragmented their homelands. Over a period of less than

two months, we encountered 12 dead macaques by the roadside within the town of Kandy and its suburbs.

Monkeys' "image problem"

Monkeys have an image problem.

Many people fear and loathe them. To many people who live in areas with "Urban Monkeys", they are worth more dead than alive. Monkeys can indeed be dangerous when aggressive, but they rarely attack people.

Fortunately some local people do care about the monkeys.

Management and conservation of primates in Sri Lanka must be backed by strong educational programs and public awareness campaigns on the importance of these animals in the ecology of nature.

How monkeys can be helped

According to a study done by Phillips in late 1930s, primates were distributed in almost all parts of the island from the coastal arid zone to the hill country montane forests. Unfortunately, they are now found in fewer areas.

Several new locations are declared "protected wildlife areas" each year by the government. But roads in several parts of the country divide the forest habitats with the highest concentration of monkeys.

Unfortunately, crossing the road is essential for the primates to travel to the different parts of their home range. So it is vital to build a suitable crossing system for their use.

A praiseworthy action has been taken by the Smithsonian Research Institute in Pollonnaruwa to prevent monkeys' being electrocuted on high-tension wires. Aluminum barriers are placed at the foot of the electric posts. But no steps have been taken elsewhere.

Legal protection

Several forms of legal protection have been given to Sri Lankan primates.

All but the toque monkey are listed as protected species under the Flora and Fauna Protection Act (FFPA).

The purple-faced leaf monkey and the loris are listed as "Threatened Species" in the IUCN Red list of threatened animals in Sri Lanka. The other two primates (toque monkey and gray langur) are listed as "Lower Risk, Threatened."

As Sri Lanka is a signatory to Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species, any export of a primate or a primate part requires a permit from the Director of the Wildlife Conservation Department.

Notwithstanding the few steps taken to protect primates, their future is bleak. I propose the following initial steps to benefit these animals.

1. *Conduct awareness programs to the general public using mass media.*
2. *Promote educational activities related to primates amongst school children.*
3. *Promote basic research on the status and the distribution of these unique animals.*
4. *Identify and protect the habitats of the remaining populations located in different climatic zones in the island.*
5. *Improve the conditions in the protected areas (protecting water supplies, eliminating disturbance, etc.) to discourage monkeys from entering urban areas to find food.*
6. *Establish a Primate Protection Club in Sri Lanka and enroll members.*

If at least some of the above steps are taken, there is still some hope for the future of Sri Lanka's wild monkeys.

My sincere thanks go to Dr. Shirley McGreal, IPPL, and Dr. Channa Bambaradeniya of IUCN-Sri Lanka for all their help, and to my field companions Kanishka Ukuwela and Senani Karunaratne.

LATE-BREAKING NEWS

INDICTMENTS IN THE "BABY MONKEY" CASE

IPPL received some really exciting news on the morning of 15 April 2002.

The efforts of our US Fish and Wildlife Service agents and US federal prosecutors, backed strongly by the work of IPPL officers and active members, have resulted in indictments in the "Baby Monkey" case. The LABS Company, its former President David Taub, and company officials Curtis Henley and Charles Stern, have all been indicted.

LABS and Taub were each charged on 12 counts, eight of them felonies. Stern and Henley were each indicted on one count.

The case started with a tip-off to IPPL from a person distressed at seeing crates full of tiny monkeys at Chicago's O'Hare Terminal. IPPL at once filed a Freedom of Information Act request for documents pertaining to the shipment.

The documents showed that US wildlife laws had been broken. US law clearly prohibits importation of unweaned baby mammals. However, in April and May

1997, two shipments of monkeys, each consisting of over 250 crab-eating macaques, including dozens of unweaned babies, were shipped by the animal dealing firm Inquatex from Jakarta Airport, Indonesia, to O'Hare Airport, Chicago.

The animals were shipped on Air France via Paris. On arrival at Chicago, they were transferred to a truck for the 700-mile road trip to LABS, a South Carolina-based monkey breeding facility. Some of the baby monkeys were just three to four weeks old.

Both shipments had been cleared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, despite the clearly suspicious circumstances.

IPPL noticed that many of the monkeys were listed on the shipping rosters as 15-16 year old animals who had been bred in captivity. Since few monkeys were being captive-bred in Indonesia at that time, IPPL believed that most of these older monkeys were wild-caught and shipped on fraudulent "captive-born" documents.

In 1997 and the ensuing years, IPPL members deluged the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with letters, petitions and postcards. We decided never to forget the baby monkeys!

Some time in 1997, a criminal investigation of the "Baby Monkey" shipments began and a grand jury heard testimony.

Finally, five years later, action has been taken. Those involved will not escape punishment for their actions.

Please write to the Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois who handled the "Baby Monkey" case and thank her and all involved for their hard work on the case.

Assistant US Attorney

Diane MacArthur

*Office of the United States Attorney
for the Northern District of Illinois
219 S. Dearborn Street, 5th Floor
Chicago IL 60604 USA*

Fax: 312-353-2067

Despite the fact that the great apes are trendy and attract more public interest and concern than monkeys, IPPL knows that the bulk of primate suffering in laboratories is endured by the tens of thousands of "un-trendy" monkeys used in experiments. IPPL will always work for ALL suffering primates.

CHIMPANZEE RESCUE IN SPAIN

by Olga Feliu

Dr. Feliu represents IPPL in Spain and is President of the MONA Foundation

In August of the year 2000 I received a call from the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Madrid saying they had confiscated a group of five chimpanzees in the region of Valencia, Spain.

Only five of nine chimpanzees could be confiscated because, according to the owner, four of them had legal documentation and therefore no one could confiscate them.

The truth is, the call did not surprise me. Unfortunately, due to Spain's proximity to the African continent, each year many primates are smuggled into the country to be exploited in show business, publicity, and for other commercial purposes.

Chimps living in a truck

In the past, I had seen chimpanzees living in appalling conditions, but when I saw the truck (lorry to Britishers!) where these chimpanzees had lived for the last ten years, I was outraged. There were nine chimpanzees, most of them living in individual cages measuring no more than one square meter, inside the truck.

The vehicle had deteriorated with the passage of time and looked like it had fallen from the sky in that abandoned place. When we arrived, all the chimpanzees became agitated and started screaming.

The truck trembled and shook as if it

were a spinning top. All the chimpanzees put their hands through the bars begging for a little attention. The owner shouted and shouted, and the chimpanzees became more and more excited, until he finally showed them a fire extinguisher and silence reigned.

My dream of a sanctuary

For more than five years I had been looking for a place where I could install the first primate rehabilitation center in Spain. The Riudellots de la Selva Local Authority (in the province of Girona) had agreed to lease around twenty acres (eight hectares) for this purpose.

When I returned from Valencia I arranged for an interview with the mayor. It was urgent to accelerate the negotiations. I told him I would take charge of finding the necessary funds for building enclosures for the chimpanzees.

I also asked him for his assistance in building an education center. It is important to provide sanctuary for primates now, but we must also educate future generations so that they do not repeat our mistakes.

The project is approved

After one week I received a call from the mayor confirming his collaboration. All I needed now was to obtain the money necessary for the chimp enclosures.

I contacted various international organizations for help, since it is very difficult to obtain help for projects of this type in Spain. Finally WSPA (World Society for the Protection of Animals) agreed to collaborate with us.

From the beginning I knew the most important thing was to rescue the five confiscated chimps, who were all adult males. We believed the owner wanted to get rid of them because they were difficult to handle and he could no longer use them for show business.

Once I knew we had the money, I spoke to the owner and told him I would take care of the five chimps if he agreed to let us have the other four as well. He agreed. In any case, I thought that if he were lying to me, at least I would have saved five.

Six chimps rescued

In February we moved the first group. The owner also agreed to let Paquito go. He is the father of the others and he always keeps the peace among them all.

One by one, all six chimps were sedated and were prepared for the five hour journey. When we left the site the owner closed the doors of the truck again. He left three chimps inside – Rossie, Romie, and Tony. They could not be confiscated because they were legally in Spain.

It was very disappointing for everyone involved in the rescue. I felt very sure that sooner or later we would go back for them.

The thing I needed was more time to convince everybody at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Customs that these

three needed to be with the rest of the group.

The fate of Rossie

Rossie, the long-time companion of Paquito with whom she had shared a two square meter cage all her captive life, observed how her companion was moved off into the distance. It is very probable that in her mind she thought she would never see him again.

Unfortunately, this was true. When Paquito went, Rossie started to decline. As though abandoned, Rossie lost all hope. She became depressed, stopped eating, and lost a lot of weight. She had been carrying Paquito's baby, but sadly the infant was stillborn three months later.

The chimps settle in

When we finally arrived at their new sanctuary, the chimps were very excited. Unfortunately, one of them died from the anesthesia we used, but the rest of the chimps settled down very well. During the first weeks they learned to share space, to share food, and to decide who was going to be the group leader.

While the new tenants of the MONA Foundation were learning to live in a group, their companions in the truck continued to live in dark cages of no more than one square meter in the middle of nowhere outside Valencia.

Six months later we organized the rescue of the rest of the chimps. A MONA volunteer and a WSPA representative went to speak with the owner. They visited Rossie, Romie, and Tony in the truck.

Rossie had lost a lot of weight and was sitting in a corner in the rear of the truck. She did not even react when called and had a vacant look in her eyes. Rossie died two days later. When Romie and Tony were rescued, Rossie's body lay beside the truck under a mattress.

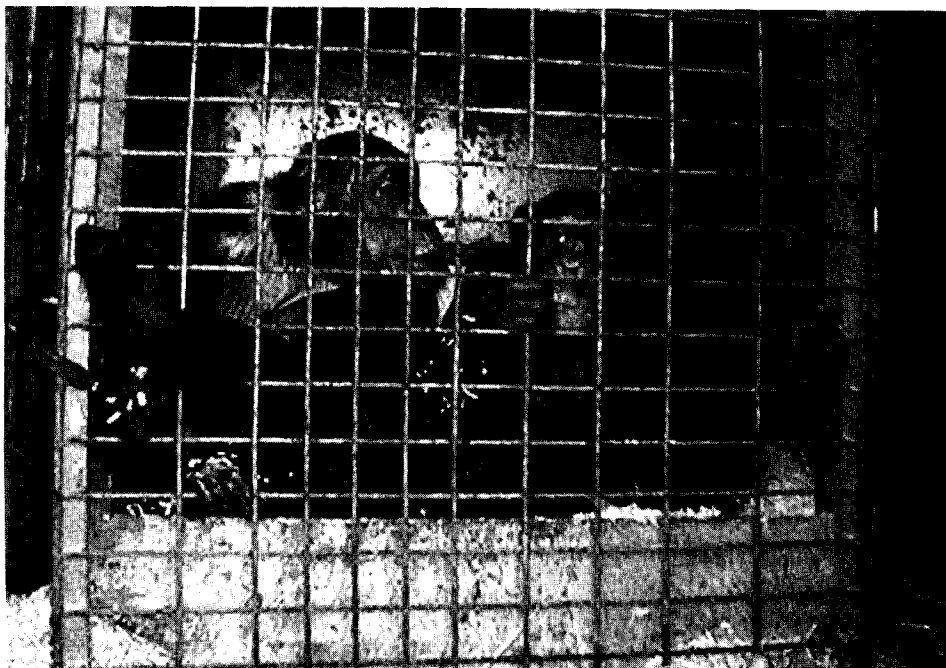
At the sanctuary we were all very moved to see the family reunited. The noisy, happy greetings among the chimpanzees thrilled all of us on the rescue team.

All of us who knew Rossie think of her constantly. Her death was not in vain. Finally, her family will not be separated again, and all of them can live the rest of their days free from commercial exploitation.

Sixty chimps await rescue

More than sixty chimpanzees and hundreds of primates are exploited and live in lamentable conditions in Spain. All of these need a second chance. As more resources are available in the MONA Foundation, more of those remaining primates will be rescued.

For more information please visit www.fundacionmona.org or write to info@fundacionmona.org



Chimps living in truck

GORDITA AND VIEJITA

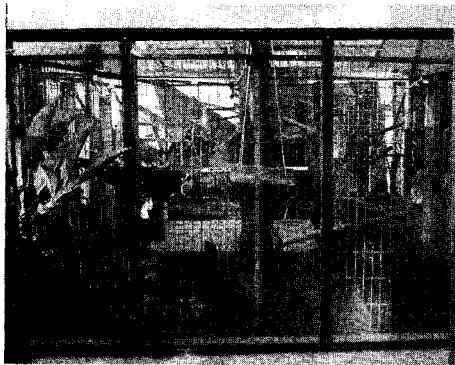
by Elba Munoz

Ms. Munoz directs the Siglo XXI Sanctuary in Santiago, Chile

Gordita and Viejita are two female tufted capuchin monkeys who used to live at the Primate Laboratory of the Pontificia Universidad Catolica, located in the South American nation of Chile.

The female monkeys kept there are used for research in primate breeding physiology, but they are now enjoying a peaceful retirement at our lovely sanctuary.

Gordita and Viejita were used in the laboratory's research. Viejita is around 45 years old and was sent to the laboratory by the Sao Paulo Zoo, Brazil. At the lab she was known only as "Number 166."



IPPL-funded quarantine enclosure

We don't know the name she was given at the private home where she was originally kept as a pet before being donated to the zoo. She was supposed to live out her life among a group of her own kind.

Instead she was turned over to a research lab – the Chilean Primate Laboratory. At the lab they used to call her Viejita ("The Old One"), because of her age.

Gordita was given to the Chilean lab as an adult in 1989 by CAPRIM (Centro Argentino de Primates) in Argentina, a research facility that has been criticized for alleged inhumane treatment of its monkeys, who are used in experiments involving Alzheimers and other conditions.

At the lab Gordita was known only as "Number 12." Her sad life as a research animal only got worse after she miscarried due to her obesity and the tumors in her uterus. She underwent a complete hysterectomy and was placed on a diet for six years without losing any weight.

When she arrived at our center, Gordita quickly lost her excess weight, dropping from five kilograms (about eleven pounds) to 2.8 kilos (6.1 pounds) after only two months. All this without her being placed on a diet! This con-



Gordita

vinced us that Gordita had become overweight due to stress.

At our center, Viejita and Gordita share the enclosure with Panchito, a male capuchin monkey who was forcibly addicted to alcohol and narcotics in experiments.

It is wonderful when you look at them now, sunbathing in their hammocks or happily playing in the grass, after being kept in cages for years without seeing the light of day.

We are eagerly anticipating the arrival of two female weeper capuchins who were Viejita and Gordita's neighbors at the lab.

Siglo XXI has been able to do all this thanks to the help of the International Primate Protection League, through Shirley McGreal. With IPPL's donation we were able to build a special enclosure where these and future rescued monkeys can spend their quarantine periods while adapting to life outdoors in the sunshine and fresh air.

CHECK OUT IPPL'S WEB SITE

IPPL regularly updates its web site which is:

<http://www.ippl.org>

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

GIBBON SPECIALIST SPEAKS UP FOR SMALL APES

Dr. Thomas Geissman of the Institute of Zoology in Hannover, Germany, has called on the international conservation community not to forget the gibbons. In announcing a scientific symposium on gibbon conservation, Dr. Geissman commented,

In an ever increasing way, media and scientists alike have succeeded in making us aware of the plight of the great apes while at the same time ignoring the gibbons or small apes. We are being taught that the great apes are "neglected apes," "forgotten apes," or "vanishing apes" (these are titles of books on great apes) and that our first

conservation priority should be directed at these species.

A simple review of research activities documents that not the great apes, but the small apes, are the true neglected or forgotten apes.

For instance, at the last Congress of the American Society of Primatologists, great apes were represented in numerous presentations as follows: gorillas, 18; chimpanzees, 31; orangutans, 5. In contrast, small apes were represented as follows: gibbons and siamangs (species listed), 0.

Geissman also notes that the three most endangered ape species are all gibbons,

and that,

Whereas the research on, and conservation activities directed at the great apes are supported by a strong lobby, gibbons tend to be overlooked whenever media, scientists, funding agencies and conservation agencies are referring to apes. Not only is the continued preference for great apes unjustified, it has in recent years served to divert from the increasingly critical status of many gibbon populations in the wild.

To learn more about the amazing gibbons, please visit Dr. Geissman's web site at www.gibbons.de

A WONDERFUL DAY FOR THE LAUNCESTON MACAQUES

by Lynette Shanley, President, Primates for Primates, Australia

Launceston, a town in Tasmania, Australia, is home to a colony of snow monkeys donated to the city decades ago by a Japanese businessman. In 2000 these monkeys were in danger of being killed by town officials because some of them were diagnosed as carriers of Herpes B, which occurs naturally in macaques, but can be fatal to infected humans.

The officials feared handlers might contract the dreaded disease. The monkeys were the subject of a successful letter-writing campaign to save their lives. Primates for Primates and IPPL worked successfully to convince the town officials that the snow monkeys could be safely handled – as are captive macaques in many colonies around the world.

On 18 February 2002 the opening of the snow monkeys' renovated habitat took place. Primates for Primates received an invitation to the opening ceremony for the new snow monkey housing. I traveled to Tasmania for the official opening.

The monkeys, after being housed in temporary accommodations while their

old home was being upgraded and renovated, were allowed into their outdoor enclosure a few hours before the opening ceremony.

Their reaction was one of excitement. They explored every change in their home. They played with the water and with each other in a happy mood. Others sat high at the back of the rocks keeping an eye on the afternoon's proceedings and the opening ceremony! Some explored the grass, which they had not seen before. It was certainly a vast improvement.

The monkeys are usually brought off display each day at 5 pm but on the day of the opening they were still outside at 6:30 pm! All attempts by the staff to get them inside failed. The monkeys decided they would prefer to go without their evening meal than to give up exploring their new enclosure!

Eventually the council called for security, thinking the monkeys had no intention of going inside that evening.

I had not seen the night time quarters area. The new night quarters are attrac-

tive and heated, unlike the old ones.

There are runways and crush cages to help prevent staff contracting Herpes B when a primate needs to be caught, which should also prove less traumatic for the primates.

There are many people who should be thanked. The aldermen themselves must be thanked for making the effort to locate the information that, with correct planning of facilities and appropriate protocols, humans and monkeys can co-exist safely.

Many overseas facilities and also Taronga Zoo in Sydney (Australia) have killed Herpes B positive animals. Launceston City Council has set a wonderful example!

Thanks must also go to Primates for Primates members and to members of the International Primate Protection League (IPPL). The Launceston City Council received many letters and donations from all over the world.

When people pull together, wonderful things can happen!

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Attention readers! Please let IPPL know if you change your mailing address. We would hate to lose track of you. IPPL E-Alert members should also let us know when they change their e-mail addresses. Contact us at ippl@awod.com

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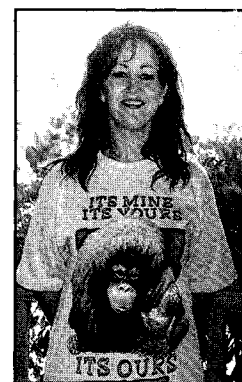
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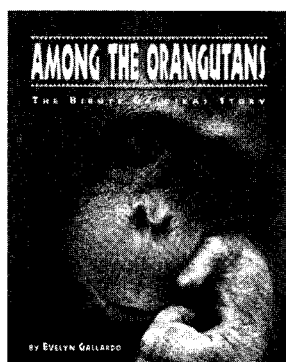
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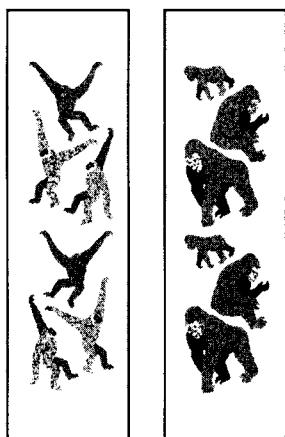
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PRIMATE PARAPHERNALIA!

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 for shipping and handling in US, or add \$20 overseas air or \$10 overseas surface. You can use your credit card to place your order.

LEMUR T-SHIRTS

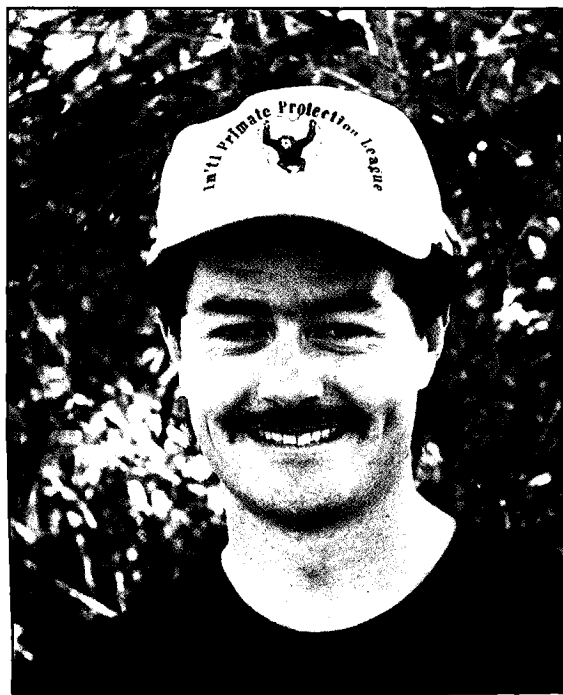
Color: Cypress green

Adult sizes: XXL, XL, L, M

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

Cost: Adults \$14 (US) \$21 overseas air

Kids \$11 (US) \$16 overseas air



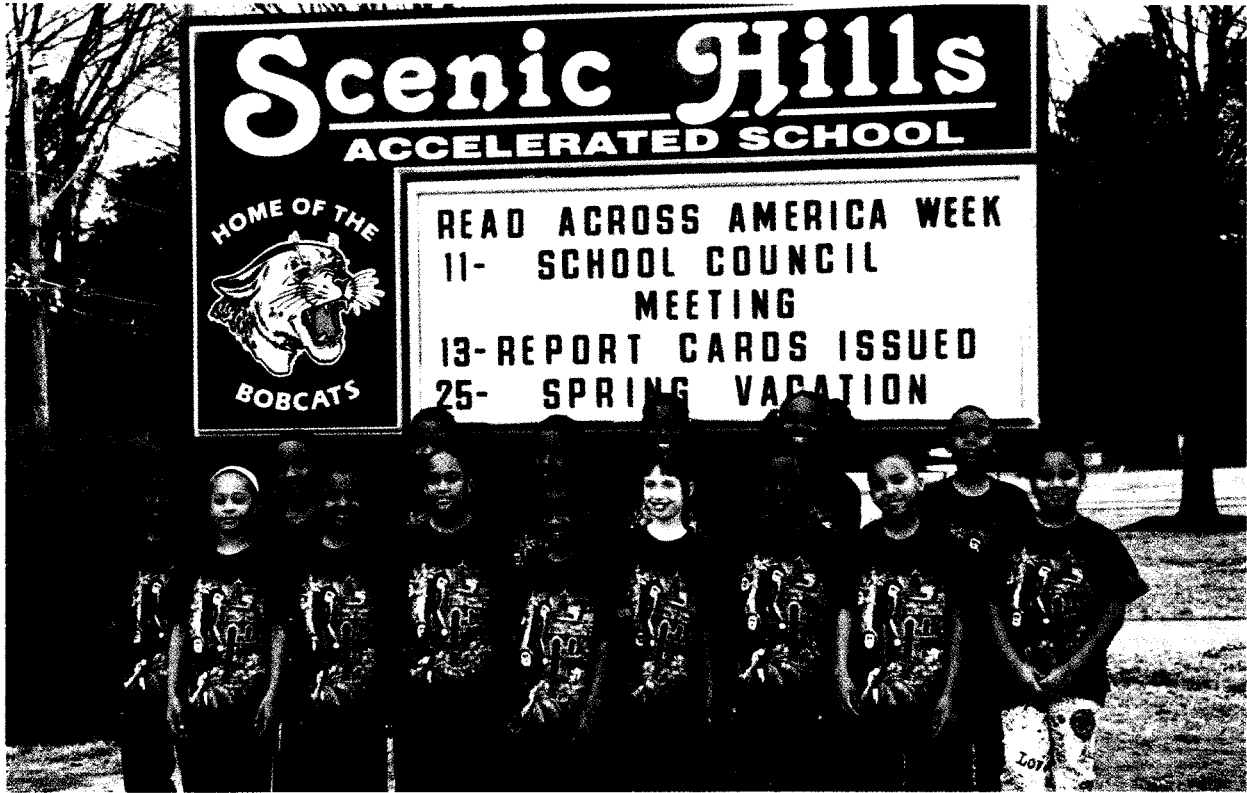
IPPL BASEBALL CAPS

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. Color is khaki cotton. Cap costs \$12 to the US, \$16 for overseas air delivery. Price includes postage. Please use order form on page 29.

SCHOOLTEACHER GIVES IPPL T-SHIRTS TO STUDENTS

IPPL member Vannie Huey is a teacher at the Scenic Hills Elementary School in Memphis, Tennessee. She decided to give members of her class a wonderful gift – IPPL gibbon t-shirts.

The young people looked so wonderful in their t-shirts we thought you'd enjoy meeting them! Thanks to Vannie from the animal care staff and the IPPL gibbons for this creative gift idea.



Back row (left to right): Devon Tate, Chris Russell, De Carloes Ward, William Kincaid, Rakim Rayner, Erika Robinson, and Devonte Cunningham

Front row: Veronica Pettiford, Ashley Smith, DeAndra Frazier, Joshua Pruitt, Cami Tucker, William Vaughn, Kevin Porter, and Stephanie Williams

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

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



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