



# News

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NOVEMBER 2002

## ***INSIDE:***

**MICHAEL TURCO'S  
PHOTO-SHOOT AT IPPL**

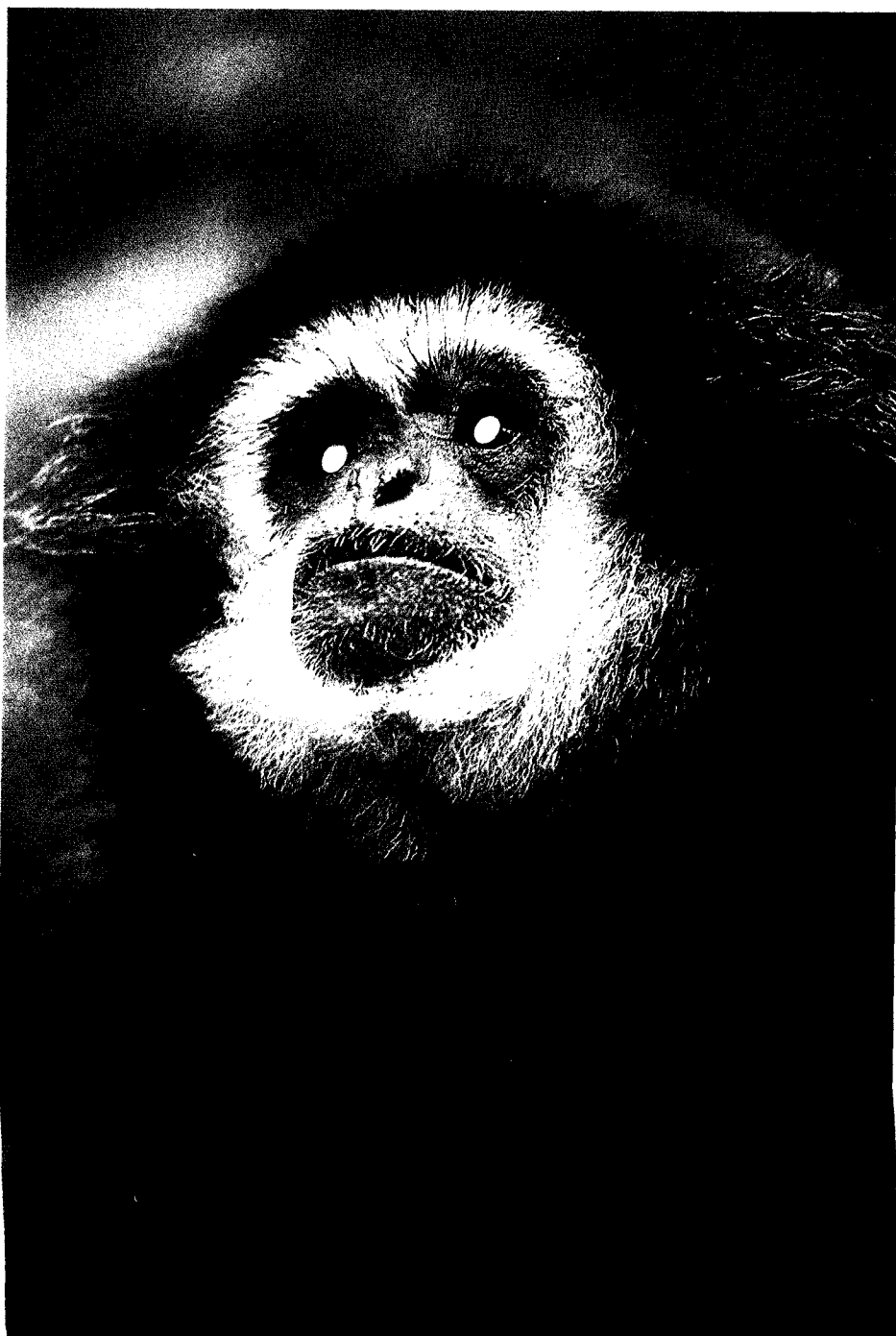
**IPPL WINS SANCTUARY  
SUPPORT GRANT**

**UPDATE ON  
GORILLA SMUGGLING  
SCANDAL**



*Happy  
Holidays*

Beanie  
© Michael Turco



# A LETTER FROM IPPL'S CHAIRWOMAN

Dear IPPL Member,

Like everyone in our nation, we at IPPL are devastated by the heartbreaking tragedies affecting our world. We long for peace and the benefits peace brings for humans and the animals who share our world.

During 2002, IPPL has been working hard to resolve a major smuggling case involving four baby gorillas. These unfortunate animals were caught by killing their mothers, almost certainly in Cameroon. They turned up at Ibadan Zoo in Nigeria. Nigeria has for years plundered its neighbor nations' wildlife.

From Nigeria the babies were smuggled to Malaysia on documents falsely stating that they were "captive-born." This was a LIE since the only gorilla at Ibadan Zoo was an elderly female living alone. Her mate had died years ago, and his body had been stuffed.

IPPL members were asked to send protest letters and postcards to Nigeria and Malaysia. From IPPL Headquarters we sent out dozens of letters and press releases. Finally, this October, Malaysia announced that it would confiscate the gorillas. This is great news. IPPL is working to make sure the four young gorillas go to a rescue center, such as Limbe Wildlife Centre in Africa, and has pledged \$10,000 for their care and challenged other organizations to help!

IPPL is one of the few groups that help primate rescue centers around the world. That is why we are so excited to have received a grant from the **Arcus Foundation** to help six overseas ape rescue centers. These are **Limbe Wildlife Centre** in Cameroon, which cares for gorillas, chimpanzees, and monkeys; **The Drill Ranch Chimpanzee Unit** in Nigeria; **Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary** in Sierra Leone; **Kalaweit Gibbon Sanctuary** in Indonesia; **Lola ya Bonobo Sanctuary**, in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and **HELP**, a sanctuary for chimpanzees in the Republic of Congo.

At IPPL Headquarters we have continued our hands-on daily primate protection work non-stop throughout the year. Animals in human custody need care every single day, whatever else is happening in the world. IPPL's animal care staff have been busy all year taking care of their 33 lively gibbon charges.

Michael Turco, a wonderful nature photographer who specializes in calendar photography, visited IPPL twice this year to photograph our work with 33 sanctuary gibbons. You will see some of his wonderful photos in this issue. Thank you, Mike!

All of us wish you and yours a happy holiday season and thank you for being part of our organization.



Shirley with Tharcisse Ukizintambara of Rwanda at the Beijing, China, Primate Congress, August 2002

*Shirley LaGrass*

## CHECK OUT IPPL'S WEB SITE

IPPL regularly updates its Web site at <http://www.ippl.org>  
We invite you to visit our site regularly. You can join, renew,  
or make special donations using our secure server.

# IPPL RECEIVES SANCTUARY SUPPORT GRANT

The International Primate Protection League is thrilled to have received a \$36,900 grant from the **Arcus Foundation** to assist six overseas ape rescue centers. Each sanctuary has received ten percent of its year 2001 budget.

The **Arcus Foundation** is interested in providing more assistance to the rescue centers and hopes that its grant will encourage other foundations and individuals to help these facilities, all of which are grossly under-funded and all of which have received past support from IPPL.

The recipient sanctuaries are:

- **Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary** in Sierra Leone, West Africa, which houses 56 chimpanzees, all rescued from trade.

- **The Limbe Wildlife Centre** in Cameroon, West Africa, which houses 36 gorillas and chimpanzees.

- **The Drill Ranch Chimpanzee Unit** in Calabar, Nigeria, which cares for drill monkeys and an increasing number of confiscated chimpanzees, currently standing at 20 chimps. This total includes five orphaned infants who came to the center in April of this year.

- **Lola ya Bonobo, The Bonobo Sanctuary of Congo** in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, which houses 22 bonobos (also known as pygmy chimpanzees).

- **The HELP Chimpanzee Sanctuary** in Pointe-Noire and Konkouati, Republic of Congo, which is home to 50 confiscated chimpanzees.

- **The Kalaweit Gibbon Sanctuary** in Kalimantan, Indonesia, which houses around 80 gibbons.

IPPL appreciates the kindness of the

foundation's directors in helping hard-working sanctuaries outside the borders of the United States. The future of the apes will be decided in Africa and Asia, although compassion demands that captive animals held in the United States—who in all probability can never be returned to Africa—be provided with the best of care. All the sanctuaries receiving **Arcus Foundation** help provide care to animals rescued from the bushmeat or commercial live animal trade.

Prior to the existence of a network of sanctuaries in Africa and Asia, there was far more smuggling of apes because there was nowhere for African governments to send confiscated animals.

Each of the six sanctuaries has local staff who work hard to educate local people on the need to protect primates and their forest homes.

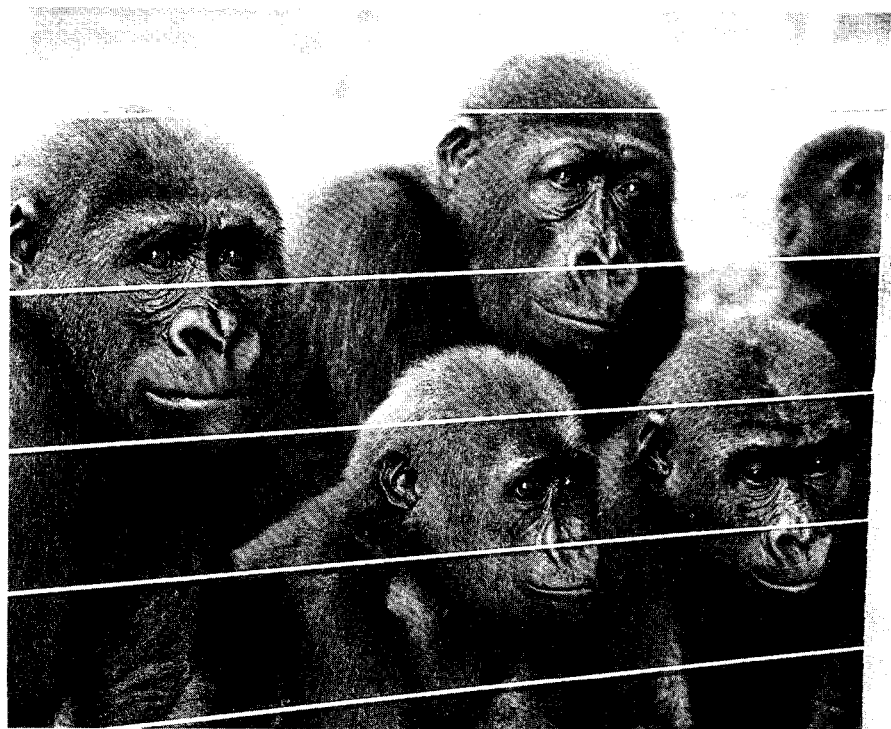
## News from Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon

Everyone at Limbe Wildlife Centre (LWC) would like to thank the trustees of the **Arcus Foundation** and IPPL staff who made this grant available. We are grateful for your tremendous support.

This financial assistance will allow us to continue our efforts in great ape conservation and welfare. The LWC Education unit can push forward in its ambitious five-year plan to educate people and raise awareness about conservation issues in Cameroon.

In August we went out on a twelve-village tour with our outreach sensitization program that uses a drama group to act out the importance of protecting the local habitat and wildlife. With the education unit reaching out to thousands of people in nearby communities, combined with the 30,000-plus annual visitors every year to the center, the education potential is clear.

The Centre's appearance has changed much in the past few months. The most obvious change is the new education building that is under construction and is growing every day. With this new building we will be able to welcome large groups, host conferences about environmental conservation, and offer a venue to teach and display information about the unique



**Part of Limbe's wonderful group of rescued gorillas. These animals are building a functioning gorilla society. All animals arrived in appalling physical and emotional condition.**

biodiversity of Cameroon.

We have some exciting news. Two drill monkeys were born at the Centre. These new additions show the success of our captive breeding program of the critically endangered drill monkey (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*). The purpose of the program is the eventual release of troops of drills to help protect the species from extinction.

Some improvements for the resident animals include the new climbing structures for our baboons and mandrills and a new "chimp-proof" water fountain for the juvenile group. We are also happy to announce the improvement and enlargement of some of the quarantine enclosures. This area includes a larger area for two of our resident adult chimps.

Also of note was the third annual holiday workshop held at the Centre, which had a high turnout of 206 participants. The high number of participants reflects the growing interest of Cameroonian youth in learning about environmental conservation. During this three-day workshop, titled "Man and Nature," we offered guided tours through the Centre, lectures on topics including ecology and habitat destruction, and a field trip to the Botanic Gardens.

The workshop ended with a ceremony including the students, their parents, and members of the delegation for National Education and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MINEF). After some songs and poems, the participants were honored with participation certificates.

At the close of the ceremony, the Reformation Theatre Group performed their popular drama "Bush Palaver," a play about the consequences of uncontrolled bushmeat hunting, which is always enjoyed by all the members of the audience, especially the school children.

Once again we would like to thank everyone who has contributed to enable LWC to continue its work and for the **Arcus Foundation** grant that was awarded to IPPL for support of our, and other, rescue centers. The encouragement you have given us is recognized and appreciated.

For up-to-date news about the Limbe Wildlife Centre, please check our Web site at:

[www.limbewildlife.org](http://www.limbewildlife.org)

## News from The Drill Ranch Chimpanzee Unit, Nigeria

Thanks to the **Arcus Foundation's** grant through IPPL, The Drill Ranch has been able to resume work on the new chimpanzee enclosure, which will comprise 25-30 hectares (60-75 acres) of tropical upland forest.

With the end of the rainy season finally upon us and six months of dry season ahead, our staff have resumed final clearing of the fence line. This line is several kilometers long. While the clearing is going on, another crew is cutting and treating over 500 new fence posts, which will carry more than 80 kilometers (50 miles) of 2.5mm galvanized wire through some 15,000 insulators.

The fencing materials have been held up in the port of Lagos for more than a year. Hopefully, with the help of the Cross River State governor, Donald Duke, and the Nigerian Minister for Justice, Kanu Agabi, the eight tons of wire and insulators will be on their way to Calabar within the next month.

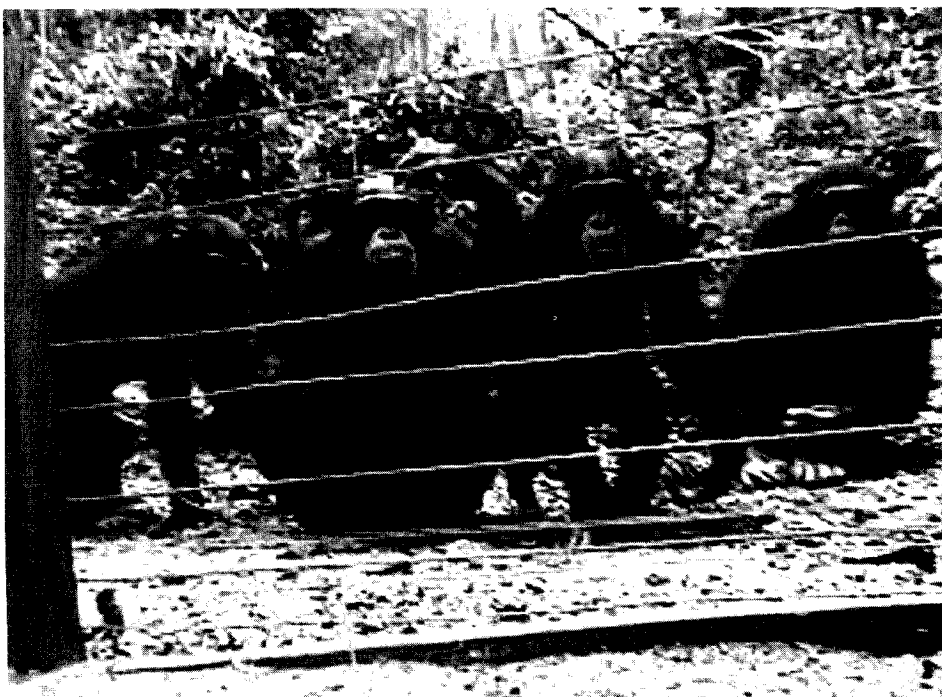
While the work goes on, our twelve chimps climb trees within their current two-hectare (five-acre) enclosure, while patiently viewing the progress! Though now somewhat deteriorated, their existing enclosure has been home to these chimps for over seven years. Ten additional chimps are waiting to join those already in the forest.

The five infant chimps in Calabar who

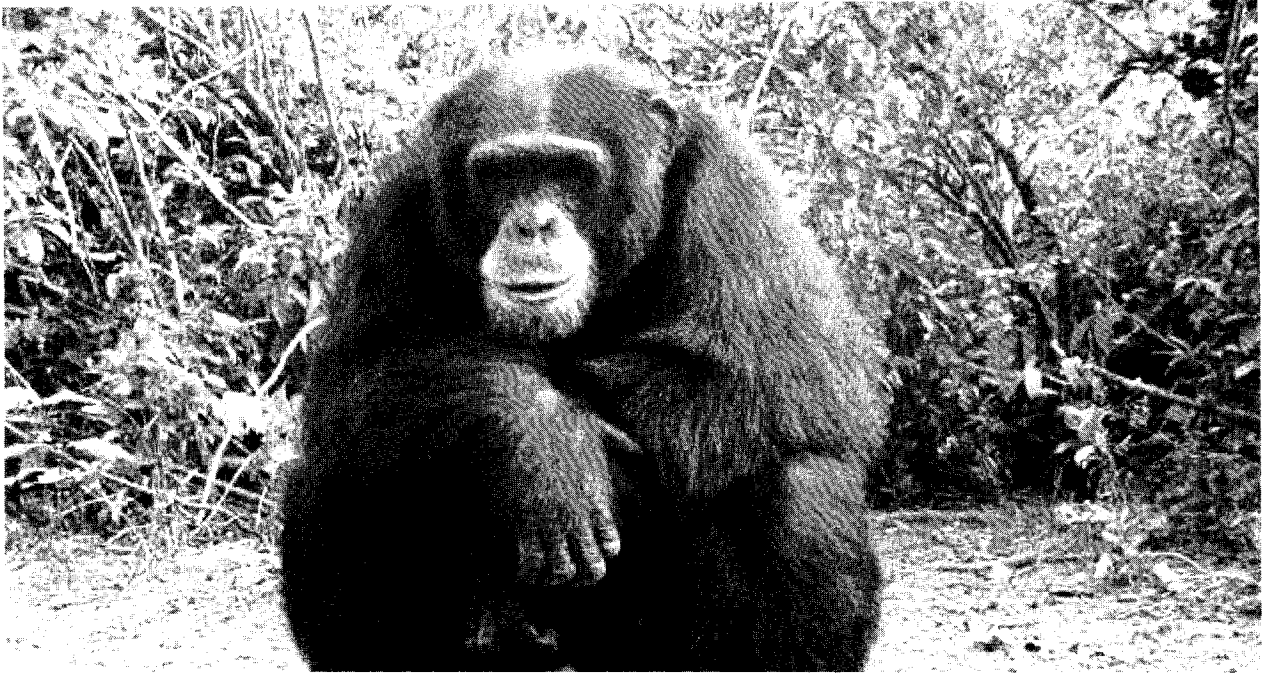
joined our facility in April are still undergoing their quarantine and enjoying the care and attention lavished on them. Meanwhile, in the Afi mountains, another six chimpanzees are in our new handling facility, which was completed last year with much-appreciated assistance from the International

Fund for Animal Welfare.

All of us, chimps and humans, are patiently awaiting the completion of the new enclosure, and the chimps' move to their new forest home. A big thanks again to the **Arcus Foundation** and IPPL for their essential support!



**Patient chimpanzees await completion of a new enclosure.**



**Bruno: Tacugama's alpha male**

## News from Tacugama, Sierra Leone

It has been thirteen years since Bala Amarasekaran first took in Bruno, a weak and delicate creature who slept between Bala and his wife Shamila in their bed at night and was carried around like a newborn infant during the day. Bruno is now unmistakably the alpha male of the 32-member Tacugama chimpanzee community. Julie later joined the family.

In those years of growing up, Bruno and Julie have been through so much and have been introduced to new friends and young upstarts who look to them for guidance and parental comfort. While Bruno is still the "big boy"—at times clumsy in his new social position—he is as ambitious for attention as ever and is slowly maturing in his competence as a chimpanzee "head of state."

Access to the provinces was largely closed off during the war. Now that the peace process continues to look hopeful, regular reports of pet chimpanzees across the country are reaching the sanctuary: an ironic success of Tacugama's education program. Tacugama is already full, but no one can make the decision to turn away a chimpanzee in need. As a result, the sanctuary's facilities are bursting at the seams with 56 in care and more on their way. Thirty-three of the 56 chimpanzees live in nine acres of forest within three interlinked

enclosures, exploring together the formation of their new society.

The remaining 23 chimpanzees are currently going through obligatory quarantine or have been moved to the temporary holding facility. Either way, they are in cages...the same cages used for years to house Bruno, Julie, and the gang who now live semi-free. When the enclosures were completed, everyone had been looking forward to breaking the cages down, unaware that within a few years they would have doubled the number of chimpanzees they were caring for and the cages would again be filled with chimps.

The problem of finding funds for a new enclosure has been assisted by two individuals in particular. IPPL-UK's representative, Cyril Rosen, offered a £5,000 grant (almost \$8,000). IPPL's chairperson, Shirley McGreal, worked hard to gain a grant from the **Arcus Foundation**. Together, these two gifts will be put towards the establishment of a new forest enclosure.

This is by no means the first time that IPPL has come to the rescue. Indeed, over the past thirteen years IPPL has often reached out in times of desperate need. Tacugama welcomes the **Arcus Foundation's** support and recognition that African sanctuaries play an important role in chim-

panzee conservation.

The goal of eliminating the trade in chimpanzees and preserving their dwindling habitat is still in its infancy. The process includes stepping into the global political arena and lobbying for stricter policies, as well as cultivating compassion towards non-human primates and their plight.

Tacugama is one of seventeen primate sanctuaries in Africa, and all are nearing or have already reached the capacity of their facilities. For most sanctuaries, attaining enough funding simply to keep themselves in existence is a full-time struggle. Potentially, thousands of orphaned primates still await their amnesty.

Any solution pertaining to the long-term future of wild chimpanzees must use a multi-national and multi-disciplinary approach, through research, education, community participation, and effective conservation policies. IPPL and the **Arcus Foundation** have shown a commitment to this goal, and Bruno would surely pant-hoot at that!

Since 1995, Foundation Step By Step has promoted Tacugama and raised funds for the sanctuary, education, and community development programs. IPPL has been a great help in our fund-raising efforts, for which we are all humbly grateful.

## News from Kalaweit Gibbon Sanctuary, Indonesia

Over the last months, the Kalaweit Gibbon Rescue Center has started work on its infirmary for sick gibbons. Sadly, almost fifteen percent of our incoming gibbons test positive for a variety of illnesses, including herpes simplex and hepatitis. Because these illnesses are of human origin, the sick gibbons cannot be released, as this would create a risk of contamination for wild gibbons.

Thanks to the help of the **Arcus Foundation**, IPPL, and various French supporters, we have at last been able to complete part of the structures that will provide for long-time care of these unfortunate animals.

Ten quarantine cages have been constructed to expand the capacity of our care center, and several large flight cages are being constructed. These flight cages will be used for sick gibbons, who will live in couples to maintain a healthy social structure. The area covers 25 hectares (60 acres) on an island named Hampapak. The infected animals, living in a remote forest on the island, do not present any danger to the environment. Three new employees work at this "Gibbon Rescue Center" and take good care of our gibbon friends.

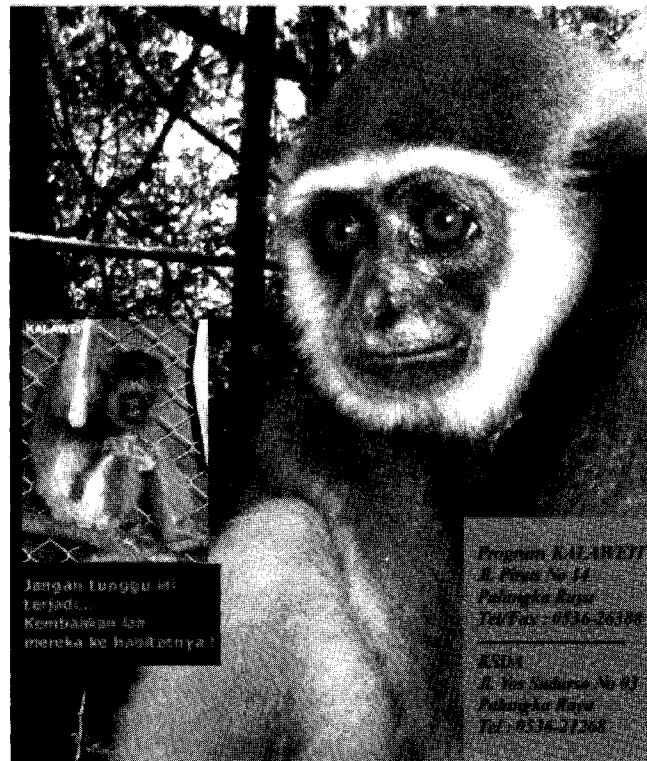
The Kalaweit Sanctuary has already taken in more than 79 animals and is therefore one of the most important gibbon rehabilitation programs in existence. Our team is presently searching for a release site for the healthy gibbons. Our goal is to release the first couple of animals at the end of this year.

Because of the forest fires that have been ongoing for the past four months, more and more gibbons are arriving at Kalaweit, and serious financial problems have resulted from this influx of animals. It may be that Kalaweit will have to care for a hundred or more gibbons by the end of 2002.

A film crew will be coming to Kalaweit to make a film about the project for local and international television.

All our supporters, including the **Arcus Foundation** and IPPL, will be acknowledged. Thank you to everyone for your support.

Selamatkan Owa-owa  
demi masa depan kita !



Kalaweit's "Save the Gibbons" poster

## News from Lola ya Bonobo Sanctuary of Congo, The Democratic Republic of Congo

Bonobos, or pygmy chimpanzees (*Pan paniscus*), are the last of the great apes to have been discovered, but they could well be the first to disappear.

A species unique to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), bonobos face the threat of extinction due to war, hunting, and deforestation.

Assessed to number 100,000 individuals in 1980, their number is currently estimated at under 10,000.

Lola ya Bonobo is the bonobo sanctuary run by The Friends of Bonobos in the DRC (*Les Amis des Bonobos du Congo* or A.B.C.). Lola ya Bonobo is a unique project to protect bonobos through education of Congolese youth and lobbying for the enforcement of wildlife laws, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

"Lola" roughly means "paradise" in Lingala, the primary local language in

the DRC. The bonobo sanctuary has three interrelated objectives:

1) to ensure the physical and psychological rehabilitation of orphaned bonobos confiscated by the Environment Ministry in accordance with the CITES treaty and entrusted to the A.B.C.;

2) to contribute to the protection of bonobos in their natural environment through educational programs organized for school groups at the sanctuary and through



advocacy work; and

3) to contribute to a better understanding of the species by providing juvenile and adult bonobos with a site conducive to their social organization, minimizing human influence, and by facilitating ethological research conducted at the sanctuary.

Over years of involvement with the Kinshasa Zoo, the A.B.C. learned the impact of the animals on children's understanding and appreciation of nature. Children's curiosity and desire to learn convinced the A.B.C. staff that a direct, visual contact with animals is the best educational tool for the children of Africa.

Most people in the DRC do not have the financial means to visit protected areas and parks. Without a sanctuary or zoo, many Congolese would never have the chance to see animals from their own country.

Lola ya Bonobo gives Congolese school children (as well as adults and foreign visitors) the chance to discover a species unique to their country, the bonobo, and to learn how and why it must be protected. The young visitors can directly observe bonobo behavior and obtain scientific information, thereby allowing them to better understand the link between primates and human beings. The sanctuary's educational program reaches an estimated 10,000 school children per year, ranging from kindergarten to university students.

With its 22 young bonobos, Lola ya Bonobo comprises the largest group of bonobos in semi-liberty in the world. Ranging in age from one to almost 20 years, the sanctuary's bonobos are all orphaned ba-



**Crespin makes a presentation to schoolchildren**

bies confiscated from merchants in the streets of Kinshasa or left at the sanctuary by private individuals.

The youngest bonobos remain in the care of substitute mothers (sanctuary staff) until they are fully rehabilitated and acclimated to their new environment.

The new site of Lola ya Bonobo, where the sanctuary was moved in February 2002, provides the juvenile and adult bonobos with over 20 acres of enclosed forest where they can develop into a social group with

minimal human interference. It provides an ideal environment for educational programs for school children, as well as for ethological observations.

The support provided to the sanctuary by the **Arcus Foundation** through the International Primate Protection League will allow the A.B.C. to equip and complete the rehabilitation of an educational facility adapted to receive school groups of up to 100 children for video projections and interactive presentations.

## **News from HELP Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Republic of Congo**

HELP (Habitat Ecologique et Liberté des Primates), a Congolese NGO, was created in 1991 by Aliette Jamart, a French expatriate, to address the future of orphan victims of the bushmeat trade in Republic of Congo, Central Africa.

Initially, young chimpanzees who were rescued by Congolese authorities were entrusted to HELP. The orphans spent their early years in a nursery, venturing into the forest each day accompanied by caretakers. By three years of age, they were released onto forested islands in the Konkouati lagoon, where the rehabilitation

process continued.

The final stage of the release process consisted of the identification of a suitable release site ("The Triangle"), located in the forests of the National Park, and the design and the implementation of post-release monitoring. Before release, several veterinary screenings of the colony took place, and only candidates free of major pathogens were released.

Since November 1996, thirty-six chimpanzees have regained their freedom in the forests of the Konkouati-Douli National Park (CDNP), and they are daily followed

by a team of Congolese field assistants. The results so far are very encouraging, with a mortality rate below 15 percent since 1996.

Today, HELP no longer rescues new orphan chimpanzees, and the release of the last suitable candidates is planned for the year 2003. However, post-release monitoring will continue for another ten years. This will allow proper and precise assessment of the reintroduction process.

In order to evaluate the long-term adaptation to the wild of the released chimpanzees, they are all fitted with radio-collars. Precise data are recorded on their

movements, diet and feeding behaviour, nesting behaviour, and social interactions with released and wild chimpanzees. These observations are conducted by teams of Congolese research assistants who have received training in biology, ecology, and botany.

The presence of HELP's project in the CDNP plays an important role in the protection of the native fauna and flora. The presence of our team of Congolese field assistants ensures effective protection of the release area and surrounding forests. Hunting pressure has been substantially reduced, and wildlife is now more common.

The training of local assistants provides them not only with employment, but also helps to raise awareness about the plight of chimpanzees and other victims of the bushmeat trade. It also educates local human populations about the need to protect and to use natural resources in a sustainable way.

October 22, 2001, is a historic date for HELP. A female chimpanzee (Choupette) released in November 1996 gave birth to a baby male. This is the first infant born to a released female. By matching the DNA from a hair sample from the baby with DNA sam-



**Mekoutou, living free in the forest**

ples already banked from all the released males, we were able to identify the father as Mekoutou, a male released at the same time as Choupette.

In order to follow the released chimpanzees, we require radio-collars, receivers, and antennae. Each radio-collar lasts approximately 12 months, and these must therefore be replaced annually.

Despite our best efforts, receivers and antennae deteriorate in the humidity and must also be refurbished or replaced regularly. We are extremely grateful for the generous support of the **Arcus Foundation**, which, through the International Primate Protection League, has provided funding for our project and has covered part of the costs of the items described above.

## ***PLEASE*** **HELP THE SANCTUARIES** **THIS HOLIDAY SEASON**

**All overseas primate rescue centers need help with caring for their animals. Please send a holiday gift for the rescued animals in their care to IPPL, PO Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA, or IPPL, Gilmore House, 166 Gilmore Road, London SE 13 5AE, England. Please mark your checks clearly "For Sanctuary Support." Credit card donations may also be made. We need the name on the card, the card company's name, your account number, and the card's expiration date.**

**Thank you from the sanctuary primates.**



**Pitchou, Limbe gorilla, on arrival**



# “TAIPING FOUR” GORILLAS TO BE CONFISCATED

The Malaysian Minister of the Environment has decided that four gorillas being held by the Taiping Zoo will be confiscated from the zoo because the animals were shipped from Nigeria to Malaysia on falsified export documents.

Although many zoos would like to take these animals, IPPL believes that the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon would be the best home for them. Limbe already has a wonderful group of gorillas and has proved that it knows how to care for apes. Further, there is little doubt that the gorillas were originally smuggled from Cameroon to Nigeria for onward shipment to Malaysia.

## Background

In January 2002, four baby gorillas reached the Taiping Zoo, Malaysia, from Nigeria. In March 2002 IPPL received a tip-off about the presence of gorillas at the zoo and immediately started an investigation.

An IPPL investigator was sent to Taiping. She did not see the gorillas, but a zoo-keeper confirmed that the animals were at the zoo and were being held off-exhibit. This keeper claimed that a Taiping Zoo employee had been to Nigeria to accompany the gorillas to Malaysia, but that he had to return empty-handed as the young gorillas had not yet reached the Nigerian zoo.

A resident of Nigeria swung into action and managed to obtain copies of documents such as the Nigerian export permit and health certificates. These documents were published in the August 2002 issue of **IPPL News** and show 1) that the baby gorillas were declared to have been born in captivity at the Ibadan Zoo in Nigeria, and 2) that the gorillas belonged to a species not found in Nigeria, i.e., the Western Lowland gorilla. Only the Cross River gorilla, numbering around 300 in the wild, is found in Nigeria.

The Associated Press sent a Nigerian-based reporter to Ibadan Zoo. Keepers told him that many gorillas had been shipped through the zoo and that many had died. One keeper claimed that the gorillas reached Ibadan Zoo from Cameroon.

## IPPL takes up gorillas' cause

It was obvious to IPPL that the gorillas had been “double-smuggled.” First, they had been taken across the Cameroon-Nigeria border with no Cameroonian export permit, as required by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Second, they had been shipped from Nigeria to Malaysia on CITES “captive-born” documents, which were either forged or obtained from corrupt government officials.

IPPL immediately sent press releases to newspapers in Nigeria, Malaysia, and Cameroon, drawing attention to the shipment and calling for confiscation of the animals and punishment of any party found to have acted illegally. We also contacted wildlife magazines. **BBC Wildlife** ran an excellent article.

Information was posted on Internet lists such as Primfocus, Allo-Primate, and the Environmental News Network.

An Action Alert was mailed to all IPPL members around the world. The mailing included postcards addressed to government officials in Nigeria, Cameroon, and Malaysia. Thank you to all members who mailed letters or postcards.

## Malaysian press announces that gorillas will leave Taiping

On 10 October 2002, reporter Hilary Chiew of the Malaysian newspaper **The Star** wrote:

*Malaysia will surrender the four baby gorillas smuggled into the country in January by the Taiping Zoo through false declaration in official documents. Minister of Science, Technology and Environment Datuk Seri Law Hieng Ding told the Star that the primates, currently held by the zoo, would be sent to a certified breeding facility recommended by the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. “We are very upset that this had happened. We were misled into believing that the transaction was*

*above board. The issue has tarnished the country's image,” he stated.*

The Minister stated that the Penang animal dealing company involved in the shipment would be investigated and that the Taiping Zoo “would be warned.”

## The future of the gorillas

At the present time the future of the gorillas has not yet been decided. IPPL would prefer that they go to Limbe Wildlife Centre, preferably at the expense of the Malaysian state of Perak, since Taiping Zoo is operated by this state. However, it is likely that zoos around the world are going to be “standing in line” to get the “Taiping Four” since they are “high profile” animals, thanks for the most part to IPPL's work on the case.

## CITES PRESS RELEASE

On 11 October 2002 the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species issued a press release, extracted below.

*The gorillas were imported into Malaysia from Nigeria by the Taiping Zoo on the basis of falsified documents...The CITES Secretariat took action after receiving information... questioning whether the claim that the animals had been born in captivity was true...*

*It has been firmly established that the gorillas were traded illegally and in violation of the treaty.*

*The Secretariat will issue an alert to all national CITES management authorities as well as Interpol and the World Customs Organization to help enforcement officials better target such activities.*

# LETTER FROM NIGERCOM SOLUTIONS TO LIMBE WILDLIFE CENTRE

This letter, found recently in Limbe Wildlife Centre files and dated 6 June 2000, shows that the notorious Nigerian animal dealer Odukoya, who offered four gorillas to many zoos for US \$1.6 million in 2000, was almost certainly involved in the "Taiping Four" shipment and that he had the nerve to contact the director of what he called "Limbe Zoo and Wildlife Rescue Centre," requesting gorillas, lions, and mandrills. It also shows that there was a link between Odukoya and the Taiping Zoo in Malaysia. Because the letter is hard to read (see extract below), we have transcribed it for ease of reading.

Dear Sir,

## **Re: Gorilla Project**

Further to our enquiries, we are directed to contact you for further assistance.

We are interested in **Financing an exchange of animals** from your zoo to a Malaysian Zoo (i.e. Taiping zoo) operated by the Perak State Government of Malaysia.

The needed/required animals are:

1. Gorilla (Low-land) 6 heads (3 pairs) Age—below 3 years.
2. Black Mane lions 2 heads (1 pair) Age—below 3 years.
3. Mandrillus Baboon (with distinct red and blue face) 2 heads (1 pair) Age—below 3 years

It should be noted that we shall provide **flight** ticket for one of your staff to accompany the said animals to Malaysia during shipment and for a short Holiday.

However, the payment or sponsorship of these animals depend on your ability or assurance to procure them. Also, we will like you to note that we have import permit and other related papers to import all the requested animals into Malaysia.

We therefore hope you will hastening your efforts in procuring all the animals in question.

For further quotation, negotiation or information, you can easily reach us through the below address referring to the above subject matter.

1. *Ms Norizan bin Abudul Rahman*  
*C/o Dr Kevin Lazarus PPT*  
*The Director, Taiping Zoo*  
*Peli Surat 115, 34008 Taiping*  
*Perak Darul Ridzuan, MALAYSIA*  
*E-Mail: lazan6@hotmail.com*  
*Hand phone: 60-124005107, Fax: 60-5-8066025*
2. *Nigerian Participating zoo*  
*Dr. Olufunmiagi Akinboye*  
*The Director*  
*Zoological Garden*  
*University of Ibadan, Ibadan*  
*E-mail: akinboye@skannet.com*

Thanking you for an anticipated assistance.  
Yours faithfully,

  
Mr. Tunde Odukoya  
for: Managing Director

[signed] Mr. Tunde Odukoya, for Managing Director



6th June 2000

The Director  
Limbe Zoo & Wildlife  
Rescue Centre  
Limbe  
Cameroon

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We therefore hope you will hastening your efforts in procuring all the animals in question.

# GORILLAS MAKE HEADLINES IN MALAYSIAKINI AND STAR

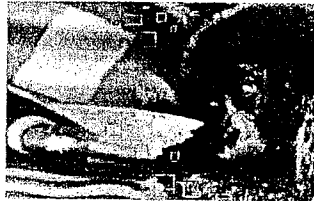
## Police urged to probe monkey-business in gorilla transfer

Wong Joon Ian  
10:17am Sat Oct 12th, 2002

The International Primate Protection League (IPPL) is urging the police to probe the Penang-based company that illegally imported four rare gorillas from Nigeria, which are currently in the Taiping Zoo.

"Obviously some Malaysians were involved in arranging this deal, including a company in Penang.

"We believe the Malaysian police and the Interpol should investigate this case and identify the culprits," said IPPL chairperson Shirley McGreal in an e-mail communique today.



According to *The Star* yesterday, the company — now closed — received RM240,000 from the Taiping Municipal Council for the animals.

It added that the four gorillas were brought into the country in January after disclosing false information on the official documents.

Under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites), all commercial trade involving wild-born gorillas is outlawed except in cases with a conservation agenda.

The import permit for the four gorillas fraudulently stated that they were born in captivity at Nigeria's Ibadan Zoo.

However, McGreal claimed that a Taiping Zoo member had visited Ibadan Zoo and discovered that there was only a single gorilla there, therefore rendering the possibility of breeding impossible.

Previously, Taiping Zoo director Kevin Lazarus had said that the gorillas were part of an exchange programme with Ibadan Zoo. He added that Malayan tigers and sun bears will be sent to the African country in exchange for the gorillas.

Meanwhile, when asked to comment on the matter yesterday, Lazarus remained tightlipped saying that he would do so when things have "cooled down".

## Govts want DNA tests on baby gorillas

By HILARY CHIEW

PETALING JAYA: The Nigerian and Cameroon governments want DNA testing to be carried out immediately on the four baby gorillas in the Taiping Zoo to ascertain their country of origin.

Nigerian Environment Minister Dr Imeh T. Okopido said if it could be ascertained that the baby primates belonged to the species found in Cameroon, the animals should be sent there.

He and an unnamed Cameroon delegation chief to the 12th Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites) in Santiago, Chile jointly signed a letter to Science, Technology and Environment Minister Datuk Law Hieng Ding on Thursday requesting for the DNA testing to be carried out.

He said Nigeria concurred with the United Nations' recommendation that the primates be sent to the nearest government-approved facility in the country of origin.

## LETTERS NEEDED

Please contact Chief Olusegan Obasanjo, President of Nigeria, requesting that the activities of Mr. Odukoya's animal dealing firm and of Ibadan Zoo be investigated. Specifically, ask that the President launch a probe into the firm's export of four wild-caught gorillas in January 2002 from Nigeria to Malaysia on false captive-born permits, as well as into any other illegal wildlife deals, anywhere in the world, the firm may have handled.

*Chief Olusegan Obasanjo  
President of Nigeria  
Federal Secretariat  
Shehu Shagari Way  
Abuja  
Nigeria*

Please contact Malaysia's Minister of Science thanking the government for its plans to confiscate four wild-caught gorillas exported on false certificates of captive birth to Taiping Zoo, Malaysia. Please request that DNA tests be performed on the animals. Should tests confirm that they are Western lowland gorillas, please request that they be returned to Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon, which provides excellent care to gorillas.

*Datuk Law Hieng Ding  
Minister of Science, Technology and Environment  
127th floor, Block C5, Parcel C  
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan  
62662 Putrajaya, Malaysia  
Fax: 60-3-8885-8000 or 60-3-999-1818*

# FORMOSAN MACAQUES IN CRISIS AT MT. LONGEVITY, TAIWAN

by Govindasamy Agoramoorthy, Ph.D., IPPL Advisor

On the afternoon of October 7, 2002, three men armed with snares, nets, blowpipes, and large plastic containers hiked two kilometers deep into the forests of Mt. Longevity in Kaohsiung city, southern Taiwan, to capture wild Formosan macaques (*Macaca cyclopis*). They baited their steel snares with bread.

Once the monkeys were trapped, the men covered the animals with large plastic containers and injected them several times with tranquilizing drugs until the monkeys became fully unconscious. Blood oozed out of the animals' snare wounds. Throughout this process, the remaining wild macaques, who had witnessed the capture of their fellow troop members, filled the forest with their screams.

## Trapping monkeys

Trappers like these three men specifically target the alpha males of a macaque troop. Alpha males, whose social role includes defending their groups from outside threats, become an easy target for the trappers. Solitary males, who often interact with people for food near the entrance of the forest, are not as easy to approach, since they quickly disappear when they sense danger from hunters. Most macaques normally live in stable social troops, and the elimination of high-ranking individuals by trapping them results in social disharmony that disrupts the lives of all group members.

That October day, the trappers caught five monkeys, mostly adult and subadult males; one animal broke its arm, the rest were wounded, and all were undeniably stressed by the experience. A local newspaper reported that an additional eight monkeys were captured within a few days of this expedition, using the same brutal techniques, for a total of thirteen captured monkeys just within a week.

## A monkey unique to Taiwan

The Formosan macaque is the only non-human primate native to the island of Taiwan. Wild troops of Formosan macaques have lived on Mt. Longevity for

centuries: the earliest record of such animals is a 17th century Dutch colonial map showing the name *Apenberg*, meaning Ape Mountain.

Among the nineteen extant species of the genus *Macaca* that are found in southern and eastern Asia as well as northwestern Africa, the Formosan macaque is one of the least known and most endangered. These macaques were once found throughout the island, but the Taiwanese have invaded macaque habitat, and the monkeys have become locally extinct in many areas where they used to thrive. These poor primates are now restricted to fragmented forest areas, while the human population continues to expand: 23 million Taiwanese in 2001, more than triple the number in 1950! Taiwan has already witnessed the extinction of such mammals as the sika deer, flying fox, and clouded leopard in recent years due to habitat destruction and reckless hunting.

## Other threats to survival

Formosan monkeys face other threats, as well. People in Taiwan eat macaques, whose testicles are considered an aphrodisiac. Monkeys are also favored for some types of illegal experiments, including dental sur-

gery and biomedical research. In addition, the Taiwanese have a dreadful reputation for keeping large, exotic animals as pets, including orangutans, tigers, and bears. This practice has slowed somewhat since 1989, when a law was passed to ban the possession of endangered species (including the Formosan macaque), although the monkeys are still widely kept as pets.

Finally, the macaques are also confined in Taiwan's zoos, mostly under deplorable conditions due to weak law enforcement and a lack of animal welfare awareness. The Kaohsiung Zoo, which has received some of the macaques, is one of the most backward zoos in Taiwan. The Kaohsiung Zoo keeps Formosan macaques and long-tail macaques together in a clumsy enclosure where they hybridize. There is no reason for the zoo to confine Formosan macaques to a cramped cage, especially when wild macaques roam freely in forest areas outside the zoo's walls.

## Mt. Longevity

For more than half a century, most of Mt. Longevity has been a restricted military base and has only been partially opened to the public since 1989. The protection of the



Free-living Formosan macaques

natural lowland rainforest habitat at Mt. Longevity by the military has left the majority of the flora and fauna less disturbed there than in other parts of the island. The forest provides sufficient food sources for the monkeys in its interior, although some groups with home ranges close to trails occasionally receive food items from visitors.

Mt. Longevity forest is located near the campus of the National Sun Yat-sen University. I have been involved in ecological, population, and conservation studies on Formosan macaques at Mt. Longevity for over a decade, in collaboration with Taiwanese biologists and students. We have estimated the population density to be around 26 individuals per km<sup>2</sup>, which is considered low for this species. Most macaque groups are shy and seldom approach people; the monkeys do not leave the forest to roam in the city or near outlying houses, for fear of being hunted.

### A witness to the capture

A Masters degree student from the National Sun Yat-sen University who was studying the Mt. Longevity macaques witnessed the capture of those five monkeys that October day, which he later related to me with tears running down his face.

This monkey capture project is financed by the Kaohsiung city government and headed by an associate professor from the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology. This professor, who claims to be a wildlife conservationist, was not at the scene, but later told the student over the phone that "the monkeys would be used in dengue fever research and then given to Kaohsiung Zoo."

Local people who saw the incident called the authorities immediately, and two policemen came to the site to investigate. The trappers showed their identification papers, but no official permit for capturing monkeys. The police only noted their identification and let them walk away.

I called the Kaohsiung City Mayor's office and spoke to the secretary, who said that "wild macaques are a menace, and Pingtung university people could use them in medical research to benefit mankind and also to supply zoos for recreational purposes." Actually, the macaques were caught in a wilderness area, and I have not seen the monkeys bothering people in towns and cities. In fact, the Mt. Longevity

monkeys are already at such low population densities that there is no need for any population control. Without our knowledge, and without discussing the matter with local primatologists and animal rights groups, the Kaohsiung city government is carrying out this nasty operation of capturing macaques for medical research and supplying zoos with the excuse of population management and conservation.

### A "monkey menace"?

Taiwan is not a signatory to CITES, but attempts to enforce international regulations. However, endangered primates are still being smuggled into Taiwan to meet the demand for exotic pets, and local wild animals, especially the macaques, are being constantly harassed and threatened by farmers and hunters—and now by zoo directors, university biologists, and biomedical scientists.

Millions of dollars are available internationally for biomedical and bio-warfare related research to be performed on monkeys, especially in Taiwan where law enforcement is weak. I am concerned that the government is using the "monkey menace" as an excuse to harvest wild macaques for use in cruel medical and biotech experiments.

I am profoundly depressed and disturbed by this situation. I would like to request IPPL members to write to the Taiwanese President, Chairman of the Council of Agriculture, and Kaohsiung City Mayor to stop this nasty game of capturing wild macaques in Kaohsiung and other areas in Taiwan in the name of management, research, and conservation.

These monkeys have already suffered from increasing human population pressure, habitat destruction, agriculture expansion, intensive hunting, and the demands of the pet trade. The general public, policy makers, and politicians in Taiwan should be proud of the

Formosan macaques as part of their natural heritage. The Taiwanese must take responsibility for preserving this neglected species and their fragmented habitat for future generations.

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*Mr. Fan Cheng-Chung  
Chairman, Council of Agriculture,  
Executive Yuan  
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Taipei 100  
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Fax: 886-2-23310341  
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*Mayor Frank Chang-ting Hsieh  
Kaohsiung City Government  
No 2, Swei 3rd Rd., Lingya District  
Kaohsiung 802  
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Fax: 886-7-3373761*



**Captive Formosan macques**

# GOOD-BYE TO CHRISTINE STEVENS

Christine Stevens, Founder-President of the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) and the Society for Animal Protective Legislation (SAPL), died in Washington, DC, on 10 October 2002. Mrs. Stevens was 84 years old. AWI, founded in 1951, initially worked to improve conditions for laboratory animals. In later years, AWI expanded its concerns to the ivory trade, marine mammal protection, factory farming, and many other areas.

Cathy Liss, Executive Director of AWI, commented,

*She's been called the "Mother of the Animal Protection Movement" with good reason. Without her efforts for more than fifty years, animals around the globe would have suffered much greater atrocities and long, drawn-out pain, fear and suffering. We've simply lost a giant—a woman of boundless compassion and love.*



**Christine and her dog May**

IPPL and AWI worked together on many campaigns over close to three decades, starting in 1974 with cooperation on an international gibbon smuggling case. In the early 1990s, Christine and Cathy worked with IPPL on the "Bangkok Six" orangutan smuggling case which resulted in Miami animal dealer Matthew Block going to prison for his management role in the conspiracy.

A skilled artist, Christine prepared annual holiday greeting cards drawing attention to the plight of animals worldwide.

All of us at IPPL extend our sincere condolences to everyone at AWI and SAPL.

## SPECIAL GIFTS

- Batya Bauman, in honor of the commitment ceremony of Heather Cramer and Elizabeth Newnham
- Ms. Karen B. Dantine, in memory of her cats Muffet and Tuffet
- Frances DeRook and Keith Comess, in memory of Virginia Avellino
- Dorothy Finger, in memory of Ebony, Brunnhilde, Leo, Honey, and Dolly
- Lonnie D. Gilbertson, in memory of Phyllis Jean Ullich
- Larissa Heimlich Hepler, in honor of the birthday of her mother Mrs. Doreen Heimlich
- Patricia E. Keane, in memory of June Meyer
- Sidney A. and James E. Martin, in memory of their son Sam
- Joyce H. Nichols, in memory of her husband James Victor "Vic" Nichols



## MATCHING GIFTS

- Over 85 percent of United States companies will match employees' donations to their favorite charities by 100 percent—and sometimes even more.
- Most people working for "matching gift" companies don't know about this option.

Please ask your employer if the company matches your gifts. It would help IPPL—at no extra cost to yourself except the time taken to fill out a form.

Since the first "matching gift" program was established in 1954, employees and their employers have donated more than \$2 billion to non-profit organizations.





Michael Turco and a friend, an Asian short-clawed otter.

## A TOUR OF IPPL HEADQUARTERS

Michael Turco is a noted wildlife photographer whose work appears regularly on nature calendars and in many magazines. Last summer he visited IPPL Headquarters, camera in hand. In the following pages, he takes us on a pictorial tour of IPPL's gibbon sanctuary in beautiful South Carolina.

Photos © Michael Turco



IPPL's gibbon sanctuary occupies ten acres of lush South Carolina Lowcountry near the town of Summerville. The 33 gibbons who live here seem to appreciate the warm, wet summers and mild winters of this semi-tropical coastal region.



We feed the IPPL gibbons only the freshest fruits and vegetables, which we find at the local Farmers' Market.



While preparing the gibbons' breakfast Wendy Lynn offers Courtney Gibbon a grape as Donetta looks on.



The corn-shucker at the Summerville Farmers' Market prepares one of the gibbons' favorite summertime treats: fresh-picked Carolina sweet corn.

*"My many years here at IPPL have given me a wonderful understanding of these beautiful apes. I cherish that relationship each and every day."*

Donetta



Maui uses the “bridge” to skirt around the Big House, on the way to a lunch date with his companion Michelle.

*“I have been enlightened and blessed by the opportunity to build relationships with these extraordinary gibbons. It has changed my perspective about the overall scheme of things and my place in it.”*

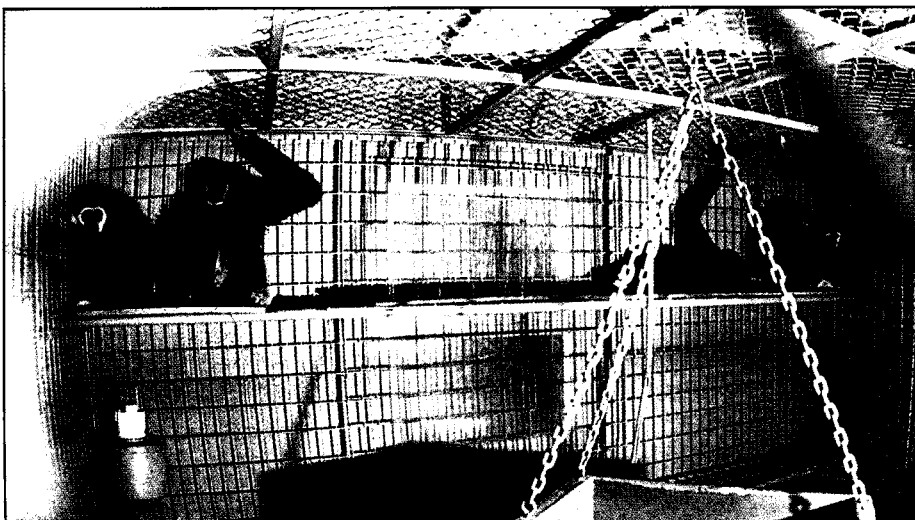
Lauren



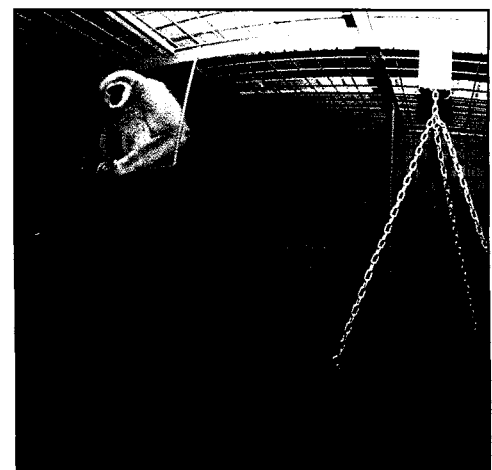
Lauren makes sure everyone gets their fair share.



Donny looks out from one of the sanctuary’s numerous aerial passages: could lunch be on the way?



IPPL gibbons are never lonely: Arun Rangsi and Shanti (above) share a resting platform with their family, while Nicholas and Elsa (holding her pale baby Chancee, at right) relax in their sleeping quarters.



*"The mission of IPPL has always been to improve the lives of our primate cousins; here at the IPPL sanctuary, we put that mission into action every day."*

Shirley McGreal



Ahimsa (left) reaches for a piece of banana, while Elizabeth considers whether to exchange her kale for some sweet potato.



Hardy, one of IPPL's animal caregivers, and Beanie, IPPL's blind gibbon, share an outing on the grounds, Beanie loves to have his caregivers rub his tummy.

*"The research veterans here have literally given their lives to help mankind. We all respect that and will try to make the rest of their lives as happy as possible."*

Hardy



The gibbon enclosures have plenty of room for our residents to play! Here, Baby (left) and Blythie enjoy a good romp.



Igor, a former lab gibbon, is on the lookout for another visit from his special friend Courtney (below right).



Chancee (a “surprise baby,” the result of a failed vasectomy) and her mother Elsa curiously eye visitors to IPPL.



Igor as he arrived at IPPL, after years of living in isolation at a research facility. (Photo from IPPL Archives)

*“The important thing is that they’re happy.”*

Shirley McGreal



Arun Rangsi huddled in his shipping crate. (Photo from IPPL archives)



Courtney goes exploring among the scuppernong grapevines that grow along the fence rows on the IPPL grounds.

# BABY MOUNTAIN GORILLA RESCUED

On October 4, 2002, a young mountain gorilla was confiscated from three Rwandan men who were holding her captive in the town of Ruhengiri. The animal is now receiving care from Rwanda's National Park Service and veterinary support from the Morris Animal Foundation's Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project.

The best-case scenario depends on identifying the family group the young animal belonged to and evaluating her health status.

The three men who were holding the gorilla will also be receiving health checks. They are all in prison.

Dieter Steklis of the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International believes that the youngster comes from the Susa Group, a group habituated for gorilla tourism. He commented:

*There is a chance that the rescued gorilla is the infant missing from a May 9 poaching incident in which two adult females from the Susa Group were killed. Both females had babies, only one of which was found following the incident.*



**Rescued gorilla**

DNA samples from the two dead mothers and the dead baby were retained and will be compared with DNA samples from the rescued infant. If she is positively identified as the missing infant, it is hoped that she can be re-introduced to her family group.

## THANKS FROM MR. ADI

In the August 2002 issue of *IPPL News*, IPPL's colleagues at KSBK described the case of an orangutan rescued from Bandung Zoo and sent to the Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme's rehabilitation project. KSBK asked members to write letters thanking Mr. Adi Susmianto of the KKH Forestry Department in planning the confiscation. Mr. Adi has received many letters and has asked IPPL to thank everyone who contacted him.

## URGENT ACTION ALERT—IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED!

### MOST ENDANGERED GREAT APE THREATENED

Some of Sumatra's most critically endangered species, including the Sumatran orangutan, elephant, tiger, and rhinoceros, are facing a serious and desperate new threat to their survival due to a government plan to build several major new roads that will drastically fragment a crucial part of their current range.

#### Road will split ecosystem

Viable alternatives to the plan remain, but the local government of the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) is likely to continue with its intention to construct these roads and further destroy and fragment

large, and in some cases critical, parts of the habitat of these species. Furthermore, they will irreparably damage the livelihoods of the local human communities. The proposed roads will divide up what is known as the Leuser Ecosystem, a unique conservation area that is the only place in the world where the above species can still be found living side by side.

#### The great ape closest to extinction

It is also the only area where the Sumatran orangutan still occurs in anything even approaching viable numbers. This species is well-recognized as the great ape

that is likely to become extinct in the wild first, probably within the next 5 to 10 years, if not sooner.

The proposed roads are so located that they will cut in half most of the few remaining viable populations of one of humankind's closest living relatives and therefore directly be responsible for its ultimate demise.

The roads will also drastically impact the catchment areas of several extremely important rivers in the region, resulting in further depletion of natural water supplies to villages and towns and increased erosion, flooding, and other natural disasters.

The primary function of the roads

would be to connect the eastern and western coastal areas of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.

There can be no doubt that severe deforestation will take place along these roads as a result, stretching deeper into the surrounding forests. This has so often been the case with similar developments in Indonesia in the past, and there are innumerable examples to verify this. Unfortunately, and ironically, the resultant long term physical damage and financial costs tend to far outweigh any economic benefits derived from the projects themselves.

### Stop the roads—save the orangutans

The plan will also violate several Indonesian regulations, such as Act No 5/1994, ratifying the International Convention on Biodiversity, and Act No 5/1990 on the Conservation of Natural Resources and their Ecosystem, but despite this, it seems that the only hope to prevent the project from going ahead lies with huge and sustained international pressure.

We therefore implore the international community to take up the challenge. As a first step we urge anyone and everyone to take a few moments of their time to write to the Governor of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and the Minister of Settlement and Infrastructure.

Letters and faxes should request that the current plan be halted immediately and alternative solutions be examined for linking up the communities in east and west Aceh that do not have such a huge impact on the environment, and the numerous critically endangered species and local communities that it supports.



Orangutan mother and baby

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

Please send letters or faxes requesting 1) that plans to build roads that will fragment the Leuser Ecosystem, which would jeopardize endangered species such as the Sumatran orangutan, elephant, tiger, and rhinoceros, be canceled, and 2) that ways to link up communities in east and west Aceh that will not harm the environment be found.

*Mr. Abdullah Puteh*  
Governor, Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam  
Jl. Nyak Arief  
Banda Aceh, Indonesia  
Fax: 62-651-51091

*Mr. Soenarno*  
Minister of Settlement and Infrastructure  
Jl. Pattimura 20, Kebayoran Baru  
Jakarta, Indonesia  
Fax: 62-21-7260769

*Her Excellency Megawati Soekarnoputri*  
President of the Republic of Indonesia  
Istana Negara, Jl. Medan Merdeka Utara  
Jakarta, Indonesia

*Mr. Akbar Tanjung, Chairman*  
Indonesian House of Representatives  
Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto No. 6, Senayan  
Jakarta, Indonesia  
Fax: 62-21-5706057

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia*  
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2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
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*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia*  
Embassy of Indonesia  
38 Grosvenor Square  
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*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia*  
Embassy of Indonesia  
8 Darwin Avenue, Yarralumla  
ACT 2600  
Australia

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Indonesia*  
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Ontario  
Canada K2P 0L9



# EXPERTS CALL FOR PROTECTION OF GIBBONS

The 19th Congress of the International Primatological Society was held in Beijing, China, from August 4 to 9, 2002. A highlight of the conference was a two-day symposium on gibbons organized by Dr. Thomas Geissman, a renowned gibbon expert. Specialists from around the world, including most gibbon habitat countries, took part. IPPL was represented by Chairwoman Shirley McGreal.

Dr. Geissman presented an introductory paper titled "Gibbons—in the Shadow of the Great Apes." He showed how gibbons are neglected by large conservation groups and funding agencies, which tend to focus attention and resources on the larger apes.

Dr. Colin Groves, who has been a member of IPPL's advisory board since 1975, discussed ways to scientifically classify the many types of gibbons into distinct species and sub-species. Recognizing and formally naming a unique species can be an important step towards classifying a group of animals as threatened or endangered.

Scientists working in India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, China, and Bangladesh made presentations on the status of gibbons in their countries. Reports showed a decline in numbers for most gibbon species.

Following the presentations, the resolution that follows was prepared by the participants.

## Workshop on Gibbon Diversity and Conservation Resolution

The ape closest to extinction, with less than 50 individuals, is a black crested gibbon hanging on in tiny forest fragments in Vietnam and China.

This exemplifies the crisis facing the most diverse and endangered of the apes. The unique songs of these spectacular acrobats are fast fading from Asia's disappearing forests.

Considering that the gibbons include the most critically endangered primates in the world, we, the gibbon specialists within the International Primatological Society at its 19th congress at Beijing, China, resolve that:

- *top priority be given to preventing the first ape extinctions of the 21st century,*
- *immediate action be taken to protect remaining gibbon populations and their habitats.*

Of the 12 gibbon species comprising at least 29 taxa we have identified the following as the 10 most endangered:

1. *Cao-vit black crested gibbon*
2. *Hainan black crested gibbon*
3. *Northern white-cheeked gibbon*
4. *Western black crested gibbon*
5. *Silvery gibbon*
6. *Kloss's gibbon*
7. *Southern white-cheeked gibbon*

8. *Yellow-cheeked gibbon*

9. *Pileated gibbon*

10. *Western hoolock gibbon*



Thomas Geissman with Shirley McGreal



**Male hoolock gibbon**  
© Thomas Geissman

We recommend the following priority actions:

- 1. Promote gibbons as flagship species at local, national and international levels,*
- 2. Conduct a conservation status review, including population census and monitoring,*

- 3. Create community support for conservation at local levels,*
- 4. Provide training and support for protected area management and law enforcement,*
- 5. Create private public partnerships for developing sustainable funding initiatives,*
- 6. Increase support for research on conservation biology, systematics, demography and behavioral ecology.*

#### **Top 4 threats**

- *Habitat loss and fragmentation,*
- *Habitat degradation,*
- *Hunting (food, medicine, sport),*
- *Illegal trade (pets, medicine).*

#### **Underlying causes**

- 1. Poor management of protected areas;*
- 2. Poor enforcement of wildlife laws;*
- 3. Lack of awareness at local, national and international levels;*
- 4. Rural poverty.*

**IPPL Note:** If you haven't heard of some of the gibbon species listed, you'll be able to find them all, and be able to hear recordings of their songs, on Dr. Geissman's Web site [www.gibbons.de](http://www.gibbons.de)

## **IPPL MEMBERS DONATE TO HIGHLAND FARM**

William Deters, director of the Highland Farm Gibbon Sanctuary in Thailand, was brutally murdered on May 10, 2002, along with several staff members.

In the August issue of *IPPL News*, IPPL requested donations to help the sanctuary care for its 40+ gibbons, many rescued from severely abusive situations. IPPL Headquarters sent an immediate donation of \$1,000. Mr. Deter's widow, Khun Pharanee, has expressed appreciation for our assistance. As a result of the article, IPPL members have already contributed \$1,550. Our thanks go to everyone who helped.

## **ARE YOU MOVING? PLEASE TELL US!**

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](mailto:ippl@awod.com)

# COULSTON FOUNDATION CLOSED

Animal protectors have been fighting the Coulston Foundation for its use of chimpanzees and monkeys in experimentation for a long time. Dr. Frederick Coulston, now in his 80s, was involved in primate experimentation for decades.

Now Coulston has no chimpanzees! In September 2002, using grant funds from the Arcus Foundation, the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care purchased the Coulston Foundation's land and facilities in Alamogordo, New Mexico. The chimpanzee sanctuary, directed by Dr. Carole Noon, is located in Florida.

At the time of the transfer, 266 chimpanzees and 61 monkeys were living at the foundation. Foundation President Coulston donated all these animals to the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care as a condition of the center's purchase of the facilities. Now both monkeys and chimpanzees will enjoy permanent retirement.

Frederick Coulston first became involved with chimpanzees while working at

the Institute of Comparative and Human Toxicology, which he founded, at Albany Medical College in New York.

The US Air Force used chimpanzees for space flight experiments in the 1950s. Once chimpanzees had survived outer space, humans took over, and the Air Force no longer had any use for its astronaut chimpanzees.

The animals were housed at the Holloman Air Force Base in Alamogordo, New Mexico. Coulston submitted a proposal to study these chimpanzees and was subsequently invited to manage the colony, which became known as the International Center for Environmental Safety.

In 1980 Coulston created Coulston International, also based at Alamogordo, and about half the chimpanzees were moved to the White Sands Research Center. The animals still at Holloman Air Force Base were managed by New Mexico State University until 1993, when the university primate lab was merged into Coulston International. The resulting organization then became a non-

profit entity called the Coulston Foundation.

In 2001, 288 chimpanzees then living at Holloman Air Force Base were transferred to the US National Institutes of Health (NIH). The remaining chimpanzees stayed with the Coulston Foundation. Additional animals reached the Foundation when the New York University Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates closed its doors in 1995.

For many years insider sources provided animal protection groups, especially In Defense of Animals, with information about the appalling treatment accorded to the primates living at the foundation's site on La Velle Road. The US Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration cited the facility many times for violations. The foundation's financial situation deteriorated and staff went unpaid.

Dr. Carole Noon's intervention, with the support of the Arcus Foundation, finally put an end to an ugly chapter in the history of lab animal abuse.

*We all wish Carole, a long-time friend of IPPL, all the best as she faces the huge challenges of compensating the chimpanzees and monkeys for the appalling suffering inflicted on them by humans.*

## RESEARCH REVIEW COMMITTEES CRITICIZED

The July 2002 issue of the prestigious scientific journal *Science* featured a study of the role of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (IACUCs). These committees are required by the 1985 amendments to the US Animal Welfare Act to review research proposals for compliance with relevant animal welfare laws in order to protect laboratory animals from unnecessary suffering.

The study, funded by the US National Science Foundation, was conducted by Scott Plous of Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, and Harold Herzog of Western Carolina University

in Cullowhee, North Carolina.

The scientists compared judgments on 150 recent research protocols made by 50 randomly-selected IACUCs. To assess the consistency of the decision-making process, these research proposals from these institutions were then independently reviewed by a second IACUC.

The results showed that approval decisions were inconsistent. In fact, proposals approved by one committee were often disapproved by the other.

The study explored whether reviews were more reliable in the case of experiments involving cats, dogs, and

primates, or for experiments involving drugs, surgery, animal pain, or death. In all cases, the independent reviews did not agree in any statistically important manner, even for protocols involving the infliction of pain and death.

Herzog commented:

*As an animal researcher, I was surprised by the results. These committee members are smart, dedicated people. If the reliability of their proposal reviews is at chance levels—literally—a coin toss, then the review system needs to be fixed.*

# PRAGUE ZOO DISASTER

In August 2002 the Prague Zoo in the Czech Republic was flooded when the waters of the Vltava River overflowed their banks.

The floodwaters submerged the zoo's gorilla pavilion, which was built in 2001. Four gorillas were rescued and taken to Dvur Kralove Zoo for care, but one gorilla—a six-year-old male named Pong—unfortunately drowned.

Pong had been at the Prague Zoo for only a short time. The gorilla, as well as a chimpanzee, had been singly housed at the Al Wabra Wildlife Preservation in Qatar operated by Sheikh Saoud Mohammed bin

Ali Al-Thani. The facility has a special interest in parrots and birds of paradise.

In 2001 Pong was shipped to Prague Zoo, as agreed by the European Breeding Program for Gorillas. It appears that no consideration was given to sending the animal to an African sanctuary. The chimpanzee was sent to the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia.

IPPL was told by an employee of the Qatar facility that both animals had been smuggled into Qatar from Nigeria by an Egyptian animal dealer around 1995. He added:

*Because they were illegally*

*imported no documents exist. Unfortunately chimp and gorilla babies are favorite pets in Arabian countries, therefore lots of them still eke out a miserable existence in this region. Some years ago it was quite easy to buy great apes in ordinary pet shops in Qatar and I am sure even nowadays it is possible to get them.*

Qatar became a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in May 2001. IPPL hopes that Qatar will no longer allow importation of smuggled wildlife.

## UGANDAN WILDLIFE TRADE: STOPPED IN ITS TRACKS!

*by Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka*

*Dr. Kalema-Zikusoka is a native Ugandan who is currently a resident in zoological medicine at the North Carolina State University and North Carolina Zoological Park in Raleigh, North Carolina.*

I am very happy and relieved that my home country, Uganda, has decided **not** to continue the trade in its own wildlife that it had begun a year ago. In 2001, the Ugandan government decided to begin exporting an estimated 250,000 animals a year—mainly reptiles and birds, as well as a few primates, including vervet monkeys and baboons.

This came as shocking news to me. I was first informed of this terrible decision by Dr. Steve Osofsky, a veterinarian working with WWF. I then called up Shirley at IPPL, and she confirmed the bad news, with even more gory details. I contacted some of my colleagues at the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), where I worked as a veterinarian until I started my residency in zoological medicine at the North Carolina State University and North Carolina Zoological Park in 2000.

### Wildlife trade: who benefits?

My colleagues at the Uganda Wildlife Authority later told me that they were not happy about the situation. Only a few individuals were going to benefit from the decision, mainly the traders who were going to reap significant profits at the expense of animal lives.

This would be shocking for any country, but what made it worse for Uganda is that

our country has very little wildlife left. Uganda was known as the Pearl of Africa when British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill first visited the country. Why? Because of the beautiful scenery and the animals that made the countryside come to life.

Uganda used to be teeming with wildlife, from elephants, buffalos, giraffes, rhinos, lions, and leopards to the most amazing birds and reptiles. The primates were plentiful, too, from chimpanzees and baboons to black-and-white colobus monkeys, vervets, L'hoest's guenons, redbellied monkeys, and blue monkeys. The mountain gorillas in Uganda had not yet been habituated for tourism.

Then, in the early 1970s, President Idi Amin took over and started to permit hunting in the national parks. Up to this time hunting had been restricted to game reserves only. This change of attitude set a precedent for legalized poaching, and animal numbers started to drop dramatically.

By the 1980s, the populations of some species, including elephants and buffalos, had been reduced by as much as 75 percent. Many primates were also poached. Some animals, notably the black and the white rhinoceros, were even poached to extinction in Uganda.

### A change for the better

In the mid 1980s, President Yoweri Museveni took over, bringing security and stability back to the country. With much greater protection, animal numbers started to increase. Elephants that had migrated to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) returned home. Mountain gorillas (half of which are found in Uganda), chimpanzees, and other primates were becoming more protected as many of the forests they lived in were made into national parks. There was even an increased commitment to protect primates in forest reserves like Budongo Forest.

Best of all, Rhino Fund Uganda (a locally based non-profit organization) was started in 1996 by local and international conservationists working in Uganda. Founding members included Ray Victorine, Katia Ruiz, Dr. Eve Abe, Dr. Arthur Mugisha (present UWA Executive Director), and Wilhelm Moeller, former Director of the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC). I was also one of the founding members.

Rhino Fund managed to raise enough money to bring back two white rhinos from Kenya in 2001, a male and a female.

Wilhelm wrote to tell me that the rhinos were settling in very well at the UWEC. I

was very excited that our efforts to bring back the rhino were being rewarded. As a result of all these activities, Uganda was beginning to recover the reputation of being a beautiful place to visit, with people dedicated to the country's wildlife.

### Disappointment—and protest

So it came as an enormous disappointment, in 2001, that the ministry was thinking of exporting 250,000 animals a year. Since probably only 25 percent would survive to their final destination, Ugandans would have to capture and export about one million wild animals a year to make up the difference.

Fortunately many Ugandans came to the rescue. Ms. Beti Kanya, Director of the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, attracted the attention of the Ugandan press by speaking out against this openly and often. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the Uganda Wildlife Society, *The New Vision*

(Uganda's leading daily newspaper), and many other Ugandans also spoke out against the decision.

Shirley mobilized IPPL members to write protest letters to President Museveni and the Ugandan Ambassador's office. I believe these letters really made a difference and helped to convince the president that Uganda was better off marketing its wildlife through tourism than by exporting its already depleted animal populations. At a fundraising event for UWEC on June 19, 2002, in front of Beti and other conservationists in Uganda, President Museveni publicly stated that Uganda would not be exporting these animals. This was great news. All Ugandans will benefit if the country's wildlife is protected.

### The struggle continues

The struggle to preserve Uganda's natural heritage continues today. Many

orphaned infant chimpanzees are still being confiscated at the DRC-Uganda border, after their mothers have been killed in the bushmeat trade in the DRC. Jane Goodall Institute staffers, Debbie Cox and Cherie Montgomery, and UWA staff are all working hard to prevent this trade by discouraging people from buying the chimps and by arresting the smugglers. Veterinarians and animal caregivers look after the traumatized animals and return them to a normal life at the Ngamba Chim Island Sanctuary.

I want to say thank you very much to Shirley and IPPL for writing the letters that helped to stop the wildlife trade in Uganda. I would also like to congratulate all the people in Uganda who fought against this wildlife trade, some of whom are not even active conservationists and do not work in the wildlife sector. We all hope that the decision to protect Uganda's natural heritage will be a permanent one.

## KSBK HELPS CONFISCATE PRIMATES IN JAKARTA

by Rosek Nursahid

KSBK (Animal Conservation for Life) has been very successful in its recent work to recover endangered animals that are being kept or sold illegally in Indonesia. August 2002 was an especially busy month for our organization.

### Java's dismal "bird markets"

One of the primary activities of KSBK is to place constant pressure on the Indonesian government to enforce wildlife protection laws. In Indonesia, as elsewhere, the illegal trade in wild animals has been a serious threat to wildlife conservation. We believe that essentially all primates offered for sale in our country's "bird markets" are wild-caught.

Indonesia's "bird markets" are actually open-air animal markets, where mammals and reptiles of all descriptions—as well as birds—are sold for use as pets or meat under miserable conditions.

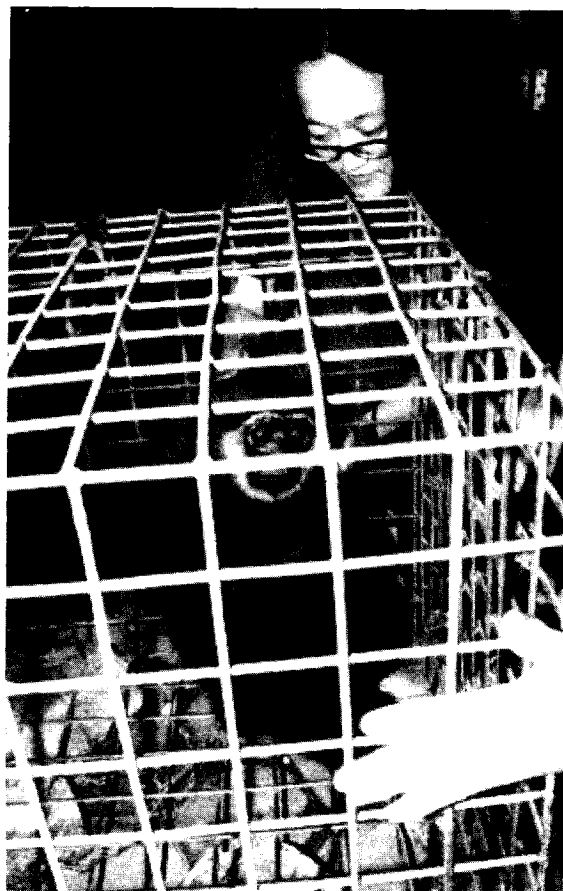
Primates such as orangutans, siamangs, gibbons, slow lorises, and ebony langurs are freely traded at

Javanese bird markets. The two largest bird markets in Java are Pramuka and Barito. Both are located in Jakarta, Indonesia's capital city.

For the past three years, KSBK has been active in helping the government confiscate legally protected primates. KSBK provides not only financial support but takes an active role in the confiscation process by providing additional personnel to assist local authorities during raids, which can become violent. Often, the primate-sellers whose animals are being confiscated will try to physically attack our members.

### A successful raid!

August 2002 was a record month in KSBK's history. For two full days, August 12 to 13, there were raids on Barito's bird market. This operation involved 20 rangers from KSDA (the Provincial Forestry Department), four police officers, and four KSBK members. The entire operation was bravely directed by Mr. Yunus Makasau, the head of KSDA of Jakarta.



KSBK member with confiscated gibbon

The plan for this operation was known only by KSDA and KSBK. All attempts were made to avoid leaking any information to the wild animal traders, whose illegal activities involve a sort of mafia. As it happened, the traders of Barito were taken completely by surprise by the arrival of the animal rescue team. Although the animal sellers protested against the confiscations and did their best to resist the KSDA officials, we ignored their complaints. Soon KSBK members were carrying animal cages to the truck provided.

Unfortunately, some traders tried to kill the animals that were about to be seized. They thought that the officers would not be interested in confiscating animals that were already dead. One trader demonstrated his frustration with the raid by

repeatedly throwing an eagle down on the ground.

In the course of the raid, we succeeded in confiscating 30 wild animals. These included three slow lorises, nine eagles, two cockatoos, three wild cats, and one pangolin. The seized animals were taken to PPS Tegalalur (Animal Rescue Center of Tegalalur) for temporary housing. The confiscation was broadcast on some television channels and made national news. As a result of the media coverage, we hope that more people will become reluctant to buy wild animals at Java's bird markets.

### More primate rescues

In August 2002, KSBK also helped confiscate two orangutans, one siamang, and two gibbons kept by wealthy individuals in Jakarta. On August 2, 2002, a woman from

Jakarta called KSBK and said she wanted to give up a handicapped gibbon. The animal had lost some of his fingers and had a bullet wound. KSBK soon responded, and the gibbon was placed in the Tegalalur Animal Rescue Center.

The trial of Sumarto, the owner of two illegally acquired orangutans, started in August. Sumarto was arrested for the possession of two orangutans that were used in a circus show run at the Ragunan Zoo, Jakarta.

He is charged with breaking a 1990 law that prohibits anyone from possessing protected animals without a permit. The trial is still underway, and KSBK continues to monitor the legal process. The two orangutans were confiscated and will be sent to the Orangutan Reintroduction Center in Kalimantan.

## A big "thank you" to Mr. Yunus!

The successful confiscation of wild animals from the Jakarta bird market was undoubtedly due to the bravery and commitment of Yunus Makasau, the head of KSDA's West Jakarta Sub-section. During the August raid, Mr. Yunus's hand was broken when an animal trader attacked him.

Please support Mr. Yunus's essential work in upholding the law by sending a letter of appreciation to Mr. Yunus's superior officer. This support is important because there are few people in the KSDA who are as dedicated and courageous as Mr. Yunus. The address is as follows:

*Mr. Made Subadia  
Director of PHKA, Forestry Department  
Gd. Manggala Wanabakti Blok I Lt. 8  
Jl. Gatot Subroto  
Jakarta 10270*

## CLEON GIBBON

Cleon Gibbon, who arrived at IPPL in 1990 when he was around 30 years old, died as the result of a series of strokes on 26 August 2002. Cleon was a sweet and gentle gibbon and was father to Beanie and Louie-Louie. Our veterinarian did all he could to restore him to health, but this was not to be. Our hearts are broken. We extend our thanks to all members who sent gifts for his care and in his memory.

- Anonymous
- Marina Barry
- Pamela Benbow
- Blue Mountain Pictures  
(Julian Siminski and Rob Wilson)
- Donna Craft
- Eileen Gottschalk
- Katie Graham
- Linda J. Howard and Noam Lazarus
- Barbara Kirman
- Ann and Bill Koros
- Donna Mae Litowitz
- Lynn Manheim
- Gale and David Martin
- Deborah Misotti
- Masako Miyaji
- Sabine Rohr
- Jake Roos and Leana Stormont  
who sent beautiful flowers
- Dawne Schulte
- Eve Stein
- Nancy Tobin



# NEPAL PLANS A MONKEY LAB: PLEASE PROTEST

For over 30 years the Washington National (formerly Regional) Primate Center, in Seattle, Washington, USA, has been active in primate exploitation overseas.

The center maintains a breeding colony housing over 1,000 monkeys on Tinjil Island in Indonesia, and works closely with the primate laboratory at Bogor, Indonesia. The center also works with the Institute of Medical Primatology at Sochi-Adler, Russia. Now work is under way to establish a breeding facility in Nepal.

According to the abstract of a talk given in June 2002 to the American Society of Primatologists annual conference by Randall Kyes of the Washington Primate Center:

*Currently the [primate center] supports two long-standing programs with Indonesia and Russia, and recently established a program with Nepal. The main objectives of the Indonesian and Nepal programs are to establish macaque breeding colonies to ensure the availability of nonhuman primates for biomedical research, facilitate joint research projects, provide educational and training opportunities for students*

*and staff from the collaborating institutions, and assist in the management and conservation of naturally occurring primate populations.*

Kyes' abstract stated that the work was "supported in part by NIH [National Institutes of Health] Grant RR-00166."

Kyes' partner in Nepal is Dr. Mukesh Chalise of the Nepal Natural History Society. Chalise spoke at a workshop held from April 17 to 19, 2002 in Washington, DC, at the Institute of Laboratory Animal Research (ILAR). ILAR is a component of the US National Academy of Sciences. The subject of the workshop was "International Perspectives—the Future of Nonhuman Primate Resources."

Chalise was flown in from land-locked Nepal, a nation that has never exported monkeys in the past—and has now apparently been targeted by the US government as a new source of rhesus monkeys for experimentation. In the past Chalise had been protective of primates. The workshop program listed his affiliation as the Natural History Society of Nepal.

Chalise reported that Kyes had been to Nepal several times in conjunction with the

establishment of a primate program that would be associated with the Washington Primate Center. Chalise has also visited the center in Seattle, Washington.

In his talk Chalise stated that he favored both the local use of monkeys in Nepal and the export of live primates. He noted that Nepal had no rules governing the farming and breeding of monkeys. He presented to the audience plans to establish a primate facility in the Kathmandu Valley.

Chalise described local peoples' resentment of crop-raiding monkeys and assured the audience that Nepalese are not like Indians and that they do not feel the same concern for monkeys. IPPL does not see any logic in inflicting painful retribution on monkeys because of the inevitable human-monkey conflicts resulting from human population growth.

In the past Dr. Chalise had performed survey work on the wild monkeys of Nepal. IPPL had helped him in a 1998 campaign to stop a massive monkey kill planned by the people of Mankha Village, so it is disappointing to us that he has become involved in a project that could harm monkeys. To the best of IPPL's knowledge, Nepal has no animal welfare legislation.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Please send a letter to the officials whose addresses are listed below requesting that Nepal not establish a biomedical breeding and research facility in conjunction with a laboratory funded by the US Government. Postage from the United States to Nepal costs 80 cents per ounce.

Request that Nepal not build a monkey laboratory and that it not export monkeys at a time when there is an increased demand for monkeys to be used in painful and lethal experimentation into biological warfare and other infectious disease agents.

*His Majesty King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev  
Narayanhiti Toral Palace  
Kathmandu, Nepal*

*His Excellency Ambassador Jaya Pratap Rana  
Royal Nepalese Embassy  
2131 Leroy Place NW  
Washington, DC 20008, USA*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Nepal  
Royal Nepal Embassy  
12A Kensington Palace Gardens  
London W8 4QU, England*

## JOIN IPPL'S E-LIST

If you would like you receive news or action alerts by e-mail between issues of *IPPL News*, please contact [ippl@awod.com](mailto:ippl@awod.com)

# THANKS TO JULIAN SIMINSKI AND ANN KOROS

IPPL thanks our long-time member Julian Siminski of Hollywood, California, for writing a wonderful article about IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal for the "My Hero" Web site. Shirley was featured in the section "Earthkeepers." You can read Julian's story about Shirley, and stories about many other people active in wildlife protection and environmental work, at:

[www.myhero.com/hero.asp?hero=s\\_mcgreal](http://www.myhero.com/hero.asp?hero=s_mcgreal)

Another big thank-you goes to IPPL Advisory Board member Ann Koros of Atlanta, Georgia, for her work to get publicity for IPPL. Ann has helped us design a series of three ads. The ads each feature a different IPPL gibbon and tell the animal's story. They will run in animal magazines.

The stories focus on Igor, Beanie, and Courtney. If you know of any publications that would like to run these lovely ads, please let us know.

Ann is also helping with the design of a new pamphlet. This pamphlet will be used to introduce IPPL to new and potential members. She also came to IPPL and took five hours of professional video footage for public service TV announcements (PSAs) and other IPPL publicity projects.



Ann, a lifelong dog lover, recently adopted a Border collie named Lucy. Lucy was rescued from an abusive situation but is blossoming in her new family's home, as you can see from the photo above.

## 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 33 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 friend Bullet, our blind rescue dog).

These departed members' compassion and thoughtfulness survives their leaving this world.

We hope that you will consider including IPPL in your estate plans, to ensure that primates in need will have our hard-working and experienced organization to stand by them now and in the future.



Please contact *IPPL, PO Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA*, if you would like a pamphlet about providing enduring help for IPPL.

# GIFT ITEMS



**GIBBON T-SHIRTS**



Gorilla T: \$14 (US)  
\$21 overseas air  
XXL, XL, L, M  
White Cotton

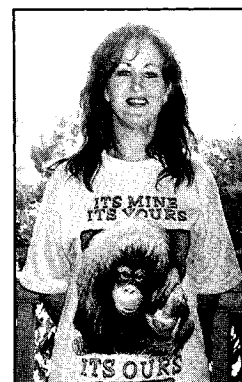
Gibbon T: \$15 (US)  
\$21 overseas air  
XXL, XL, L, M  
Black Cotton



6 Primate Species T: \$14 (US)  
\$21 overseas air  
XXL, XL, L, M  
White Cotton

Gibbon Ring-tailed lemur Squirrel monkey  
Gorilla Orangutan Chimpanzee

Orangutan T: \$14 (US)  
\$21 overseas air  
XXL, XL, L, M  
Tan or Navy Cotton



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

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Color	Size	Qty.	Description	Each	Total

## Method of Payment

**Check/Money Order** – Payable to **IPPL**  
Overseas checks to be drawn on  
U.S. banks. Canadian members add  
50% to prices if you pay in Canadian  
dollars.

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Discover

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

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



Chimp T: \$14 (US)  
\$21 overseas air  
XXL, XL, L  
White Cotton

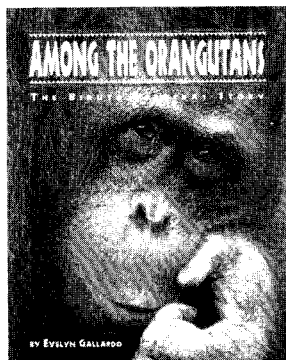
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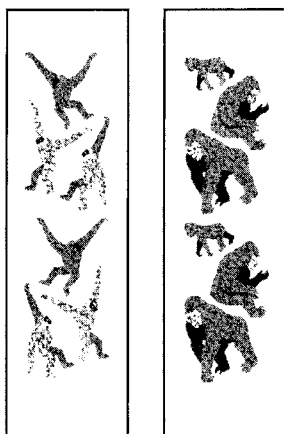
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Bernadette Bresard M.D., DVM. (France)  
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Alike Lindbergh (France)  
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Dr. S.M. Mohnot (Central & West India)  
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David Root (West Coast USA)  
Connie Scheller (Mexico)  
Charles Shuttleworth (Taiwan)  
Josef Schmuck (Austria)  
Jean Senogles (South Africa)  
Valerie Sackey (Ghana)  
Dr. Akira Suzuki (Japan)  
Andrzej Szwagrzak (Bolivia)  
Peter Van de Bunt (Germany)  
David Van Gennep (Netherlands)  
Hilko Wiersema (Netherlands)  
Vivian Wilson (Zimbabwe)

For ease of ordering IPPL products,  
please use our secure web site catalog page.  
Visit [www.ippl.org](http://www.ippl.org)  
or go directly to the catalog page at:  
<https://game.net/secure/ippl.org/catalog.html>  
(non US residents,  
please click on Overseas Catalog).



**"Among the Orangutans"**  
Book by Evelyn Gallardo: \$8 (US)  
\$16 overseas air. \$12 overseas  
surface



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



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

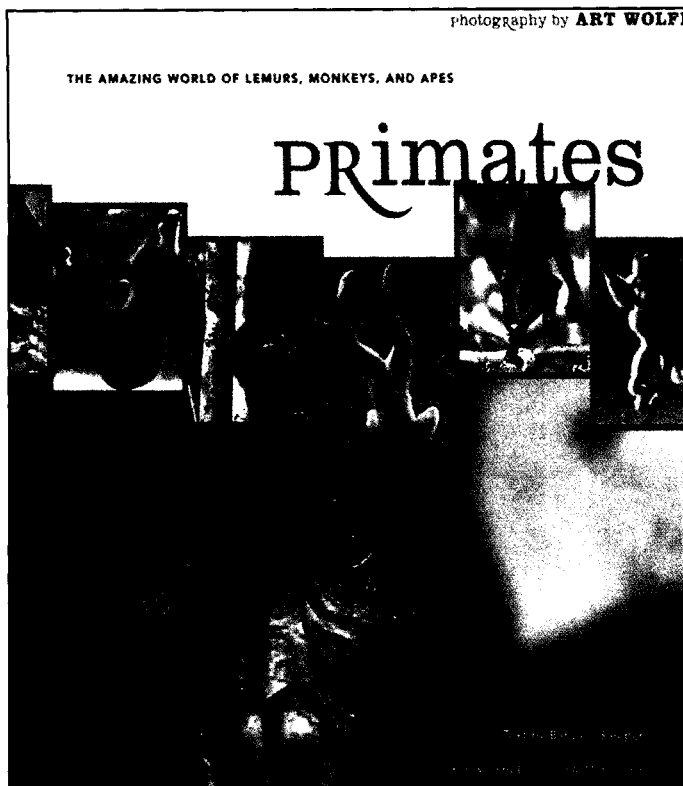


**Lovely note cards featuring IPPL gibbons Beanie,  
Igor, Shanti with Michele, and Arun Rangsi**  
Artwork by Michele Winstanley  
12 for \$10 (US), \$14 overseas air

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# PRIMATE PARAPHERNALIA!



## GREAT PRIMATE BOOK!

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

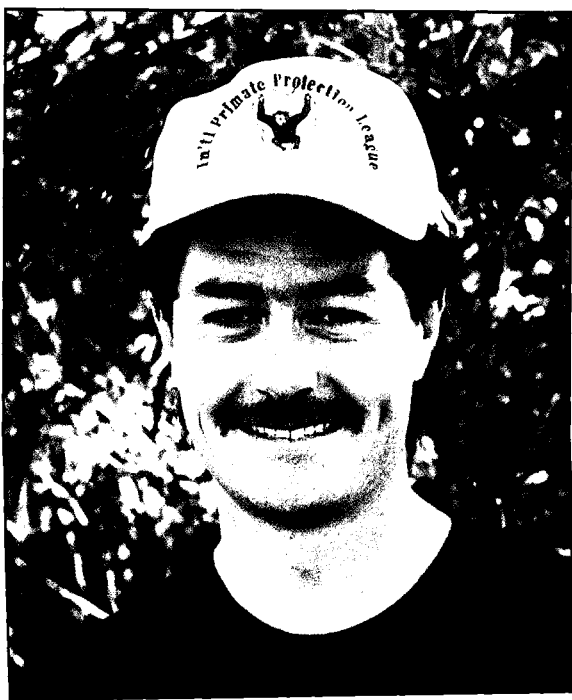
**Color:** Cypress green

**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.

# MEET RICKY AND DAUBER

Ricky and Dauber are Asian short-clawed otters. These wonderful little fellows came to us in April 2001 from an oceanarium. They had spent their lives as performing otters. IPPL was asked to provide them with a home when their “show business” days ended. Of course we accepted them.

Asian otters are small, only weighing around 6-10 pounds when fully grown. Unlike the larger otters, they are sociable, and fathers help with care of their offspring. Ricky and Dauber soon settled down at IPPL Headquarters.

In many ways otters are like gibbons—playful, family oriented, and mischievous.



Photos © Michael Turco

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

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



PRINTED MATTER