



News

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AUGUST 2004

Inside:

**Over 100
Smuggled
Orangutans
at Thai Theme
Park**

**IPPL Sponsors
Conservation
Education
in India and
Indonesia**

A woolly monkey from the Amazon
rainforest in Peru

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Letter from IPPL's Chairwoman

Dear Reader,

You may have heard about Hurricane Charley, which hit the eastern United States in August. We were very fortunate to have escaped its wrath. After wreaking havoc in Florida, it went out to sea and made landfall at the small coastal town of McClellanville, 30 miles due east of IPPL Headquarters in Summerville. We had a lot of rain but very little wind.

It was a great relief. We all remember the devastation caused by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Our hearts go out to our friends at the Center for Great Apes in Central Florida, which cares for ten chimpanzees and four orangutans. The good news is that none of the animals or humans were killed or injured. The bad news is that the property underwent major damage and many trees fell. Debris is all over the place. We have sent the center a donation to help with the clean-up costs.

We'll all breathe a sigh of relief when the hurricane season ends in November.

On the international scene, we are working hard on a variety of issues. As long-term IPPL members know, Thailand has long been a center of the illegal trade in primates, both as a destination and a transit point. International animal dealers have operated in and through Thailand for decades.

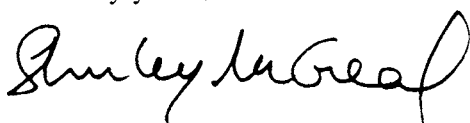
Recent events show that there may now be a possibility for meaningful change. One animal collector went too far. His name is Mr. Pin Kewkacha and he is the influential owner of a huge amusement park called Safari World. Well over 100 orangutans, most of them youngsters, were found at his Bangkok facility. Because orangutans are protected internationally and are not native to Thailand, there is no way they could have been legally acquired. **To make things worse, some of the orangutans were used in sickening and degrading "kick-boxing" shows.**

Baby orangutans are brought into captivity by killing their mothers. It's a horrible thought that mother orangutans, living free in the rainforest, were slaughtered so that their babies could be sent to serve as objects of crude public amusement in an alien land.

Fortunately, the plight of the 100 orangutans has caused a storm of protest worldwide. The feisty Wildlife Friends of Thailand (www.wfft.org) demanded action, as did IPPL, the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation, Monkey World in the UK, and ProFauna in Indonesia. The tough Thai Forestry Police took over from ineffective (at best) wildlife officers and plans to prosecute all involved. The Government of Indonesia has now demanded that the smuggled orangutans be returned for rehabilitation and eventual life in the forest.

We hope that all readers will have time to write letters commending the fine work of the Forestry Police (please see the action block on page 4). Thank you all for your efforts.

Sincerely yours,



Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, IPPL

P.S. The photo on this page shows me with our gentle adult gibbon, Elizabeth, who came to us as a baby from a Florida tourist attraction after she was rejected by her mother.



The Safari World Orangutan Scandal

In one of the most blatant and callous animal “heists” in the history of wildlife smuggling, Safari World, a huge amusement park in Minburi, Thailand, managed to amass around 140 orangutans, mainly youngsters, at its facility, even though orangutans are legally protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Some of these orangutans have been used in disgusting “kick-boxing” shows.

IPPL is active in an international campaign to have the orangutans returned to their homeland of Indonesia. In July 2004 the Indonesian Government requested the return of the animals. In addition, Indonesian non-governmental organizations, including the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation and ProFauna, are calling for the animals’ confiscation and their return to their native country.

Safari World

Safari World was founded by Thai businessman Mr. Pin Kewkacha in the 1980s. It rapidly acquired hundreds of animals from all over the world and is known to have acquired wildlife from unsavory Thai and international dealers.

For over a year, Wildlife Friends of Thailand, a hard-working non-governmental organization campaigning for the protection of Thai wildlife, has been drawing the world’s attention to Safari World’s huge collection of orangutans and requesting an official investigation.

November 2003: Safari World raided

In November 2003 Thai forestry police raided Safari World. The Forestry Police Department is not part of Thailand’s forestry department, which has long been considered ineffective at fighting wildlife crime. It is a full police agency and is part of Thailand’s National Police Bureau.

About 200 police from the Central

Investigation Bureau spent three hours searching Safari World after handing a search warrant to owner Pin Kewkacha. Forestry Police Chief Major-General Sawek Pinsinchai reported that the police team chief had found 115 orangutans. He added that police also found electronic gaming machines, which are banned under Thailand’s gambling laws.

July 2004: more raids on Safari World

In July 2004 Thailand’s Forestry Police again raided Safari World. A delegation of Indonesian government officials and several representatives of Indonesian non-governmental organizations accompanied the police team. Amazingly, only 69 orangutans were found: **46 animals had apparently vanished into thin air.** Safari World staff explained that 41 of the animals had died of natural causes, and that their carcasses had been destroyed.

The 8 August 2004 issue of Malaysia’s *New Sunday Times* quoted an unidentified Safari World employee:

The dead orangutans, mostly young animals, developed diarrhea and

respiratory diseases in April and May. We had to burn them to prevent the spread of the disease, but we have their photos and documented their symptoms before their disposal.

Thai Police Major General Sawek Pinsinchai commented, “It’s really suspicious because last month they said the orangutans were all there.”

In addition, Willie Smits of the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation told the press that DNA testing would confirm that Mr. Pin’s claim that the orangutans were bred in captivity were false.

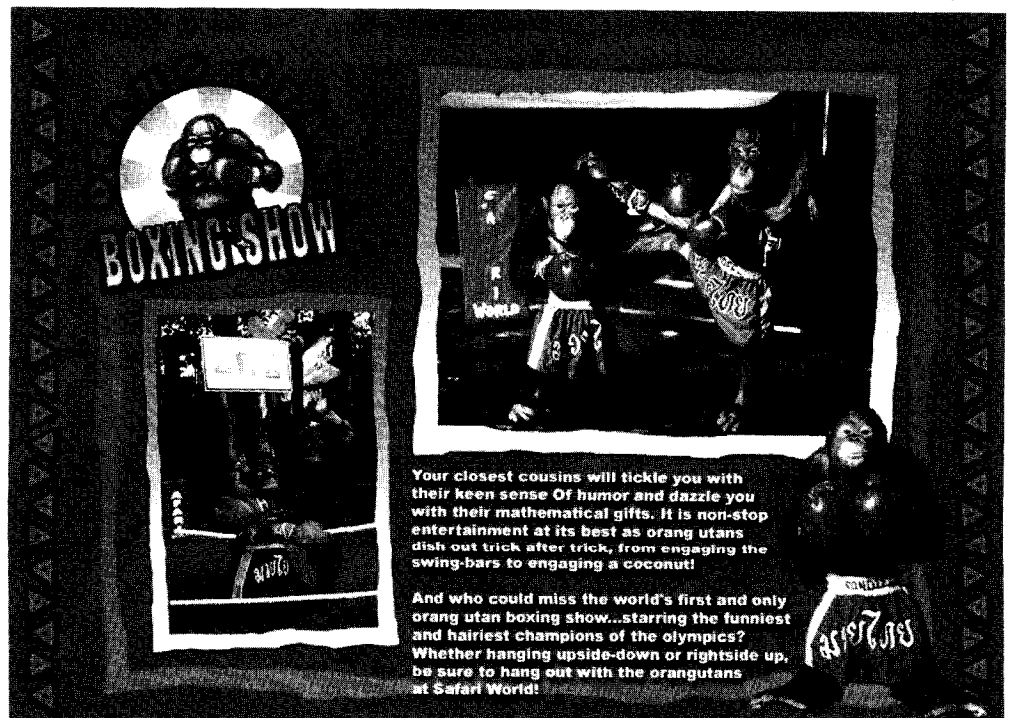
From the genetic testing, we will absolutely 100 percent be able to prove that these orangutans cannot have been bred in Safari World, that this is a lie.

“Dead” orangutans re-appear!

The suspicious Forestry Police officers announced they would investigate the site where the remains of the 41 purportedly dead orangutans were buried.

Police Major Gen Sawek commented:

We will inspect whether the apes’ bones still exist and if they all came from



From Safari World’s web site

the same group of orangutans as the living ones.

On 14 August 2004 *Channel News Asia* reported that only 5 orangutans had died or disappeared and that 36 of the missing orangutans had been found:

Thai police have found dozens of rare orangutans that a scandal-hit private zoo claimed had been cremated after dying from pneumonia. The 36 animals were found alive in small cages at Bangkok's Safari World during a police probe into claims they had been smuggled from Borneo or the Indonesian island of

Sumatra for staged kick-boxing bouts at the zoo. A police swoop last week uncovered only 69 of the 110 suspected smuggled animals. Zoo officials claimed the 41 missing animals were cremated after they died of pneumonia, but police believed they had been spirited away to hamper the smuggling probe.

Police Colonel Wichit Nuntawong told the press,

We went looking for the apes and he (Pin) finally ran out of places to hide them. The law is on our side. We will not let this go away, we expect to lay more

charges against Mr. Pin's employees.

Safari World owner: smuggling and money-laundering charges

IPPL has learned that Mr. Pin is facing wildlife smuggling and money laundering charges and that other associates of the amusement park may be prosecuted.

As of late August, the orangutans are still at Safari World. Wildlife protectors fear that, unless international pressure forces the Thai government to confiscate the animals, they may never be returned to Indonesia.

Letters Needed

Please send letters to the Thai officials listed below. Express your approval of the police raids on Safari World and of the ban on use of orangutans in kick-boxing. Request that Thailand strengthen and enforce its wildlife protection laws so that no more smuggled animals are imported into Thailand. Express your hope that all officials and employees of Safari World involved in the acquisition of smuggled wildlife, and all animal dealers who have supplied the facility with smuggled animals, be prosecuted to the fullest extent of Thai law.

Postage from the United States to Thailand costs 80 cents per ounce. To send letters to Thai embassies, please contact the embassy in the capital city of your country of residence. Here are the addresses for key Thai officials and the embassies of the United States and Canada:

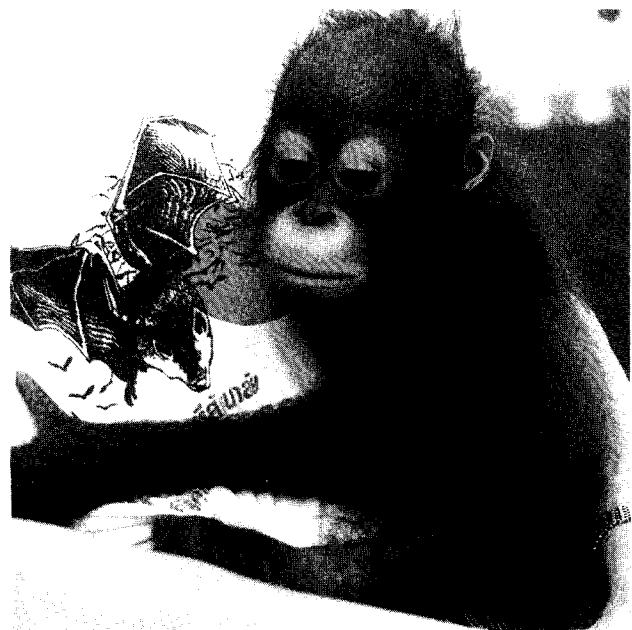
*H.E. Kuhn Suwit Khunkitti
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
92 Paholyothin Road
Kwaeng Samsen, Payathai District
Bangkok 10400, Thailand*

*H.E. Thaksin Shinawatra
Prime Minister of Thailand
Government House
Thanon Nakhon Pathom, Dusit district
Bangkok 10300, Thailand*

*Police Major General Swake Pinsinchai
Commander of Forestry Police Division
P.O. Box 121
Bangkhen, Jatujak
Bangkok 10900, Thailand*

*Royal Thai Embassy
180 Island Park Drive
Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 0A, Canada
Fax: (613) 722-6624*

*His Excellency H.E. Kasit Piromya
Royal Thai Embassy
1024 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20007
Fax: (202) 944-3611*



Baby orangutan rescued from trade in 1990

The Kick-Boxing Orangutans

Some of the Safari World orangutans have been used in ridiculous and degrading “kick-boxing” shows.

In case you’re not familiar with the Thai “sport” of kick-boxing, here’s how it is conducted. Thai boxing allows fighters to kick each other anywhere on their bodies and to use their fists, elbows, and feet. It is a bloody sport and, like Western boxing, sometimes causes severe brain damage or death.

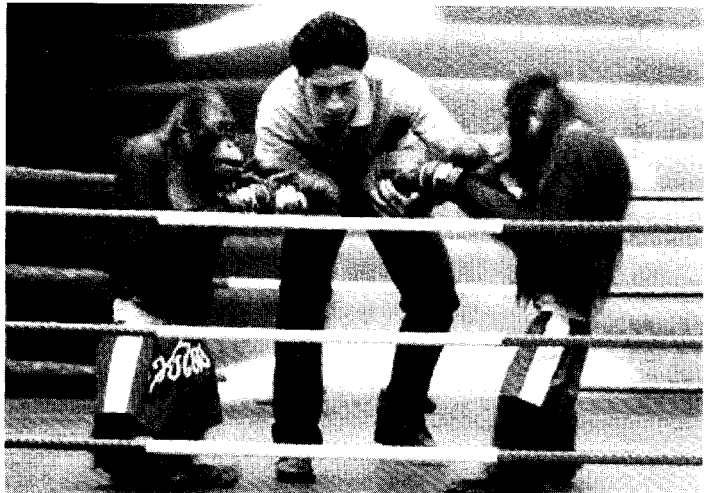
The orangutan fights at Safari World feature orangutans dressed in gaudy boxing shorts, red for one “boxer” and blue for the other. The animals are trained to kick and punch each other. Chimpanzees wearing bikinis carry cards with the fight number.

On 29 July 2004 the *Asia Pacific News Service* reported on IPPL’s call for a ban on use of orangutans in kick-boxing shows.

Cyril Rosen of IPPL-UK commented,

It’s outrageous. There’s no question of it being justifiable in any way. They are doing no good to the animals, no good to the species, and making a mockery of the animals.

IPPL is delighted to learn that, in July 2004, the Thai police



ordered an end to Safari World’s orangutan kick-boxing shows.

Please check Safari World’s web site www.safariworld.com to see whether orangutan kick-boxing is still featured on the site—it was there as of mid-August. Safari World also features bird shows, sea lion and dolphin shows, and even a hippo show.

Taking Care of Primates — Now and For Ever

Over the years, IPPL has greatly benefited from caring supporters who have remembered IPPL in their wills. Thanks to those wonderful people, we can continue and expand our program of investigations and we can help primates rescued from horrible abuse, now cared for by sanctuaries in Africa, Asia, and South America.

IPPL not only assists groups working to help wildlife in remote parts of the world; We takes care of 32 wonderful gibbons, many of them research veterans, at our headquarters sanctuary, where our animals have benefitted for our members generosity over the years.

In 1999 we built a much-needed education center, thanks to a generous bequest from Swan and Mary Henningson.

One kind member left a special gift for Igor, our lab gibbon who had lived behind black Plexiglas for 21 years because he self-mutilated at the sight of other gibbons. Igor has now spent 17 years in “retirement” with IPPL.

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

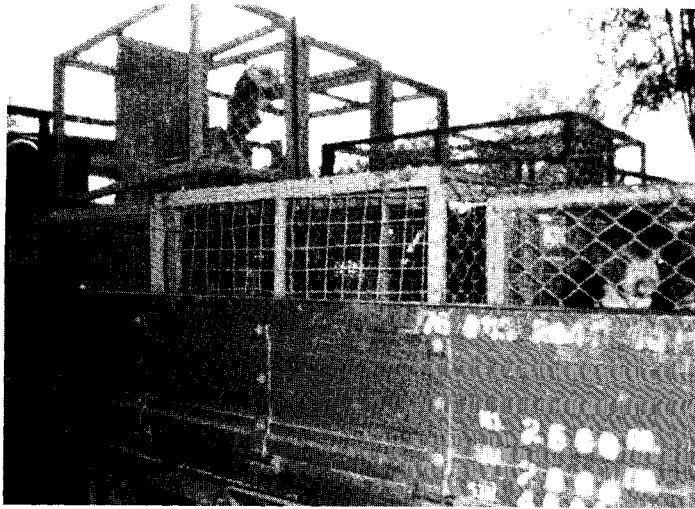
Our “special needs” gibbons require considerable attention. One of these is Beanie. Beanie was born at a primate facility in Central Florida. One night he was bitten by a mosquito, which infected him with encephalitis. He survived — but his illness left him suffering from blindness and epilepsy. Beanie is a spunky fighter who has lived at IPPL for 13 years. He is seen above enjoying quality time with his friend Hardy.

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 — and that the primates living at IPPL will continue to receive the best food, and physical care and emotional support which they need and deserve.

For more information please contact **IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA.**



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Thai Wildlife Rescue Center Raided

On 27 July 2004, Thai Forestry officials raided the Wildlife Rescue Center south of Bangkok, operated by Wildlife Friends of Thailand. Two bears and 12 primates were confiscated. This was an unprecedented action taken against a very reputable wildlife protection organization. The rationale for the raid was reportedly a lack of documentation for some the animals at the Center.

However, Wildlife Friends reports that it has always been scrupulous about registering the confiscated animals that are sent to their facility. The Center's Director, Edwin Wiek, believes that the true reason for the raid is to be found in his recent pro-wildlife work with Indonesian non-governmental organizations and government officials. Recently, Wiek has been working especially hard to ensure that the 100+ orangutans smuggled from Indonesia into Thailand by the operators of a Thai theme park known as Safari World are confiscated and returned to Indonesia (see page 3). Wiek suspects that the raid was meant to intimidate him and his supporters. In a press release dated 27 July 2004, Wildlife Friends describe the raid on their facility:

The Thai Forestry Department appeared to be using wild animals as political pawns when it raided the Wildlife Friends of Thailand Rescue Center in Petchaburi on the eve of a major political meeting with high-ranking Indonesian officials.

The center, which offers refuge to over 130 animals, was stormed on the afternoon of the 27th July by over 20 Thai officials who confiscated fourteen animals. This occurred less than 24 hours before Edwin Wiek, the centre's founder, was due to attend a meeting between visiting Indonesian officials and the Thai Forestry Director-General regarding the repatriation of over 100 orangutans that are currently being illegally held in Thailand at various places.

Wiek has been actively lobbying for the confiscation, repatriation, and release back to the wild of the orangutans for over eight months and the issue has caused increasingly large amounts of domestic press interest and international attention. It seems that the price the authorities are

asking for this unwanted attention is the happiness and comfort of rescued wild animals.

The center has a history of working closely with the Forestry Department, having previously returned animals to the authorities when appropriate enclosures or breeding programmes became available.

The violent and aggressive approach taken today by the Forestry Department staff resulted in a number of animals being injured as they were captured and led to family groups being torn apart. This threatens the working relationship which has been built over the last three years since the center was first established on temple grounds at Kao Look Chang.

American, European and Australian animal lovers, who help as volunteers at the center, looked on in horror as animals were baited and physically wrestled to the ground with steel cable nooses, before being stuck in tiny cages and loaded onto the back of a truck to be taken to a holding bay. Cages were stacked precariously on

top of each other, allowing monkeys to fight through the bars, resulting in several injuries.

Baby macaques, only a few months old, were situated right next to a large sun bear who was severely stressed and throwing himself from side to side; the babies were obviously terrified. Several of the volunteers sat in front of the trucks refusing to allow the animals to leave the premises before being physically removed by the local police.

IPPL Note: An independent observer who was present during the raid was appalled and commented:

Many monkeys were bleeding on paws and tails by the time they got them into tiny cages on their single truck, and they piled cages (bears and monkeys) on top of each other for the long journey, with frenzied animals able to bite each other through the wire mesh. A terrible scene. The volunteers were weeping and some had to be dragged from the road where they sat or stood trying to block the truck from leaving.

Wildlife Friends provided information about the background of the primates taken during the raid

Leo, the strong handsome Assamese macaque, so cruelly tormented and brutally wrestled to the ground during the capture, had made remarkable progress since his arrival at the center several months ago. This once highly stressed, aggressive individual had calmed down a great deal and was finally ready to be introduced to other macaques. The ordeal he must now be going through will no doubt reignite his stress behavior and aggression.

Harry and Ron, two baby long-tailed macaques each only a few months old, were rescued from a bar in Bangkok. Terrified of people when they arrived, seldom letting go of each other, they have become a lot more at ease and playful since being at the center. After being taken from their enclosure, they clung to each other for support and comfort. Our biggest fear is that these inseparable little ones will be separated now that they are at the Forestry center.

Thelma, the stump-tailed macaque, was rescued from a miserable life chained up alone. She had recently been introduced to other stump-tailed macaques and was finding her place in the group. She seems to have been relishing the companionship that she had been denied for the whole of her previous captive life. When she was taken from the group and put in the moving cage she immediately started biting her arms and legs and continued this

behavior the whole time after being loaded on the truck. The likelihood is that, now she is alone again, she may be reverting to the self-mutilation that she exhibited when she first arrived.

Tarzan, the gentle giant of a pig-tailed macaque, was rescued from a miserable life in a small cage at a temple together with his companion, a small long-tailed macaque with severe behavioral problems. The two had been together for many years, Tarzan acting as her protector. Although so big, Tarzan was obviously terrified during his capture by the Forestry officials, who thought it was funny to poke him with sticks while he desperately showed them his submissive face, pleading with them not to hurt him.

Fergus is a highly stressed long-tailed macaque who hates people; we can only imagine the trauma he has been through in his life. The capture of Fergus took so long that by the end of it he was exhausted and severely traumatized. This can only have increased his dislike and fear of people and everything achieved in calming him down since he arrived will have been lost.

Joe, the young long-tailed macaque, was torn from his mother and baby brother by Forestry officials on the day of the raid. From the moment he was taken from his family, his calls to his mother filled the air and, as the truck drove away, we could still hear his pleading cries. Sitting in a

small cage on the back of the truck whilst chaos was breaking out around him, he just stared back at the place that had been his home the past few months and where he had finally found peace living with his family.

Wiggy, the female stump-tailed macaque, an ex-temple monkey, was forcefully separated from her family group, suffering an injury to her hand in the struggle as the Forestry officials tried to catch her. She had been desperately trying to protect the younger members of the group as Forestry officials were harassing them.

Georgie and Lulu, two young, highly social long-tailed macaques, also ex-temple monkeys, were chased around the cage before being pulled apart and put in separate cages.

Prince, a large long-tailed macaque, was caught using excessive force as he was desperately trying to protect his family. Again he was separated from other members of his group after being captured and crammed into a small cage.

Gary, a young long-tailed macaque, was placed screaming in a cage after his stressful capture. Placed in a moving cage next to a much bigger macaque, it was not long before he was bitten, resulting in a badly bleeding tail.

News from the United Kingdom

Animal Welfare Bill

A draft for a new Animal Welfare Bill prepared by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) is under discussion. The new bill requires keepers of animals to provide suitable accommodations and correct husbandry and to ensure that injury and disease is promptly treated and diagnosed. IPPL-UK has advised DEFRA that we are concerned about the use of primates in entertainment, the sale of monkeys through advertisements and at pet fairs, and the lenient view taken by some courts in cruelty prosecutions. We also consider that cruelty in experimental procedures should be covered, and that pet shops not be granted an exemption from the law.

Research lab shenanigans

Cambridge University recently appealed against the local District Council's refusal to grant the university permission to establish a Neurological Research Laboratory on land classified as "Green Belt" land. IPPL-UK contributed evidence to the planning inspector in support of its refusal to allow construction of the controversial monkey lab. The Planning Inspector agreed that permission should not be granted.

Prime Minister Tony Blair and the Science Minister had both spoken up in favor of construction of the laboratory. Authorities overruled the Planning Inspector and granted permission for

construction based on the grounds of "national importance."

Two UK animal protection organizations, Animal Aid and the National Anti-Vivisection Society, applied for judicial review of the case. It was heard on 26–27 July. The court ruled that the lab construction could proceed. However, Cambridge University has stated that financial problems have led it to reconsider proceeding with its plans.

Simultaneously, Oxford University has announced plans to expand its research laboratories. Some of the primate experimentation planned for the Cambridge lab may be conducted at Oxford instead.

Importers of the “Air France Baby Monkeys” Plead Guilty

Longtime IPPL members will recall that it was over seven years ago that Dr. Shirley McGreal informed to IPPL members about an eye-witness report of dozens of baby monkeys pathetically packed in crates at Chicago’s O’Hare Airport. Now the US importing company and three of its officers have pled guilty to violating federal law.

Over a thousand crab-eating macaques, including many pregnant and baby monkeys, had been shipped via Air France by the Indonesian animal dealer Agus Darmawan to the firm LABS of Virginia, which breeds monkeys for research in Yemassee, South Carolina.

Shipment of infant animals violates US law. IPPL obtained documents showing that not only baby monkeys were included in the April and May 1997 shipments, but that wild-caught adult monkeys had been shipped on fraudulent “captive-born” documents.

In the following years, Dr. McGreal and IPPL members deluged prosecutors

and wildlife agents with letters, postcards, and petitions demanding “Justice for the baby monkeys!”

On 3 April 2002, the company LABS of Virginia itself, along with three company officers, were indicted. The individuals were David Taub (president of LABS at the time of the shipments), Charles Stern (Chairman of the Board of LABS), and LABS Board member Curtis Henley.

LABS and Taub were each charged with **eight felonies and four misdemeanors** (12 counts each) and faced steep fines and long prison terms, with Henley and Curtis each facing one charge.

There were numerous references in the “Air France Baby Monkeys” court documents about bribes paid to Indonesian officials to procure export permits stating that monkeys as old as 15–16 years were “born” at a breeding colony that had existed for less than ten years.

18 August 2004, *The Chicago Tribune* reported:

Labs of Virginia Inc. pleaded guilty to one felony count of submitting false records when it imported monkeys from Indonesia in 1997. The case was heard here because the animals were brought into the U.S. through O’Hare International Airport, officials said.

According to a plea agreement between the defendant and the U.S. attorney’s office entered today before U.S. District Judge Ruben Castillo, the company faces two years of probation, a fine of \$500,000 and forfeiture totaling \$64,675. Sentencing was scheduled for Nov. 16.

Also as part of the agreement, the government at sentencing is to dismiss charges against three former officers of Labs of Virginia. The company currently is under new management, authorities said.

IPPL would have liked to see the three indicted LABS officials sent to prison. We are very disappointed to discover that the charges may be dropped.

Take Action: Ask for Justice for the Baby Monkeys

Please write and ask U.S. District Judge Ruben Castillo to levy the toughest penalties possible in Case No. 02-CR-312 (United States versus Labs Va. Inc **et al.**) and to consider whether the government is justified in dropping the charges against the individual defendants who participated in the illegal monkey shipments. Respectful letters can be mailed to:

*The Honorable Ruben Castillo, U.S. District Judge
U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois
Federal Building
219 South Dearborn Street, Fifth Floor
Chicago, IL 60604, USA*



Baby Monkeys at LABS facility: photos Anne Haynes

GOVERNMENT'S CASE AGAINST LABS

These are extracts from two government documents in the LABS case file at the federal courthouse in Chicago, Illinois. For a larger selection of documents filed in this case, contact IPPL

Extract from "Government's Response To Renewed Motion Of Defendants To Dismiss Count 5 Of The Indictment" filed 6 May 2003

In 1994, Indonesia banned the export of a species of wild-caught monkeys known as crab-eating macaques ('Decree No. 26/Kpts-11/94'). The phrase 'wild-caught' refers to those primates which were caught in the jungles of Indonesia. 'Captive-bred' primates, in contrast, are those primates which were born in captivity. In 1997, defendant LABS of Virginia, Inc. caused four shipments of these monkeys to be sent from Indonesia into the United States as a part of LABS's purchase of an entire colony of crab-eating macaques. Each of the shipments at issue were accompanied by a 'CITES' permit issued by the Indonesian government. The CITES permits represented that each shipment contained 'captive-bred' primates when, in fact, the shipments contained a mix of 'captive-bred' and 'wild-caught' primates....

Patrick Mehlman, a former employee, informed the defendants in a memorandum that the person from whom the defendants were purchasing the primate colony 'ha[d] gone to the Indonesian government and cut a baksheesh deal to pay them off so that he can export feral caught animals.' The defendants wanted to purchase a breeding colony for use at its own United States-based facility. From the outset, the defendants knew that there were significant problems associated with the export of the Inquatex colony for this purpose. The defendants knew, from its own research and the various documents exchanged between parties, that the Inquatex colony contained wild-caught monkeys and they also knew, because Mehlman, among others, told them, that Indonesian law prohibited the export of wild-caught monkeys unless some exception were written.

The defendants placed the burden on Darmawan to secure the requisite Indonesian-based documents, including the CITES permits, in order to allow the shipments to take place. The CITES permits and other documents that Darmawan sent to the defendants in advance of each shipment clearly reflected that the shipments contained captive-bred monkeys with no reference to the fact, as defendants well knew, that the shipments contained wild-caught monkeys as well. The defendants also knew that the document which Darmawan presented from the Department of Forestry, the so-called 'exception' to the Indonesian ban on the export of wild-caught monkeys, clearly referred to the export of unproductive wild-caught monkeys. The defendants knew that the wild-caught monkeys in the shipment were, in fact, productive and that the productive nature of the Inquatex colony was the reason for purchasing it in the first place...

The disconnect or dis-juncture between what the defendants knew to be the demographics of the colony and what the CITES permits and health certificates reflected is what makes the issue of baksheesh relevant to this case. The defendants were told repeatedly that Darmawan relied heavily on baksheesh to

influence Indonesian officials...

On or about February 17, 1997, Dr. George Ward, LABS's veterinarian who was in Indonesia at the time, wrote a letter to Taub in which he stated as follows: "that [Darmawan's ability to sell 1,000 primates per year] doesn't appear to be a problem given his connections with the local F[ish] & W[ildlife]. It is very impressive to me- I needed 6 months to complete all steps (9) in exporting a monkey from Bangkok and Agus [Darmawan] can accomplish (albeit in only 6 steps here) it in 1 1/2 weeks. Of course the 'charity' is a very important aspect."

Extract from Government's Consolidated Response To Defendants' Bills Of Particulars, undated

On or about July 11, 1996, after Mehlman had returned to the United States, Mehlman distributed a memo to the LABS "Board of Directors" (of which defendants Taub, Stern and Henley were members at the time). Mehlman stated in the memo, among other things, that since exporting wild-caught primates was clearly against Indonesian law unless some exception were written, Agus Darmawan, Inquatex's owner, had gone to the Indonesian government and had cut a 'baksheesh' deal to pay them off....

Also, he got CITES for blood export really quickly. He dines at a big expensive restaurant under the offices of Indonesian Fish and Wildlife (and joked about taking them there), and he has been trafficking in birds and fish for a couple of decades. We went to the bird market together, and it was obvious that Agus had status. He's been around....

LABS, then, by paying monthly maintenance expenses, indirectly but knowingly funded Darmawan's practice of making baksheesh payments as a part of his business operations....

In November 1998, during an interview with Special Agent David Kirkby, Darmawan agreed with the statement that he (Darmawan) paid baksheesh to Indonesian Wildlife Management Authority officials for the purpose of exporting the illegal monkeys to LABS and that the officials made the shipments look legal....

Darmawan testified in the grand jury that he (Darmawan) gave individuals in the CITES permit office a \$50.00 tip [and] that the tip was given to the clerks and that the clerks were to split up the tip among the various employees. Darmawan also testified that after the first CITES application was granted, he gave a particularly large tip, approximately \$250, to the Indonesian Management Authority because he was happy his application had been granted

The purpose of the baksheesh payments was to secure from the Indonesian government: (a) approval of the CITES applications; and (b) the issuance of the CITES permits and health certificates reflecting that the shipments contained captive-bred monkeys without reference to the fact that the shipments contained productive wild-caught monkeys as well.

David – A Beautiful Tonkean Macaque

Kerrie Grant, University of New England, Australia

In early 2004 Ms. Grant was a student on Sulawesi, a large island in Indonesia formerly known as the Celebes when she met a monkey held captive in a village. Here is the story of David.

While in Central Sulawesi to conduct ethno-archaeological research, I reached Kalumpang Village where I would be living for the next six weeks. One of my first thoughts was, “I hope there are no monkeys here.” Unfortunately, there were.

“David” was a young male Tonkean macaque (*Macaca tonkeana*) of about eight months of age and the first of many captive Sulawesi macaques I was to see during my fieldwork. Previously known as “Celebes apes,” these monkeys became a common sight in the villages I visited along the Karama River.

The monkey was nicknamed after a friend of mine, David Lucas, known to many IPPL readers from his time as the manager of the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon. I was told that David had been in the village for about three months. The monkey David’s mother had been shot for bushmeat a few kilometers upstream from the village and David had been sold to a local storekeeper.

David attracts children to this local store, where they shout at him, scream every time he moves, and throw stones at him. I sat down beside him and hand-fed him fruit and bread. This brought the entire village out, including the village chief and his family. I tried to explain that he was just a baby and that he would not harm them. The term “gila” was thrown around, this being the local word for “crazy”. I think they were referring to me and not the monkey!

In an effort to promote education, over the next few weeks my mantra became “*Bidan dari kera sama-sama orang. Perlu makanan dan minum.*” Translation: “Body of monkey same as person. Need food and drink.”

I gained gasps when I let David drink water from a plastic container and got puzzled looks when I tried to explain

that he could not live on empty candy wrappers and depleted corn husks. I was told constantly that “*Kera tidak baik*” (monkey no good), “*kera tidak perlu*



untuk minum” (monkey no need for drink), and “*kera akan curi*” (monkey will steal).

I tried to explain he would not hurt them if he were approached quietly. In fact, compared with the primates I know best (chimpanzees and gibbons), he is one of the calmest primates I have ever interacted with, especially considering his environment.

The forests of Sulawesi have the highest number of “endemic” (found in no other country or island) mammals in the Indo-Pacific region. Macaques have radiated, and there are more species on Sulawesi than on any other comparable area of land. Little research has been conducted on Sulawesi’s macaques and their environment. There are possibly

seven subspecies of these macaques, but only the Sulawesi black crested macaque (*Macaca nigra*) has been studied in any detail.

Agricultural expansion, logging, mining, hunting and human-induced fires have all increased greatly since then, especially in the southwest region of the island. In 1994, the Tonkean macaque was upgraded to “Endangered” status on the World Conservation Union’s “Red List” of endangered species, as was the black crested macaque.

Life for David is fairly miserable. He spends his day tied to a bamboo pole under a huge mango tree on the edge of a large playing field in the middle of the village. During the wet season, the mangoes fall. If David is quick enough he can grab them before the children rush in and take them. I watched one day when several mangoes fell at once. David ran around grabbing and taking small bites out of each of them before running to the next one! He has learned that the children won’t take the ones he has bitten!

In the afternoons, the cows and buffalos join him under his tree to get out of the hot sun. Dogs roam by randomly and play with David. In fact, as macaques are very social animals, it did not seem surprising that there was one dog David appeared to particularly like. He always seemed quite depressed when this animal left after play.

David was offered to me in exchange for money. I was not so irresponsible as to accept the offer for fear it would encourage more trade in monkeys. However, I realized that the village was willing for me to have him. I began to try to find out about rehabilitation centers on the island for these primates.

Unfortunately, I was unable to locate any conservation groups present on

Sulawesi. I was told that WWF had a field office in Makassar but that it was only staffed "a few days a month when the man comes from Jakarta." I even searched for a possible local zoo population, but the Makassar Zoo collapsed some years ago. Back in Australia, I have had no success in finding any places that deal with wildlife rescue or rehabilitation on Sulawesi.

My travels along the Karama River took me to a number of other villages. Our primary research was not on primates, but I soon learned the look my interpreters would give me as they spied another one of these monkeys tied to a tree or being dragged on a leash. Every village seemed to have these black macaques.

As I traveled further downstream toward the sea, small logging camps began to appear, growing ever larger as we approached the mouth of the river.

In what appeared to be pristine forest, we could hear chainsaws. Huge areas cleared for agriculture also began to pop up along the banks of the river. As people had cleared right to the water's edge, the river had carved into these areas as massive erosion was taking hold along the banks. There are still large tracts of primary forest here and wildlife is sometimes seen, but the encroachment of human destruction is very evident.

As the time for me to leave drew closer, the village chief "presented" David to me. I had to refuse, as there was no responsible facility for him to go to. Of course, ideas like helping him "escape accidentally" went through my mind, but not only was he too young to survive on his own but more importantly, if he were to make contact with a wild group and was accepted, I didn't know what human

viruses he might be carrying.

Leaving him was going to be very difficult.

A number of the villagers began feeding him and enjoying seeing him "smile," which in fact was a fear grimace toward a larger primate. In this case, I decided that giving out the correct information was not in David's interests. Promises were made that they would feed him until my return later this year. I thought about giving one or two people funds to buy food for him but decided that this just incites more trade.

I hope to be checking in on him soon. One part of me wants to see his "smiling" face again. On the other hand, the life he has now is not worthy of such a magnificent creature and maybe it would be better for him if he has finally found peace.

Search for Abused Primates In Vietnam

In May 2004, IPPL was contacted by Dr. Dorothy Braudy of Los Angeles, USA, who was distressed at the sight of many mistreated animals, three of them primates, during a visit to the Cu Chi Tunnels, a tourist attraction outside Saigon, Vietnam. Dr. Braudy wrote to IPPL:

Near the entrance at the Cu Chi tunnels outside of Saigon there is a large cage with three primates. I believe one is a douc langur. The other two are possibly gibbons or lemurs. Their cage is under the broiling sun with no shelter.

There is nothing for them to climb on. There seemed to be a small bowl of water. Nothing else. The langur seemed terrified. I would be most grateful if a veterinarian from Saigon could take a look at this situation.

Unfortunately IPPL does not have an office in Vietnam, but we were very fortunate to establish contact with Terry Whittaker, a primatology student in Hanoi who is also an expert photographer (you can see some of his work on his Web site at www.terrywhittaker.com). Terry offered to fly to Saigon for just his expenses, which Dr. Braudy kindly provided. On 30 May he reported:

I just got back from Saigon. I went to both tunnel sites and made lots of enquiries but could not find animals answering the description in the report. I was told that they used to have "Vooc," the Vietnamese name for all leaf monkeys, but they all died a long time ago. I found one enclosure that fits the description housing three macaques: one emaciated pig-tailed, one long-tailed, and one rhesus. No langur could survive long in the conditions I saw.



Macaque at Cu Chi tunnels © Terry Whittaker



White-cheeked gibbon at Cu Chi tunnels © Terry Whittaker

Altogether at both sites I found:

- *One nice-looking young male southern white-cheeked gibbon,*
- *One male stump-tailed macaque,*
- *Several long-tailed and rhesus macaques, and*
- *Various other animals, including four sun bears, some porcupines, various snakes, and a few birds.*

All were kept in appalling conditions by Western standards, but better than most Vietnamese conditions I have seen. Most of the primates were doing stereotypic behavior [abnormal behaviors indicating mental disturbance]. I hope something can at least be done for the gibbon, as I believe it is absolutely illegal for any private keeper to have any gibbon in captivity. I hope I didn't miss a douc but I looked all over at both tunnel sites.

Dr. Braudy also contacted the agency that had planned her trip. She received a response from Nguyen le Kha of Grand Circle Travel in Hanoi.

I phoned my friends in Cu Chi tunnels. They had told me that all animals in Cu Chi were set free after the English vet from Hanoi coming to Cu Chi for checking situation out. No more animals in cages in Cu Chi tunnels. Sorry about it. Cu Chi people learn from visitors (Dorothy Braudy). Sorry and thank you very much for making a better living planet.

The primates have now disappeared from the Cu Chi location. It is likely that any leaf monkeys (these include douc langurs) would have died before our investigator arrived at Cu Chi, as they are very fragile animals and rarely survive in captivity.

During the course of searching for the Cu Chi animals, however, some of IPPL's allies discovered another gibbon, this time at an expensive hotel in Chau Doc, south of Saigon. This gibbon was confiscated and sent to the Endangered Primate Rescue Center in Cuc Phuong National Park, where he arrived on 11 June in relatively good condition.

Tourist – BE ALERT!

Although the primates seen by Dr. Braudy could not be rescued, her protests were not in vain, because no more primates have been seen at the Cu Chi Tunnels in recent weeks. If you are traveling, please remember to carry a notebook, pen, and camera along with you! If you observe any animal abuse, please make careful notes and take photos. When you arrive home, contact animal protection organizations, any travel agents involved in your trip, and the Ambassador to your country representing the nation where the abuse occurred.

Thank you, Dr. Braudy!

Hard Work and Conservation Victory for Nature's Beckon

Nature's Beckon emphasizes educating and mobilizing citizens at the local level to promote wildlife conservation in Assam, northeastern India. With financial assistance from IPPL, the group has recently offered a variety of community outreach activities. From January to June this year, Nature's Beckon organized the following events

- Five motivational training programs for villagers living near important wildlife habitat (480 villagers participated).



Members of the Community Conservation Network for primates



Field training program



Planning for nature conservation

- Two youth leadership training camps held in National Parks.
- Many popular talks, slide shows, and other pro-wildlife events at local schools (about 6,000 students attended).



Gibbon protection campaign by students wearing their Nature's Beckon hoolock caps

Brahmaputra valley rainforest as the "Dihing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary." In the future, Nature's Beckon would like to see as much as 500 square kilometers of this critical habitat protected, as this biodiverse area is home to as many as seven species of primates, including India's only ape, the hoolock gibbon.

- Two student demonstrations, one at the Assam state zoo and one on World Environment Day (June 5), which temporarily blocked National Highway 37.

The result? The Assam government, in a press conference held on 23 July 2004, has officially declared 111 square kilometers (43 square miles) of the



Pro-wildlife village exhibit

Photos courtesy Nature's Beckon

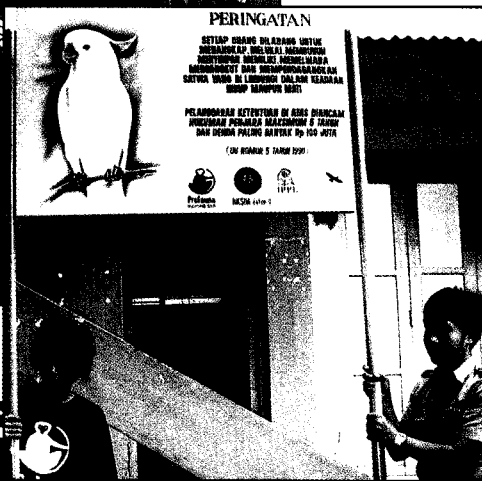
Billboard Campaign Against Animal Trading

ProFauna blitzed Indonesia's bird markets this summer with 12 vibrant conservation billboards. With financial assistance from **IPPL**, this



energetic grassroots wildlife group spread the word at seven of Java's open-air animal trading markets. The signs, placed in cooperation with local

conservation officials, are illustrated with pictures of protected animals like the **Javan ebony langur** (below left). The billboards were designed to warn dealers about bans on trading such animals and to raise public awareness.



Photos: ProFauna

Teach the Children Well

Nearly 700 Indonesian schoolchildren have visited **ProFauna's Wildlife Education Center** in east Java since January this year. ProFauna facilitators engage the children—from toddlers to junior high school students—with conservation games and other activities. In one game, children must guess the identity of a chosen animal species by asking questions about

its characteristics; incorrect guessers are “punished” by being put briefly into a cage—and learn to appreciate the plight of wild animals in captivity.

The children also receive **full-color booklets**, newly printed with the assistance of **IPPL**, that describe the challenges facing their country's wild creatures.



MENGAPA SATWA LIAR
PUNAH?



Singapore Repatriates Pet Monkey: Blue Goes Home

Louis Ng, President, Animal Concerns Research and Education Society (ACRES)

In May last year, I first met Blue, a young vervet monkey from South Africa. We didn't meet in the best of circumstances. He was chained up and housed in a rusty cage in a factory in Tuas (on the western coast of the island of Singapore), and I was there to drag him away from his familiar surroundings.

His owner had informed the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) about her pet vervet monkey and asked if IPPL knew of a home for Blue. Keeping primates as pets in Singapore is illegal, so IPPL forwarded the information to my organization, Animal Concerns Research and Education Society (ACRES).

The search for a new home

After months of investigation and negotiations with the owners, we were finally brought to the place where Blue was kept to do a confiscation, together with Singapore's Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority.

So there I was, looking at Blue, and wondering how in the world I was going to get him out of his cage without

getting bitten. It took us half an hour but we finally managed to get him into our transport cage.

Blue then spent the next three days at my house before being sent to the Singapore Zoo. In these three days, we bonded and groomed each other. Gone was the aggressive Blue who had been biting people.

I always believe that animals know when we come to help them and in this case, after some time, I was sure that Blue understood what I was doing.

We tried for the next few months to secure a permit from South Africa to repatriate him to the Vervet Monkey Foundation there, but unfortunately we never got a positive response from the government. We still wanted to send Blue back to his native Africa, so our next option was Munda Wanga, a sanctuary in Zambia. It took a whole year of work but, in May 2004, Blue was finally allowed to go to Munda Wanga.

Blue's journey back to Africa

I accompanied him on the same flight, like a worried parent. I checked countless

times to make sure he boarded safely and made sure that he got food and water during transit stops.

We finally arrived at Munda Wanga on 5 May 2004, 16 hours after leaving Singapore. Blue survived the long flight and I truly hoped that this would be the "happy ending" to his long, arduous life's journey to date.

Like all primates in the illegal pet trade, Blue had survived a horrible childhood. At a young age, Blue had been forcibly separated from his family and made to endure a long voyage on a ship from South Africa to Singapore. His owners in Singapore had chained him up and kept him in a cage. When we rescued him, he weighed only 4.2 kg; now he is 7.0 kg (over 15 pounds).

Blue's future bright—others not so fortunate

After three weeks of quarantine at the sanctuary, Blue will be introduced to Chippy. Chippy is a young male vervet monkey who was brought in by some locals who found him injured in the bush. Chippy and Blue will spend a few



Blue, giving Louis one last grooming session before he left

months together before being released into a large new open-topped electrified enclosure.

It's a happy ending for Blue, but countless others have lost their lives in the illegal pet trade.

Each year, thousands of animals are captured from the wild for this kind of illicit trafficking. Removing these

animals from their natural habitat not only damages the fragile ecosystems from which the animals are taken, but also threatens the species' very existence.

More than half of these animals die during transportation, and the surviving animals mostly end up living in poor conditions. We urge you not to buy these illegal pets and to please spread the word.

I left Zambia with a heavy heart. Honestly, it was hard to part with Blue. He gave me one last groom, and I gave him one last groom. I wish him all the best and hope that he does well socialising with other vervet monkeys. It won't be easy but, after all these years of living with humans, it is time for Blue to find out that he is a vervet monkey.

In Appreciation to All of Blue's Friends

On behalf of Blue, ACRES would especially like to thank Munda Wanga for accepting him for lifetime care. We are grateful to Stichting AAP for funding the repatriation. We also thank the International Primate Protection League, Gorilla Haven, and all the ACRES members that have provided additional funding and contributed to giving Blue a new lease on life. We also extend our appreciation to the Singapore Zoo for caring for Blue after his confiscation and helping us with the logistical arrangements.

Teenager's Nationwide Protest Tour of Primate Labs

If Jeremy Beckham's English Composition teacher asks the 19-year-old college freshman to write an essay about "How I Spent My Summer Vacation," she will read a unique essay about the young man's summer road-trip to expose primate abuse.

From May to August 2004, Jeremy traveled to the United States' eight National Primate Research Centers, where government-funded biomedical research on primates takes place on a large scale. This tour was sponsored by the animal protection group In Defense of Animals and by the Primate Freedom Project, a not-for-profit organization that, as stated on its Web site, "is dedicated to ending the use of nonhuman primates in cruel and harmful experimentation and other forms of exploitation."

Jeremy spent two and a half months on the road with stuffed monkeys for companions, along with banners, posters, videos, stickers, and boxes of flyers that detailed the cruel treatment of primates that occurs in the labs. In front of each of the eight research centers, Jeremy set up an information table and invited pedestrians and motorists to learn about the issue of primate experimentation. Braving hassles from the local police and laboratory security guards as well as occasional insults from less compassionate passersby, Jeremy met with hundreds of individuals at his literature table and candlelight vigils—lab workers, reporters, neighbors

to the research centers (many of whom were unaware of the centers' presence in their own backyard), and concerned everyday citizens.

Jeremy is not a stranger to challenging primate experimenters in the US. Last fall he used the Freedom of Information Act to request copies of the research protocols for current experiments involving nonhuman primates at the University of Utah. He wanted to find out more about how primate research subjects were being treated at that institution. The University initially denied his request, citing concerns over security and confidentiality. But in January 2004 the State Records Committee ruled that Jeremy should have access to this information.

Many supporters along the way

All along Jeremy's summertime journey, he says that he was encouraged by the large numbers of activists and ordinary people who supported and encouraged him, both with strictly vegetarian coffecake as well as with their stories. He tells about an encounter in Seattle with a man from Malaysia who had volunteered at an animal sanctuary in Africa; "these [researchers] are sick," the man stated flatly. At the New England National Primate Research Center, Jeremy met a former lab worker who had done data entry there. According to Jeremy, she had noticed that "the record-keeping there was very poor. She

remembers times when different reports indicated different years for a particular monkey's death." And in San Antonio, Jeremy and his friend Autumn rescued an emaciated dog who had been chained up next to a house beside the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research. Ironically, someone from inside the lab filed a fictitious animal cruelty complaint—against Jeremy. Fortunately the police officer who was obliged to "investigate" the case soon realized that the dog was now in excellent hands.

At his final stop in Davis, California, Jeremy describes meeting a man who was a prisoner of war in Vietnam for three years; "I know what it feels like to be imprisoned for years—it's absolute hell. And that's exactly what it's like for those poor creatures over there," said the POW. Adds Jeremy, "one person who said she worked at the primate center for a few months...confirmed all of our claims of mistreatment of animals. She said many of UC Davis' primates self-mutilate—some so bad they even have to be euthanized. How tragic.... [Meanwhile], humans are dying from real diseases that animal testing has provided no answers for. What a scandal and a fraud."

Throughout the road-trip Jeremy kept a record of his daily adventures. To read Jeremy's complete diaries, visit the Web site of the Primate Freedom Project www.primaterefreedom.com/diary.html

Update on "Taiping Four" Gorillas

In December 2003, four gorillas were sent from Malaysia to Pretoria Zoo, South Africa. They had been smuggled from Nigeria via South Africa to Taiping Zoo, Malaysia, in January 2002. IPPL received a tip-off the following March. Since then IPPL has campaigned for the animals' return to a sanctuary in Cameroon.

The shipment of the gorillas to Malaysia took place despite an official request from the Government of Cameroon for the return of the animals. On 27 August 2003, Cameroon's Minister of the Environment, Dr. Tanyi Myianbor, had sent a letter to Malaysia's then Minister of the Environment requesting that the gorillas be sent to Cameroon for rehabilitation at Limbe Wildlife Center, rather than to Pretoria Zoo.

Recently IPPL obtained a document

regarding the role of the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in initiating the selection of Pretoria Zoo as the destination for the gorillas, should they be confiscated.

On 2 July 2002, John Sellar, Senior Enforcement Officer at the CITES Headquarters in Switzerland, contacted the Malaysian CITES Management Authority, stating,

For your information, we are indicating to Nigeria that we think it is not appropriate for specimens to be returned to a country from which they were illegally exported. If you wish assistance regarding the disposal of the gorillas, the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums has contacted us and offered to provide advice, it apparently

knows of a facility in Africa that would be able to provide long-term accommodation in a suitable environment. Its director can be contacted at waza.director@bluewin.ch [Sellar did not mention the director's name, it is Peter Dollinger, formerly head of the Swiss delegation to many CITES conferences]

Sellar did not mention of the possibility of returning the gorillas to a sanctuary. It is possible that he wanted to ensure that the gorillas were not shipped back to Nigeria. He also may have been unaware at the time that there were two sanctuaries qualified to care for gorillas in Cameroon. Unfortunately Pretoria Zoo does not have a good track record of caring for gorillas. Further, South Africa has no wild gorillas and the nation had served as way station on the gorillas' journey to Malaysia.

LETTERS NEEDED: IPPL is working with the Cameroon-based Last Great Ape Organization to ensure that the "Taiping Four" gorillas return to Cameroon, as requested by the Cameroon Government. Discussions between Cameroonian and South African wildlife officials are ongoing. Letters requesting that Cameroon persist in its admirable efforts to bring its gorillas home may be addressed to *His Excellency Tanyi Myianbor, Minister of Environment and Forests, Yaounde, Cameroon*. Postage from the United States to Cameroon costs 80 cents per ounce.

Arcus Awards IPPL \$200,000 Grant for Ape Sanctuaries

The Arcus Foundation announced last June that it was awarding IPPL a two-year grant of \$213,840 to help support six ape sanctuaries in Africa and Asia. This amount is twice the original grant request. Through IPPL, the Arcus Foundation's Great Apes Fund has since 2002, generously supported a number of primate rescue centers in countries where apes are native. IPPL is grateful for the foundation's enduring support and encouragement.

This year, Arcus took the initiative to distribute the grant award over a two-year period, instead of adhering to the more usual one-year funding cycle. This means that the primate rescue centers that will benefit from the foundation's generosity can count on a secure source of funding for two years. That kind of financial stability is invaluable for an organization's long-term planning and

ultimate viability.

Each of the six ape sanctuaries named in the grant also received financial assistance from Arcus via IPPL in 2003. These sanctuaries are:

- **Tacugama Sanctuary**, Sierra Leone, which cares for 71 chimpanzees, all rescued from trade.
- **The Friends of Bonobos Association**, Kinshasa, The Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire), which houses over two dozen confiscated bonobos (or pygmy chimpanzees).
- **HELP Congo**, Brazzaville, the Republic of Congo, which looks after a group of 50 chimpanzees, of whom 24 are currently being carefully monitored as they are reintroduced to the wild.
- **Highland Farm Gibbon Sanctuary**, Amphur Prop Pra, Tak Province, Thailand, which houses 36 gibbons.
- **Kalaweit Gibbon Sanctuary**,

Kalimantan, Indonesia, which cares for over 100 gibbons and approximately 60 siamangs.

- **The Endangered Primate Rescue Center**, Cuc Phuong National Park, Vietnam, home to 19 gibbons.

All six facilities operate on tight budgets while providing essential services. They offer facilities where local wildlife officials can place illegally traded, confiscated apes into custody. And they are often the only disseminators of wildlife education efforts targeting local people, aimed at halting the illegal ape trade at its source.

Again this year, IPPL did not request any funds for administrative fees or overhead as part of the grant application: IPPL is dedicated to the mission of our partner sanctuaries, which actively promote the survival of apes within ape habitat countries.

Special Gifts to IPPL

given by:

- ❖ **Patricia M. Christenson**, in honor of the marriage of Bob Hartman and Lisa Youmans
- ❖ **Lydia C. Giglio**, in memory of “my Pinky”
- ❖ **Elinore B. Gordon**, in honor of Bearie’s birthday
- ❖ **Larissa H. Hepler**, in honor of Seth and Doreen Heimlich’s anniversary
- ❖ **Ann and Bill Koros**, in memory of Bill’s brother, John
- ❖ **Donna M. Litowitz**, in memory of IPPL gibbon Blythie
- ❖ **Jamey Marchese**, in honor of Dr. Susan Curtiss
- ❖ **Catherine Mollyneaux**, in honor of the Mollyneaux grandchildren, Brandon and Alain Jason
- ❖ **Linda A. Morton**, in honor of IPPL gibbon Arun Rangsi’s birthday
- ❖ **Andrew D. Roth**, in honor of Elizabeth Smith
- ❖ **Dianne Taylor-Snow**, in memory of Christopher Hogwood, a dear friend and noble pig
- ❖ **Dianne Taylor-Snow**, in memory of IPPL gibbon Blythie, a wonderful companion to Baby

Farewell, Blythie...

IPPL’s dear gibbon Blythie passed away suddenly on May 31, 2004. A former pet, she was approximately 44 years old—a ripe old age for a gibbon. She left behind her long-time companion, Baby; he is doing well.

And Happy Birthday, Rooie!

IPPL’s first lab gibbon, Arun Rangsi, turned 25 years old on August 9, 2004. He has been at IPPL’s sanctuary since he was two years old, when he was released from the California research lab where he was born. He now lives with his mate Shanti and his younger children.



Blythie enjoying a treat at IPPL

Check out www.ippl.org!

IPPL frequently updates its Web site. We invite you to visit our site regularly. You can start or renew a membership, donate to an overseas project, adopt an IPPL gibbon, and buy IPPL t-shirts and other primate items through our secure server. You can also follow IPPL’s links to other projects and organizations. Visit www.ippl.org regularly!

International Orangutan Awareness Week

The 9th International Orangutan Awareness Week organized by the Orangutan Foundation International is set for 7–13 November 2004. For more information, please check www.ioaw.org

IPPL to Participate in Workplace Fundraising Campaign

IPPL members who are federal or state employees or who give to any workplace-based fundraising drive are invited to select our organization as their charity of choice. Look for our name in your Combined Federal Campaign or local campaign brochure this fall! Please call IPPL at 843-871-2280 if you have any questions.

An Eight-Year Journey for Odudu CERCOPAN Mangabeys Return to the Forest

Zena Tooze, CERCOPAN Founder and Director

It was the rainy season of 1996 when Odudu, an infant red-capped mangabey, was taken from her dead mother, who had been shot for bushmeat. This particular little forest monkey (a member of the species *Cercocebus torquatus*) was more fortunate than many other bushmeat orphans because she was brought to **CERCOPAN**, a primate and rainforest conservation center headquartered in Calabar, southern Nigeria. After some discussion, her captor was persuaded by **CERCOPAN** keepers and volunteer Lynne Baker to donate Odudu to the rehabilitation center. (To read more about **CERCOPAN**'s conservation activities, see Lynne's *IPPL News* articles "One Monkey's Worth," "Beating the Bushmeat Business," and "There's a Monkey in My Classroom," all published in April 1998.)

After a three-month quarantine period, Odudu joined three other mangabeys and became the dominant female in her group ("Odudu" means "powerful woman" in the local language). She met Manray, the dominant male, and eventually had four offspring of her own: Osun, Offiong, Otu (the only boy!), and Odenke. She even became a grandmother when Osun recently delivered her first child, Olly. Until December 2003, life at **CERCOPAN** was stable for Odudu, her family, and friends.

But unknown to **CERCOPAN**'s growing monkey population (which now includes over 30 mangabeys), special plans had been put in motion. Odudu

was about to experience life beyond the confines of her cozy 18 x 12 x 12 foot enclosure—for the first time since her infancy.

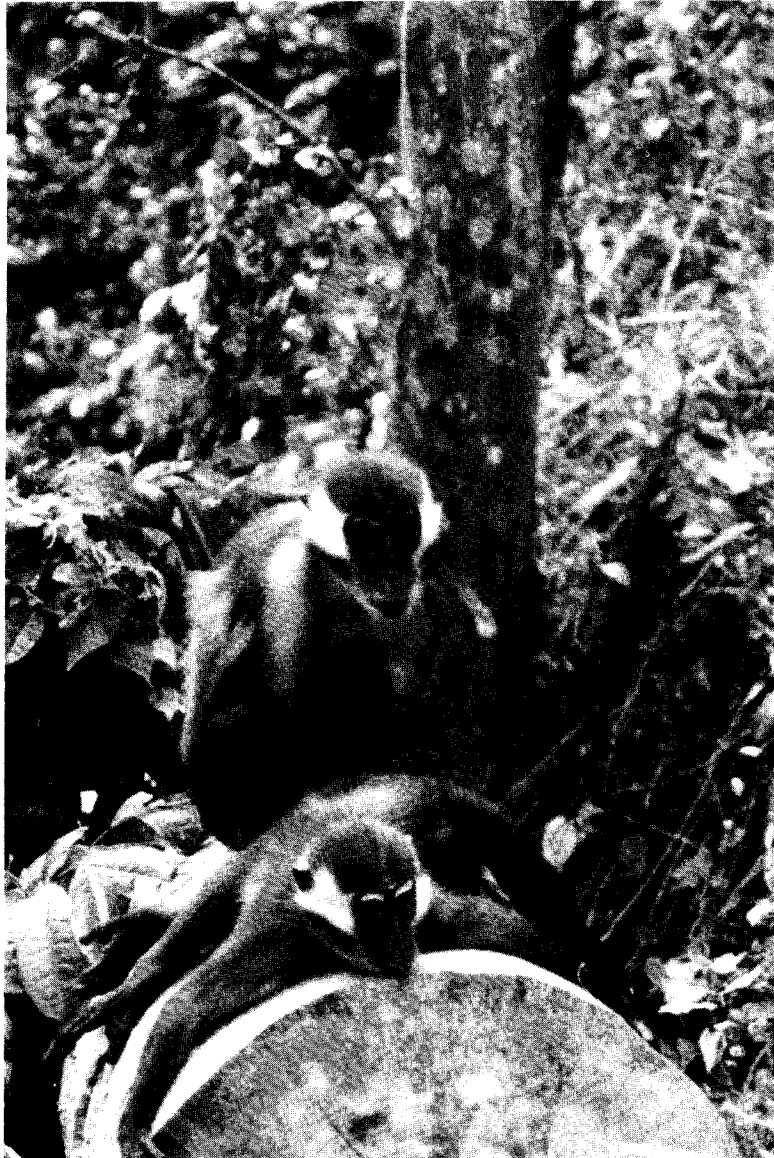
had gone into making this transition happen. In the first place, the village of Iko Esai had provided access to the forest, which now lies under an agreement

between **CERCOPAN** and the chiefs (and community) of Iko Esai. In fact, over 3,000 hectares (7,400 acres) of forest are protected through this partnership.

Next, the staff and volunteers of **CERCOPAN** had worked for almost a full year to build the enclosure, under challenging climatic conditions and with limited materials. Finally, many people and organizations from around the world made contributions to the ultimate success of the project: Monkey World, which in 2002 provided the design, materials, and funds for the enclosure; Houston Zoo, who donated funds to build the combined keeper/veterinary shed; Addax, which loaned **CERCOPAN** the helicopter; and Bristow Helicopters, which transported everyone safely. And there were many more.

The arrival of a helicopter laden with red-capped mangabeys was probably the most fantastic event that has ever happened in the village. A

few thousand people were present to welcome the arrival of the monkeys on that amazing day, including the traditional dance group clad in their dancing bangles and decorations and, of course, the chiefs in all their finery. Children from all the local schools showed up on parade, singing their welcome, and the music and tempo rose to new heights as the chopper made its descent!



Mangabeys enjoying forest living

Monkeys get a helicopter ride

On December 1, 2003, everything suddenly got very exciting! Odudu and a number of other **CERCOPAN** mangabeys were sedated, boxed, and flown in a helicopter from their long-time home in Calabar to **CERCOPAN**'s very first open-topped rainforest enclosure.

So much hard work and cooperation

New enclosure a success

The actual release went extremely well. At first, Odudu and her friends were placed in a smaller (satellite) enclosure, where they could see, hear, and sense the forest around them—was this jogging distant memories for Odudu? Then, after an acclimatization period, the door was opened to the large forest enclosure and she took her first steps in eight years without fencing over her head, back in her natural forest habitat. This was a bit scary at first, and the group stayed in tight formation. Odudu's daughter Osun did not let little Olly leave her side. But after a while everyone was leaping and jumping around, exploring their new home.

Eighteen mangabeys in total have been moved to the new forest enclosure at Iko Esai. Odudu is the alpha female and the oldest of the mangabeys there. The other seven adults are Clyde, Jamie, Amanda, Banja, Demola, Sunday, and Zombi. All of their mothers were shot for bushmeat when they were tiny infants, before they

were dragged off to markets and villages across Nigeria.

Fortunately, they were donated to **CERCOPAN**, and spent their first few years with us getting mentally and physically healthy and learning how to live with other monkeys again. The other ten released mangabeys were born in captivity as part of **CERCOPAN**'s conservation program for this threatened species. Some of them are now adults with their own offspring.

Like Odudu, I also found the release very exciting. It was what I had been working toward for the last nine years. The only word that came from me as I saw the first mangabeys move from the satellite to the forest enclosure was "Wow!" The mangabey keeper, Austin Igbebor, was equally lost for words, and could only say, "They are so happy, so very happy."

After two months, the mangabeys were joined by a group of seven mona monkeys (five wild-born rescued monas and two who were captive born) to form the first

mixed-species group in a forest monkey rehabilitation project. Thanks to the staff and supporters of **CERCOPAN**, all the monkeys are doing well.

We're 10 years old in 2005!

CERCOPAN, the Centre for Education Research of Conservation of Primates and Nature, is a non-governmental organization based in southern Nigeria's Cross River State. **CERCOPAN** will be celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2005. **CERCOPAN**'s mission is to conserve Nigeria's primates through sustainable rainforest conservation, community education, primate rehabilitation, and observational research. IPPL's Cyril Rosen and Shirley McGreal have been friends and supporters of **CERCOPAN** from the beginning, and the support of IPPL members has been critical for the organization's continued growth, particularly in caring for over 100 monkeys, all of whom were orphaned by the bushmeat trade.

Thank you, IPPL

A huge "thank you" goes to IPPL members from me and all the staff and monkeys of **CERCOPAN** for all of your support over the years (and to Monkey World for its recent assistance), which has led to creating a "little heaven on earth" for 25 very happy monkeys who have finally returned to the forest, where they belong.

Update on "Bahrain Willie" Baboon

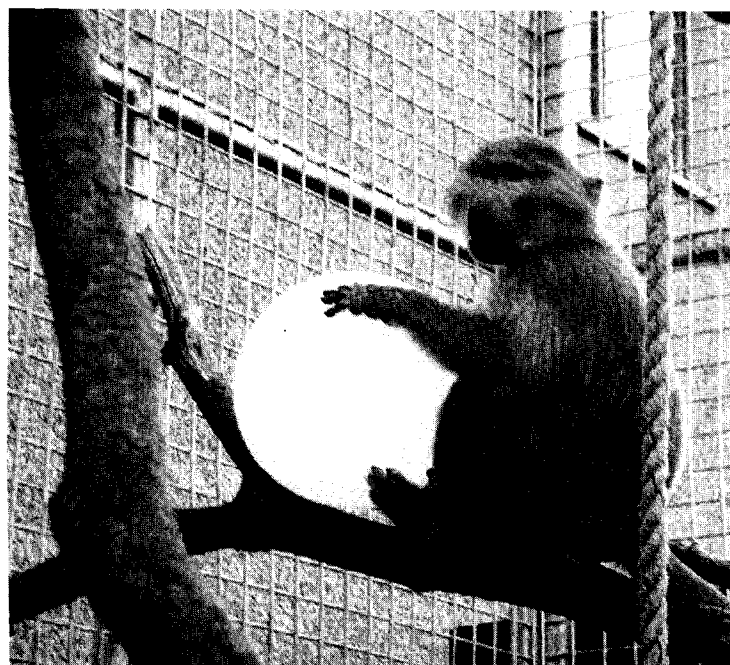
The April 2004 issue of *IPPL News* described told the story of Willie, a hamadryas baboon. Willie had been found chained, dressed in baby clothes, and being poked with sticks in a local market in Bahrain.

Willie was confiscated and cared for at the Bahrain SPCA for two years while efforts were made to locate a home for him. He grew bigger and stronger. Plans were first made to send him to the CARE Baboon Sanctuary in South Africa, but the South African government refused to allow CARE to import him.

Just when things looked really bleak for poor Willie, Jan and Graham Garen of the Cefn-yr-Erw sanctuary in Swansea, Wales, (www.cefn-yr-erw.co.uk) offered him a home.

Willie was shipped to the United Kingdom on Gulf Air on 29 March 2004. Garen reports,

Willie is doing fine. If you take a look at the website you will read about his pending arranged marriage. There is a lone young female in Doha, Qatar in another dog and cat shelter. The paper work from Qatar will soon be complete, so she should be on her way in a matter of a few weeks. British Airways is going to fly the transport crate out and fly the baboon back free of charge. Also the British Embassy in Qatar is helping.



Member Profile: Deborah Rivel

Wildlife documentaries with a sensitive touch

Deborah Rivel lives in New York City. But although her home is in the midst of urban commotion, Deborah's broadcasting career has led her to focus on the natural world. Her production company specializes in creating environmental and wildlife documentary programs, featuring sensitive portraits of some of the world's most appealing animals and the remarkable humans who care about them.

Creator of "Forgotten Apes"

IPPL members may recognize Deborah as the director of "Forgotten Apes," a one-hour documentary featuring the work of IPPL's founder Shirley McGreal and several of IPPL's sanctuary gibbons, including Beanie, Igor, and Arun Rangsi. "Forgotten Apes" introduces its audience to a number of apes who have been used in the entertainment business, the pet trade, and research—and shows what happens to them at the end of their sometimes brief "careers." Filmed at IPPL about ten years ago, this documentary was one of six wildlife programs that Deborah produced for public television in the US. Her series won seven Emmy Awards.

She grew up in a quaint New Jersey town, founded by Quakers and surrounded by farmland, where her family, especially her mother, taught her to love and respect all animals. Unfortunately, Moorestown is located only 12 miles from Philadelphia and was destined to be consumed by urban sprawl.

"When I was six or seven years old," Deborah remembers, "we would see deer hunters walking through our back yard and we could ride horses in the fields just beyond our house. But within a few years all the land around us was developed. Suddenly, one year there were no more pheasants; suddenly, one year the stream full of frogs was gone. By the time I was a teenager, it had all changed. That was an alarming thing."

Deborah left New Jersey to take a variety of positions in the broadcasting

industry, where for many years she found her professional interests in conflict with her personal ideals (she is a vegetarian and a "green" consumer). "At one point I was personally boycotting Japanese products, because of Japan's position on whale hunting," she recalls. "But at the same time I was forced to accept huge advertising orders from a Japanese auto manufacturer for the radio station where I was the sales manager."



Deborah with her Bourke Parakeet, Zaza

Founds "Wildsight Productions"

So in 1991, with the encouragement of her husband (Bob Goodale, who runs an Internet music company), she founded Wildsight Productions, using her industry contacts to get her company off the ground. At that time, there were relatively few public arenas for voicing a pro-animal perspective, but the Public Broadcasting Service was receptive to her ideas and liked the way she drew parallels between human and animal lives. "Growing up in a rural area, I've always felt that animals were just like me," Deborah says, "and I remember being shocked when I first found out that not everyone thinks that way. I want to create a sense of empathy for the challenges that animals face every day."

Ever the optimist, Deborah feels that

people are essentially good at heart but that many of us just don't know how to take action on matters of importance. As a result, a key component of her work is providing her audience with the information needed to make informed decisions, often by challenging common assumptions about the creatures with which we share the earth.

And Deborah also makes a point of offering her viewers opportunities for further action. She likes her films to highlight the activities of motivated people who, like Shirley, show how proactive and persistent work on behalf of animals can really be effective. And Deborah feels that the message is finally beginning to get out: people are starting to understand how dependent we are on the environment and how important it is to respect this relationship. "I have faith in people and in the world's natural harmony," she says. "I think it's important never to give up hope."

Encountering animals worldwide

Over the years she has had many opportunities to travel around the world, encountering animals for both business and pleasure. (In India she and her husband had fruit regularly robbed from their room by a mysterious thief—until they walked in one day on a monkey making his breakfast selection.) But she always returns to New York City, where she is currently investigating other ways to use technology—like the Internet—to promote an animal-friendly worldview.

One of Deborah's favorite places is Central Park, where she has recently taken up birding. Once she suddenly found herself standing not ten feet away from Pale Male, a red-tailed hawk who, with his mate, has fledged numerous chicks from their nest overlooking Central Park and has become a cult figure to many NYC birders. "I love bird watching in Central Park," she says. "It's a great way to feel connected to the natural world. It gives me a sense of peace and hope."

Photographer Encounters Marmoset Orphan in the Amazon

Noted wildlife photographer Michael Turco (who kindly donated the front and back cover photos for this issue of *IPPL News*) was searching the Peruvian Amazon for frogs. But he also encountered a beautiful baby pygmy marmoset—although under unexpected circumstances.

IPPL members may remember Michael's lovely photos of the IPPL sanctuary from two years ago. But in January 2004 Michael found himself headed toward a remote field station on the bank of Peru's Rio Orosa for a three-week photo-shoot of brilliantly colored rainforest frogs. The Madre Selva research site, about 100 miles away from the city of Iquitos, is maintained by Project Amazonas (see www.projectamazonas.com).

About two hours into his boat ride, however, the engine suddenly seized and he and his companions found themselves stranded in a riverside village off the beaten tourist track. While waiting for the transportation issue to resolve itself, Michael was told of a local man who had

a baby pygmy marmoset to sell.

Michael was not interested in perpetuating the trade in primates, which has proved disastrous for so many rare species, especially when he heard that the man had acquired the little orphan by shaking the tree in which the baby and her mother had been sitting. The mother had died but the man had kept the baby for a time as a "pet." Unfortunately, the group leader of Michael's expedition was less aware of these issues; he purchased the little animal for about US\$3 and carried her the rest of the way to the field station.

Michael continued to hold on to the hope that the baby could somehow be re-introduced to the wild ("it was wishful thinking," he later admitted), perhaps in the protected area around the Project Amazonas research site. Once he even heard the calls of the local marmoset group there. But he soon realized that the baby was already too imprinted on humans to survive in the wild: One morning while bringing the marmoset to the dining hall for

her breakfast, she escaped from his raincoat pocket during a heavy storm. A short while later Michael found her waiting alone on the buttress root of a large tree, screeching at him to retrieve her.

Unfortunately, there were no sanctuaries in the region where this little orphan could be safely relocated. Michael did eventually find a local family who already had a monk saki monkey and agreed to take care of her.

Michael also came across several other captive primates on his trip, all of them the "pets" of local villagers. You can see some of his remarkable work at www.michaelturco.com

Michael suspected that these beautiful animals would be loved and cared for—until, like all monkeys, they matured and started to bite. Then, much like pet primates in the United States and elsewhere, they would be gotten rid of by their owners. In this remote area of the Peruvian Amazon, without a sanctuary to care for them, their fate is highly uncertain.

IPPL Membership Application



The International Primate Protection League is constantly working to increase its membership. If you have received this magazine and are not currently an IPPL member, your membership will guarantee that you continue to receive *IPPL News* and that IPPL can continue, and expand, its primate protection programs.

Every donation helps, especially in these difficult times. Basic membership dues are \$20 (US), sustaining dues are \$50, and patron dues are \$100 and up; student/hardship dues are \$10.

Name _____

Address _____

Amount of donation: _____ check _____ or credit card _____ (fill in details below)

Card type _____ Name on card _____

Card number _____ Expiration date _____

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

Primate Paraphernalia!



Six Primate Species T-Shirt:

Features a gibbon, gorilla, chimpanzee, orangutan, squirrel monkey, and ring-tailed lemur; 100% Cotton

Color: Tan

Sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL

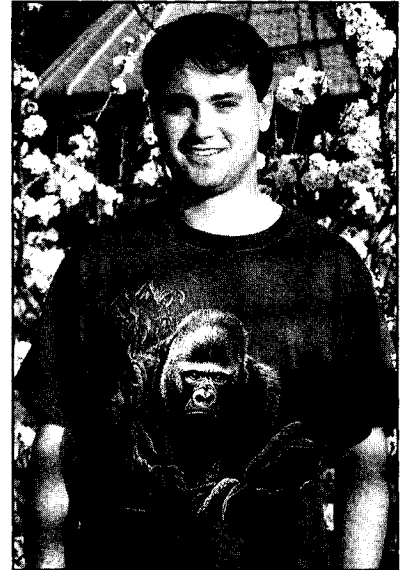
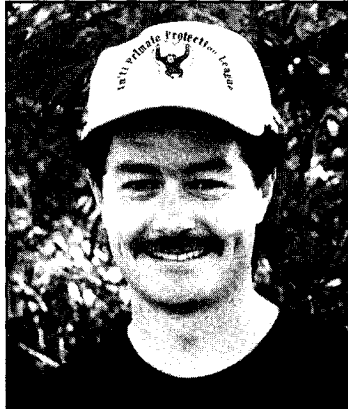
Cost: US\$14 (inside the US), US\$22 (overseas airmail)

IPPL Baseball Cap: Cotton cap features the IPPL name and a swinging chimp.

Color: Khaki

Sizes: one size fits all

Cost: US\$12 (inside the US), US\$16 (overseas airmail)



Gorilla T-Shirt: 100% Cotton

Color: Charcoal

Sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL

Cost: US\$14 (inside the US), US\$22 (overseas airmail)

You can also order IPPL merchandise on the Web, via our secure server, at:
<https://sims.net/secure/ippl.org/catalog.html>

Order form:

Description	Size	Qty.	Each	Total
Order Total				

Method of payment: All prices include Shipping and Handling.

☐ **Check/money order**, payable to **IPPL**. Overseas checks to be drawn on US banks. Add 30% if paying in Canadian dollars.

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IPPL P.O. Box 766 Summerville, SC 29484 USA
Questions? Call 843-871-2280.

IPPL Gibbon T-Shirt:

100% Cotton. These T-shirts feature drawings by Michelle Winstanley Michie of three IPPL gibbons: **Arun Rangsi**, who came to us as a baby from a research laboratory; **Igor**, who spent 26 lonely years in research; and our blind gibbon **Beanie**.

Color: Forest green

Sizes: Adult sizes S, M, L, XL, XXL;
Child sizes S, M, L

Cost: Adult – US\$15 (inside the US),
US\$22 (overseas airmail)

Child – US\$12 (inside the US),
US\$16 (overseas airmail)



Orangutan T-Shirt:

100% Cotton

Color: Navy

Sizes: M, L, XL, XXL

Cost: US\$14 (inside the US),
US\$22 (overseas airmail)



Forgotton Apes Video:

Featuring Beanie and the other IPPL gibbons.

Cost: US\$16 (inside the US),
US\$22 (overseas airmail)



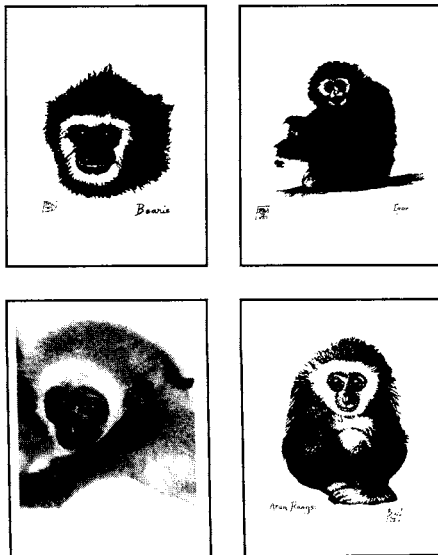
Primate Photography Book:

Award-winning wildlife photographer Art Wolfe teams up with conservation writer Barbara Sleeper to create *Primates: The Amazing World of Lemurs, Monkeys, and Apes*.

Cost: US\$25 (inside the US),
US\$30 (overseas surface shipping),
US\$40 (overseas airmail)

Gibbon Notecards: 12 cards
plus 12 envelopes, 3 each of 4
IPPL gibbon designs.

Cost: US\$10 (inside the US),
US\$14 (overseas airmail)



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Adopt An IPPL Gibbon!

IPPL's Adopt-a-Gibbon Program

Each of the 32 gibbons living at IPPL Headquarters deserves a happy life. Many of IPPL's residents have come to the sanctuary after years in research, as pets, or in sub-standard living conditions; some are handicapped. By adopting an IPPL gibbon, you help to ensure that your chosen animal (and all the IPPL gibbons) will continue to get the best care possible: a quiet, peaceful life in sunny South Carolina, living in spacious enclosures with their mates, and eating only fresh, natural foods. For a donation of \$15 or \$25 per month for at least six months, you will receive:

- A signed Certificate of Adoption.
- A large glossy photograph of your gibbon.
- A quarterly update on your gibbon.
- An IPPL sanctuary fact sheet.
- A gibbon fact sheet.
- A set of gibbon stickers.

In addition, if you choose to adopt a gibbon at the \$25-per-month level, IPPL will send you one of our forest-green T-shirts featuring several IPPL gibbons. And remember: adoptions make wonderful gifts that will last all year.

Yes, I want to adopt an IPPL gibbon!

Your name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail address: _____

Please check if this is an adoption **RENEWAL**: ☐

I would like to adopt (insert name of gibbon)_____.

I would like to **pay in monthly installments** ☐ **OR** I would like to **pay in full** ☐:

1. At the **\$15 per month** level for 6 months (in full: \$90) ____ 1 year (in full: \$180) ____ 2 years (in full: \$360) ____

OR

2. At the **\$25 per month** level for 6 months (in full: \$150) ____ 1 year (in full: \$300) ____ 2 years (in full: \$600) ____

For the \$25/month level, select the desired size of T-shirt (circle). **Adult sizes:** S M L XL XXL **Children sizes:** S M L

☐ **This is a gift.** Please send the adoption packet and updates (and T-shirt, if applicable) to the following recipient:

Recipient's name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

☐ I will be paying via a monthly check made payable to IPPL.

☐ I will be paying by credit card (circle): VISA MasterCard AMEX Discover

Name (on card): _____

Credit card number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Signature: _____

Credit card billing address (if different from above): _____

For information about adopting your gibbon through a monthly automatic checking account withdrawal, or if you have other questions, please call us at 843-871-2280, or send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org).

Please mail your application to: IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA; or fax it to (843) 871-7988.

IPPL Gibbons Currently Available for Adoption

(Don't see your favorite gibbon? Ask us about others!)

Arun Rangsi

Arun Rangsi was born in 1979 at a California research laboratory. Abandoned by his mother at birth, he was raised with a substitute mother made of wire to which he clung. Then the laboratory lost the funding for its program, and IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, acting on a tip-off, rescued him from possible euthanasia. Once he arrived at the IPPL sanctuary, his physical and mental condition greatly improved, thanks to a good diet and lots of love. Today Arun Rangsi lives happily with Shanti, another former laboratory gibbon, and his family. To keep this sweet, gentle ape happy and healthy, we'd love for you to adopt him.



Arun Rangsi
eating a grape

Beanie
poses next to
a children's
mural
constructed
by cartoonist
Pauline
Comanor



Beanie

Beanie is another gibbon who would not be alive if IPPL didn't provide him with a good home. He was born in August 1989 and was living at a primate research foundation in Florida with his parents—until tragedy struck. One morning when he was one year old, Beanie was found unconscious on the floor of his cage. Sadly, Beanie had been bitten by a mosquito carrying the encephalitis virus. He was left blind and suffering from epilepsy. The foundation decided to send Beanie to IPPL, and he arrived in March 1991. His handicaps have not prevented him from enjoying life. He sings like a healthy gibbon and is one of the best gibbon acrobats at our sanctuary. By adopting him, you'll help provide him with the extra love and attention he needs.

Courtney

Courtney was born at IPPL on 10 January 2002, the result of a failed vasectomy. When she was just 12 days old, her mother rejected her, leaving the little 12-ounce infant with a terribly mangled leg. Thanks to the skill of our veterinarian and months of attention from Courtney's special nannies, her injuries have healed remarkably well. She has had minor follow-up surgery, but is nonetheless extremely active. If you saw her leaping around, you would hardly believe how badly she had been hurt. Since we cannot place her with another gibbon until she is mature, she will continue to need special attention from her human caregivers for several more years. We hope you'll consider adopting this spunky little ape.



Courtney
as an infant
playing in the
grape vines at
IPPL

Igor
at home in
his enclosure
at IPPL



Igor

Igor was born in the wilds of Thailand some time in the 1950s. Most likely his mother was shot and he himself kidnapped while still an infant. Eventually, he was sold to an animal exporter who shipped Igor to the United States to live in a laboratory. Igor spent a total of 26 years in different labs. At some point early in his "career," he developed a bizarre and distressing behavior: he became a self-mutilator, savagely biting his own arms whenever he caught sight of another gibbon. As a result, he was forced to live isolated behind black Plexiglas. In 1987, Igor was allowed to "retire" after his years of service. Since arriving at IPPL, where he lives out of sight but within earshot of IPPL's other gibbons, he has not attacked himself once. Please think about adopting this wonderful, resilient fellow.



© Michael Turco

IPPL: Who We Are

IPPL is an international grassroots wildlife protection organization. Our mission for over 30 years has been to promote the conservation and protection of *all* nonhuman primates, including apes, monkeys, and lemurs, around the world.

IPPL has been operating an animal sanctuary in Summerville, SC, since 1977. There, 32 gibbons (the smallest apes) live in happy retirement. IPPL is also proud to support a number of other wildlife groups and primate rescue centers in countries where primates are native.

MEET THE PYGMY MARMOSET!

These tiny primates eat tree gum, nectar, and insects, live in family groups, and usually give birth to twins. Read about photographer Michael Turco's encounter with this baby from the Peruvian Amazon on page 23.

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