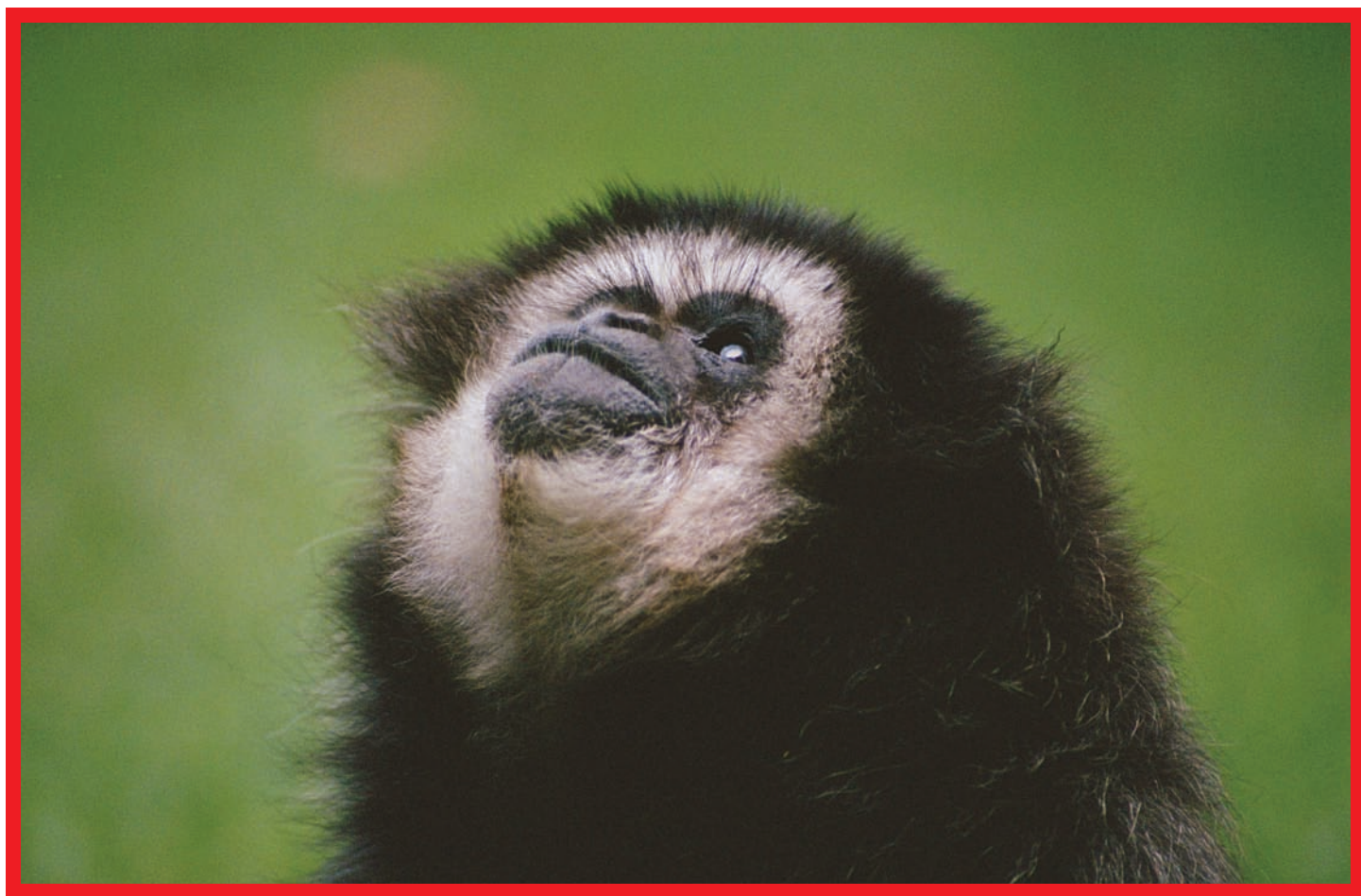




News

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Inside:



Celebrating the life of IPPL's gibbon Beanie
Help close Bangkok's "department store zoo"



Happy holidays from everyone at IPPL!

A Letter from IPPL's Chairwoman

Dear IPPL Member,

We at Headquarters are all devastated by the loss in October of our “special needs” gibbon, **Beanie**. You'll find the story of his life in the centerfold of this issue. In 1990 **Beanie** had developed encephalitis when living at a primate facility in Florida. This terrible disease left him blind and suffering from epilepsy, so he was sent to IPPL for special care. **Beanie** didn't let his handicaps defeat him. He was a spunky, personable gibbon, adored by our staff members.

Beanie could sing gibbon songs. The only problem was that sometimes he would start singing at 3 a.m. because, being blind, he didn't know the difference between night and day! He could perform spectacular gibbon acrobatics at whirlwind speed, sometimes spinning round a stationary bar fifteen times.

Beanie loved food and had strong preferences. He loved sweet potatoes, but only if they were baked and had a sprinkling of sugar! Another favorite was raisin bread. But not just any raisin bread. He preferred Arnold's raisin bread, which is loaded with raisins. If you offered him a substitute he would throw it away.

We are all going to miss **Beanie** greatly, but the 31 resident gibbons keep us busy. **Courtney** is now two and a half years old and still very much an infant. She has recovered from her life-threatening leg injuries suffered when she was just 12 days old, but we have to monitor her leg carefully. **Courtney** is a very lively gibbon.

Two of our veteran research gibbons, **Blackie** and **Penny**, are still going strong. They are about 50 years old. Another senior gibbon, **Igor**, is also doing well. He is the gibbon who used to self-mutilate whenever he saw another gibbon at the research laboratory where he lived. He has his private quarters here.

A New Year is upon us. There are many challenges facing IPPL as we work to make the world a safer place for our fellow primates. In this issue of *IPPL News*, you'll read about the IPPL team's efforts at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in October. The arrogant attitude that animals should “pay their way” to justify their existence is sadly prevalent in much of the world. We and other caring people attend CITES conferences to do all we can to change this way of thinking.

One government official who does care is General Sawek Pinsinchai, head of Thailand's Forestry Police, who led several raids on Bangkok's notorious Safari World theme park and several animal dealers. I was honored to meet him at the Species Survival Network ceremony at which he received an award for his courageous work.

I hope that you and your friends and animal companions will have a happy holiday season. Thank you for your support of IPPL's work this year. With your help, we'll fight on in 2005.

Shirley McGreal
Chairwoman, IPPL



I get to meet General Sawek
at the Species Survival Network
Awards ceremony in Bangkok,
Thailand

IPPL's Shirley McGreal Receives Conservation Award

Ann T. Koros, IPPL Advisory Board

Dr. Shirley McGreal, IPPL Chairwoman, was one of six distinguished recipients of a ChevronTexaco Conservation Award for 2004. The award was presented as part of a gala celebration at the 50th Annual Conservation Awards Ceremony on September 9, 2004, in San Ramon, California. ChevronTexaco honored Shirley for her more than thirty years of accomplishments and proclaimed that "because of her tireless efforts, the world is a safer place for primates."

Rhonda Zygocki (ChevronTexaco's Vice President of Health, Environment and Safety) was Master of Ceremonies at the event and introduced the independent panel of judges who had selected the winners. Members of the panel included representatives from organizations such as the National Audubon Society, The Marine Mammal Center in Sausalito, the Wildlife Habitat Council, the Conservation Fund, the Natural Resources Council of America, and the host of the radio series *Environmental Directions*.

The judges placed great emphasis on the ability of the nominee to find creative solutions to environmental problems by working cooperatively with diverse organizations. This ability describes Shirley's style perfectly and is one of the reasons why IPPL has made so many gains for primates in the last 31 years. "Her moral integrity, courage, and conviction are rivaled by none," wrote Liza Gadsby, co-director of the Nigerian monkey sanctuary Pandrillus, in her letter of support for Shirley's nomination. "For this she earns the respect of professional and lay people alike, no matter where they stand on issues."

Robert L. Herbst, of the Global Environment and Technology Foundation, was the keynote speaker. Mr. Herbst has served as Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and

National Parks, and as Acting Secretary for the Department of the Interior. In his presentation, Mr. Herbst offered a very interesting perspective from his 50 years of working on environmental issues. As I listened to his speech, I reflected on how much his approach resembles

Awards Honorees. Trinity Media taped Shirley's interview at IPPL Headquarters in Summerville, South Carolina, and the melodious songs of the sanctuary gibbons provided very special background music. The video explained how Shirley's life was changed forever when she



Shirley's highly effective methods. He noted the need to carefully define the issue that needs to be addressed and to gather all the documentation and resources available on the subject. The next step is to proceed to work with many groups and individuals to achieve a common goal. Although it may take years to reach your objective, and harassment and personal threats may be encountered along the way, this must not stop progress. Mr. Herbst emphasized that work to protect the environment and everything in it is never completed and that the torch must be passed from generation to generation. This is truly a snapshot of Shirley's philosophy as I have seen it in action.

One of the highlights of the Award Ceremony was a video of the Conservation

witnessed the abuse of primates while living in Thailand in the early 1970s. She transformed her concern into action when she went on to form the International Primate Protection League. The video also provided an excellent overview of IPPL's work in general and some of the grassroots primate protection efforts that IPPL supports in the far corners of the world.

The Awards were presented by Rhonda Zygocki and Peter Robertson (a Vice Chairman of the ChevronTexaco Board) and followed by a reception and dinner. The ChevronTexaco Award Ceremony was a perfect capstone to the impressively planned program to recognize Shirley and the other conservation leaders who have spent their lives making the world a better place.



Young douc langur



Gibbon enclosure



Bwana the gorilla

Menagerie on Top Floors of Thai Department Store

Before and during the October 2004 Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, known as CITES (see page 7), the IPPL team made two visits to investigate the “zoo” at the Pata Department Store in Thonburi on the outskirts of Bangkok.

We were appalled to find so many animals living on the sixth and seventh floors of the crowded department store. The place was extremely noisy and unbearably hot and humid. The unfortunate animals were housed in sub-standard and, in many cases, unsanitary housing.

Among the animals living on top of the department store were two gorillas, several orangutans, chimpanzees, and two species of gibbons. In addition the zoo held mandrills, lemurs, and rare leaf monkeys. It also held large cats and bears. All the animals looked bored and most seemed depressed.

History of Pata Zoo

Pata Zoo was founded in 1984. During that same year it acquired its first gorilla, who was named Bwana. The origin of this animal is unclear. In 1987 a female infant gorilla was acquired. She was given

the name Buanoi. The zoo purchased the animal from Siam Farm, an animal dealership run by a man named Daeng. This dealer was well known for his interest in albino animals, and the zoo is still breeding albino pigtail and long-tailed macaques.

The 1992 fire

In May 1992 a fire at Pata Zoo caused the deaths of the animals living on the sixth floor. Those on the top floor, including the primates, survived.

On 8 May 1992, the *Bangkok Post* expressed opposition to the zoo’s reopening in an article headed “Stop death cages from being filled again.”

Tuesday’s fire at the Pata Department Store in Thon Buri would have been treated just like any fire in Bangkok, except for the fact that the store itself contains a small private zoo and that about 100 rare birds and small animals were killed in the blaze. Luckily, large animals such as the polar bear, the rare Bengal tiger, lions, orangutans, and a lowland gorilla narrowly survived the blaze... The poor creatures would not have had to undergo the tragic and harrowing ordeal in the first place, had

they been left to roam free in their wild habitats, instead of being cruelly caged in a zoo located in a high-rise building.

Apparently motivated solely by financial considerations, the Pata Department Store has, for years, defied



“Albino” monkey



Rare Javan leaf monkeys

the complaints of animal lovers and protests from international wildlife conservation organizations...

The authorities are to be blamed for the incident and for the very existence of the zoo... Private zoos in department stores or on hotel rooftops are akin to death traps. The premise itself signifies cruelty and inhumanity. How many more animals have to be hunted down, killed or snatched from their natural habitat just for the purpose of being caged in a private zoo and being stared at? How many more have a death warrant hanging over them, just waiting for the next disastrous fire?

In 1992, after learning that the zoo had obtained a second gorilla (a wild-caught female imported from Africa), IPPL called for the confiscation of the youngster after arranging for her to be accepted at the gorilla rescue center in the Congo Republic.

The zoo showed IPPL a purported "certificado de origen" issued to "Wabi Bello" for the export of one "mono gorilla" weighing 10 kilograms to "Siam Farm Zoological Garden, Bangkok, Thailand." The Iberia Air waybill

identified the recipient as "Dr. Daeng, Pata Zoo, Bangkok." Despite Thailand's being a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the young gorilla was not confiscated. Conditions for the animals apparently did not improve.

Following a 2000 visit, former British zoo-keeper Richard Freeman commented,

On the roof of the building the mammals and birds are kept in truly appalling conditions. I am an ardent supporter of responsible zoos with good breeding programs - they are vital to save many endangered species. But slapdash holes like Pata zoo belong in the dark ages. Here gorillas, tigers, leopards, orangutans, and pigmy hippos were kept in enclosures the size of the average living room. Worst were



Visitor reaches out to orangutans

the bears. Three sun bears and an Asian black bear in a bare concrete enclosure with no den or climbing facilities. It could not have been more than ten feet square. A woman was selling cakes to feed to them so their existence was nothing more than sleeping and begging. Ironically the zoo had some rare animals hardly ever seen in British zoos such as umbrella birds, Burmese ferret badgers, and yellow martins. These were totally wasted as exhibits in such a vile excuse for a zoo.

In February 2004, local Bang-Plad district officials inspected the zoo following public complaints. Amazingly,

they saw no problems. According to the 28 February issue of the *Nation*,

Officials of Bangkok's Bang Plad district rushed to once-popular Pata Zoo yesterday following complaints that animals there were ailing and being kept in poor conditions. But they found none sick or ill housed. District office director Wiboon Noppakhun and Bang Plad councillor Jakkaphan Pornnimit led the inspection of the zoo on the upper floors of the Pata department store near the Pinklao Bridge. Contrary to complaints, they found no animals in poor health or being kept in foul-smelling conditions.

The zoo was once popular with star attractions like penguins and bicycle-riding orangutans. The officials acted after zoo visitors snapped pictures of what they claimed were sick animals and posted them on the Internet, urging the facility's closure.

However, Roger Lohanan of the Thai Animal Guardians Association expressed concern about the zoo's limited space, which prevented it from taking better care of its animals, and feared that the zoo could be a source of disease for Pata shoppers because it shares the ventilation system with the store.

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE ROOFTOP ANIMALS

IPPL finds it appalling that Thailand allows caged animals to be maintained on top of a department store in what is clearly still a death-trap. In the event of another fire, there would be no escape for the animals and they would die horrible deaths. Further, we find the living conditions endured by the Pata Department Store animals totally unacceptable. Please send letters to the following Thai officials requesting that Thailand ban the keeping of wildlife in substandard facilities, especially in situations such as the top floors of high-rise buildings. Overseas members, please contact the Thai embassy in your country of residence. The addresses can be found at www.traveller2000.com/thailand/embassies_worldwide.htm

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

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

**Chimpanzee (left)
and orangutans (right)
in dismal cages**



Wildlife Treaty Parties Meet in Thailand

The 13th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES COP-13) was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 2 to 14 October 2004. CITES is a treaty designed to protect wildlife from trade-related extinction or depletion. It does not work to end the trade in live wildlife or products derived from wildlife.

How CITES works

CITES operates through the listing of species on two main appendices. Appendix I includes

all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade... Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.

Appendix II includes

all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival

Appendix II may also list “look-alike” species that resemble listed species.

Huge crowds attend COP-13

Around 2,000 people attended the conference, including delegations from over 150 governments. In addition observers from trade lobbies and wildlife protection organizations attended. IPPL was represented by Shirley McGreal, IPPL founder, Dianne Taylor-Snow, IPPL Secretary, and Louis Ng, IPPL's Singapore Representative.

The conference was held in a huge hall at the Queen Sirikit Convention Center. The hall was extremely large; most attendees could not see the speakers' tables and viewed the proceedings on giant TV screens.

Problems facing delegates and observers

In a change from past programs, voting was conducted electronically by pushing buttons marked, “Yes,” “No,” and “Abstain.” Because of suspicion of this technique, delegates also lifted their

voting cards unless a “secret ballot” was under way.

The “secret ballot” has been allowed at CITES conferences for many years and is often requested by pro-trade government delegations, most notably Japan. Some countries, including the United States, always announce publicly how they vote on secret ballots in the interests of “transparency.”

Another change in procedures was that, unlike at all previous conferences, delegates were not given conference documents prior to the meeting. Bags containing empty binders were handed out from the registration desk! Before leaving their homelands for Thailand, delegates were expected to have printed out the conference documents from the CITES Web site for study. Unfortunately many delegates came empty-handed and totally unprepared for the deliberations. This was in part because the governments of many developing nations do not have the equipment to print out hundreds of pages of documents.

Further confusion and frustration was added because the “List of Participants” was not distributed until the next to the last day of the conference. In contrast, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN, also known as the World Conservation Union) which met in Bangkok in late November 2004, lists all participants and their contact details on its Web site as soon as they register. This greatly facilitates networking by conference attendees prior to and during the conference.

Opening speeches

The first day of the meeting was taken up by the opening ceremony. Khun Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Minister of Thailand, officially opened the conference. Khun Thaksin called for a Southeast Asian Task Force to handle

illegal wildlife trade issues. To many attendees this seemed an irony since a Thai theme park had recently been in the news for amassing a collection of around 140 orangutans, all or most smuggled into Thailand from Indonesia. Other speakers included Khun Suwit Khunkitti, Thailand's Minister of Natural Resources and Environment; Dr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP); and Mr. Willem Wijnstekers, CITES Secretary-General.

The opening plenary session

On Sunday 3 October a plenary session took place during which administrative matters such as voting procedures, the rules of procedure, the agenda, and the admission of observers were discussed. Eleven official inter-governmental organizations were approved, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the International Whaling Commission. Approval was given for the attendance of 139 non-governmental organizations. In the afternoon, delegates convened in regional groups to discuss agenda items of interest to them.

Committees I and II

On Monday delegates and observers went to work in either Committee I or Committee II. The committees worked hard on their agendas until the final plenary sessions. There were even some evening sessions. Committee I focused mainly on agenda items relating to species. Committee II addressed budgetary matters, including financial reports and technical issues regarding treaty implementation and enforcement.

Most delegations consisted of at least two members and had at least one person on each committee. Countries like the

United States and Japan had over 30 delegates present.

Mammal proposals

Swaziland proposed to downlist its population of Southern white rhinoceros from Appendix I to Appendix II so that it could allow trophy hunting and export of animals. The country's rhino population currently numbers just sixty-one animals. To the amazement of many, this proposal was approved.

Kenya withdrew its proposal to transfer the African lion, a species in decline over much of its range, from Appendix II to Appendix I. The Southern African nations opposed the proposal as these nations wish to facilitate sport hunting of lions.

Namibia's proposal to increase its annual export quota of leopard hunting trophies and skins from 100 to 250 animals was approved. South Africa proposed to increase its annual leopard trophy export quota from 75 to 150. This was also approved.

Namibian and South African proposals for hunting quotas of five adult male black rhinos were both approved. According to the IUCN African Rhino Specialist Group,

The black rhino suffered a drastic decline from about 65,000 in the 1970s to only 2,400 in the mid 1990s. The latest findings show black rhino numbers have increased to just over 3,600, a rise of 500 over the last two years.

Unfortunately there are people in the world who would pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to blast away at animals who somehow survived decades

of slaughter by poachers, just to exhibit their "trophies" on their living room walls.

Namibia's request for an annual export quota of 2,000 kilograms of raw ivory derived from natural and management related mortalities was not approved. Nor was its request to trade in worked ivory products.

However, Namibian and South African requests to allow trade in elephant leather and hair goods passed. Committee I rejected Namibia's request to allow the export of traditional ivory amulets known as "ekipas." However, the committee's decision was reversed in the final plenary session and trade in "ekipas" will be allowed.

Japan's proposal to transfer minke whales from Appendix I to Appendix II was discussed. Japan demanded a secret ballot but lost anyway! Japan's whaling lobbyist Masayuki Komatsu won no friends when he accused whales of eating fish. Komatsu had earlier called minke whales the "cockroaches of the ocean!"

Thailand's proposal (predictably opposed by Japan) to transfer the Irrawaddy dolphin from Appendix II to Appendix I was approved. This dolphin species is in high demand for the "dolphinarium" trade, which is growing in Asia. Many zoos and safari parks are opening across the region and performing dolphin shows are very popular with the public.

Bird proposals

The United States proposal to transfer the American bald eagle from Appendix I to Appendix II was approved. This would

allow export of live birds and parts such as feathers.

Among the bird species added to Appendix I was the spectacular lesser yellow crested cockatoo, a species found only in Indonesia and Timor Leste, which is in heavy demand for the pet bird trade.

Plants

Madagascar's proposal to transfer the highly endangered Manambe palm tree from Appendix II to Appendix I was approved. The Indonesian ramin tree was placed on Appendix II.

Fish proposals

The great white shark was transferred to Appendix II following a secret ballot demanded by Japan. This shark species is in high demand for its jaws and teeth. The humphead wrasse, a spectacular coral reef fish much in demand for the aquarium and food trade, was added to Appendix II.

Reptiles

The conference agreed to list five Asian turtles and tortoises and 11 species of Madagascar's leaf-tailed geckos on Appendix II.

Close of the conference

Delegates reassembled in the final plenary sessions and approved all but one of the decisions regarding species. The one decision reversed was the rejection of Namibia's request to export ekipas (traditional ivory trinkets).

The Netherlands commended the Thai government for organizing the meeting and offered to host COP-14 in 2007.

Ape Issues at CITES Conference

CITES parties voted for an amended resolution to support the work of the Great Ape Survival Project (GRASP). Uganda had opposed a paragraph that called for an end to the use of chimpanzees as "diplomatic gifts." In early 2004 Uganda had been criticized for a plan to export three chimpanzees to China and was furious at the worldwide condemnation of the plan. The chimpanzees had been rescued from illegal trade and were living at the Ngamba Island Sanctuary. The thought of these

animals re-entering trade shocked the primate protection community.

At a special GRASP luncheon event, the United Kingdom announced a donation of £20,000 for ape protection.

The CITES Bushmeat Working Group, led by Dr. Marcellin Agnagna, discussed its ongoing efforts to fight the international component of the bushmeat trade.

Member Profile: Marjorie Doggett

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Chairwoman

I first met Marjorie Doggett in 1975. I was visiting Singapore to investigate the activities of smugglers moving endangered primates from their homelands in Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia via Singapore to the West. This smuggling pipeline became known as the “Singapore Connection.” I called the local SPCA as soon as I got to my hotel. Marjorie picked up the phone and met me later that same day. I didn’t know it at the time, but Marjorie had already been fighting for the protection of Singapore’s wildlife and domestic animals for decades.

She was a great asset to our investigation and we worked together on many additional projects, including successfully blocking the efforts of a British university to establish primate laboratories in Malaysia.

Over the years Marjorie (now in her 80s) has become frail. But she is still vibrant. Dianne Taylor-Snow, Louis Ng, and I had a wonderful visit with her at her home on 15 October. We had long chats about our shared adventures. Dianne comments,

*For years I had heard “the legend of Marjorie Doggett” and for the longest time kept telling Shirley that I had to meet this remarkable woman. Finally, and I can’t even remember what it was that put me in Singapore, I met her. There, on her porch, stood this tiny woman with a **HUGE** reputation. She welcomed me into her home as if we were old friends and what was to have been an hour long meeting turned into six hours. From then on each of our visits has hit the six hour mark...time flies by and before you know it, the day is over...and we could have kept on chatting...were it not for traffic.*

Over the years Marjorie has become frail, her eyesight has failed and she moves from room to room in a wheel chair. A



Marjorie, Shirley, Dianne and Louis

true testimonial to Marjorie is that young people still drop by for visits. Her wealth of informational history weaves into the on-going fabric of the problems of today. It is unfortunate that more “government officials” don’t take advantage of her knowledge. Should we forget the past—and that includes the “connect the dots” from smuggling operation to smuggling operation—we are doomed to repeat our mistakes or, in our case, overlook the bad guys! It was such a thrill for me to once again be welcomed into her home in October...but this time with Shirley in tow. It had been such a long time since they had seen each other. Marjorie had Louis and me digging through file cabinets, pulling all this history out and spreading it before us. As Shirley and Marjorie reminisced I sat back and saw two young women giggling over some shared secret. It was a wonderful visit.

LET’S SEND MARJORIE HOLIDAY CARDS

Thank you, Marjorie, on behalf of all the animals you have saved over half a century of time. Let’s make Marjorie’s holiday season happier by sending her holiday greeting cards that I know she will enjoy. Send them to Marjorie Doggett, 1 Toh Heights, Singapore 507802, Singapore.

Cambodian Safari Park’s Orangutan Collection

IPPL recently learned that there is a huge wildlife theme park on the island of Koh Khong, Cambodia. The theme park, named Safari World, is 200 meters from the Thailand-Cambodia border. The park has a large collection of animals and has performing animal shows that feature orangutans and dolphins. It is associated with the huge Koh Kong International Resort. The resort’s web site <http://www.kohkonginter.com/> advertises “Thai massage” and a casino.

IPPL does not know if this park is related to the Safari World near Bangkok that featured performing orangutans in “kick-boxing” shows until the Thai government closed the show down, as reported in the August 2004 issue of *IPPL News*.

It is not clear how the orangutans reached Cambodia. Reports reaching IPPL suggest that the total number of orangutans imported was 22. Orangutans are listed on Appendix I of the Convention

on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Any international transfer requires prior issuance of an import permit. Permits cannot be issued for importation of orangutans for commercial purposes.

Cambodian authorities have confirmed to IPPL that no import permits were issued for orangutans by the authority charged with issuing permits, which is the CITES Management Authority. Clearly the shipment(s) of orangutans

into Cambodia were in violation of CITES.

It also appears likely that powerful and well-connected people in and out of Cambodia who believe themselves (and sadly may be) above the law are involved with the safari park. Smuggling of wildlife across the border by road would be relatively easy. IPPL is seeking information on the ownership of Safari World, Cambodia, and information on the source of the orangutans

The theme park is operated by people with very high “connections,” as was made obvious by the fact that, at the park’s official opening ceremony on 25 January 2003, Samdech Hun Sen, Premier of Cambodia, made a speech. He stated,

Today my wife and I, accompanied by our grand-children have come to join you all to officially inaugurate the Safari World Zoo in Koh Kong. It is indeed a new achievement among various others that are taking shape in Cambodia in this time of peace culture. This zoo was built in just

two years but it has proven to us that it is an international standard zoo...

The Cambodian Safari World is promoted on the Web site www.khmer.org/us/doc/doc944.htm (text unedited):

*Koh Kong, Cambodia, is a Cambodian Safari Disney world. Many Tourist always visit this province because it has so many things to entertain people. Cambodia has changed so rapidly for last 20 years after the collapse of Khmer Rouge. Many foreigners have invested so much money with Cambodian economic. Especially, Cambodian American, Cambodian Canadian, Cambodian French, and Cambodian Australian have invested a lot of their time and money to help build Cambodia and Cambodian Economic. We predict in the future Cambodia will become prosperous like America, Japan, and other European countries. You can pick up **MK vol. 12** from khmer e-shop if you want to see more about Cambodian Safari World. Please click here to watch **Rang-Utans kick boxing***

If you click, you can watch the sickening spectacle of several minutes of “kick-boxing,” featuring two fighting orangutans, one dressed in red shorts, the other in blue.

You can also check the web site www.kohkonginter.com/seaworld.htm to read about

Dolphins & Sea Lion show. We will welcome all of you with the most intelligent of marine creatures that entertain and impress you with their effortless mastery of the most difficult trick. Excitement with mee shows [IPPL does not know what “mee shows” are], Birds show, Urang-Utan show.

Sadly, Cambodia was devastated by civil war and outside intervention, and now understandably struggles to improve life for its people. However, it is unfortunate that this Buddhist nation tolerates animal abuse and exploitation. Cambodia already has plenty to attract overseas visitors, including the spectacular monuments at Angkor Wat, Lake Tonle Sap, many lovely forests, and a host of beautiful and rare animals.

CAMBODIAN ORANGUTANS – PROTEST LETTERS NEEDED

IPPL is disappointed that a country with a long tradition of practicing the Buddhist religion, which teaches compassion for animals, would be party to the cruel exploitation of orangutans smuggled into Cambodia. Please send courteous letters to ALL the officials listed below requesting 1) that Cambodia implement and enforce the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), of which it is a member, with no exemptions made for the rich and powerful; 2) that Cambodia impose a ban against the degrading exploitation of orangutans in “kick-boxing” and other shows at Koh Khong Safari World; **and (3) that Cambodia confiscate the orangutans housed at Safari World and send them to Indonesia for rehabilitation.** Postage from the United States to Cambodia costs 80 cents per ounce.

His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni
Royal Palace
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

H.E. Mok Mareth
Minister of the Environment
#48, Samdech Preah Sihanouk Tonle Bassac
Chamkar Morn,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

His Excellency Ambassador Roland Eng
Royal Embassy of Cambodia
4530 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20011

H.E. Chan Sarun
Minister of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
No 200 Norodom Blvd.
Sangkat Tonle Basak
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Participation in all letter-writing campaigns by our overseas members is very important. If you live outside the United States, you can find a list of Cambodia’s embassies around the world at: <http://www.embassy.org/cambodia/embassies.html>

The Wildlife Friends of Thailand Rescue Center

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Chairwoman

During the CITES conferences, there is always a much-needed two-day rest in the middle. Dianne, Louis, and I planned a trip to Highland Farm, the IPPL-supported gibbon sanctuary up on Thailand's border with Burma and close to the town of Mae Sot. We were really looking forward to meeting Pharanee Deters and her charges.

Thai Airways does not fly to Mae Sot. The only airline serving Mae Sot is named Phuket Air. We booked tickets (less than \$100 each). Then, the day before our flight, we learned that the airline had cancelled all its flights to Mae Sot. So we made hurried plans for a substitute trip.

Edwin Wiek, Director of Wildlife Friends of Thailand, was attending the CITES conference and kindly offered to show us around his sanctuary, which is located about 180 miles south of Bangkok near the town of Petchaburi.

On 27 July 2004 Wildlife Friends had been raided by Thai Forestry officials who confiscated 12 macaque monkeys and two young bears. The reason for the raid is still not clear to IPPL. While at the sanctuary, Dianne, Louis, and I viewed photos and video of the confiscation activities, and we were shocked to see photos of terrified monkeys being pushed around with long sticks and caught with

nooses around their necks.

We also read a statement from three volunteers from the United States who had observed the "raid." One of these young women had even stood in front of the truck hauling the animals off. On 28 July 2004, they informed Darryl Johnson, the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand that

these animals were captured by Thai officials using bamboo poles to jab them and capture nooses with steel cables. There were approximately 25 men in "official" capacity taking part in the removal of twelve macaques and two bears. A number of the animals were injured and photographs of their injuries have been taken.

One volunteer commented,

[I] was outraged at the extreme and unnecessary force used to capture otherwise content animals. I witnessed the severe stress of all the animals as they were being forced into inadequate and very small cages, the unprofessional manner in which the forestry officials conducted themselves.

Thai officials claimed that there were paperwork violations in regard to the center's registration of the animals in its care. **However, even if there had been some technical justification for the**

raid, there is no excuse for such cruel and abusive treatment of animals.

Although the case is not resolved, Thai authorities have denied that the reason for the raid was in reprisal for Wiek and his organization fighting to get over 100 orangutans amassed by Safari World, a theme park near Bangkok, sent back to Indonesia for rehabilitation as requested by the Government of Indonesia. The Thai Government has not yet confiscated any of the orangutans. Recent DNA tests conducted at Kasetsart University to determine if any of the young orangutans were captive-born at Safari World, as claimed by the company's management, have been bungled.

With the CITES conference in Bangkok over, it is likely that Thai wildlife authorities hope that the case of the Safari World orangutans and Thailand's long-time laxity in enforcing its wildlife laws will be forgotten.

Conditions at the Wildlife Friends facility were excellent. The sanctuary is close to a lake and there are three large islands on the lake where gibbons have been released and live semi-free. One of these families has an active baby. Other gibbons, including a blind gibbon, are housed on the sanctuary grounds, as are many macaques rescued from abusive situations. Plans are under way to fund more islands.

IPPL thanks Edwin Wiek, Amy Corrigan, Noy, and everyone at Wildlife Friends for their kindness and hospitality.



Distressed Edwin says good-bye to stump-tail macaque



Thai forestry officials drag protestor away

Update on Thai Safari World Orangutans

The August 2004 issue of *IPPL News* told readers about a huge collection of orangutans amassed by Safari World, a huge theme park in Minburi, Thailand. The park is owned by the enormously wealthy Khun Pin Kewkacha. It was founded in 1988. African plains animals such as giraffes and zebras roam large areas. There is also an enormous collection of endangered birds. Safari World was supplied by many dubious Thai and international animal dealers.

Safari World's animal shows feature dolphins, birds, dolphins, sea lions, white tigers, a hippo, and, till recently, kick-boxing orangutans.

In November 2003 Thai forestry police raided Safari World after receiving reports that the facility had obtained over 100 orangutans. At that time 115 orangutans were found. A July 2004 raid uncovered only 69 of the animals – 46 animals had apparently vanished and park officials said they were dead and had been cremated. Later most of the animals were found alive – the park staff had hidden them.

In August 2004 an Indonesian delegation traveled to Bangkok to discuss the situation with Thai authorities, and to count and observe the living conditions of the Safari World orangutans. During the inspection, Indonesian government authorities learned that 45 young orangutans had disappeared from Safari World since the earlier raids on the park.



Demonstrators call for confiscation of smuggled orangutans

No explanation for the disappearance of these endangered apes was provided. Willie Smits of the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation, commented that

the conditions of the orangutans are kept in at Safari World are so small that they cannot even stand up and many needed urgent medical care.

The Safari World orangutan case received a lot of attention during the October 2004 CITES conference in Bangkok. During the meeting protestors

wearing orangutan suits drove around the conference center. The Greenpeace "Rainbow Warrior" was moored in Bangkok and the "orangutans" were embarked in a symbolic return to their native land. Young people demonstrated outside the center during lunch breaks.

The case was discussed at a luncheon side-event at which Widodo Ramono of Indonesia's Forestry Ministry reiterated his call for the return of the smuggled orangutans to Indonesia for rehabilitation. IPPL participated in this event and provided refreshments, which helped draw a large crowd!

Despite the obviously suspicious origin of the orangutans, they remain at Safari World. Veterinarians from Kasetsart University are purportedly studying the DNA of some of the animals. However, IPPL learned on 11 November that the tests were bungled and produced no results.

Mr. Widodo visited Safari World earlier this year, accompanied by experts who collected hair samples and photographed the animals. Widodo said that most of the young orangutans there were "almost surely" from Kalimantan, the Indonesian area of Borneo.



**Dianne Taylor-Snow of IPPL
with Mr. Widodo Ramono**

A farewell to **Beanie**

August 22, 1989—October 20, 2004

Beanie came to IPPL in 1991 when he was less than two years old. He had lived at the Lube Foundation in Florida and was bitten by a mosquito one night during the 1990 encephalitis outbreak there. As a result of contracting this virus, Beanie suffered from blindness and epilepsy. But despite these problems, he was a spunky, loving, and contented little ape who performed gibbon acrobatics with great skill.

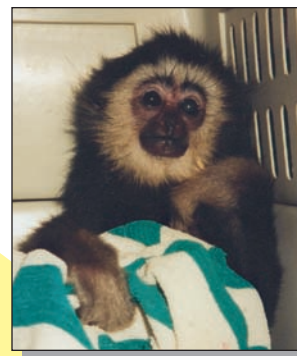
Epilepsy is often a life-long disease, and Beanie's seizures continued to occur about once a month. We knew that one day they would get the better of him and were amazed as the years passed by and, somehow, he continued to thrive. He loved grapes and raisin bread and adored having his tummy rubbed by his human friends.

Apparently, on the evening of October 8, Beanie had what was a very serious seizure. As a result, he lost his ability to sit upright and he seemed to have a great deal of difficulty controlling the use of his arms and legs. He continued to eat well (mostly baby food and his favorite grapes) but after about a week he stopped singing his usual gibbon songs.

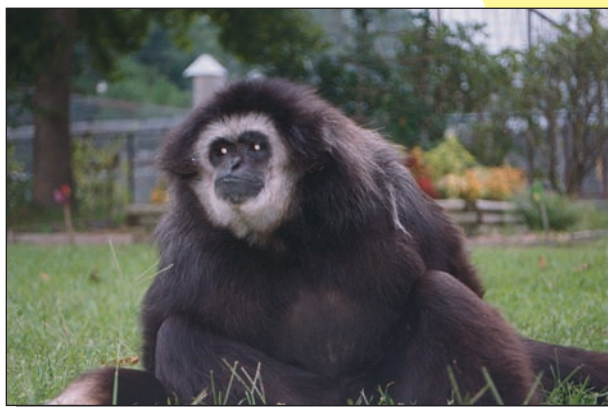
Not knowing what was wrong with him, we took Beanie to a local vet facility for a CT scan to try to understand what had happened. Our worst fears were confirmed when we saw that Beanie's brain had greatly deteriorated, a long-term result of the illness he had suffered as a baby. We knew right then that there was no hope of his recovery so, surrounded by people who knew and loved him, we quietly had him put to sleep.

In spite of his handicaps, he lived a full and happy life at IPPL for 13 years. He now lies buried under a fig tree near his mother and father, Clementine and Cleon, in our gibbon cemetery behind the IPPL guest cottage.

Ever the life-loving ape, Beanie will be remembered for his gentle nature and sweet disposition. We trust that Beanie is now swinging and singing in some lovely green forest out there—forever.



Beanie as a new arrival at IPPL (above), and last summer (left); he loved both his human and animal friends, like Shirley (below) and our blind dog Bullet (bottom)



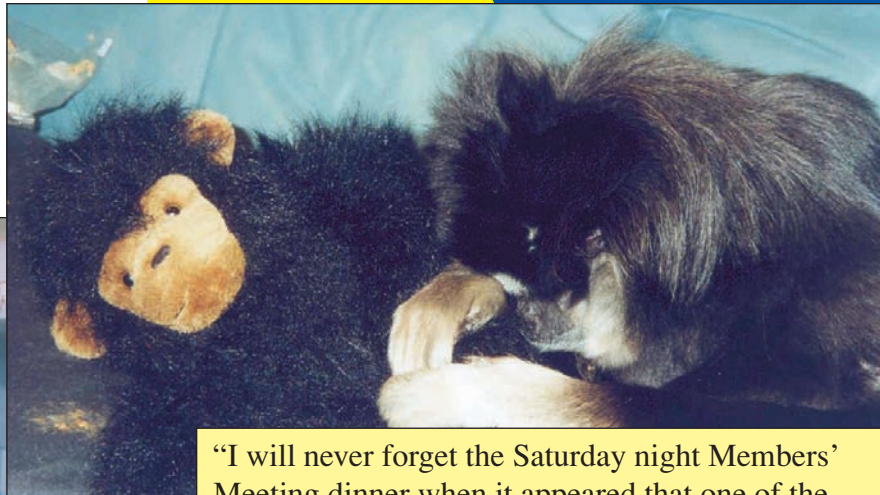
Remember



© Michael Turco

"Beanie had a wonderful disposition, so trusting in familiar arms. You gave him a life filled with love and happiness. He had a good life in your care and I think he knew it. As a photographer I found irony in his beautiful sightless eyes which beamed so brightly on film. He will be remembered and is in our thoughts."

Michael Turco



"I will never forget the Saturday night Members' Meeting dinner when it appeared that one of the Senior Lights was singing a little off key and we discovered that Beanie was enthusiastically singing the gospel songs out in his porch enclosure."

Bonnie Brown



Photos: A thoughtful Beanie poses for photographer Michael Turco in 2002 (top). ✧ Beanie intently grooms his favorite stuffie (above right). ✧ An adolescent Beanie rests in his sleeping crate (above). ✧ Beanie hangs out with a friend, IPPL animal care staff member Hardy, last summer (right).



Photo: Alison Spalter

ing Beanie

“He was one of the most joyful individuals I have ever seen. It was almost impossible to tell he had physical limitations from his gentle and happy demeanor and his ceaseless antics. I still remember trying to get shots of him in the yard and he was so active we could hardly keep up with his jumping!”

Deborah Rivel



Photo: Alison Spalter



Photos: Beanie enjoys a romp on IPPL's lawn this past summer (top). ✧ Long-time IPPL animal caregiver Donetta smiles down on a young Beanie in her lap (above). ✧ Beanie welcomes a doggy-kiss from IPPL mascot Patou (far right). ✧ A soothing tummy-rub by visitor Susan Parker is much appreciated by Beanie only a month before his passing (right).

“Beanie may have been blind but he taught many how to see. Beanie showed many people that a blind gibbon ape with epilepsy could have an excellent quality of life, enjoying swinging in the enclosure designed for him and having the companionship of his nurturing caretakers.”

Linda Howard



Costa Rica's Monkey House: Trouble in Paradise

Evelyn Gallardo-Root, West Coast Representative of IPPL

My husband David and I traveled for more than 20 years with an agenda: while we filmed and photographed endangered primates for scientists such as Dr. Biruté Galdikas and Dr. Dian Fossey, we were also looking for a second home. We wanted an ocean view and monkeys in our yard. Five years ago, we found the perfect place in Costa Rica where the rainforest meets the sea, between the town of Quepos and Manuel Antonio National Park.

Nestled in nearly two acres of rainforest is the Monkey House, so named by the original owner because of its frequent visitors: capuchin, howler, and red-backed squirrel monkeys. The red-backed squirrel monkey is considered the most threatened monkey species in Central America. Recent estimates indicate that there may be as few as 1,200-1,500 left in Manuel Antonio. What makes it unique from the other squirrel monkeys inhabiting Central and South America is its aptitude for getting along. The others are considerably more aggressive!

Monkeys rule the roost at the Monkey House...

The front wall of the Monkey House is floor-to-ceiling glass, which makes for an interesting situation. It can be argued: exactly who is watching whom? David and I have woken up many mornings to several pairs of eyes peering in at us. Once, a capuchin alpha male boldly pounded on the glass at 5:30 a.m. The magic of the place is that we woke up laughing that morning.

Most people spend much of their time outdoors in tropical Costa Rica. Nearly half of the Monkey House is terrace. The monkeys use it as their personal playground. They leap frog along the railings, rock in the rocking chairs, and play King of the Mountain off the head of the orangutan statue crafted by a local for David's birthday a couple of years ago.

When we aren't at the Monkey House we rent it out to a special few who understand the meaning of "Don't feed the monkeys!" We think of it as an IPPL Costa Rica office!

The first thing we did after buying the Monkey House was to plant 150 fruit trees. This was our chance not only to preserve a piece of the rain forest but also to enrich it. We researched the indigenous monkeys' diet then planted 30 fruit species for them to forage on, including mango, papaya, cherry, fig, and apple trees. Many of these trees have already borne their first harvest. It's extremely gratifying to watch wildlife feed on food sources you've planted for them.

...but electric wires can prove deadly for monkeys and others

Unfortunately, planting fruit trees has no effect on another problem. One day, I spotted a red-backed squirrel monkey lying on the ground in front of our neighbor's hotel entrance. Tourists said they had seen her fall from the wires above after hearing a loud cracking sound. I ran back to the Monkey House to get a blanket to wrap her in to rush her to the vet. But when I returned, the tourists said she had revived and slowly made her way back into the trees.

There is no way to know whether she survived.

A few weeks earlier, three red-backed squirrel monkeys had been electrocuted simultaneously while using the wires to cross a road. None survived.

Another day, we got a call from friends. A capuchin had been electrocuted after touching a transformer on their property. David and I rushed over and took the stunned monkey to a local vet. A friend, Dr. Michael Phillips, accompanied us. He held little hope for the capuchin's survival. "The burns you see on the skin and hair don't look so bad," he said,

"but the electric current has most likely traveled to his vital organs and damaged them severely." The vet was unable to save the capuchin.

Primates aren't the only species affected. A month later, a two-toed sloth fell onto the Monkey House property after trying to cross the road along the wires. Despite 24-hour care and two vets on call, the sloth did not survive either. Soon after this incident, a local group called Kids Saving the Rainforest installed a "monkey" rope bridge leading across the road and onto our property. Since then we have not had any wildlife injuries at the

Monkey House.

More monkey bridges have been installed in high-risk areas and definitely help. Yet, they are only crutches to lean on until the larger problem is solved. Witnessing some of these tragedies first-hand has been heart-breaking. David and I are discussing this issue with local groups and doing everything we can to help, beginning with our own front yard. But the raised voices are few and the bureaucratic brick walls are many. We'd like to call on the international community to help find and implement a solution.

For more information about the Monkey House, visit www.Monkey-House.net/

Helsinki Zoo May Cancel Baboon Killing Plan

Following a huge public outcry from Finnish animal lovers and international animal welfare organizations, Helsinki Zoo seems to have cancelled plans to kill its 14 hamadryas baboons. The baboons lived together in a social group. Their enclosure was scheduled for renovation so the zoo management decided to kill them for convenience reasons, intending to replace the animals with Japanese snow monkeys.

Elisa Aaltola first drew IPPL's attention to the plight of the baboons. On 8 October 2004 she wrote,

It seems incomprehensible why they would not be placed in a sanctuary in order to spend the rest of their days finally in peace.

Johanna Vienonen told us,

The reason for this killing is that the "monkey house" will go under renovation and the zoo claims that they cannot place the baboons elsewhere. The Zoo has

not actively sought help from the other zoos since this specific species is not threatened with extinction.

Members of the Finnish public were outraged, as the baboons were a popular attraction with visitors. An advertising agency in Helsinki launched a campaign to save them. It took out a full-page advertisement in a Sunday newspaper. Internet petitions and calls for protest letters began to circulate. Demonstrators held a protest outside the zoo.

Peter Dollinger, Executive Director of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA), would not comment specifically on the Helsinki case but explained,

*Recognizing that contraception may have negative impacts on the health of female animals during their reproductive age, the good functioning of social groups, the long term maintenance of viable **ex situ** population etc. many zoos*

use contraception rather selectively and choose a breed-and-cull policy instead.

The WAZA Code of Ethics does explicitly allow for the killing of animals for management reasons. It requires, however, that all other options have to be investigated first.

On 11 October a Reuters story reported that the baboons might not be killed after all as a result of the public outcry. Zoo curator Leif Blomquist stated,

Because of this publicity it is possible that we will have to postpone the decision, I knew there would be a reaction, but I am a little bit surprised by the huge impact it's had.

IPPL believes that killing of healthy zoo animals is absolutely outrageous. It is sadly true that many members of the public like to see baby animals on exhibit. US zoos have in the past been caught sending "surplus animals" to canned hunts or medical research facilities.

PLEASE HELP PROTECT THE HELSINKI ZOO BABOONS

While it appears that the Helsinki Zoo baboons may not be killed immediately, Blomquist appeared to leave the door open for killing the baboons once the furor has died down. Please send a message of support for the baboons to the administration of Helsinki Zoo.

Zoo director, Seppo Turunen, seppo.turunen@hel.fi

Secretary to the director, Ulla Rosquist, ulla.rosquist@hel.fi

General curator, Leif Blomqvist, leif.blomqvist@hel.fi

Education and marketing director, Taru Vuori, taru.vuori@hel.fi

Singapore's Campaign Against Exotic Pet Trade

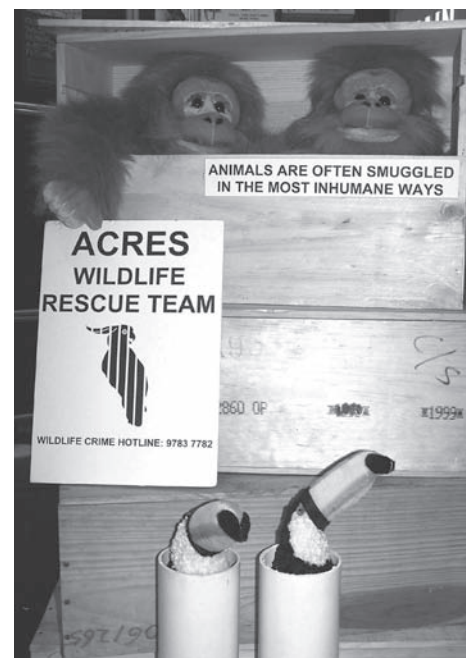
"Wild But Not Free" is the name of a month-long campaign aimed at raising the public's awareness of illegal exotic pets in the city-state of Singapore. Launched on 3 November 2004 by Singapore's Animal Concerns Research and Education Society (ACRES), this campaign will feature an informational road show with stops at various shopping centers in Singapore's central business district. A number of Singaporean celebrities are actively supporting this campaign and have agreed to speak out and help distribute literature. A 24-hour Wildlife Crime Hotline has also been established to encourage Singaporeans to come forward with information about prohibited exotic pets. These include primates, amphibians, and many species of birds.

Singapore is situated in the center of diverse trade routes and among nations with a wealth of biodiversity. As a result, some fear that the country has also become a center for illegal wildlife trafficking. ACRES plans to continue

to assist Singapore's Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority in their ongoing efforts to effect seizures of protected species from smugglers. According to ACRES President Louis Ng, more than 2,000 protected animals were confiscated in Singapore in 2002, while eight people have been put behind bars in the past four years for importing or exporting without a permit animals that fall under the Endangered Species Act.

This illegal trade in exotic pets can be damaging to humans, the animals, and the environment. According to a statement by ACRES,

globally, only the trafficking in drugs and weapons now surpasses the illegal trading in wildlife, timber, and other natural resources. The ongoing illegal pet trade has severe consequences for the survival of every species involved. More than half of the smuggled animals die, and the surviving animals mostly end up living in bad conditions or are mistreated. These animals rarely survive



for long in captivity, and removing them from their natural habitat damages the fragile ecosystem in which they live as well as threatens the species' existence. Some of the animals, especially primates, can also spread diseases to humans.

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**

“Taiping Four” Gorillas to Go on Display in Pretoria

According to the 6 November 2004 issue of *The Economist* the four young gorillas smuggled from Africa to Malaysia in January 2002 will be put on public display at Pretoria Zoo, South Africa, in December 2004.

The *Economist* stated that

if anyone doubts the economic value of endangered animals, consider the saga of the Taiping Four.

These juvenile western lowland gorillas were poached three years ago, probably in Cameroon. They were smuggled first to Nigeria, and then traded for a reported \$1m to a zoo in Taiping, Malaysia. When this illegal deal was exposed last year, Malaysia's authorities chose to send the animals to the Pretoria zoo in South Africa, and a 4m rand (\$650,000) state-of-the-art special enclosure is due to open for them next month. The Taiping Four are sure to draw big crowds: the Pretoria zoo expects 6 million visitors in the next decade. Its director, Willie Labuschagne, talks of a breeding programme, and of educating visitors about the impact of hunting wild apes for bush-meat. He also hopes to promote awareness of the international convention on trade in

endangered species, known as CITES. His project, in short, is a conservation effort to keep the species alive, if only in captivity.

The article fails to report that the gorillas were smuggled out of Nigeria on South African Airways and that South Africa had facilitated the shipment by issuing a veterinary transit permit (see story below). It also fails to report that, of four adult gorillas formerly owned by Pretoria, three had died, or that both babies previously born at the zoo had died within a month.

The *Economist*, whose reporter had failed to contact IPPL, also reports that

none of that pleases animal activists and conservationists, especially in West Africa. Groups such as the International Primate Protection League prodded the governments of Cameroon and Nigeria this year to demand that the four apes be sent to a sanctuary in Limbe, Cameroon. There, a dozen rescued gorillas are already kept in good conditions. The conservation groups point out that CITES strongly encourages (though it does not compel) the return of illegally traded animals to their country of origin.

Pretoria Zoo director Willie Labuschagne proceeded to smear those favoring the Limbe option and alleged that

Limbe is merely an ape “orphanage.” It is a holding centre for gorillas until they die.

Labuschagne failed to mention Limbe's educational programs, which directly address the root problems creating gorilla orphans – the “bushmeat” trade and the targeted hunting of females to collect babies to supply illegal international trade. Thousands of Cameroonian youngsters and adults attend these programs annually.

Further, South Africa's conduct towards animals is deplorable. It supports rhino hunting; it tolerates “canned hunting” of lions and other animals; it campaigns to reopen the world ivory trade; it plans to “cull” elephants, even in national parks; it ruthlessly persecutes its native baboons. Such a track record hardly qualifies South Africa as a deserving recipient of the “Taiping Four” gorillas and the huge profits these animals are likely to generate.

Background on the “Taiping Four” Gorillas

In January 2002 four young gorillas arrived at Taiping Zoo, Malaysia. An IPPL investigation revealed that the gorillas had been shipped from Ibadan Zoo, Nigeria, to Taiping Zoo, on documents falsely stating that the animals had been born in captivity at Ibadan, which had only one gorilla.

IPPL campaigned for the smuggled gorillas to be confiscated and sent to Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon. Limbe has successfully maintained a social group of confiscated gorillas for many years. We also called for the prosecution of all Nigerians and Malaysians involved in the smuggling activities.

Unfortunately Malaysia has never accepted any responsibility for its role

in the shipment, claiming that it was “duped” by the Nigerian criminals involved. Nobody in Malaysia has been prosecuted.

Last year Nigeria established a Presidential Panel to investigate the activities of Nigeria's illegal wildlife trade. The director of Ibadan Zoo was fired and an arrest warrant is out for an animal dealer named Jubreel Odukoya, who was implicated in the “Taiping Four” affair.

Following international publicity about the shipment, Malaysia decided to “confiscate” the animals. In April 2004 they were shipped to Pretoria Zoo in South Africa, which had been eager to get them, and had the support of Peter Dollinger, Executive Director of the

World Association of Zoos and Aquaria, despite Pretoria's questionable track record with gorillas (three of four adults and two babies born at the zoo having died).

The Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) also endorsed the gorillas' transfer to South Africa, despite the fact that South African Airways had carried the animals out of Nigeria via South Africa to Malaysia and despite South African veterinary authorities having issued transit permits.

The Government of Cameroon has repeatedly requested that the gorillas be returned to what was certainly their homeland. It has been supported by the Last Great Ape Organization (LAGA),

a non-governmental organization working to strengthen wildlife law in Cameroon. During the October 2004 CITES conference in Bangkok, Thailand, the subject of the “Taiping Four” gorillas was raised on many occasions, with Cameroon sticking to its position that the gorillas not remain in South Africa. The head of the Cameroon delegation thanked IPPL for its hard work on the issue.

IPPL also had the opportunity to discuss the case with Sonja Meintjes, of the South African delegation. Ms. Meintjes later informed IPPL that

the animals belong to the Malaysian government. Since the gorilla episode, we have an agreement with our Department of Agriculture that they send all CITES

permits to us for verification before any veterinary transit permits are issued. By doing this we hope to eliminate similar incidents in future.

Later Ms. Meintjes informed SAAV, a South African group, that

according to CITES, the country which confiscates the CITES specimen, is to decide on what happens to the specimen, thus the country of confiscation have jurisdiction over these specimens. Malaysia in this case gave the Pretoria Zoo custodianship of the animals. There are formal agreements between the Government of Malaysia and the Pretoria Zoo... Airport authorities cannot issue transit permits. Our office has a verbal

agreement with the Veterinary Health permits office of National Department of Agriculture that they will not issue transit permits for CITES listed species if we did not verify the CITES exports/imports/re-exports permits. It's a casual agreement which we keep to.

IPPL is seeking clarification as to exactly when the “verbal agreement” was made. If it was in place prior to the transit of the “Taiping Four,” then either the South African CITES Management Authority had pre-approved the shipment or South African veterinary authorities had broken the “verbal agreement,” which IPPL in any case views as not worth the paper it was (not!) written on.

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 and cared for at sanctuaries in Africa, Asia, and South America.

IPPL assists groups working to help wildlife in remote parts of the world and takes care of the 31 wonderful gibbons, many of them research veterans, at our headquarters sanctuary.

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 **Courtney**. **Courtney** was born at IPPL to **Michelle** and **Maui**. This was a complete surprise because **Maui** had undergone a vasectomy. **Courtney** was born on 10 January 2002. Sadly her mother lacked milk and attacked her baby as she struggled to suckle. **Courtney**’s left leg was severely injured and she was in shock. Our veterinarian managed to save her life but she has required special care ever since. Local attorney **Karen McCormick** (seen above with her gibbon friend) has been wonderfully helpful with **Courtney**. She volunteers every Monday to give **Courtney** quality play and cuddle time.

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 and emotional care that they need and deserve.

Please contact **IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**, if you would like to discuss providing enduring help for IPPL. Thank you so much.



Animal Abuse Alert: Tips for Overseas Travelers

Lynette Shanley, IPPL Representative, Australia

When traveling overseas, you may encounter animal situations that are very unfamiliar from what you are used to. Many individuals have returned home upset because of animal abuse they have witnessed on their travels—and because they felt there was nothing they could do about it. But you can prepare yourself for such experiences and be ready to take appropriate action. Below are some tips for a safe and humane travel adventure. We ask all IPPL members to keep these points in mind when vacationing and ask that you pass these tips on to your friends.

Before you leave on your trip

1. Let your travel agent know you do not want any literature promoting animal performances or spectacles, such as bull fighting or circuses. Explain politely your reasons for this.
2. Check with the travel agent that the management of the accommodation where you will be staying does not keep animals on display for the benefit of its patrons. If you later find yourself in this position, you can still write to the management explaining that you are unhappy with the situation and stating reasons.
3. Bring a camera, extra film if you use a film camera, an extra battery if you use a digital camera, and a pen and notepad. If you are traveling with a companion, ask him/her to bring photographic equipment, as well.
4. Try to avoid bringing back souvenirs that threaten animals or their habitats. Check with your national customs service to find out what you can bring back with you.

While on your trip: “entertainment” to avoid

1. Do not attend local events that involve animal exploitation, such as circuses, bullfights, or bear dancing.
2. Do not visit zoos or aquaria unless your purpose is to check reports of abuse. Many overseas zoos are in very bad condition and paying money only encourages the zoos to continue to exploit animals.
3. Avoid attractions such as elephant, donkey, or horse rides. Many of these animals are overworked.
4. Do not patronize restaurants, nightclubs, or other places of entertainment that use animals to attract visitors.
5. Do not pose with primates, bears, lion cubs, baby tigers, or other wild animals to have your photo taken. These animals are often snatched from their mothers at an early age. If wild-caught, their mothers are usually killed in the course of the capture. The animals are often drugged to make them docile enough to pose with you. Remember that primates in particular can carry many diseases that are deadly to humans. If they bite or scratch you, they could pass the disease on to you. **Further, you could infect the animals with human ailments.**

How to communicate

1. In foreign countries, many customs are different from yours and this can lead to problems. Learn what you can about the local customs, to enable you to carry on a conversation without insulting anyone.
2. Even if you are a witness to animal abuse, never accuse anyone of cruelty. This is for your own protection.
3. If you get into a conversation with a local person regarding an animal abuse situation, record the conversation accurately only after you have walked away.
4. If you have time, make enquiries as to which government department is responsible for animal welfare and zoos. Get copies of applicable animal welfare regulations if you can.
5. **Never take matters into your own hands.**

Photographs: worth a thousand words

1. If you find you are witnessing animal abuse, take clear photographs of the situation.
2. Take close-up photos of bruising, scratches, etc.
3. Take photographs of the scene from a distance to convey a sense of the size of the area; this is especially important if photographing caging.
4. Take photographs of shops, shop names, street names, or any other landmarks that will help other people to locate



These Barbary macaques were observed at the Jemaa el Fna Square in Marrakech, Morocco. They were performing tricks and being abused. They were photographed by an alert IPPL member. This enabled us to protest to Moroccan authorities.

the position.

5. If possible, have your traveling companion also take the same photos, as a backup.
6. If you use film, label it with the dates and location.
7. Make notes of the photos you have taken to prompt your memory.
8. If you use film, sensitive photos should be developed only once you have returned home.

Take note!

1. Take notes of the problem or the incident, outlining exactly what you saw. Do not exaggerate. If we act on information that is exaggerated we lose our credibility immediately.
2. Record all the details. For example, if the animal is chained, note the length of the chain and the material the chain is made of. If you see an animal being beaten, note what the animal was hit with and how often the animal was struck. Make notes of the condition of the animal: for example, general appearance (over- or underweight, lethargic or agitated), whether there are any bruises or scratches, signs of fear or other negative reactions, neurotic behaviors, etc. Note the numbers of animals and their species.
3. Note the animal(s)' environment: for example, enclosure size, chains, shade/shelter, available water and food, etc.
4. Note the weather (hot, cold, windy, snowing, raining) and whether the animal has shelter and water, especially if it is hot.
5. Make a note of the date, the time, and full address of the incident. If it is in a market place, jot down the items being sold at the nearest stalls to enable someone else to find the same spot. Make notes of landmarks or other recognizable features (such as parks, gardens, clocks, buildings, etc.) that could lead another person back to the same location. If the incident takes place in a zoo or similar facility, get the full name and address of the zoo.
6. Get brochures of the general area and pick up literature from the facility (zoo or aquarium) if possible.
7. Draw a map of the area if needed to help locate the site of the abuse.
8. Record the names of other witnesses. If you are traveling with others, record the names of the people who are with you at the time. This is not as silly as it sounds. If you are traveling with many people it may be difficult to remember exactly who was with you on that particular day, when you return home and try to recall events.
9. If you converse with anyone about the plight of the animals, make notes as soon as possible after you have left the scene. Do not take notes while talking to the person. They may realize you are going to report them and become angry. Do not get into an argument.

Souvenirs

1. The best possible souvenirs are your very own photographs. No one has a photo exactly the same as yours. If stored properly on your return home they will last a lifetime.
2. Do not buy animal products such as furs, ivory, tortoise shells, rhino horns, skins, stuffed animals and fish, or butterfly collections.
3. Do not buy products containing animal ingredients such as tiger parts, bear and rhino parts, musk, monkey blood wines, etc. Some of these ingredients are found in oriental medicines.
4. Do not buy products taken from sensitive environments, such as coral, shells, clams, starfish, wood products, seeds, etc. Buying these products contributes to the destruction of wild animals' natural habitats. It is also illegal to bring many of these items back home. Contact your customs office before leaving and ask what you can legally bring back into your home country.
5. Do not buy expensive perfumes or cosmetics at duty free shops, as many of the items have been tested on animals. Many of the expensive perfumes still contain musk from the musk deer. The musk deer is nearing extinction.
6. If you want to buy souvenirs, buy T-shirts, clothing, lengths of exotic fabric, jewelry, or glassware.
7. Books also make good souvenirs. You can obtain books that give a history of the country, local cookbooks (if you like the food), or books with color photographs of native animals, birds, fish, and plant life.
8. Paintings, sketches, and other art created by local craftspeople are also a good option.
9. Do consider making a donation to a local animal welfare organization. You can often find their names on the Internet. Contact IPPL for suggestions. The best souvenir is knowing your visit has benefited the animals of your host country.

CHECKLIST

1. Be sure to pack a camera.
2. Bring a note pad and pen with you.
3. If traveling with a companion, ask him/her to bring a camera, too.
4. Bring extra film if you use film.
5. Take several pictures in case some are not clear.
6. If you use film, label and date it.
7. Make notes of the photos you have taken to prompt your memory.
8. Make, clear, accurate notes of the date, time, place, street names, shop names, and any other identifying landmarks.
9. Draw a map of the area.
10. Note the condition and behavior of the animal(s).
11. Note the animal(s)' environment.
12. Record your companions' names.
13. Make notes on pertinent conversations.
14. Collect brochures of the facility if possible.

Special Gifts to IPPL

given by:

- ❖ **Michele Dagenais**, in honor of Linda J. Johnson
- ❖ **Karen Dantine**, in honor of the birthday of her son Damien, who is in Iraq
- ❖ **The friends of Judy Groobin**, in her memory
- ❖ **Larissa H. Hepler**, in honor of her mother Doreen Heimlich's birthday
- ❖ **Patricia E. Keane**, in memory of June Meyer
- ❖ **Ann and Bill Koros**, in memory of IPPL's gibbon Beanie
- ❖ **James and Sidney Martin**, in memory of their son Sam Martin
- ❖ **Shirley McGreal**, in memory of IPPL's gibbon Beanie
- ❖ **Margaret M. Meeks**, in honor Kristina Casper-Denman's birthday
- ❖ **Larry L. Miller**, in memory of Ruth Smith
- ❖ **The friends of Beverly Oppenheim**, in her memory
- ❖ **Myriam and William Parham**, in memory of Elena Flanagan
- ❖ **Jackson Snow**, in memory of Tess Mansfield-Montgomery
- ❖ **Joan Snyder**, in memory of Vivian Moore
- ❖ **Dianne Taylor-Snow and Pepper Snow**, in memory of IPPL's gibbon Beanie
- ❖ **Kaylene F. Wall**, in honor of two capuchin monkeys
- ❖ **Laura P. Weaver**, in memory of Philip A. Piscitelli

Ian Redmond Meets Jake Gibbon!

Over the weekend break during COP-13, the Wildlife Friends of Thailand hosted many conference delegates and observers at the group's sanctuary, which houses many gibbons.

One of the guests was Ian Redmond. Ian works for great apes through the Ape Alliance and the Great Ape Survival Program (GRASP) run by the United Nations Environment Program. For many years IPPL has tried to persuade Ian that, despite their small size, gibbons deserve to share the headlines and donations that flow to the larger apes.

We have argued with him that some gibbon species are rarer than any great ape species and that gibbons, unlike chimpanzees, are peaceable and monogamous. They live in pairs and males do not bully females!

So we were very pleased when Jake, an infant gibbon rejected by his mother, took a liking to Ian (and vice versa!). Ian reports that the Ape Alliance will soon add gibbons to its Web site.

Jake was a great little ambassador for his species!



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!

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 address. Contact us at info@ippl.org

Primate Paraphernalia!

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)

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)

You can also order IPPL merchandise on the Web, via our secure server, at:

<https://sims.net/secure/ippl.org/catalog.html>

Gorilla T-Shirt: 100% Cotton

Color: Charcoal

Sizes: S, M, L, XL, XXL

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

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.

☐ **Credit Card** ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard
☐ AMEX ☐ Discover

Card Number

Expiration Date

Signature

Phone Number

Ship to:

Name
Address
City
State
Zip

For verification purposes, if credit card billing address is different from the **Ship to** address above, please give the billing address information below:

Address
City
State
Zip

Mail your order to:

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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Diane Walters, Treasurer
Dianne Taylor-Snow, Secretary

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Adopt An IPPL Gibbon!

IPPL's Adopt-a-Gibbon Program

Each of the 31 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!)

*** **Introducing Tong** ***

Tong belongs to a different species from most of IPPL's gibbons. She is a concolor gibbon and was wild-born in her native Vietnam probably around 1970. When she was an infant, she was sold as a pet to an American serviceman stationed in Vietnam; her mother may have been one of that nation's many wild animals that succumbed to Agent Orange or other hazards of war. When Tong's owner left the country, Tong remained in the care of his servants. Unfortunately, the servants did not know much about gibbon nutrition, so Tong developed rickets, a deforming bone disease. Eventually, in 1973, Tong was transferred to the protection of newly-founded IPPL—and she has been a part of the family ever since. By adopting Tong, you'll share in IPPL's commitment to lifelong care for beautiful apes like her.

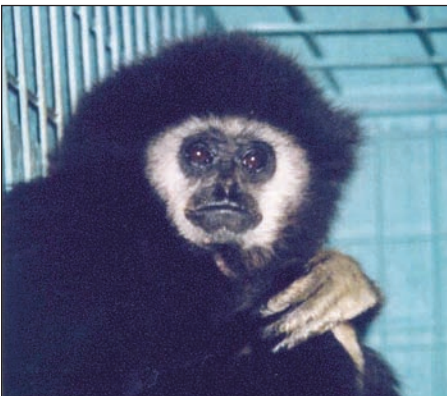
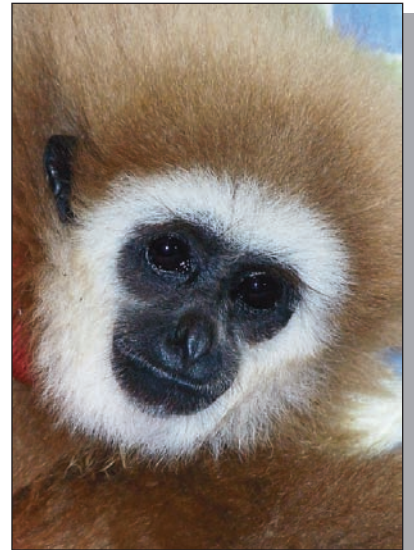


Arun Rangsi

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.

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.



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.



One of IPPL’s youngest gibbons, Courtney was a “surprise baby” born at IPPL’s sanctuary to a vasectomized father in January 2002. Rejected and seriously injured by her mother when less than two weeks old, Courtney has been hand-raised by IPPL staff and volunteers ever since. She seems to have inherited her father’s sweet face—and her mother’s feisty spirit! IPPL’s founder Shirley McGreal has herself raised five young gibbons and “Naughty Courtney” is by far the most energetic of them all. Courtney loves un-sticking anything held together with Velcro and tearing apart anything made of paper. Her latest hobby? Chewing the buttons off the TV remote!

Photo: Alison Spalter

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, South Carolina, since 1977. There, 31 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.

IPPL was founded in 1973 by Dr. Shirley McGreal, IPPL’s Chairwoman. *IPPL News* first appeared in 1974; it is now published three times a year and, along with IPPL’s Web site (www.ippl.org), provides information about global issues in primate conservation and welfare.

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International Primate Protection League
P.O. Box 766
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CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED