



News

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I P P L

Members' Meeting

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A Letter from IPPL's Chairwoman Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL Member,

IPPL's 9th biennial conference was held the last weekend of March 2006. We had assembled a wonderful group of speakers from many countries. Nearly 100 members came to learn about our work and meet our speakers, staff, and other attendees.

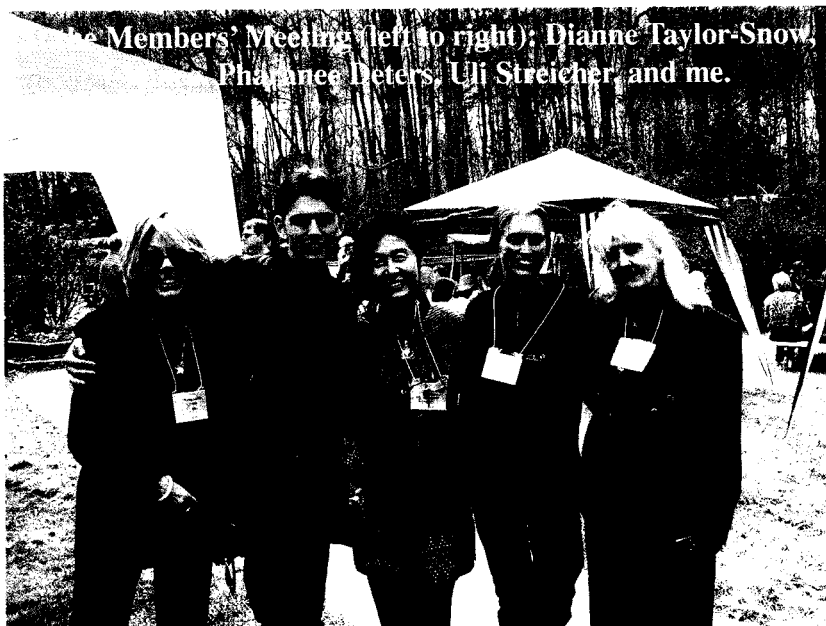
As IPPL members know, there are "high-profile" primates and there are also lowly primates who receive less attention—both in the media and from donors. Our speakers talked about everything from tiny lorises to huge mountain gorillas and showed us that all primates are fascinating animals, whether they be large or small.

Rita Miljo came from South Africa to tell of her battles to protect her nation's baboons and about her efforts to get the stigma of being classified as "vermin" removed from these remarkable animals. Rita is now 75 years old and continues the battle! She enjoyed bird watching on IPPL's peaceful grounds and listening to the songs of the gibbons. Rita felt quite frustrated as she said she could not speak "Gibbon." She says she only speaks "Baboon!"

Rita brought a beautiful decorative wall hanging for IPPL's office. It was a lovely reproduction by "pyrographic art" of one of her favorite baboons. The baboon's likeness is burned into the material by charcoal. It's too complicated to describe how it's done, so take a look at the photo!



A South African wall hanging, gift of Rita Miljo.



The Members' Meeting (left to right): Dianne Taylor-Snow, Pharanee Deters, Uli Streicher, and me.

Many of you have made donations to help Highland Farm, a gibbon sanctuary in the remote mountains of Thailand close to the Burmese border. We invited sanctuary director Pharanee Deters to make a presentation at IPPL-2006 and were thrilled when she accepted. Pharanee was happy to meet so many like-minded folks from round the world. She has lived alone with her 40 gibbons and animal care staff since the horrific murder of her husband and the sanctuary's caregivers in May 2002. Thank you, Pharanee, for the many gifts you brought from Thailand for IPPL, especially for a beautiful framed charcoal drawing of Courtney and me made by an artist in Chiang Mai.

It was a delight to meet Carlos Palomino and his wife H  l  ne, who direct a sanctuary in the remote Andean foothills of Peru. H  l  ne gave me a red wool jacket with a llama design that I wore during most of the conference, as the weather was chillier than usual!

We are all looking forward to our 10th conference to be held at IPPL Headquarters in late March 2008.

Shirley McGreal

IPPL Members' Meeting 2006:

Conference Brings Primate Protectors Together in South Carolina

This past March over 100 guests, staff, and volunteers gathered together for IPPL's ninth biennial Members' Meeting. IPPL Board Member Dianne Taylor-Snow opened the conference by recapping some of her 2005 travels in Asia on behalf of IPPL and the plight of many captive apes and monkeys she witnessed there. She was followed by nearly twenty speakers from around the world who updated the audience on the status of their activities and shared their personal challenges and triumphs while working with some amazing primates.

The Kalaweit Gibbon Sanctuary, Indonesia

After a festive buffet, the keynote speech this year was delivered by Kalaweit's founder Aurélien "Chaneé" Brulé. IPPL Board Member Dianne Taylor-Snow, who visited Kalaweit last year, introduced the French native by noting that he has been fascinated by gibbons since he was a child. In fact, the name he goes by now ("Chaneé") is the Thai word for gibbon, "Kalaweit" means "gibbon" in the local Dayak dialect, and the first word spoken by his young son, "Wawa," is the Bahasa (Indonesian) word for—you guessed it—"gibbon!"

Founded in 1997, Kalaweit is actually pursuing a multi-faceted approach to the

problem of orphaned gibbons and siamangs. Kalaweit's resident apes have been primarily confiscated from traders and from people keeping them as pets, even though it has been illegal to own a pet gibbon in Indonesia since 1990. Chaneé estimates that there are about 6,000 gibbons in captivity in that country—and while the last 30 years have seen the initiation of many projects to help Indonesia's orangutans, the plight of the gibbons has been largely neglected. Kalaweit has stepped into that vacuum and currently operates several facilities on both the Indonesian portion of the island of Borneo (Kalimantan) and on the island of Sumatra. Since approximately 15 percent of the animals accepted by Kalaweit test positive for diseases of human origin (including tuberculosis and hepatitis), these animals cannot be released into the wild for fear of infecting wild gibbon populations. As a result, a safe and humane habitat for rescued animals has been constructed by Kalaweit on the 60-acre island of Hampapak, Borneo. Other aspects of the project include protected release sites for healthy animals and a station for collecting data on wild gibbons.

Although Kalaweit is committed to the well-being of the animals in its charge, it also recognizes the need to go to the source of the problem. Many of the animals at the sanctuary were initially pets, so Kalaweit

has responded by reaching into people's homes to convince them of the need to stop this form of illegal trafficking. For the past three years, Kalaweit has been operating a radio transmitter that is used to broadcast a mix of contemporary music and conservation programming targeting a 15- to 25-year-old audience, thanks to funding by the Arcus Foundation provided via IPPL. Every hour, 24 hours a day, there are five one-minute pro-wildlife messages.

This has proven to be a very successful strategy. In every town where Kalaweit FM broadcasts reach, there are no more gibbons for sale in the markets. And if an important official is discovered to be keeping a gibbon as a pet, the station will broadcast his name to urge him to surrender the animal, since official confiscations are unlikely to be directed at anyone with much authority; this tactic seems to work well, also. So far, two towns in Borneo each have a relay station, and a third will soon be operational in Sumatra, bringing the total number of daily listeners from 60,000 to an estimated 100,000. Kalaweit's vision: a network of ten relay stations, resulting in a projected one million daily listeners and nationwide coverage. The result: an effective medium for delivering a potent environmental message.

Highland Farm Gibbon Sanctuary/William E. Deters Foundation for Gibbon and Wildlife Conservation Projects, Thailand

Pharaneé Deters is the widow of Bill Deters, in whose memory she created the Foundation that now supports the sanctuary that the two of them established after moving back to Thailand from the U.S. in 1991. She shared the hard times the two of them initially faced as they tried to revive their deforested 36-acre plot on the Thai/Burmese border: the lack of clean water, the much-delayed completion of their house. She also introduced some of the now 42 resident gibbons, many of whom had been injured by accident or mistreatment by their former owners: over the years, Pharaneé has had to cope with



Chaneé and Geza Teleki share a sunny moment

gibbons suffering from such handicaps as missing limbs, paralysis, a broken back, polio, blindness, or psychological problems. Denny, for example, was abandoned at a Buddhist monastery, the fate of many unwanted pets. She was confined to a tiny cage and chronically undernourished, and, as a result of her psychological stress, acquired the habit of pulling out her own fur. The Deters had to beg the monks for three months to be allowed to remove her. Denny still pulls out her own fur (and that of her mate, Max) but at least she now is assured of a good diet, reasonable freedom of movement, and proper companionship.

Life at the remote sanctuary still poses its difficulties. Every three days Pharanee travels 45 km to the nearest town, Mae Sot, in order to buy extra produce for her gibbons, visit the post office and bank, and check her e-mail. This is also where the office of the nearest veterinarian is to be found (who, as a dog-and-cat vet, is sometimes of only limited help in caring for gibbons; more specialized gibbon care requires an even longer drive—600 km to Chiang Mai or 800 km to Bangkok). In recent months, the Highland Farm staff has been busy remodeling and rebuilding

to Highland Farm via IPPL), for which Pharanee expressed her gratitude. She also spoke of future rescue missions, including four gibbons to the north, near Chiang Mai, who are no longer wanted by their current owners. Taking responsibility for so many little apes is a lot of work, and it is clear that Pharanee still misses her husband, who was murdered by a disgruntled employee in 2002. That's why she set up a foundation in his name, she said, "because he tried to help the gibbons, and I don't want him to be forgotten."

Endangered Primate Rescue Center, Vietnam

The EPRC is Vietnam's only primate sanctuary. As its resident veterinarian since 1998, Uli Streicher is in a unique position to observe the stresses on the world's primate populations. All their incoming primates are confiscated from trade or directly from hunters. As a result, many primates arrive at the EPRC with trap injuries, resulting in paralyzed arms or other impairments. In addition, the majority of the animals housed at the EPRC are leaf-eating monkeys (like douc langurs), who are notoriously difficult

to maintain in captivity because of their special dietary needs. In fact, half the workload at the EPRC involves processing the enormous amount of leaves needed to feed their resident animals.

The EPRC does its work under very difficult circumstances. Five of the top 25 endangered primates in the world are Vietnamese—and it's a hard country to live in, if you're a nonhuman primate. Eighty percent of the human population is involved in agriculture,

and the pressure to clear primate habitat for farms is great. But the primary threat is not habitat loss, but hunting: unfortunately, hunting pressure is very high, and most forests have been emptied of their wildlife even before they are destroyed. Although hunting is generally illegal (and primates have been protected by Vietnamese law

since 1992), snares and iron traps are very cheap and many people still own guns, yet another destructive legacy of the war years. Primates are hunted for a variety of reasons: for bushmeat (particularly for the tables of wealthy businessmen and officials in Hanoi and Saigon—and the eating of live monkey brains is indeed practiced in that country), for use in traditional medicines, for tourist display (even in foreign-managed hotels), and,



EPRC's Uli Streicher.

to a lesser extent, for pets. A loris can be bought for less than US\$3.

So the EPRC willingly sponsors many types of outreach activities: coloring contests for local kindergarteners, a scientific symposium, fieldwork opportunities for students pursuing advanced degrees, national TV appearances, and educating the 10,000 members of the Vietnamese public who tour the center every year. Hopefully, as more people become aware of Vietnam's unique primate heritage, it will become safe to reintroduce captive-bred primates from the EPRC into the wild.

Duke University, U.S.

Catherine Workman is a graduate student studying the beautiful Delacour's langur, known in Vietnamese as the "white



Pharanee Deters (left) with Members' Meeting attendee (and former Highland Farm volunteer) Emily Kennedy.

some of its enclosures, as the older animal housing stock needs to be replaced after years of exposure to the tropical climate; they are hurrying to finish the current slate of building projects before the rainy season begins in June. This construction work has been funded courtesy of a grant from the Arcus Foundation (directed

trouser monkey.” The striking creamy white markings on its upper thighs and lower back, in contrast with glossy black fur on most of the rest of its body, earned these animals their nickname. Almost



A beautiful Delacour's langur.

nothing is known about their behavior in the wild—although a Delacour's langur in brandy forms part of the traditional Vietnamese pharmacopoeia. Catherine is planning on studying the natural habitat requirements of these animals through the seasons at Vietnam's Van Long Nature Reserve, but what little is known of them so far suggests an intriguing ecology.

Delacour's langurs are one of several species of “limestone langurs,” leaf monkeys who live preferentially on forested limestone karsts, which are found in northern and central Vietnam. These geologic formations consist of limestone outcroppings riddled with caves and sinkholes. The soil is poor, thin, and porous, and there is little surface water (it mostly drains away but sometimes collects in “bowls” in the rock). The cracks and crevices natural to these formations provide an array of microclimates that shelter rare flora specifically adapted to a narrow range of environmental conditions, such as the nutrient-rich lichens and other plants consumed by the langurs.

The peculiarly rugged nature of these formations begs the question of whether the primates living there have evolved to take advantage of this unique habitat—or whether these cliffs are simply a refuge of last resort. Interestingly, these

monkeys regularly sleep in the caves these formations afford. Limestone caves offer protection from wind and rain and possibly from predators, as well as temperature regulation (being relatively warm in winter, cool in summer). This habit makes the monkeys easy for scientists to census—but also easy for hunters to locate. Fortunately, the influx of eco-tourism dollars brought about by the recent establishment of the Van Long park has resulted in an easing of the hunting pressure: the local community has come to strongly support the preservation of the animals. As a result, the local population of Delacour's langurs is showing hopeful signs of rebounding from an alarming decline at the end of the last century.

Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education, South Africa

Rita Miljo, who founded CARE in 1989, has taken on the task of rescuing and rehabilitating one of South Africa's most reviled native animals: the chacma baboon. This fascinating creature, she said, really does deserve the epithet *Almost Human*, just like the title of Shirley Strum's classic book on baboon behavior. But despite their natural intelligence and intricate social lives, Rita's “naughty baboons” unfortunately have a long history of persecution by the people of South Africa.

Rita was born and raised in Hitler's Germany but emigrated to apartheid South Africa as a young girl. She found the system of government in both countries sadly similar. And she eventually discovered that even animals did not have an easy time of it in South Africa, thanks to certain appalling laws.

Under that country's longstanding “Vermin Laws,” five species of mammals have been singled out for extermination by any means necessary—including guns, traps, or poison. The animals classified as vermin include two primates, vervet monkeys and baboons. South Africa, noted Rita, was colonized by European farmers, and as in so many other parts of the world, any animal that dared to interfere with their way of life had to go. Baboons were among the animals deemed “pests.” As a result, any seven people could get together and form a “hunting club,” which would entitle them to trespass on anyone else's private property and shoot as many “vermin” as they could find. Rita has had to deal with people such as these. One particularly unpleasant neighbor, she recounted, would amuse himself by gathering together a few friends, lining up on Rita's fence-line, and shooting baby baboons on sight. One day



Speaker Rita Miljo (right) with South Africa's Claudia Malivhoho.

Rita and some of her young charges, out for a Sunday stroll, walked right into his ambush. Two of her babies were killed outright, the rest fled; she spent a week retrieving five injured young baboons from the bush. She managed to get the story on TV, and so strong was

the public outcry against her neighbor's behavior that he eventually sold his property and left. But he was just one of many who needed to be reformed.

Sadly, Rita reported, there has been little success getting the vermin laws abolished, even after 12 years of democracy. (They are still in full force in six of South Africa's nine provinces.) And Rita, like her baboons, still faces persecution. Last year she rescued and transported a desperately ill young baboon across provincial lines, to bring him to CARE for rehabilitation. She

Recommended Reading: *Gorilla Dreams*

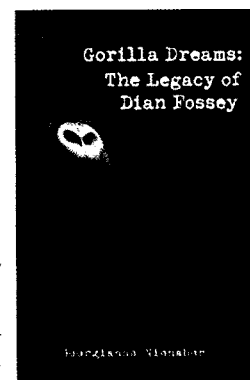
Gorilla Dreams: The Legacy of Dian Fossey takes a look at the life of the late Dian Fossey, whose outstanding persistence and determination laid to rest any ideas that gorillas are ferocious beasts and helped save the species from extinction. Dian was murdered in her mountain cabin on 26 December 1985.

Amazon.com encourages readers to post their own reviews. Nigel Fields of Miami commented,

I found Ms. Nienaber's book to fill a much-needed void. I have been a keen advocate for gorillas and conservation of these creatures for many years; I have therefore become very familiar with the work of Dian Fossey through my own readings and research. While Gorillas in the Mist answered many of my questions, it approaches the observation of the mountain gorilla from a very detached, objective perspective; Ms. Nienaber's book manages successfully to bring the human element into Dian Fossey's work, showing the pain, selflessness, dedication, and unrelenting determination that was needed to ensure the survival of Gorilla gorilla beringei. Individuals have attempted to re-write history through their own literature and teachings, which may leave one wondering as to the validity of the work achieved by Dian Fossey. Ms. Nienaber, through thousands of hours of meticulous research from archives of Dian Fossey's own writings, leaves us wondering no more: Ms Nienaber successfully acts as a medium and shows us that the dead do have a voice.

After reading Gorilla Dreams one is left without question knowing that it is indeed Dian Fossey who is the true savior of one of the world's most magnificent creatures.

Gorilla Dreams is available on www.amazon.com for \$19.95.



was prosecuted for not getting the proper permits for this, but she was eventually found “not guilty,” as it was recognized that she had to act immediately in order to save the animal’s life. This judgment was criticized by some for going “against official policies”—but suggests a change may be in the air.

Georgianne Nienaber, U.S.

In a talk titled “The Road to Karisoke: Rwanda’s Mountain Gorillas 20 Years After Dian Fossey,” freelance environmental journalist and author Georgianne Nienaber described some of her experiences while conducting research for her just-published book *Gorilla Dreams: The Legacy of Dian Fossey*. Specifically, she shared some insights she had gleaned from her trip to Rwanda last year, when she traveled to the murdered gorilla researcher’s former field station in the Parc National des Volcans.

In pursuit of Dian’s ghost, Georgianne endured a five-hour hike up the slopes of Mt. Karisimbi to visit the Susa Group, which had been one of the groups originally studied by Dian. It is now a thriving mountain gorilla community of 39 individuals, including four silverbacks and a rare set of twins who were born two years ago. In the area there are currently five gorilla groups accessible to eco-tourists and three groups reserved for researchers.

Although parts of the park have been under government protection since 1925, Dian experienced endless struggles with poachers who regularly invaded the forest to hunt. She had to ask herself if, by destroying the poachers’ snares, she was endangering their livelihood. But she had a sense of the bigger picture when she realized that “the man who kills the animals today is the man who kills the people tomorrow”—a turn of phrase that became sadly prophetic in the wake of Rwanda’s horrific genocide in 1994. Georgianne vividly described some of the memorials to that tragedy and the ongoing hardship that comprises daily life for today’s Rwandans. It is quite a remarkable legacy that—despite being under siege by humans—the mountain gorillas have survived into the twenty-first century.

CERCOPAN, Nigeria

Although most nonprofit/non-governmental organizations avoid working in Nigeria, which is widely regarded as rife with corruption, CERCOPAN has been making a difference in that country since 1995. Nicky Pulman has been the Deputy Director of CERCOPAN (the Centre for Education, Research and Conservation Of Primates And Nature) for three years. She noted that ninety percent of Nigeria’s forests have been cleared away and many of its monkeys killed

for bushmeat. CERCOPAN currently cares for six species of monkey: five guenons (including Sclater’s guenon, which is native only to Nigeria) and one type of mangabey (the red-capped variety). CERCOPAN currently houses over 100 monkeys at different stages of rehabilitation. Most of these rescued animals were initially bushmeat orphans. A mixed group of mona monkeys and mangabeys have been released into an electric-fenced enclosure in a forested area (which received its first monkeys in 2003), and there are plans to release some monkeys into a protected “core area” of the forest, too, later this year.

The “core area” is protected jointly by the Iko Esai community and by CERCOPAN, which works closely with the chiefs and villagers to promote the quality of life for all in exchange for this commitment. CERCOPAN thus makes quarterly payments to the people of Iko Esai and shares revenue from eco-tourism with them. CERCOPAN also helped bring clean spring water to the community last year, has established microcredit schemes, and has promoted alternatives to bushmeat hunting. As a result, logging in the protected area has ceased, and in the past five years only three minor instances of trespass have been noted (and these were not for hunting, only for the gathering of “non-timber forest products,” such as

wild salad).

CERCOPAN has always placed considerable emphasis on outreach and education. Their Education Center at Calabar has been active ever since CERCOPAN was founded, and another center was set up at their field station in Rhoko in 2003, where they hold field lessons in botany, zoology, and ecology and receive some students for field research.

the black-handed spider monkeys in her native country since 2000. She is actually the first (and, at the moment, the only active) primatologist in El Salvador. Organizations like Community Conservation, Alaska Biological Research, and Projecto Salvador have supported her endeavors over the years.

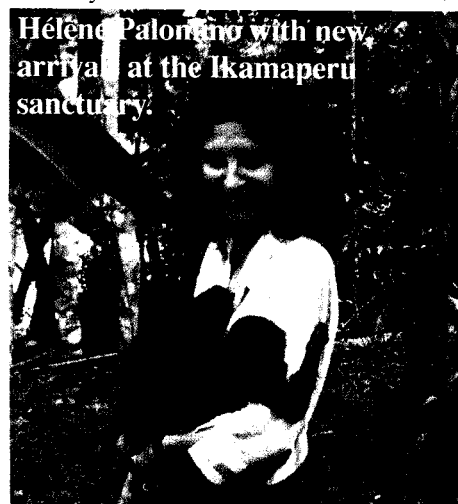
Thanks to their help, Karenina has already conducted fieldwork at four sites

Ikamaperu, Peru

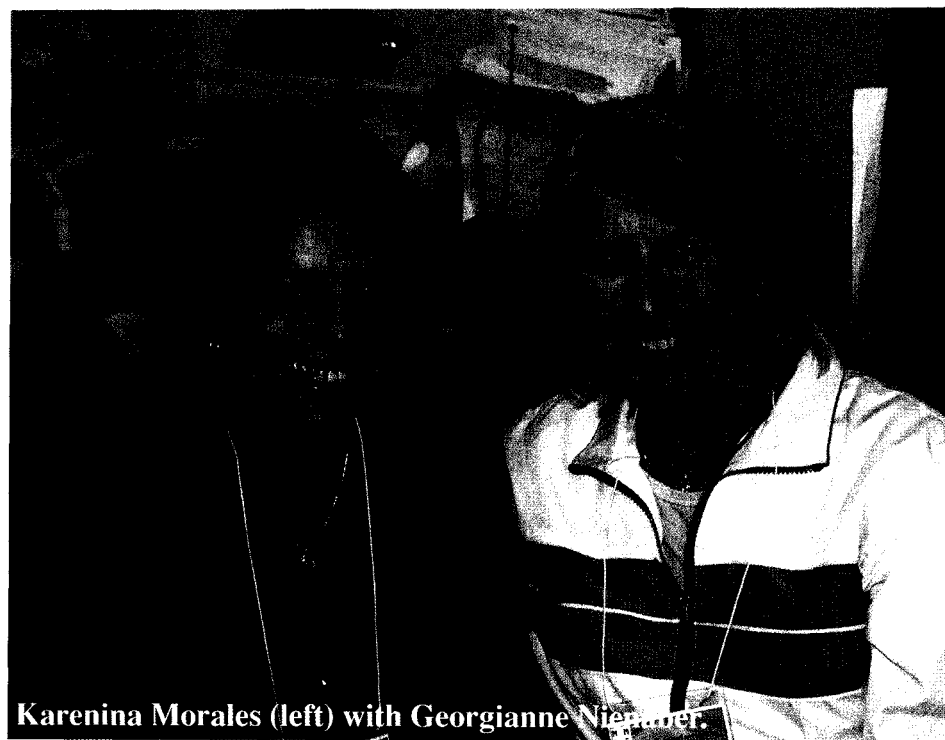
Hélène and Carlos Palomino founded this 70 hectare sanctuary for woolly monkeys and their primate friends in the Peruvian Amazon in 1997. Hélène had been doing anthropological fieldwork among the indigenous people of the Alto Mayo valley of northeastern Peru. She and Carlos bought the property from slash-and-burn agriculturalists and started a reforestation program with the help of IPPL-UK and other European conservation organizations, buying from local communities the seedlings of fruiting trees that would be popular with primates. Ikamaperu is now the only primate rehabilitation center in all of Peru.

"Among indigenous people, hunting success traditionally confers status," said Hélène, "although native peoples typically have greater respect for their environment than newcomers, who are interested only in profit." December through March is actually the "silent season," when woolly monkeys do not call even if they've found a new fruiting tree. This is the season that woolly monkeys get fat, a condition that their hunters prefer, so the animals have learned to move about silently. Still, if hunters come across a group feeding en masse, they will kill dozens at a time. Seventy percent of the animals killed or captured are females and their offspring—the mother becomes smoked meat and her baby a pet.

At Ikamaperu, rescued monkeys experience day-long free-ranging rehabilitation sessions, when they are followed by keepers who maintain a close eye on them. The rescued animals



Hélène Palomino with new arrival at the Ikamaperu sanctuary.



Karenina Morales (left) with Georgianne Niepner.

Seven conservation clubs have been created to increase environmental awareness, and CERCOPAN's recent "Bushmeat can be Dangerous Meat" campaign featured a parade and festival aimed at children (potential future consumers). This work seems to be paying off. "According to recent surveys," said Nicky, "90 percent of the hunters queried said they did so only from necessity; 97 percent of the hunters said they didn't want their children to grow up hunting bushmeat."

Oxford Brookes University, U.K.

Karenina Morales, a graduate student in the MSc Primate Conservation Programme at Oxford Brookes University, is originally from El Salvador, the smallest country in Central America. Inspired by gorilla researcher Dian Fossey, among others, Karenina has been doing field research and conservation work on behalf of

in the southeast and two others in the northwest, doing surveys and looking at fruiting trees and other feeding resources throughout the year. In fact, she has surveyed her entire country for any and all possible locations where monkeys could be present. Eventually, she hopes to reforest corridors to connect isolated spider monkey populations with coastal mangrove swamps. The threats faced by the spider monkeys include fires (and no resources to stop them), which are set by people hoping to flush parrots from the trees to sell at markets, and hunting, in a nation where poverty is rampant. Fortunately, her studies have generated positive media attention, including an award from El Salvador's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Now other students are showing an interest in this field, a hopeful sign for the future of El Salvador's spider monkeys.

share their forest with 14 groups of monogamous Andean titi monkeys as well as owl monkeys. Hélène and Carlos by now have 14 woolly monkeys and five spider monkeys in their care and do not have space for any more at present, so they plan to focus on conducting environmental workshops with indigenous communities and exposing trafficking incidents in order to raise awareness among the public. In addition, Carlos is currently negotiating with indigenous leaders about protecting a 500-hectare tract of forest situated within a much larger territory; the three leaders with whom he has spoken are all interested in creating a protected area, but in return they are seeking education for their children, help in dealing with unscrupulous riverboat traders, and assistance in getting fair treatment from local authorities. Hopefully, these discussions will be the beginning of a productive partnership that will benefit both human and nonhuman primates.

Allied Effort to Save Other Primates, U.S.

Linda Howard began by remarking that AESOP is often contacted by animal rights workers overseas who are interested in drafting legislation modeled on what they have heard are the “great laws” that protect animals in the U.S. Linda presented an overview of the governmental agencies charged with monitoring and enforcing laws intended to protect primates and pointed out how many laws are riddled with loopholes. She noted that while all primate species are protected by the Animal Welfare Act, the AWA legally defines only bare minimum standards for primate housing and care. And while dealers and animal breeders who sell primates to laboratories must be licensed by APHIS (the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture), primate pet owners are not required to hold any kind of federal permit.

In any case, the cost of a USDA license for breeding, dealing, or exhibiting animals is only around \$40. Research institutions are registered (not licensed) and not required to pay a fee. “Even if you have no animals,” said Linda, “if you set up a single cage that meets the minimum AWA standards, you can apply for and receive a USDA license. If, the day after

SAEN's Michael Budkie described the unhappy lives of many lab primates.



the license is in effect, you run out and get 1,000 animals and put them in deplorable makeshift cages, anyone who wants to revoke your license has to follow the steps outlined in the Administrative Procedures Act—a process that can take several years. In the meantime, state and local animal regulatory agencies typically won't interfere because they contend it's a ‘federal’ issue if the entity holds a USDA license.”

Unfortunately, Linda explained, the U.S. laws that should protect primates are often either so vague or so filled with loopholes that they are rendered nearly useless. For example, while the U.S. Endangered Species Act protects many vulnerable animals in their native habitats, some endangered primates are not covered by the ESA: chimpanzees who have been born in the U.S.—unlike wild-caught chimps—are not protected by this law. In addition, the ESA does not prohibit the intrastate sales or interstate “donations” of exotic

animals, which merely drives interstate financial transactions underground.

Finally, the agencies charged with the enforcement of laws that should be protecting primates in the U.S. do not coordinate their activities very well. The USDA agents are not familiar with primates, and the Fish and Wildlife Service does not have authority over the housing and care of animals. Fortunately, private citizens can file Freedom of Information Act requests that can sometimes shed light on shady transactions. For suggestions on how to do this, and for more of the technical information cited in her presentation, go to www.aesop.org and click on Highlighted Items, “Who's Who of Federal Oversight of Animal Issues.”

Stop Animal Exploitation NOW!, U.S.

SAEN's executive director, Michael Budkie, exposed the cruelties to which primates are routinely subjected in U.S. research labs. The life of a typical lab primate consists of the following, he said. A 35 to 55 pound primate can be confined to a cage as small as 2 by 4 feet—which is like confining a 165 pound human to a 3 by 8 foot space, the size of a small bathroom,

Karl Bagnall of Jung Friends, Florida.



for one's entire life. There is no contact permitted (except, perhaps, visually) with others of his/her kind. A monkey may be confined to a restraint chair for as long as two to three hours at a time, five days a week. The animal may be deprived of water for as many as 22 hours out of 24. There were about 120,000 nonhuman

primates sequestered in U.S. labs and dealer operations as of 2003.

"Sadly," said Michael, "there really is **no** illegal experimental procedure, even one that results in unrelieved pain, as long as the researchers state that a procedure is necessary for the validity of the experiment." Common types of experiments include drug studies, military studies, and brain mapping studies: there may be as many as 180 separate brain mapping studies going on simultaneously, and the cost of just one of these studies is \$400,000 a year. This is the real reason for primate experimentation: it is a very lucrative business.

But the cost in terms of primate well-being is high. In a lab, there is no such thing as a "normal" primate: the anxiety created by everyday stresses results in such abnormal brains (and behavior) that the animals living there cannot even be said to represent their own species, much less serve as accurate models for human responses. SAEN continues to bring to light the sad plight of primates in U.S. labs: it produced 50 media events in 2005.

Jungle Friends, U.S.

A six hour drive south of IPPL will bring you to Gainesville, Florida, and Kari Bagnall's rehabilitation center for Central and South American primates. There, about 75 unwanted monkeys (with more arriving shortly!) have found a permanent sanctuary and advocates on their behalf. Residents include about five species of capuchins, a couple of species of squirrel monkeys, as well as some marmosets and tamarins. They come to Jungle Friends from research labs, breeders, entertainment venues, animal hoarders (people who compulsively collect large numbers of animals), and pet keepers.

These rescued primates come with a variety of impairments from their previous lives. Research animals bear the scars of past experiments, like the owl monkeys blinded by ophthalmology research. Even pet monkeys have often been subjected to a variety of mistreatments: they have been castrated (to "gentle" them), had teeth pulled (to prevent biting), had fingers amputated (to reduce tampering, as with cage locks); they have been choked and thrown against walls to "discipline" them.

In their new life, they are provided with enrichment, special diets (especially for the toothless or diabetic monkeys), and socialization opportunities with others of their own species. Jungle Friends also does outreach in the community, said Kari, and offers internships for anyone else who would like to learn more about these wonderful animals—or even start their own primate sanctuary!

Simon Adams, U.K.

His business card reads "Simon JR Adams, Bsc. BVMS. MRCVS. Zoo and wildlife veterinarian advisor." His work on behalf of IPPL's U.K. branch and other groups has taken him to numerous sanctuaries around the world.

In the U.K., anyone can set up a primate facility and call it a sanctuary. "But unfortunately," said Simon, "nine out of ten sanctuaries fail—and quickly." The downward spiral begins with a failure to plan for the long-term financial stability of the facility. Unexpected costs can quickly mount, and lack of funds to build adequate housing can lead to overcrowding. Some people will even resort to breeding and selling primate babies to finance their operations, all the while living in self-denial of the ethical line they have crossed. They may also downsize by selling sanctuary property to keep the remainder afloat. Finally, an overworked sanctuary founder may get stressed, become ill, or even die, and the sanctuary will be forced to close.

When that happens, professionals like Simon must be brought in to address the problems associated with re-homing the remaining animals: making sure incompatible species of monkey are not housed together, doing health checks to prevent any further spread of disease or parasites, finding suitable new homes,

arranging low-stress transportation—and preparing the proper documentation for all this. Ideally, one should also perform a follow-up check on the animals, to make sure they have settled into their new homes. Simon mentioned certain tricks one can use to encourage new animals to bond with an established group: introducing diversions such as plastic snakes or the sound of braying donkeys can really improve group solidarity!

Hopefully, legislation will soon be passed that will improve the situation for captive primates in the U.K. The new



Simon Adams, international veterinary advisor.

Animal Welfare Bill will incorporate the concept of a "duty of care." This means that pet owners will no longer be able to plead ignorance with respect to the proper care for the animals under their responsibility. Once this bill is passed, there will be a push to make sure that animals kept under a variety of circumstances will also be covered (for example, animals in circuses, including nonhuman primates). Also, work can begin on establishing formal guidelines for licensing animal sanctuaries in the U.K. It will be important that sanctuaries be capable of handling a potential influx of confiscated primates in the wake of the new protective legislation.

Getting Out the Word About IPPL

A newcomer to South Carolina's Lowcountry, Laura Deaton only moved to the area last year, but she has already proved herself a great friend to primates. She has created a comprehensive PowerPoint presentation featuring the mission, history, and programs of IPPL, which she hopes will facilitate outreach. At the Members' Meeting, she offered a quick demonstration of her slide show, along with advice on how to create an effective presentation of your own.

The key best practices for grassroots outreach, she said, are not to make it too glamorous, and to assume your audience knows nothing of your work. When creating a PowerPoint document from scratch, be sure to use a relatively large number of pictures for the number of words (and remember to include a few heart-tug slides!); count on spending one minute per slide, on average, during your actual presentation of the material. Finally, she said, make your initial slide show multi-purpose, so you don't need to re-invent the wheel entirely for different types of settings.

Laura's PowerPoint file for IPPL—including the speaker's notes—is available for downloading online (go to www.ippl.org and click on the link on the home page). Please take a moment to review our first draft and send us your feedback!

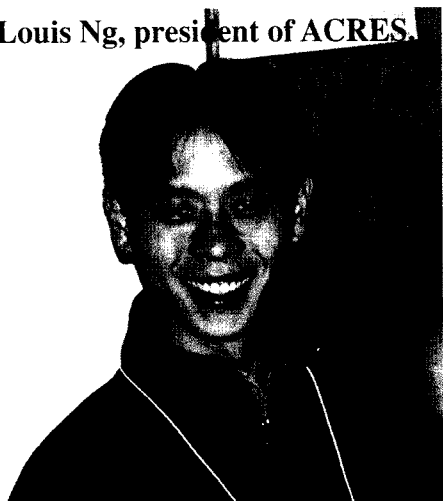


International Primate
Protection League

Animal Concerns Research and Education Society, Singapore

According to Louis Ng, president of ACRES, the Chinese definition of "animal" translates as "moving object." This sums up one of the main problems

Louis Ng, president of ACRES.



involved in doing primate advocacy in Southeast Asia: a general attitude that tends to regard animals not as living creatures deserving of care and respect, but as objects to be put to use at the discretion of humans. Although Singaporean laws strictly ban the keeping of exotic pets, in last two years ACRES rescued 174 animals (illegal pets and native wildlife), including three primates.

ACRES carries out a number of activities in the public sphere to change perceptions and reality regarding primates and other abused wildlife. ACRES campaigned for

improved legislation, which was recently passed by the Singapore Parliament, to increase the maximum fine for smuggling endangered species from S\$5,000 and one year in jail to S\$50,000 and two years in jail. ACRES has also worked directly on public awareness campaigns: distributing educational postcards promoting animal welfare in public places, placing ads in the local trains ("Wild animals are not pets"), and conducting outreach programs to children in malls and at schools. In the past five years, ACRES has conducted more than 80 roadshows and/or talks. ACRES is now also trying to get a "halfway house" built to provide long-term housing for confiscated animals as well as for animals that the group is trying to repatriate, because acquiring the proper permits to relocate the animals can take months or years. Since Singapore has been a known hub for wildlife smuggling for decades, ACRES is strategically located to make a significant difference in the lives of many endangered primates.

Stichting AAP, Netherlands

David van Gennep, the director of Stichting AAP, presented an update on its primate protection work in Europe. Stichting AAP is a sanctuary that provides permanent care for exotic animals that have no other options. Although based in the Netherlands, this organization also promotes animal welfare all over Europe by raising awareness, lobbying for better legislation, and helping law enforcement

efforts. In the past two years, they have completed about 100 animal rescues, mostly of primates: the illegal trafficking of Barbary macaques is a significant problem, since the animals are easy to smuggle via Spain. David said that his group is working on a total approach to this problem, targeting smugglers, dealers, and buyers at once.

However, there is sadly a lack of sustainable solutions for confiscated animals in Europe. Even such high-profile animals as chimpanzees can get stranded: about 50 lab chimps from Immuno AG (a former private research lab in Austria that had been bought out by another firm in the 1990s) were transferred to the Gänserndorf Safari Park, but the park went bankrupt in 2004. Stichting AAP is still looking for a place to permanently house these apes. Fortunately, Stichting AAP has been working with the Dutch government to build a new complex for former lab apes infected with diseases like HIV and hepatitis C; the facility will be completed within the next couple of months on an island in Almere, Holland. In addition, for the past six years Stichting AAP has been persistent in getting the proper permits for a facility in Spain, to be called Primadomus, that will provide a space for the lifetime care of healthy groups of monkeys and apes. David said that the city council members of nearby Villena have been cooperative and even hope that the area surrounding the facility can become a nature reserve.

Veterinary Forum: Caring in Captivity

Three international veterinarians hosted an open forum on the care of captive primates in the afternoon prior to the kickoff dinner for IPPL's 2006 Members' Meeting. Uli Streicher (the resident veterinarian at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center, Vietnam), James (Jim) Mahoney (a primate specialist who operates the Sanctuary Support Program, U.S., and a frequent consultant for IPPL), and Simon Adams (a wildlife veterinarian advisor who has often assisted IPPL's U.K. branch) related some of their experiences and took questions from the audience, which included representatives from at least eight primate sanctuaries.

Effective quarantine

The issue of what constitutes a proper quarantine procedure is a basic one, but one that can be problematic if a sanctuary is coping with a sudden influx of animals and limited space. Jim and Uli agreed on the importance of maintaining high

standards of quarantine and effective disease screening for new animals. They discussed the appropriate length of time to confine animals as well as the necessity for balancing the need for quarantine with other considerations (for example, most sanctuaries do not have an on-site laboratory to test for diseases). However, judging from Jim's experiences in Africa, it can be difficult to maintain proper quarantine for *any* length of time. "Donated rubber gloves and caps will be given away by staff for their nieces and nephews to play with," he said, "and donated bleach has a way of disappearing." But since many diseases can pass between nonhuman primates and people, it is important to know the health status of the animals one is caring for. Hepatitis B, for example, can be transmitted from infected nonhuman primates to people and vice versa; it remains one of the most common diseases in the developing world, with 200 to 400 million human cases, Jim remarked. Tuberculosis is also a major

problem: this disease has the potential to wipe out an entire primate population. And herpes viruses are difficult to manage, since they may be fatal to one primate species without even causing discomfort to another. Since sanctuary animals have all been in close contact with people prior to their arrival, the opportunities for disease transmission are high.

Incoming emergencies

Uli spoke about some of the typical work she does with incoming animals—much of it, unfortunately, emergency work. For leaf-eating monkeys like douc langurs, it is important to get them on a proper diet right away. All captured monkeys are fed the same thing in Southeast Asia: bananas, rice, and sweet fruit. But this mixture can be fatal for leaf monkeys; these animals have specialized gut flora (bacteria), which are negatively affected by ingesting too much citric acid. Since newly confiscated langurs from different parts of the country

IPPL's First Silent Auction!

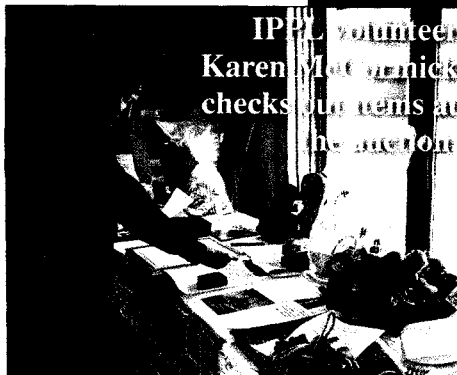
This year, IPPL instituted its first-ever Silent Auction to raise additional funds for overseas primate protection projects. Donations for the auction were mailed in by members or brought in by speakers and other attendees to the Members' Meeting. About 60 percent of the items arrived within 24 hours of the close of bidding—for a total of about 100 lots! The items donated ranged from the cute-and-cuddly (a set of a dozen primate Beanie Babies generated some intense bidding competition) to the authentically ethnic (like the miniature lidded baskets from Rwanda or the pair of Nigerian seed dancing-anklets).

Several items were hand-made by IPPL members, including a colorful beaded necklace by Traci Hoeltke, a charming gourd birdhouse by Bill Hoeltke, and a trio of elegant stained glass window pieces by Carol Cassetti. Certainly the most labor-intensive item was donated by member Carol Arthur, who contributed a lovely hand-knit sweater. In a sense, she started working on this sweater 15 years ago by selectively breeding her own Shetland sheep to create a particularly soft and lovely oatmeal-colored wool. She had the yarn spun commercially but she knitted it herself, using a tricky cable pattern from Sweden. She started to knit around the time of the Rocky Mountain Gorilla Workshop in Calgary, Alberta, in the summer of 2004. (Shirley remembered seeing Carol there and watching her knit it on the bus!) Carol also found, after an extensive search, some ceramic primate buttons, handmade in British Columbia, to complete the look. IPPL member Ruth Feldman (who has maintained a record of perfect attendance at Members' Meetings!) won the bidding battle—and promptly gave the sweater to her good friend Camilla Fox, who is now a very stylish primate indeed.

Thank you to everyone who participated in the Silent Auction. Your generosity raised \$2,389 for IPPL's overseas partner sanctuaries!



Above, Camilla Fox (left) in a stylish primate sweater created by Carol Arthur.



Our Members and Speakers Recall IPPL-2006

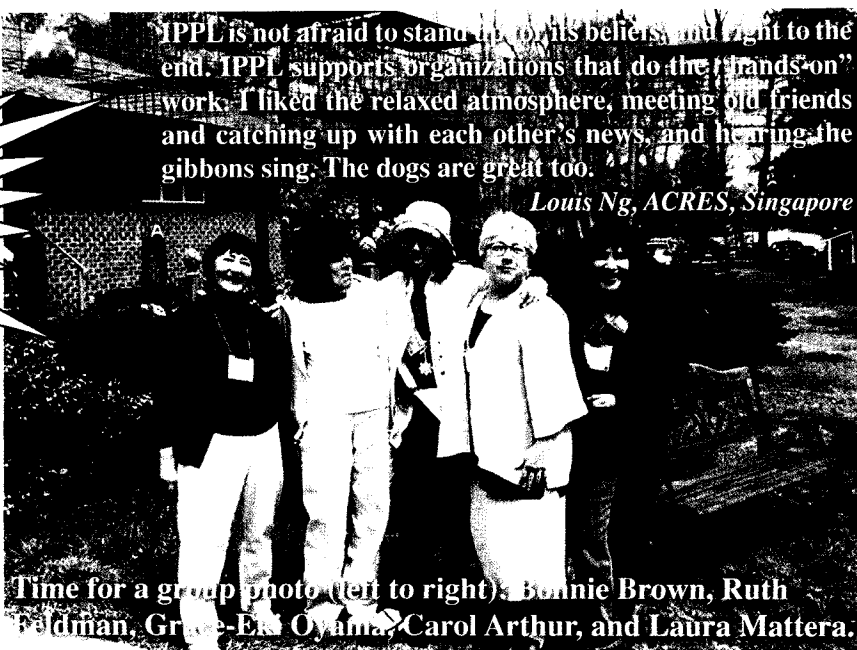
Feedback!

IPPL is the best organization to protect animals! Truth, Integrity, Stamina, Courage, FACTS... I thought that a tremendous effort went into organizing the conference. Wonderful event, and I will remember it for the rest of my life!

Heather McGiffin, U.S.

IPPL is not afraid to stand up to his beliefs, and fight to the end. IPPL supports organizations that do the "hands-on" work. I liked the relaxed atmosphere, meeting old friends and catching up with each other's news, and hearing the gibbons sing. The dogs are great too.

Louis Ng, ACRES, Singapore



Time for a group photo (left to right): Bonnie Brown, Ruth Feldman, Grace-Eli Oyama, Carol Arthur, and Laura Mattera.

may resist feeding on unfamiliar leaves, it can be helpful to place resident animals nearby (fence-to-fence), who can show newcomers what is OK to eat. Of course, this means that both the companion animal and the newcomer must share quarantine. Dehydration is also a problem for many incoming primates, since most animal traders do not give their animals water, to reduce the mess caused by urination.

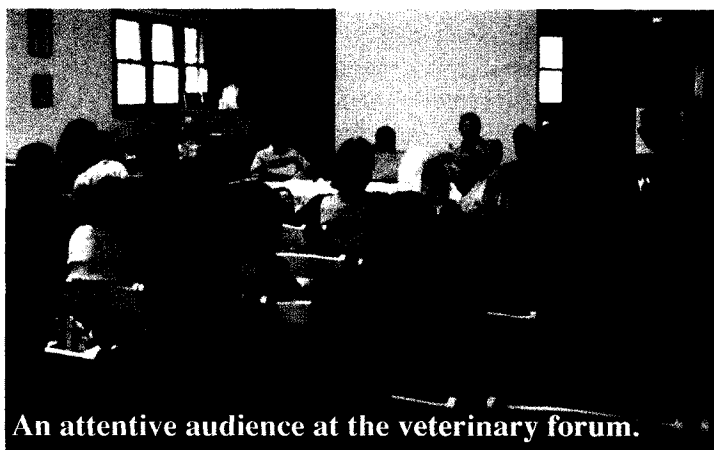
And of course there are injuries caused by capture, mostly snare wounds. Snares for primates can be set up in the trees or on the ground, and douc langurs seem particularly easy to trap. They often arrive with injuries from snares that have wrapped around their arms, legs, even their torsos. Snare wires can cut off circulation and damage nerves, muscles, or tendons, leading inevitably to infection and sometimes even paralysis. However, Uli has found that some function may return to a paralyzed limb seven or eight months later; in any case, adult animals seem to adjust better to a paralyzed limb rather than to one

that is missing, so she will amputate only in desperate situations (as when life-threatening gangrene is present). Other injuries from transport include mangled or missing fingers, toes, or tail tips. Psychological trauma is evident too, she said. "All primates are traumatized by separation from their group, and some become severely apathetic. Offering visual contact with other animals sometimes helps in these cases, although this is difficult to achieve while maintaining quarantine." The nocturnal slow and pygmy lorises

the EPRC. And some animals just fail to thrive for no apparent reason."

Birth control

The question of whether to breed sanctuary animals is still controversial. When there is little hope of releasing the animals back into the wild, birth control procedures (pills or implants for the females, vasectomies for the males) are often considered the most ethical route. Vasectomies, however, can fail. Generally, said Simon, the smaller the primate, the harder it is to prevent a vasectomy from reversing. Jim also noted that chimp vasectomies are harder to perform than human ones, so that it's not unusual to see some surprise babies even in sanctuaries where birth control measures are in place (not always a bad thing, thought Jim, as one baby chimp can provide eight years of high-quality social enrichment for a whole group of animals). Castration is also an option in some captive settings, offered Simon, and this can actually reduce aggression rates in the group. ("The less testosterone, the better," he remarked.) However, Kari Bagnall of Jungle Friends noted that her castrated capuchin monkeys tend to get attacked by the rest of the group members. Different methods may be appropriate in different circumstances: ultimately, it is the well-being of the animals that is the primary consideration.



An attentive audience at the veterinary forum.

present their own problems. "They are easily stressed by too much exposure to people," Uli remarked. "In addition, lorises often have had their teeth removed so that they will be easier to handle as pets; most of these animals die soon after reaching



When Pharanee and Rita spoke, their passion said it all: no obstacles or heartaches were too big.

Pam Dauphin, U.S.

I really enjoyed the meeting too and wished I could have stayed longer. My respect for you and the IPPL work has grown immensely at the meeting. I know so many organizations that do so little, with so much investment in the management. IPPL does so much and invests so little in the management. IPPL ranks for me amongst the organizations with the highest credibility.

Dr. Ulrike Streicher, EPRC, Vietnam

I had a fabulous time and plan to attend the 2008 meeting!

Evelyn Reis, U.S.

I cannot express to you what an honor and treat and educational experience it was to come to the IPPL meeting in Summerville. I learned so much about so many different projects in the U.S. and around the world, and I am so grateful for the new contacts I made. I was especially awed by the amazing Ms. Deters from Thailand and the incredible "saver-of-baboons" Rita from South Africa. They, along with the rest of the speakers, are true environmentalists, animal activists, and heroes. I thought about the experience my entire drive home and have had many conversations since returning. In addition, the vegetarian food was paradise to me, as was the constant beautiful song of the gibbons. And your staff and volunteers were so friendly.

Catherine Workman, Duke University, U.S.

We always meet great people and make new friends. It is like a mini-vacation when we attend your meeting. We learn a lot about different cultures. We enjoy the gibbons being part of the meeting.

Karen Maciag and Lynn Messner, U.S.

I enjoyed so much the conference, meeting new friends and seeing many stories of people, which are a GREAT inspiration for me and others—people doing so much and investing so much effort for the good of our beloved primates. So I just wanted to say: THANK YOU from the bottom of my heart!

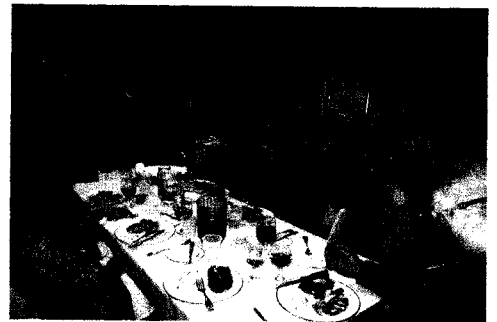
Karenina Morales Hernandez, El Salvador

I had a great time at the conference, I loved it so much that I did not want to come home. It is terrific to hear from other people that have given their lives to help primates, it also worked to rejuvenate me. Your sanctuary is beautiful; I enjoyed it so much. I can't wait for the next conference to see everyone again and to update all on our baboon sanctuary.

Scott Kubisch, U.S.

Four-year-old Courtney, the youngest of IPPL's gibbons (left) kept Members' Meeting attendees entertained with her antics, literally chewing up the scenery.

Below (top to bottom): IPPL staff members Donetta (left) and Lauren display their delicious culinary talents, which were enjoyed by everyone at the conference; the Saturday evening Lowcountry banquet featured traditional local cuisine; the festive evening ended with a lively performance by the Plantation Singers with favorite spirituals of the Old South—which inspired several people to get up and dance a Conga Line!



Guyana's Monkeys in Peril

IPPL has opposed the international monkey trade since we were founded in 1973. Most South American nations, including Brazil, ban monkey exports, but unfortunately one South American nation still traffics large numbers of monkeys as well as other wildlife: that is the nation of Guyana. Guyana is adjacent to Brazil,

McGreal immediately sent letters to all Guyanan newspapers. One was widely published, including in the prestigious *Stabroek News*:

Dear Editor,

It is very sad that Guyana is shipping monkeys to the United States as monkeys

Animal-lovers of Guyana, cherish and protect your precious wild beings!

The editor of the *Stabroek News* added,

The international quota for Guyana per annum for the export of squirrel monkeys approved by the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered

A rescued squirrel monkey at the Jungle Friends sanctuary in the U.S.



Photo courtesy Georgianne Nienaber

Surinam, and Venezuela and, in addition to exporting its native wildlife, is suspected of "laundering" monkeys caught in neighboring nations.

On 27 January 2006, IPPL received an e-mail message from a woman using a Miami International Airport (MIA) computer. She stated,

I work at MIA and am hearing talk about 500 monkeys being shipped from Guyana to MIA next week. They were described as "baby monkeys" and I find this very disturbing that 500 baby monkeys are being taken from Guyana. I found your name on Google and thought your organization might be able to do something about this.

The writer did not state whether the monkeys would remain in the United States or would be transhipped to a third country such as Japan. IPPL Chairwoman Shirley

are used in increasing numbers in cruel and painful bio-warfare experiments at secret military laboratories. The monkeys either die of the disease agent (like anthrax) or are killed at the end of these experiments. These poor monkeys should be allowed to live free in the lovely forests of their native land. Monkeys don't fight or cause wars, so why should they suffer by being infected with chemical or biological warfare agents? The International Primate Protection League was just told that next week a shipment of 500 monkeys will be leaving Guyana forever, coming to Miami. I hope this is not true. Should this report be true, I appeal to Guyana animal-lovers to stop this cruelty and insist that the 500 monkeys be set free in the jungles and that a complete ban be placed on monkey exports. The monkey trade is a 21st century slave trade and should not be allowed.

Species (CITES) is 2,200. In 2004 the official records indicate that about 50% of the international quota was used and in 2005 about 28%, but near the end of the year there was an application for permission to export about 300 squirrel monkeys to the USA through Mexico. It is not known if this shipment is going to laboratories, but we are told that more information will be sought from the exporter. CITES regulations don't prohibit exports to laboratories but the Wildlife Department here can, of course, develop its policy on this matter in the light of the issues raised by Dr. McGreal.

Other letter-writers to the *Stabroek News* agreed with IPPL. On 2 February an anonymous writer commented,

Even with low quotas too many animals die for every one exported and too many animals bypass the official control system.

In April 1997, I joined a group of 15 adventurers traveling up the Corentyne River to Orealla. By sheer bad luck we met a European involved in the export of Guyana's wildlife. In conversation with him, and later with Amerindians that sold monkeys and wildlife of all types to this "white man," we learned that he made regular trips to collect animals from his local suppliers and then export them from Guyana and/or Suriname.

He admitted it was a good business, mainly because controls were weak and unenforceable along the borders. Several of us were disturbed about the nature of his business and we let him know it. The meeting ended in a bit of shouting. That encounter supports the

information provided in Dr McGreal's letter (2006.01.31) regarding exports of squirrel monkeys that exceeded quota limits during that time period.

While many Guyanese citizens are reluctant to speak publicly on this issue because animal trading often involves shady characters and organized crime, Dr. Seelochan Berry of Guyana put his name to a letter he wrote to the paper:

In the current case, the monkey-catchers, the middlemen, and scientists are all happy, except the captive monkeys. They have been betrayed/condemned to a horrible life by the 'higher primates' in the land of Guyana. Is it not the responsibility of the strong or those who know better to

protect the weak or less sophisticated? We appreciate the efforts of Dr. Shirley McGreal to bring this matter to the public's attention. Hopefully, we can protect and preserve our bio-diversity heritage as part of the world animal wildlife heritage conservation. Anyone who wants to see these monkeys in their natural settings can visit Guyana. There are lots of Eco-tour Groups/Companies waiting to welcome you.

IPPL also sent posts about the planned shipment to all the primate e-lists and field primatologists known to have worked in Guyana. One told IPPL of his experiences with Guyanese animal traders in the late 1990s: *continued on page 16*

How You Can Help Guyana's Monkeys

Please write letters to the President of Guyana, other officials named, and the Ambassador of Guyana in your country of residence. Request that Guyana adopt a policy of protecting its monkeys and that exports be banned (addresses can be found at www.embassyworld.com/embassy/Guyana/Guyana3.html). Airmail postage from the United States to Guyana is now 84 cents and letters within the United States cost 39 cents to mail.

*President Bharrat Jagdeo
Office of the President
New Garden Street
Georgetown, Guyana*

*His Excellency Bayney Karran
Ambassador of Guyana to the United States
2490 Tracy Place NW
Washington, DC 20008, USA
Phone: 202-265-6900*

*The Director
Guyana Ministry of Tourism, Industry & Commerce
229 South Road
Lacytown
Georgetown, Guyana*

*His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs
254 South Road & New Garden Street
Georgetown, Guyana
E-mail: minfor@guyana.net.gy*

Public Opinion Poll On Guyana's Monkey Trade

On February 20, 2006, Guyana's *Stabroek Times* reporter Zoysa Fraser conducted an interesting public opinion survey. The question posed was, "Do you think that our monkeys should be exported for research purposes in labs?" Here are a few of the responses:

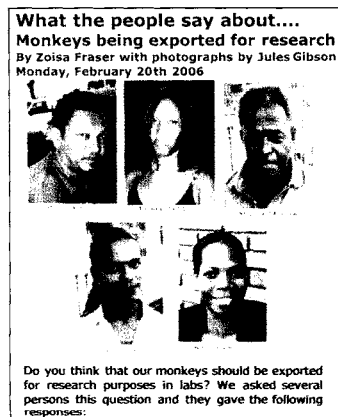
Tundika Cox, UG student/audit clerk – "No because when Guyana finally manages a vital eco-tourism industry, we can't be shipping off monkeys. In most cases they end up dead. They are basically killing all of our wildlife. I'm certain that there are lots of other places that monkeys could be found. I don't agree with animal testing. Each animal had a function in the forest. If you remove them in large amounts that will eventually cause a breakdown in the eco system that that animal is a part of."

Andrea De Souza, accounts clerk – "I think it shouldn't be done. I believe that they should find another way to do the experiments instead of being cruel to these animals. At the end of the day, those monkeys are living creatures. The Lord placed them on this earth for a purpose. Certainly not for use in experiments or for the lust of man's needs and wants."

Lomeharshan Lall, student – "I think that it is unethical to export monkeys since they contribute to the beauty of Guyana. Another reason why they should not be exported for this purpose is that they end up dead after the research is concluded.

The monkey population is constantly declining. How moral is that?"

Tabitha Paddy, UG student – "No because God put monkeys here for a purpose. When they are destroyed there wouldn't be any species left for our children to see. I think that what they need to do is to try different methods to do the testing rather than using monkeys."



My heart still aches for the monkeys in Guyana.

It's been quite some time since I was in the field in Guyana. However, during that time I was "fortunate" to travel with a number of wildlife trappers and traders. Their mammal, bird, and reptile collection methods were remarkably simple but devastating in NW and NE Guyana. For example, wildlife trappers completely decimated ALL squirrel monkeys along a 75 km stretch of the Berbice River in NE Guyana. I estimate that 1200 animals were lost in only two weeks of trapping! Housing conditions for the trapped monkeys were inhumane and frankly made me quite ill to observe. The treatment of the infant squirrel monkeys led to what I'm sure was at least 90% mortality. I also witnessed incredibly high trapping rates for Amazon parrots, snakes, and even fish

in many regions of the country.

... I had a sad discussion with one of the main wildlife traders. Basically, I was wondering how he got his primates out of the country when his operation alone accounted for 100% of the squirrel monkey quota. His response was just to laugh and inform me that a few bribes were all it took to ensure the animals made the flight to Miami. Also, it was considered rather simple to just drive down the coast to Suriname, and then transport the animals out that way. My sense of the situation was that squirrel monkeys were disappearing out of the forest as fast as they could be trapped.

IPPL was able to confirm that a shipment of around 500 monkeys was due in Miami, and requested U.S. law enforcement authorities to look out for them. IPPL has learned that the protests from inside and outside Guyana caused the shipments to

be delayed and that the export permits have expired. The fate of this shipment of animals remains unclear; they may even have left Guyana for another overseas destination by now.

However, hundreds of monkeys from Guyana, especially squirrel monkeys, have been regularly shipped to Miami in recent years. Many of these monkeys have been sent on to laboratories using monkeys in bio-warfare experimentation.

On Saturday, April 22nd 2006, the *Stabroek News* reported that Dr. Bud Mangal, Chairman of the Guyana Wildlife Management Authority, and its Secretary Kellawan Lall had resigned, citing personal reasons. In announcing the resignations, Dr. Roger Luncheon, Head of the Presidential Secretariat, expressed concern over the way Guyana's animal exporters were inadequately licensed and supervised.

Yerkes Proposes "Swap" for Mangabeys' Lives

The Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S., has applied to conduct medical experiments on endangered mangabeys in its primate colony and even to kill unwanted animals. The Center is banned from doing so unless it gets a special amended permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Yerkes' application was published in the *Federal Register* on 18 May:

Applicant: Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Atlanta, GA, PRT-837068. *The applicant requests amendment of a permit to include lethal take ["take" includes killing or otherwise harming] of up to twenty captive born white-collared mangabeys (Cercopithecus torquatus) per year, for the purpose of enhancement of the survival of the species [sic].*

This notification covers activities to be conducted by the applicant over a five-year period.

Yerkes stated that it would pay \$30,000 per year to a mangabey study project in the Tai Forest, Ivory Coast, West Africa, run by Scott McGraw of Ohio State University. In return Yerkes asked to conduct AIDS-related research on its mangabey colony and even to kill "superannuated [old] animals," as well as monkeys who are "genetically over-represented" (meaning having too many relatives).

\$30,000 is a trifling sum, considering that Yerkes is affiliated with Emory University. Emory's assets exceed five billion U.S. dollars. Furthermore, the Ivory Coast project described would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars

to implement. The funds provided by Yerkes would be a "drop in the bucket."

In any case IPPL would oppose ANY trade-off of mangabeys' lives for money. On 8 April Rachel Weiss of the Laboratory Primate Advocacy Group told the Associated Press that the planned trade-off of monkeys' lives for dollars was a "deal with the devil."

Conservation International (CI), a large U.S. nonprofit, surprisingly sent a letter on behalf of Yerkes' application. CI has over US\$192 million dollars in assets and could well afford to fund the Ivory Coast project from its own treasury. It should not be endorsing a project with a component that involves the killing of captive mangabeys in the United States.

Please Write Letters In Opposition To Killing Of Mangabeys

Please send letters opposing the application **PRT-837068** filed by the Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Atlanta, Georgia, to kill mangabeys in exchange for paying \$30,000 a year for a mangabey study in the Ivory Coast. Note that the comment period officially expires on 17 June, but please send letters even beyond this date as we have found in the past that they are likely to be considered. Letters should include the permit number and should be mailed or faxed to:

*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority
4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700
Arlington, VA 22203, USA
Fax: 703-358-2281*

Motek: A Bushmeat Orphan in Cameroon

Ofir Drori, Executive Director, The Last Great Ape Organization, Cameroon

He looked as if he were already dead except that his eyelids would occasionally open. I looked at the baby chimp and thought, "We are going to lose him." I immediately called Dr. Sheri Speede, the veterinarian for In Defense of Animals' Sanaga-Yong project in Cameroon. Sheri rushed to Motek's side to fight for his life. He was rescued from the hands of a dealer who specialized in trade in protected wildlife species, together with four large sacks of marijuana weighing a total of 50 kilograms (over 100 pounds). The baby had a poacher's bullet wound in his head.

This operation was conducted in January of this year by The Last Great Ape Organization (LAGA), an NGO operating in Cameroon.

LAGA's main goal is promoting wildlife law enforcement in central and western Africa. LAGA is helping governments fight wildlife crime by investigations, operations, legal follow-up, and media coverage.

LAGA has achieved an improvement in the enforcement of wildlife law in Cameroon, starting from a baseline of a decade of zero prosecutions to more than 50 successful prosecutions to date in recent years.

What may come as a surprise to many is a well-known fact to wildlife law enforcement specialists: there is a clear connection between large scale drug trafficking and the illegal wildlife trade. The dealer involved in Motek's case has been professionally active in both trades on a regular basis; he had employed at least four poachers and admitted to trading many other protected primates.

The dealer had sold Motek's mother for meat four days before the operation took place. Chimpanzee babies are very similar to human babies and are in constant need of motherly love. Up to the age of three years



Motek (above) as he was found, in the back of a smuggler's car surrounded by enormous sacks of marijuana (left). Below, the man responsible—in handcuffs.

they cling to their mother's back. Motek is about one year old. When the poacher killed his mother, she was apparently in a tree. Motek got a bullet in his skull and fell down while clinging to his dying mother. Motek was badly injured, breaking his spinal chord in different places. The poacher had removed the bullet (that miraculously stopped before penetrating his skull) and planned to sell him.

The first few days were very difficult, as we were not sure of his diagnosis. Every few hours he started screaming in pain and experiencing seizures and cramping. He was very weak and could not hold his head up. There was no vet for a while, and I had to learn the hard way how to inject him with valium to calm him down every time.

The dealer is now behind bars. The orphaned chimp, Motek, is now at the Limbe Wildlife Centre (LWC), where the



struggle to rebuild his health continues. Motek is gradually recovering: he is getting lots of attention and is recovering feeling in his legs, but the damage caused by the multiple fractures along his spine will not be easy to repair. All we can hope for is that in a year or two Motek will be able to use his legs once again.

Please Help Motek!

If you would like to help with the care of Motek and all the rescued primates at the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon, please send a check marked clearly "For Limbe" in the bottom left corner and mail it to either address below:

IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville SC 29484, USA

IPPL-UK, Gilmore House, 166 Gilmore Road, London, SE13 5AE, United Kingdom.

Dian Fossey's Forgotten Gorilla Orphans

Georgianne Nienaber

Older readers may recall seeing a photo of Dian with two young gorillas on the cover of the January 1970 issue of the National Geographic magazine. Few know what became of the youngsters. This is their story.

It is February 1969. Dian Fossey has just rescued a young male gorilla from a corrupt park conservator in the Virungas who paid the notorious poacher Munyarukiko to acquire a young mountain gorilla for the Cologne Zoo. Dian learns that the cost of filling the "order" involved the slaughter of ten adults as they made one last stand in defense of the infant on the mist-shrouded slopes of Rwanda's Mount Karisimbi. Dian strikes a bargain with the conservator. The infant has been horribly mutilated by the wire snares utilized to bind his hands and feet. Gangrene is a real possibility, and malnutrition and dehydration have already taken their toll. Dian agrees to nurse the infant back to health, at which time she will return the baby to the conservator for shipment to the Cologne Zoo, since the zoo has paid upfront and is still demanding its "cargo." Her hope is that she will have time to convince authorities to return the infant to the wild.

Dian's hopes were not destined to become reality. No sooner had Dian converted her storeroom to a gorilla rehabilitation facility, when there was a knock at her cabin door. The conservator had dispatched another baby, this one a female, of about three years of age, who had also been poached for the zoo. Dian (who had already been studying mountain gorillas for two years) immediately noticed that both gorillas had webbed toes on their right feet, which indicated that they might be from the same family. The orphans were named Coco and Pucker, and Dian Fossey embarked upon yet another episode in her life at Karisoke that started ripe with promise, but would end in tragedy. Dian's plans to convince park authorities to allow her to release the babies back into the wild would never be realized.

On May 3, she was forced to watch as Coco and Pucker were nailed into a crate and loaded aboard an airplane for the trip to Germany. The young gorillas arrived in excellent condition, due to the care Dian had lavished upon them, but died within a month of each other after eight years of exhibition for the delight of human primates. Dian later wrote that she was

the shipment of the gorillas to the zoo and their subsequent deaths. After several aborted attempts to send the scanned photos by e-mail, the grainy, scratched, digital images arrived at IPPL. The photographer, Ria Bakker, graciously gave permission for IPPL to use the historic photos as Shirley saw fit.

The photos offer a brief glimpse through a window in time. One in particular is rather chilling, showing a young gorilla standing upright and looking directly into the camera lens. Whether it is Coco or Pucker is impossible to tell, but it is almost as if the gorilla is reaching through the years, with eyes reminding the viewer of the consequences of humans' bungled attempts to manage other species.

Ria Bakker did not work at the Cologne Zoo, but was visiting in either 1973 or 1974, according to information she supplied to IPPL. Bakker was a zookeeper at the



certain that Coco and Pucker died of broken hearts.

Exactly twenty years after Dian's death at the hands of unnamed assailants in 1985, a listing on an obscure gorilla list serve was noticed by a friend of IPPL who lives in the UK. A man had some photos of Coco and Pucker that were taken at the Cologne Zoo in 1974! His former girlfriend happened to see them playing in a grassy area and snapped a few shots of Coco and Pucker, all the while having no idea of the significance of the two young gorillas. Shirley McGreal wrote an e-mail to the photographer, explaining that McGreal was a former friend of Dian's, and that Dian's own heart was broken by



Wassenaar Zoo in the Netherlands. This zoo was forced to close down in 1986, due to financial problems.

"At that time I did not have a clue that Coco and Pucker were very special. I only noticed that they were different than

the Western lowland gorillas in our zoo,” Bakker said.

“Coco and Pucker had two cages in the very old ape house, and the zookeepers took them out once a day to the playground in the grass, which was in the front of the building. They would play there with them for half an hour or so. Because the keepers knew that we were visiting from another zoo, we were allowed to be there and watch them,” Bakker explained.

More than thirty years after Ria Bakker first saw Coco and Pucker, the incident remains fresh in her memory. Her bittersweet reflection includes the memory that “the longer I worked as a zookeeper,

the more aware (I became) of the situation of the gorillas in the wild. When I found out what happened with these two poor creatures, it just broke my heart,” Bakker wrote to IPPL.

An interesting footnote to this story is that the poacher of Coco and Pucker, Munyarukiko, was allegedly instrumental in the death of Dian’s beloved silverback Digit and remained an adversary of the gorillas for many years. Digit’s severed hands, feet, and head were buried outside of the poacher’s hut, but were removed before Dian and other officials could retrieve them. Only Digit’s torso is buried in the gorilla cemetery adjacent to Dian’s grave.



Opposite, historic photos of Coco and Pucker, poached mountain gorillas at the Cologne Zoo. Above, their photographer Ria Bakker.

Lebanon’s Illegal Chimp Trade

The nation of Lebanon has never joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which is the primary treaty regulating trade in protected wildlife. The nation has acquired a reputation for trafficking in endangered species, including chimpanzees. However, Lebanon does have some national laws regarding wildlife trading.

On 19 April 2006, Lebanon’s *Daily Star* told of an unsuccessful effort to rescue three chimpanzees from traffickers. The Minister of Agriculture had issued an order for the confiscation of the animals for return to an African sanctuary. However, the three chimpanzees vanished.

A reporter from *The Daily Star* went to a Beirut pet shop reportedly engaged in illegal trade and confirmed that its

owners were openly offering for sale monkeys and chimpanzees, which they admitted had been illegally smuggled into the country.

The chimpanzees’ plight came to public attention after a number of concerned Lebanese nationals wrote to animal protection organizations alleging cruel conditions. They alleged that Emile Hadife had kept a chimpanzee named Ricardo in a cage outside a gas station at Antelias, and that he had trained the chimp to smoke cigarettes and drink coffee for spectators. When contacted by phone, Hadife confirmed to the *Star* that he had owned a chimpanzee, but he refused to comment further on the subject.

Another chimpanzee named Baba was kept in a small cage with a baboon at the

“Mr. Steak” restaurant in Sin al-Fil. The restaurant owner claimed that his animals were brought in legally from Yemen, which is not a chimpanzee habitat country.

A third chimpanzee was being held by Tony Asmar’s Animal City Zoo in Nhar al-Kalb. The owner claimed that the chimpanzee was legally obtained.

Upon reading of the three chimps’ plight, independent wildlife activist Jason Miers immediately flew to Beirut from Kenya with the intention of alerting the Lebanese authorities. He offered to transport the animals to the Jane Goodall Chimpanzee Eden sanctuary in South Africa. Plans were made with government officials to confiscate the animals. However, by the time set for the confiscation, all three chimpanzees had vanished.

Please Ask Lebanon to Join CITES

Please send letters to the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture and the Lebanese embassy in your country of origin requesting that Lebanon join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and search for the missing chimpanzees so that they can be sent to an African sanctuary.

His Excellency Ambassador Dr. Farid Abboud
Embassy of Lebanon
2560 28th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20008, USA
Fax: (202) 939-6324/6317
E-mail: info@lebanonembassyus.org

Dr. Mansour Kassab, Chief
Animal Resources Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture
Ashrafieh, Beydoun Street
BEIRUT, Lebanon

Other Lebanese embassies can be found online (go to:
www.lebanonembassyus.org/embassy_info/lebembassyabroad.html).

U.S. Zoos Import Wild-caught Monkeys

According to the 8 May 2006 issue of the *Los Angeles Times*, six U.S. zoos, led by the San Diego Zoo, have shared a group of 33 monkeys imported from South Africa, which had in turn imported them from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The zoos paid a South African dealer US\$400,000 for the animals, over \$12,000 per monkey.

The zoos admitted that the monkeys were all caught in the wild, but justified their purchase by claiming they are all

On 16 May 2006 IPPL received a message from Pasteur Cosmos Wilungula Balongelwa, Director-General of the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN, Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature) to whom we had expressed our concern over the monkey export.

I received your e-mail and thank you for the interest that you show in support of conservation in my country. I am the

this commerce.

You know that the DRC has 2,345,000 square kilometers and has nine borders with foreign countries; hence it is not possible to cover all the territory of DRC in this post-conflict period. When the moment comes when we have conditions of peace and can mobilize financial resources, we will be capable of protecting our fauna and its wonderful treasures.

We encourage you to support us by

An Allen's swamp monkey, with its distinctive greenish fur.

Photo © Brian Hughes



“orphans” and were “leftovers” from the “illegal bush meat trade in Africa.”

IPPL is opposed to all commercial trade in wildlife because we feel that one profitable completed deal will serve to encourage traders and open the way for more trade.

Therefore we immediately contacted wildlife authorities in the DRC, and were delighted to receive a reply agreeing with our denunciation of the commercial trade in monkeys.

person responsible for conservation in the RDC and I also condemn all the people who participate in this commerce in our fauna. I condemn also the zoos who engage in buying animals by illegal means....

ICCN makes this request to all of you, CITES, and other scientific personnel devoted to the cause of conservation, to kindly support our conservation efforts by denouncing such cases and identifying the persons and zoos that are participants in

strong lobbying so that our fauna, which is part of the world's patrimony, is protected from abusive exploitation.

The *Times* stated that Karen Killmar, Associate Curator of Mammals at San Diego Zoo, defended the purchase by claiming that the man who offered her the monkeys,

was not a poacher, just a businessman who bought the monkeys in Congo in

hopes of making a profit by selling them in more prosperous South Africa, where the sale of exotic pets is legal.

The monkeys were reportedly distributed as follows:

- **San Diego Zoo**, California, four Allen's swamp monkeys and one De Brazza's guenon;
- **Wildlife World Zoo**, Litchfield Park, Arizona, four black mangabeys and two Schmidt's spot-nosed guenons;
- **Denver Zoo**, Colorado, two Wolf's guenons and two De Brazza's guenons;
- **Lowry Park Zoo**, Tampa, Florida, two Wolf's guenons and four Schmidt's spot-nosed guenons;
- **Houston Zoo**, Texas, two Schmidt's spot-nosed guenons, two Allen's swamp monkeys and two De Brazza's guenons; and
- **San Antonio Zoo**, Texas, two Wolf's guenons and four black mangabeys.

According to the *Times*,

Zoo officials debated the possibility that the move might encourage others in Africa to offer monkeys for sale. The decision was made to continue the transaction but to spread a cautionary word in animal circles.

Famous nature photographer Karl Amman took a different view. He commented,

The moment you buy primates—and they clearly were bought rather than confiscated—you create a market and a new dimension to the bushmeat trade. So rather than saving any primates from the bushmeat trade there is a high chance that you will condemn a wide range of additional primates to become victims of it.

If you then combine this with press statements whereby a half a million

dollars has changed hands to get these monkeys to U.S. zoos, you have every crook in Kinshasa (and there are tons of them) deciding that this is a trade where they can easily make big bucks.

I consider this transaction as being very, very irresponsible in the bushmeat and conservation context.

IPPL is seeking more information about the South African party/parties involved and the circumstances surrounding their acquisition of these monkeys. U.S import records identify "Bester's Birds and Animals" as the South African exporter, but others may be involved. Michael Bester is a well-known animal trader and his web site (www.besterbirdsanimals.co.za) lists large numbers of mammals and birds for sale.

IPPL strongly supports Dr. Belongelwa's plea for help in ending the monkey trade. IPPL plans to work with him to protect his nation's monkeys.

How You Can Protest the Democratic Republic of Congo's Monkey Trafficking

IPPL hopes that you will send letters encouraging the Democratic Republic of Congo to ban all monkey exports and expel all foreign animal dealers seeking to export monkeys from the country. Postage to the DRC from the United States costs 84 cents per ounce.

*Dr. Anselme ENERUNGA
Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forêts
Avenue Papa ILEO (Ex-des Cliniques) No. 15
Kinshasa/Gombe
B.P. 12348
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Congo
Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Congo
1800 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20009, USA*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Congo
Embassy of Democratic Republic of Congo
281 Gray's Inn Road
London, WC1X 8QF, United Kingdom*

If you'd like the American Zoo Association to know that you strongly object to any zoo purchasing primates caught in the wild, please contact:

*Jim Maddy, Executive Director, American Zoo and Aquarium Association
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 710
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3314, USA
Phone: 301-562-0777
Fax: 301-562-0888*

Tacugama Chimpanzees Escape

Shortly after 8 a.m. on 23 April 2006, a group of 27 chimpanzees escaped from the Tacugama Sanctuary in Sierra Leone. Tacugama, a reputable sanctuary that IPPL has helped for many years, houses over 80 chimpanzees. Tragically, a taxi-driver named Issa Kanu who was bringing three people to visit the sanctuary was attacked and killed by the escapees. His three overseas passengers and one Sierra Leonean man were injured by the escaping primates as well.

It appears that the escape was caused by a careless sanctuary employee improperly latching a night enclosure door. The electric fence that surrounds the chimps' daytime enclosures did not fail.

Many of the chimpanzees have been safely recaptured, but as of 31 May ten of them (a group of nine adults and one youngster) have taken up residence in a forested area adjacent to Tacugama. The

chimpanzees are living about 400 meters from the Tacugama fence line and have a clear view of the sanctuary. Attempts to lure them back with food have not yet succeeded. Sanctuary staff, led by director Bala Amarasekaran, have been monitoring them daily. Fortunately, there have been no further incidents.

The President of Sierra Leone personally issued a "Do not shoot chimps" order. All villages in the area around the sanctuary were provided with emergency instructions and phone contacts to the sanctuary.

In the case of one chimpanzee, villagers residing in a community in the foothills of Freetown called Bala with reports of the presence of a lone chimpanzee in the vicinity. The Tacugama staff scrambled to get to the village as quickly as possible. On arrival, they found Jido, an eleven-year-old male who had once been a pet of the

son of a former Sierra Leone president, sitting in a tree, surrounded by more than 100 villagers.

When Jido saw Bala and Tacugama's head caretaker Willie Tucker, he screamed loudly, then threw himself into their arms. Later, back at Tacugama, Jido cried and greeted the staff enthusiastically for more than two hours. "He wanted us to hug him and hold his hands," said Tacugama veterinarian Rosa Garriga, "I will never be able to forget his cry of relief and happiness." It is IPPL's hope that the chimps who are still at large will soon be returned to their spacious electric fenced enclosures.

IPPL sends its condolences to the family of the man who lost his life. We anxiously await news of the safe recapture of the remaining chimpanzees, and we plan to help Tacugama with any needed security improvements.

❧ *Special Gifts to IPPL* ❧

Given by:

- ❖ **Patricia and David Haslett**, in celebration of the marriage of Dad/Don Haslett to Elizabeth Peterson on February 4, 2006 in Medford, Oregon
- ❖ **Isabel Arenas**, in honor of her 35th anniversary
- ❖ **Mr. Ronald A. Belkin**, in memory of Dian Fossey
- ❖ **Ms. Elissa B. Free**, in memory of Ann Cottrell Free
- ❖ **Mrs. Mary Louise Gadsden**, in memory of my precious dog Samantha
- ❖ **Christopher Hart**, in memory of Koda
- ❖ **Jacqueline and Wilson Hepler**, in honor of Doreen and Seth Heimlich
- ❖ **Larissa and Christopher Hepler**, in honor of Doreen and Seth Heimlich
- ❖ **Joann Hertz**, in honor of Nancy and Bert Tobin
- ❖ **Ann and Bill Koros**, in honor of the Kathy Buckler and Glen Whaley wedding
- ❖ **Richard D. Madsen and Tiffany S. Madsen**, in memory of Theresa Taylor
- ❖ **James and Sidney Martin**, in memory of Samuel T. Martin
- ❖ **Larry L. Miller**, in memory of Crystal Rogers
- ❖ **Joyce H. Nichols**, in memory of Mrs. Sue Gaillard James
- ❖ **Marsha Rabe and Thomas A. Brown**, in honor of David Rabe
- ❖ **Mrs. Holly Frederick Reynolds**, in honor of Candy, Baton Rouge's lone chimpanzee
- ❖ **Anna Singer**, in honor of Katherine Singer
- ❖ **Ann U. Smith**, in honor of Don Dasinger
- ❖ **Mrs. Theresa Smith**, in memory of Dian Fossey and Digit
- ❖ **Dianne Taylor-Snow and Pepper Snow**, in memory of Dianne's mother, Theresa Taylor
- ❖ **Lo Ren Snow and Toni S. Johnson**, in memory of Theresa Taylor
- ❖ **Thomas Vecerina**, who organized a student recycling project and gave the funds raised to IPPL
- ❖ **Pamela Warren**, in memory of her father Adolph J. Lopez

Member Profile: Susan Parker

An animal lover who got “hooked on gibbons”!

If you should find yourself at a primate exhibit at a zoo and hear a persistent clicking sound, it could be Susan Parker, who loves primates *and* is a big fan of single-lens reflex cameras. She is also a great friend of IPPL and generously spent a good portion of her time at our most recent Members' Meeting lending a hand to IPPL's staff: she got up early to make coffee, assisted the animal care staff with their duties, worked in the “primate paraphernalia” store, helped set up the silent auction, and ran whatever errands anyone needed of her. (Of course, she also managed to get a good number of photos with her new digital camera!) We all appreciated her cheerful and willing presence over a very busy weekend.

Chow time!

Susan has a good, steady day job as an orthopedic surgical technician, but her heart is really with animals. Growing up in Virginia and South Carolina, she spent a lot of time at the home of an aunt who raised dachshunds, and she often passed summers with a second aunt who lived on a farm. Susan even remembers riding on a particularly gentle and patient dairy cow named Lady as if she were a horse!

Eventually, Susan decided that the Chow Chow was her favorite breed of dog—she likes their ancient history, distinctive appearance, and independent temperament. Her first was a devoted male named Munchie. After he became ill and passed away at the age of 12, she found a sweet-tempered eight-week-old black Chow pup named Stormy who has been her companion for the past eight years. Stormy had to undergo two hip surgeries (dysplasia can be a problem for Chows), but he has recovered nicely and now enjoys frolicking in the ocean. “He is my four-legged child!” says Susan.

It's all happening at the zoo

After receiving her practical medical training, she returned to school and got a degree in biology. She worked as an

aquarist at the Virginia Aquarium and Marine Science Center while completing her studies (caring for fish, sea turtles, rays, and sea horses and even volunteering with the stranding team), but she decided, even though she loves living on the Virginia coast, that sea creatures were not quite for her. “I was always interested in gorillas, though,” she says, “and decided to try volunteering with primates at the local zoo.” She has been volunteering at the Virginia Zoo in Norfolk since October 2002 and is always sending IPPL behind-

September). Her big dream is to land a job working with primates herself some day.

“Hooked on gibbons”

Susan found out about IPPL several years ago while surfing on the Web and decided to adopt IPPL's sweet and gentle “special needs” gibbon Beanie, who was blind and suffered from epilepsy. She even managed to visit him a month before he sadly passed away in the fall of 2004. “I remember him breaking out in song indoors at about 10 p.m.—it was quite

an experience,” she recalls. “I also remember him coming up to me, sitting in my lap, and hooking his long arm around my neck; I gave him a nice belly rub. After that,” she said, “I was hooked on gibbons!” She has returned several more times to visit and volunteer.

At the most recent Members' Meeting, she spoke enthusiastically of all the dedicated primate advocates assembled by IPPL whom she was able to talk with: “I would have loved to spend even more time with the speakers,” she says. “What an inspiration!” She thinks of traveling to one of the many overseas sanctuaries supported by IPPL, like the Highland Farm gibbon sanctuary in Thailand, or trekking into the wilds of Ethiopia to see gelada baboons in their native habitat (where she could capture

even more interesting images, especially if she takes a few courses and gets her photography certificate this fall, as she plans to do).

Even though she is fond of zoos (“I have the utmost respect for the keepers—they are there for the animals, most of which would not survive if released....”), she knows that primates cannot be saved by zoos alone. “They say that by the year 2010 both species of orangutans will be extinct in the wild—that is gone **forever**. Part of the human race still does not get it!”

In the meantime, if you ever hear a persistent clicking sound at your local primate house, be sure to say hello to one of IPPL's very good friends.



the-scenes updates. It is clear that she cares a lot about the animals there, and one suspects the feeling is mutual: the zebra even lets Susan scratch her ears.

Her zoo experiences have given Susan the opportunity to work closely with a number of primate species (though the only primate she has seen in the wild so far has been a black howler in Belize). She remembers the first time she saw a gelada baboon. “Most people would consider them ugly,” she sighs, “but I thought they were impressive—unique and beautiful.” She became attached to two males, Joe and Hoss, who have since been moved to the Bronx zoo; she still tries to visit them once a year (she plans to see them again this



CELLO Gives Benefit Concert for IPPL

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Chairwoman

On 23 February 2006, CELLO, a New York-based cello quartet, gave a benefit concert for the IPPL gibbons at the New York home of IPPL's long-time member Ruth Jody. Ruth held the event in her lovely, spacious apartment on East 96th Street. The four classically trained cellists that comprise this group are Julie Albers, Amy Barston, Caroline Stinson, and Laura Bontrager—and Laura demonstrated her fine musicianship as an honorary gibbon that evening when she and I started exchanging gibbon calls! Ruth, her daughter Nina, and granddaughter Sophia prepared a delicious vegetarian banquet enjoyed by all.

Many of Ruth's friends and IPPL's New York members attended the concert. Music ranged all the way from Vivaldi to contemporary works, including a piece by George Thatcher appropriately titled "Monkey Knuckles" (the CELLO Web site, www.celloquartet.org, has more information about their repertoire). Two of the modern composers, Andrew Waggoner and Dan Lipton, were present. After the concert I made a brief presentation about IPPL, introducing our resident gibbons and passing around photos of our beautiful animals. A total of \$1,500 was raised for IPPL.

All of us at IPPL extend our grateful thanks to Ruth Jody and CELLO!

Taking Care of Primates—Now and Forever

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 by sending them to 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 29 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 19 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. She loves playing on the grounds with Shirley, IPPL animal caregivers, and volunteers (see photo above right).

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.



Photo © Tom Boatwright



Six Primate Species T-Shirt:

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

Color: Tan **Sizes:** L, XL, XXL

Cost: US\$14 (US)/US\$22 (overseas)

Forgotten Apes Video:

Featuring the IPPL gibbons.

Cost: US\$10 (US)/US\$15 (overseas)

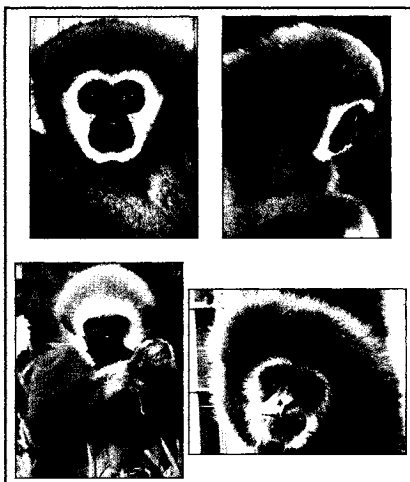


IPPL Baseball Cap: Cotton cap features the IPPL name and a swinging chimp.

Color: Khaki **Sizes:** One size fits all

Cost: US\$12 (US)/US\$16 (overseas)

Primate Paraphernalia!



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

Cost: US\$12 (US)/US\$15 (overseas)



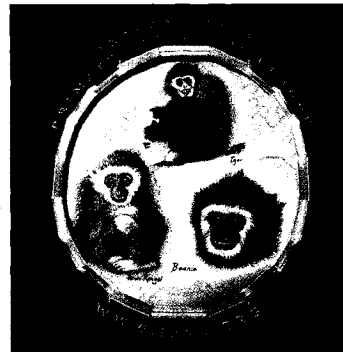
Orangutan T-Shirt:

100% Cotton

Color: Navy

Sizes: M, L, XL, XXL

Cost: US\$14 (US)/US\$22 (overseas)



IPPL Gibbon T-Shirt:
100% Cotton.

These T-shirts feature drawings of three IPPL gibbons: **Arun Rangsi**, who came to IPPL as a baby from a biomedical lab; **Igor**, who spent 26 lonely years in research; and **Beanie**, who was blinded by illness.

Color: Forest green

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

Cost: Adult US\$15 (US)/US\$22 (overseas)

Child US\$12 (US)/US\$16 (overseas)



Gorilla T-Shirt: 100% Cotton

Color: Charcoal **Sizes:** S, M, L, XL

Cost: US\$14 (US)/US\$22 (overseas)

You can also order IPPL merchandise using our secure server.
Go to www.ippl.org and click **On-Line Catalog**.

Order form:

Description	Size	Qty.	Each	Total
Order Total				

All prices include Shipping and Handling.

Method of payment:

☐ **Check/money order**, payable to **IPPL**. Overseas checks to be drawn on US banks. Add 15% 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.

Adopt An IPPL Gibbon!

Each of the 29 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. 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 the following:

- A signed Certificate of Gibbon Guardianship.
- A large glossy photograph of your gibbon.
- A biographical sketch of your gibbon.
- A quarterly update on your gibbon.
- An IPPL sanctuary fact sheet.
- A gibbon fact sheet.
- A gibbon refrigerator magnet.

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 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 check or money order 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 (for verification purposes): _____

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).

You can also adopt a gibbon on our Web site: go to www.ippl.org and click on the "Adopt an IPPL Gibbon" link.

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

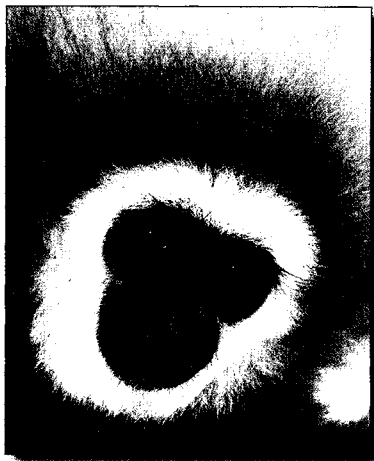
Tong belongs to a different species from most of IPPL's gibbons. She is a yellow-cheeked crested gibbon and was wild-born in her native Vietnam probably around 1970. When she was an infant, she was sold as a pet to an American serviceman stationed in Vietnam; her mother may have been one of that nation's 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 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 daughter Speedy. To keep this sweet, gentle ape happy and healthy, we'd love for you to adopt him.



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 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.



IPPL OFFICERS

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman
Diane Walters, Treasurer
Dianne Taylor-Snow, Secretary

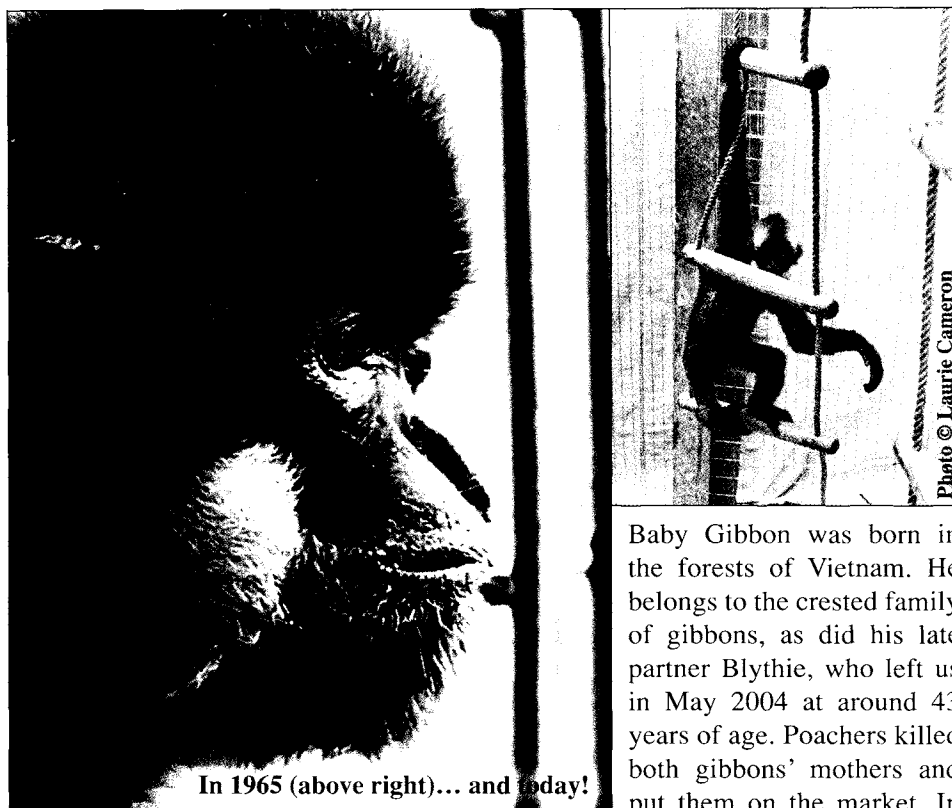
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MEET IPPL's BABY!



In 1965 (above right)... and today!

Baby Gibbon was born in the forests of Vietnam. He belongs to the crested family of gibbons, as did his late partner Blythie, who left us in May 2004 at around 43 years of age. Poachers killed both gibbons' mothers and put them on the market. In

1962 they were obtained by an American family living in Cambodia. Later the family sent them to live with their parents in the United States. In 1986 Baby and Blythie came to live at IPPL, as the couple caring for them were in their 80s and couldn't manage the rambunctious apes any longer! Baby is jet-black with beige cheek patches. He has extremely long arms and legs and is one of the most athletic of all the IPPL gibbons.

In 2002, Baby was found to have cancer and underwent surgery. The suspect tissues were sent to a pathology laboratory. Its report stated that the tumor was "highly malignant" and likely to spread.

Amazingly, Baby survived the surgery and is still with us four years later, swinging around as actively as ever! He has a cheerful disposition and is friendly to those he likes—but watch out if you're not on his list! We hope Baby will swing and sing at IPPL for many more years.

IPPL: Who We Are

IPPL is an international grassroots wildlife protection organization. Our mission is 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, 29 gibbons (the smallest apes) live in happy retirement. IPPL also works to reduce the illegal trafficking in primates.

IPPL was founded in 1973 by Dr. Shirley McGreal, IPPL's Chairwoman. *IPPL News* first appeared in 1974; it is published three times a year.

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International Primate Protection League
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